No. 718,302. PATENTED JAN. 13, 1903.

L. BARTELSTONE.

REFLECTIVE WALL OR CEILING.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 28, 1902.

NO MODEL.

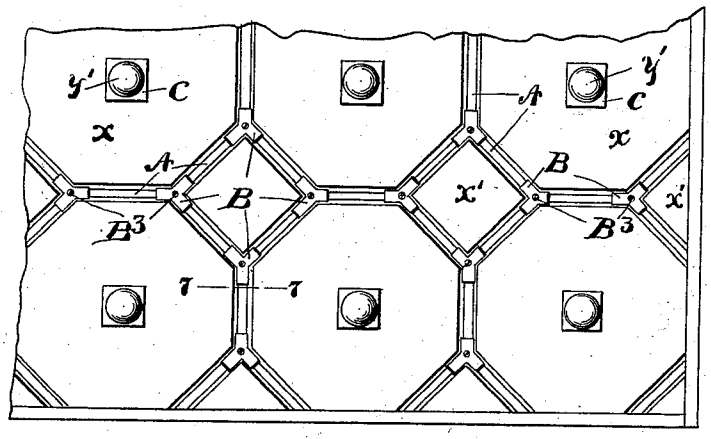


Fig. 1

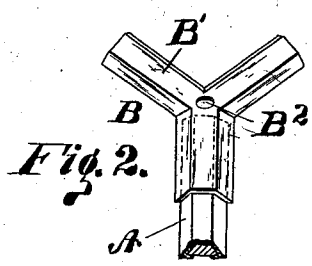


Fig. 2.

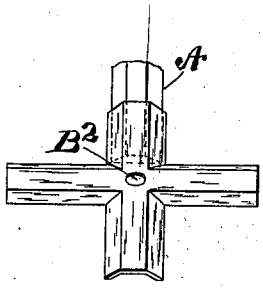


Fig. 3.

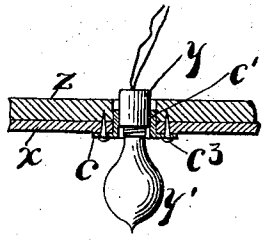


Fig. 4.

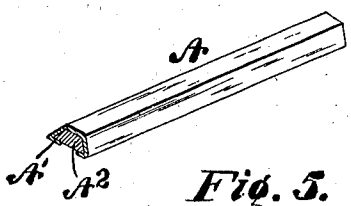


Fig. 5.

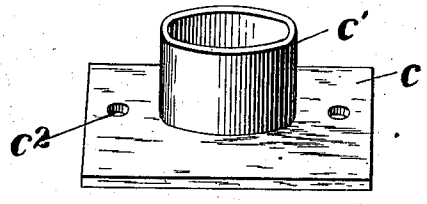


Fig. 6.

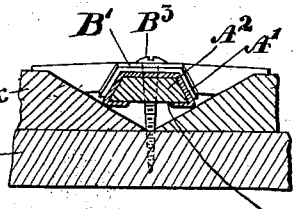


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS BARTELSTONE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

REFLECTIVE WALL OR CEILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 718,302, dated January 13, 1903.

Application filed October 28, 1902. Serial No. 129,102. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS BARTELSTONE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reflective Walls or Ceilings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to walls and ceilings, and particularly to the outer surfaces or "finish" of the same when composed of glass, glazed tiles, or other reflective material. Its objects are, among others, to provide a wall or ceiling of this character of strong and durable construction the parts of which may be quickly assembled and secured in place and which when completed will present a finely-finished and attractive appearance and may be readily cleaned or polished.

To these ends it consists of the combination of parts and arrangement of details hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, referred to herein and forming a part hereof.

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a general outside view of a piece of wall or ceiling embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail in perspective of one of the clamps or brackets. Fig. 3 is a like view of a modified form of bracket. Fig. 4 is a medial cross-section of the lamp-socket and adjacent parts. Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail in perspective of one of the cleats. Fig. 6 is a like view of one of the sockets. Fig. 7 is an enlarged section on the line 7 7 in Fig. 1.

My wall or ceiling is adapted to be secured to the inner wall Z, of plaster, boards, or other suitable material. I have provided a series of panels X, preferably composed of plates of glass, glazed brick, or other reflective material. These panels are of octagonal shape, and the spaces between their corners when fitted together are filled with small rectangular panels X′ of like material. On the beveled edges of the panels cleats A are placed. These strips are composed of sheet metal bent into trapezoidal form in cross-section and provided with a core A^2, of wood or other compressible substance. The bottom edges A′ of the metal from which the strips are made do not meet, so that when pressure is exerted upon the side edges of the strips they will contract to a certain extent and have a tendency to hold themselves in place between the beveled edges of the panels through the elasticity of the said edges.

In order to secure the ends of the strips A, I have provided brackets B, consisting of radial arms composed of sheet metal and conforming to the shape of the strips. The ends of the strips pass underneath these brackets, and the brackets are held in position over the ends of the strips by means of bolts or screws B^3, passing through the central opening B^2 and into the inner wall or ceiling Z.

In order to provide for the illumination of the room on which the walls or ceilings are used, I provide sockets consisting of the plate C and collar C′, which are adapted to receive the butts of incandescent lamps. These sockets are held in position by means of nails C^3, which pass through the holes C^2 and through the panels X into the inner wall or ceiling. The collar also passes through the panel and into the inner wall. One of the sockets is preferably located in the center of each one of the panels and assists in holding it in position.

It will appear that by the use of cleats having sides beveled reversely to the bevel of the panels an edge contact is provided, so that the said strips may be used in connection with panels having edges beveled at various angles.

The arms B′ of the brackets are inclined downwardly from the center, as shown in Fig. 7, to compensate for the tendency of the center of the brackets to become depressed when the screw B^3 is tightened.

What I claim is—

1. In a wall or ceiling, the combination of panels having beveled edges, strips extending along the adjacent edges between the panels and brackets on the adjacent edges of said strips.

2. In a wall or ceiling, the combination of panels having beveled edges, strips extending along the adjacent edges between the panels and angular brackets on the adjacent ends of said strips.

3. The combination of panels, beveled edges on said panels, strips between the panels and resting on the beveled edges, the said

strips being angularly disposed, and brackets having angular branches on the ends of said strips and secured to the inner walls.

4. The combination of octagonal panels, beveled edges thereon, cleats for holding the adjacent beveled edges, a plate in the interior of said panels and a collar passing therethrough and into the inner wall.

5. The combination of polygonal panels, beveled edges on said panels, strips upon said beveled edges, and brackets into which the ends of a plurality of said strips pass, and an inner core of compressible material in said strips.

6. The combination of octagonal panels, beveled edges thereon, strips on said beveled edges, smaller rectangular panels between the corners of said octagonal panels, beveled edges on said rectangular panels and strips securing the adjacent edges of said panels.

7. The combination of plates, beveled edges thereon, strips extending along and in contact with adjacent beveled edges, brackets on the adjoining ends of said strips composed of inclined arms.

Witness my hand this 29th day of September, 1902, at the city of New York, in the county and State of New York.

LOUIS BARTELSTONE.

Witnesses:

HERMAN MEYER,

ERNEST H. BOISE.