

H. C. JARVIS.
MANUFACTURE OF WALL PAPER.
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1,387,724.

Patented Aug. 16, 1921.

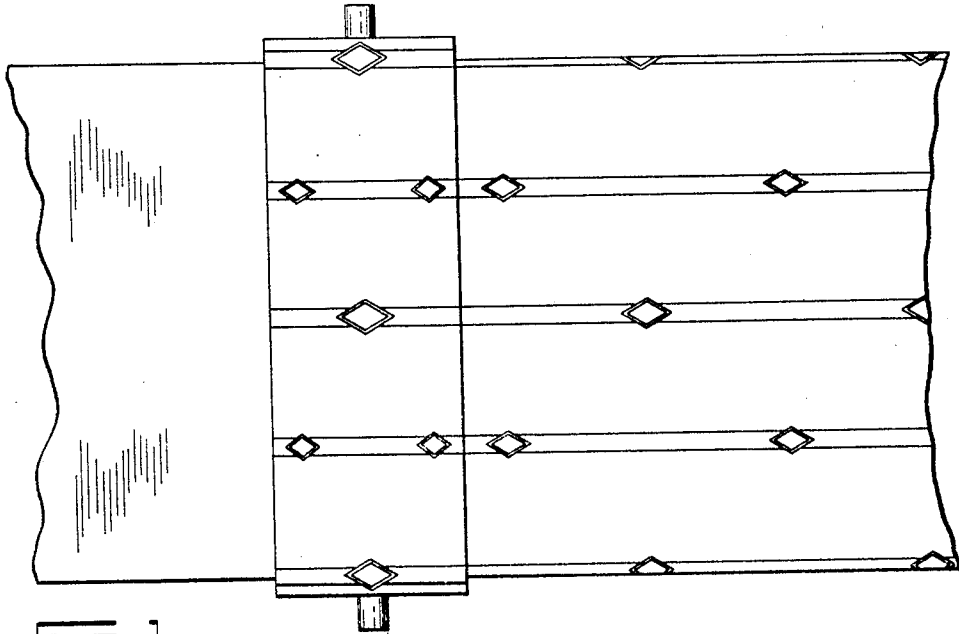


FIG. 1.

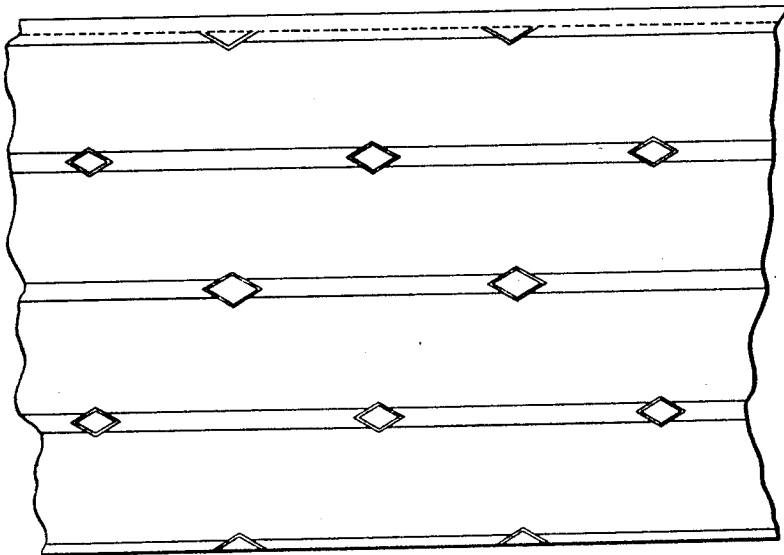


FIG. 2.

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MANUFACTURE OF WALL-PAPER.

1,387,724.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 16, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT C. JARVIS, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, a subject of the King of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Wall-Paper, of which the following is a specification.

In the present invention my object is to produce a wall paper which is more economical to manufacture than present papers of the same quality and which involves less trouble in hanging.

The process of manufacture is illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 shows a part of a strip of wall paper and a printing roller in the act of printing the pattern on the paper; and

Fig. 2 a plan view of a modified form of a strip of wall paper produced in accordance with my invention.

The method generally followed in printing patterned wall papers may be briefly described as follows. The printing rolls are made so that one side of the imprint will match the other side. It being impossible, however, to guide the strip of paper being printed in exact alinement with the edges of the pattern on the printing rollers, the paper used is always wider than the pattern and a selvage is left along each edge of the strip of wall paper. When the paper is being hung, one or both of these selvages are cut off before the paper is hung. This operation requires considerable skill and takes up time, and, further, the selvages are wasted material.

I aim to make it possible to print wall papers either without selvages or with only one selvage, and this I effect in the following manner. Instead of making the printing surface of the printing rollers of the exact width of one or more repeats of the pattern, I extend the pattern about one-quarter inch at each end of the roller, these extensions being partial repeats of the pattern to be printed by the roller (see Fig. 1).

In printing wall papers without any selvage, I use a paper of the exact width of one or more transverse repeats of the pattern and therefore about one-half inch narrower than the printing surface of the roller. Now, as a strip of paper can be guided through the printing machine to within one-quarter inch

of exact alinement with the printing rollers for lengths up to many yards, and as the paper is the exact width of one or more horizontal repeats of the pattern, the pattern is printed so that one side of the paper will match the other exactly, one margin being exactly complementary to the other in adjacent strips up to the lengths ordinarily cut.

In printing the wall paper with one selvage only, I use paper about one-half inch wider than the horizontal repeat of the pattern (see Fig. 2) and guide the paper through the printing machine so that the edge of the printing surface of the roller will overlap one edge of the paper about one-quarter inch more or less, thus leaving a selvage along the other edge.

When hanging paper with one selvage, the edge without selvage may be laid over the selvage of the last hung strip and extended over the printed portion to the line where the pattern exactly matches, thus a perfect matching of the design may be obtained, the selvage being entirely covered.

With paper thus printed a great saving of material is effected as well as a great saving of time and labor when the paper is hung. A further advantage is that as the pattern is printed by a printing surface which overlaps the edge of the paper, the printing colors will soak in to the edge of the paper and stain this edge, which otherwise show white. This entirely prevents any white edges showing when the paper is hung, which is very apt to happen, particularly with dark papers printed in the ordinary manner with selvage edges, which are always afterward cut off.

It is advisable, of course, with papers printed without selvages to cap the rolls to prevent damage to the edge of the pattern. Such capping may be effectively performed by means of the machine shown and described in my United States Patent No. 1355228 of October 12th, 1920.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. A process of printing a strip of wall paper with a repeat pattern which consists in employing a printing roller formed with a repeat pattern and having its printing surface wider than the exposed width of the strip of paper when hung and printing said strip with the printing surface of the roller

overlapping one edge of the strip, the paper being of a width not less than a suitable repeat of the pattern.

2. A process of printing a strip of wall paper which consists in employing a printing roller formed with a repeat pattern and having its printing surface wider than the exposed width of the strip of paper when

hung and printing said strip with the printing surface of the roller overlapping both edges of the strip, the paper being of a width exactly equal to a suitable repeat of the pattern.

Signed at Toronto, Canada, this 20th day of November, 1920.

HERBERT C. JARVIS.