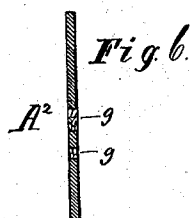
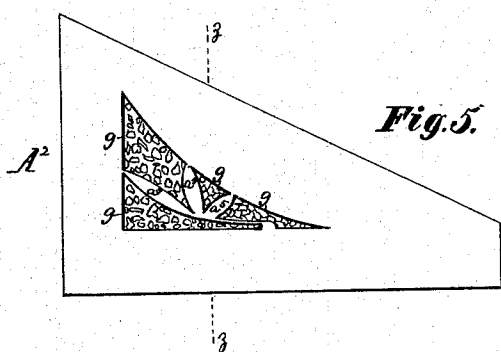
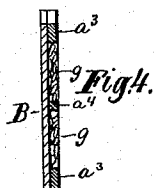
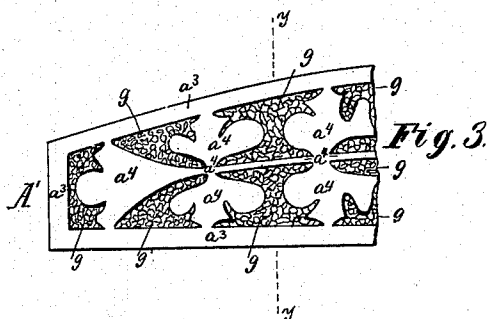
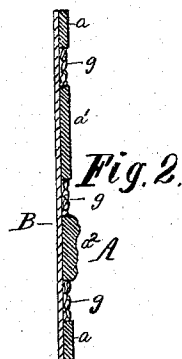
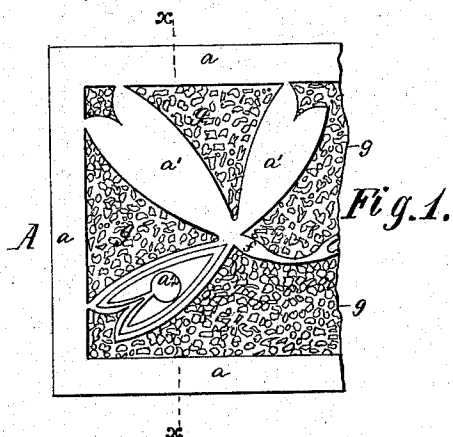


(Model.)

F. KOSKUL.
BRILLIANT VENEER.

No. 288,712.

Patented Nov. 20, 1883.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK KOSKUL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BRILLIANT VENEER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,712, dated November 20, 1883.

Application filed March 26, 1883. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK KOSKUL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Brilliant Veneer, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon, forming a part of the same, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating my improved ornamental brilliant veneer, presenting to the eye of the observer a granular-formed or sanded-like brilliant ground, the unequal or broken or irregular surface of which ground is sunken from the face-surface of the veneer-sheet, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same in the line $x x$ of Fig. 1, except that one portion of the veneer-sheet, as a' in said section, represents a carved or intaglio surface, all other face portions of the veneer-sheet in said section being plane surfaced. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my improved ornamental brilliant veneer, but with its brilliant ground flush with the face-surface of the veneer-sheet, and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the same in the line yy of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of my ornamental brilliant veneer, the brilliant ground of the same being flush with the face and rear surfaces of the veneer-sheet, the veneer-sheet in this instance being of thin metal, instead of wood, as in the preceding figures, and Fig. 6 is a vertical section in the line zz of Fig. 5.

In Fig. 1, A indicates a portion of a wooded veneer-sheet, parts of which have been sawed or cut out by sawing or cutting through the sheet, and leaving only a border portion, as a , and interior portions, as a' , in the form of leaves—for example, as an ornamental figure for my ornamental brilliant veneer—and these leaves may all be either plane surfaced, as indicated at a' in Fig. 2, or with raised and carved or intaglio surfaces, as indicated at a'' in Fig. 2. The veneer-sheet thus far, as composed of the border $a a a$, leaves $a' a' a''$, and stem f , is then, upon its rear side, glued to a board backing B. (Shown in section in Fig. 2.) This backing may be a table-top, or it may be a plane-faced surface of a sideboard or a desk, or an escritoire, or any other proper surface to

which it is desired to apply my ornamental brilliant veneer. This done, I then, within the border $a a a$ and around the edges of the leaves $a' a' a''$ and stem f , fill in the ground of my improved veneer, which groundwork in Figs. 1 and 2 is indicated in solid lines of a great variety of irregular forms, and lettered g . This ground g is composed of brilliant particles of matter—such, for instance, as pearl-shell, fine grains of metal, as brass, or ores, as galena—and, in fact, with small particles of varieties of either metal or iridescent mineral and iridescent calcareous substances in granular condition, each presenting a brilliant appearance to the eye, and all of which are mixed with some adhesive substance—as shellac, or a like transparent substance—to retain them in position, a coloring-pigment being added, if desired. This ground g , as will be observed in Figs. 1 and 2, presents a surface which is not flush with the face-surface of the veneer-sheet, but is sunken back therefrom, as shown in Fig. 2, and presents a brilliant uneven or granular surface appearance, and from which ground the ornamental figures, as $a' a''$ and border a , stand out in relief, as indicated in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 3 a veneer-sheet is indicated by A' , the same having a border, as a^3 , and interior ornamental configurations, as a^4 , as indicated, and connected together and with the border a^3 , as shown, all other portions of the original intact thin sheet of wood having been sawed or cut out to form said border and configurations. In this example of my ornamental brilliant veneer the ground g is in composition the same as above described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2, and said ground is filled in within the border a^3 and around the ornamental configurations a^4 the same, except that the groundwork is made smooth and flush with the face-surface of the veneer-sheet, as indicated in Fig. 4, thus presenting a continuous flat brilliant surface, instead of a sunken even or granular-formed surface, as in Figs. 1 and 2. In this instance the sawed or cut out veneer-sheet is glued to a backing, B, as described with reference to Figs. 1 and 2.

In Figs. 5 and 6 a veneer-sheet, A^2 , of thin metal is utilized in lieu of a thin sheet of wood, and in which g indicates the described brilliant

ground inserted in cut-out or sawed-out portions of the metal sheet around the configurations a^5 , as shown, the brilliant ground being made flat and flush with the front and rear surfaces of the sheet A^2 , as signified in Fig. 6.

Instead of applying the veneer at once to a wood backing, as B, it may be glued to a paper or cloth or a very thin sheet of metal or of wood as a supporting foundation, to which glue or other proper fastening may be applied when it is desired to fix the veneer in permanent position upon any desired article of furniture, or in any proper place, and in such case the brilliant ornamentation g will be placed against the foundation, same as were a wooden backing, B, used. When this last mode of construction is adopted, it will be seen that my improved brilliant veneer may be manufactured so as to be sold as an article of manufacture in the trade.

It is obvious that instead of sawing or cutting entirely out portions of a veneer-sheet in order to form ornamental configurations, as a^4 a^5 , such configurations may be made by sufficiently cutting out portions only of the veneer-sheet, without cutting through said sheet, in which case the brilliant ornamentation g will be made to occupy the place of the cut-out portions of the veneer-sheet, while at the same time the uncut back surface of the veneer-sheet will serve as a backing for the veneer, to which backing glue may be applied, in order to fix the veneer in its desired permanent place or

position. I however regard the mode described and shown as preferable, in order to produce an attractive and cheap brilliant veneer. In practice the ornament may be formed of brilliant material and the groundwork of wood, metal, &c.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A veneer provided with depressions of ornamental configuration, in which a brilliant groundwork or ornaments—such as pearl-shell, granulated metal or galena, or the like substances bound and held together by a proper adhesive substance—are placed, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A veneer provided with depressions of ornamental configuration, in which a brilliant groundwork or ornaments—such as pearl-shell, granulated metal or galena, or like analogous substances—are placed and held united, and with a foundation, as B, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. A veneer consisting of and combining open-work sheets of wood, metal, or analogous open-work material, and a filling of brilliant substances and cement, which form brilliant ornaments or groundwork, substantially as and for the purpose described.

FREDERICK KOSKUL.

Witnesses:

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