

T. J. PALMER.
MOLDING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1909.

937,714.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

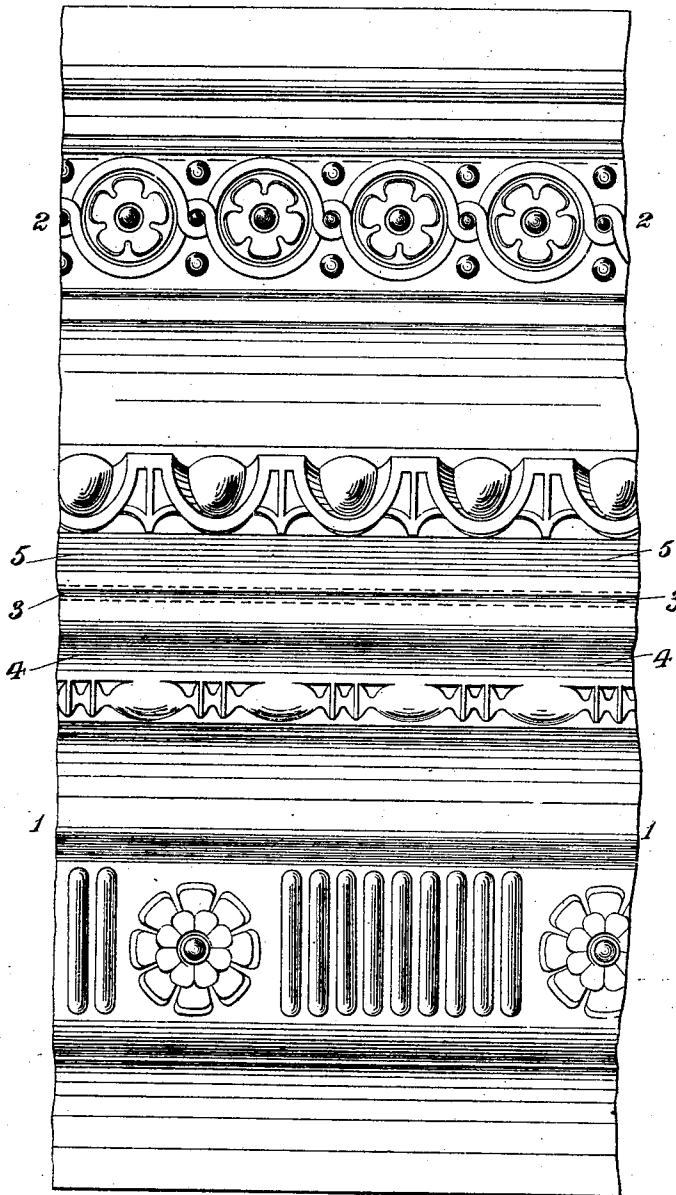
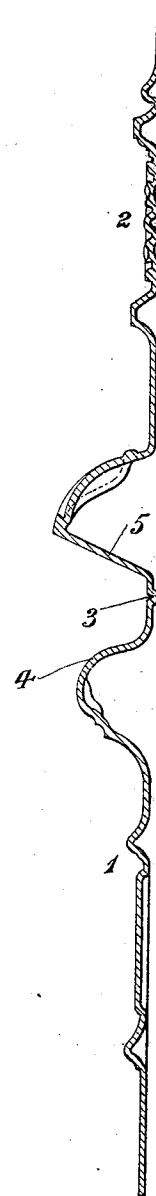


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

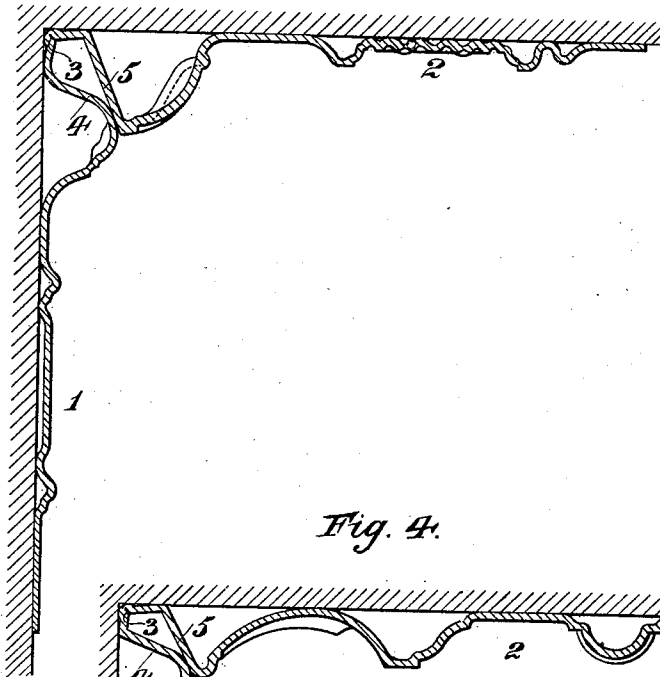
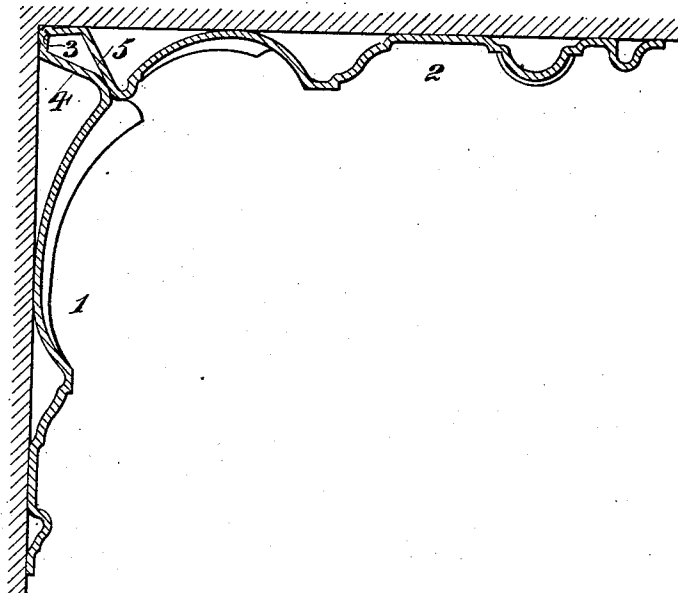


Fig. 4.



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MOLDING.

937,714.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JOHN PALMER, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, of Moss Bridge, Darwen, in the county of Lancaster, England, have invented a new and useful Improved Molding for Use as a Cornice and for Analogous Purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a molding for use as a cornice and for analogous purposes, the said molding being made from any suitable material such for instance as very thin metal or layers of paper and canvas which can be molded, or embossed, in solid, or hollow, relief, and which can be bent to constitute a cornice, or analogous article, as hereinafter described. Especially suitable for this purpose is the product of my Patent 369,957, September 13, 1887, viz. an ornamental embossed paper material commonly known commercially as "anaglypta."

I will presume that my invention is to be applied to a cornice from which its analogous applications will also be understood.

According to this invention the molding is made with the portions to be applied to the wall and the ceiling in one plane with each other and in such manner that it can be readily bent longitudinally so as to fit the angle between the wall and ceiling, or to bridge such angle, and form a cornice. The form in which the molding is produced, namely with the wall and ceiling parts in one plane with each other, renders it well adapted for storage and transport, as lengths thereof, in the said form in which they are produced, can be packed together so as to occupy a minimum of space while the said lengths can be applied as a cornice with great expedition and economy.

The material is molded, or embossed, in any suitable lengths, with the requisite formations, such as beadings and any ornamentations required for the portions of the cornice to be applied to the ceiling and to the wall respectively, such beadings, or beadings and ornamentations, lying in lengths parallel with each other and the said portions being in the same plane with each other. Between the said portions, which are to be applied to the ceiling and to the wall respectively, the molding is made so that it can be bent longitudinally to turn the portion to be applied to the ceiling to the re-

quired angle with the portion to be applied to the wall. To facilitate such bending the molding may be formed with a rib, or a groove, or a combined rib and groove, or be perforated, along the line at which it is to be bent. On each side of the bending line the molding is formed so that the adjacent edges of the portions to be applied to the wall and ceiling respectively abut against each other when the said portions are turned to the requisite angle to each other and the portions mutually support each other and make the cornice firm and rigid.

If the molding is to be used for purposes such as for picture frames, for example, requiring a top portion, or both a top and back portion, these portions can be formed in the same general plane with the other parts and bending lines be formed between the parts where bending is to be effected.

The accompanying drawing represents moldings made in accordance with this invention.

Figure 1 is a front, or face, view, and Fig. 2 is a transverse section, of a part of a length of molding as produced for a cornice according to this invention. Fig. 3 is a section showing the molding bent to a right angle. Fig. 4 shows a modified form in which the portions to be applied to the wall and ceiling respectively are formed, so that they are joined by a part which, when bent, has a curved form, as shown in section in Fig. 4.

The portion marked 1 is that to be applied to the upper part of the wall, and the portion marked 2 is that to be applied to the margin of the ceiling, the portions 1 and 2 being formed to give any required style of cornice with beadings, or ornamentations, or beadings and ornamentations, of any desired kind, those shown being, of course, only examples. Along the line where the molding is to be bent to form a cornice is a hollow rib 3 forming a bead at back and a groove at front. This may, if preferred, be a simple groove in the material either at back, or front, or both back and front, or perforations may be made through the material. The parts 4 and 5, on either side of the line of bending, are made at such angles as to abut against, and mutually support, each other when the portions 1 and 2 are turned to the requisite angle to each other. When the two portions of the cor-

nice are to be joined by a curved part, the molding can be formed as shown in section in the form of a cornice in Fig. 4.

What I claim is:—

- 5 A molding for cornices and for analogous purposes, the said molding being made with the portions to be applied to the wall and ceiling respectively (in the case of a cornice and the corresponding portions in other
10 cases) in the same plane with each other, the said portions being connected by a part formed so that it can be bent longitudinally, and the adjacent edges of the said portions

being so formed that the said edges abut against and mutually support each other 15 when the bending is effected, substantially as hereinbefore described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 20 two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS JOHN PALMER.

Witnesses:

RICHARD TOMLINSON,
MATTHEW HENRY OATES MITCHELL.