Oct. 17, 1933. G. DÉSAGNAT 1,930,740

PROCESS AND PRODUCT FOR LINING WALLS AND OTHER SURFACES

Filed Jan. 6, 1931

Fig. 1

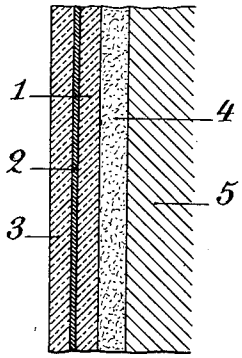


Fig. 2

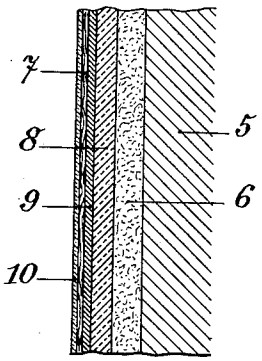


Fig. 3

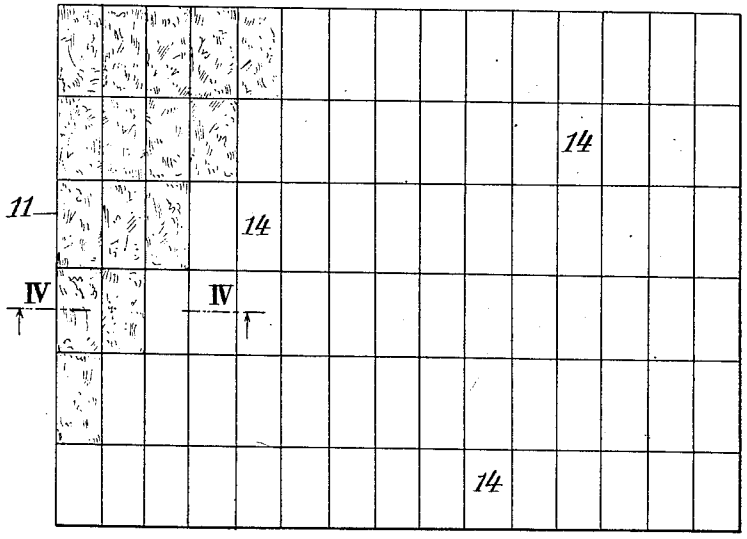
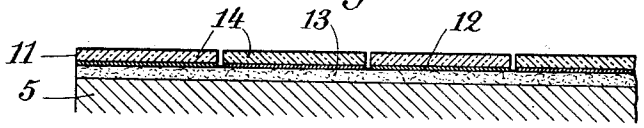


Fig. 4



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PROCESS AND PRODUCT FOR LINING WALLS AND OTHER SURFACES

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REISSUED
JAN 2 - 1940

Application January 6, 1931, Serial No. 506,962, and in France January 13, 1930

6 Claims. (Cl. 41—22)

This invention concerns a process which allows to obtain a durable lining on walls, ceilings and like plane or curved surfaces even when damp.

Linings according to the invention may comprise such hard materials as glass, reflecting glass, porcelain, stone plates, marble plates, etc.

It is acknowledged that the direct gluing of such linings is always very arduous and generally unsatisfactory, particularly when the surface to be lined is subject to marked variations in temperature or to vibrations.

All these inconveniences are avoided according to this invention. For that purpose, a piece of swanskin or any other flexible material such as felt, cloth, rubber, sponge rubber, cork, etc., is first glued upon the surface to be covered or upon the lining to be applied.

It is sufficient thereafter that the swanskin rigid with the lining be glued upon the wall, or the lining be applied upon the swanskin already secured to the wall and coated with glue to obtain a perfect fixing.

This method of fixing also allows such linings to be applied upon rough, curved or uneven surfaces, provided they are divided into sufficiently small elements.

Where the lining to be applied comprises e. g. a glass sheet, same is glued as described upon a piece of swanskin or like flexible material, then cut up into small elements with a diamond and split without however loosening the same from its backing; a product is thus obtained which is highly flexible and will accommodate all the sinuosities of the surfaces to be covered; moreover, on account of the considerable number of joints it may be drawn out sufficiently to take up any differences in height or lack of parallelism e. g. between floor and ceiling.

Gluing is then carried out as before with the greatest ease.

The process is suitable for the most various purposes. It will allow to use any kind of sheet, coating or decorative material and to protect the same by means of one or two glass plates from alterations due either to atmospheric agents or to the direct action of the walls on which they are applied.

By way of example, remarkable results have been obtained with wood ply, sheets of parchment, leather, sheet metal, seeds, flowers or leaves, etc., and even by applying coloured pastes directly upon a glass plate.

When it is hardly possible to glue such materials directly upon the glass, and particularly when wood ply is to be dealt with, the glass surface may first be coated with a layer of gelatine, after which the decorative material is glued thereon.

Some embodiments of the invention are shown by way of example in the appended drawing.

Figure 1 shows a decorative leaf 2 arranged between two glass sheets 1, 3. A piece of swanskin 4 is provided between the sheet 1 and the wall 5 and each surface is glued to both the adjacent surfaces.

Figure 2 shows a ply of wood 7 glued upon a glass sheet 8 through an interposed layer of gelatine 9. The glass is glued at its other face to a piece of swanskin 6 and the ply of wood is covered on its exposed face with a coating of fatty or cellulosic lacquer 10.

A lining is shown in elevational and cross sectional views respectively in Figs. 3 and 4, which consists of a glass sheet 11 one face of which is coated with a layer of decorative paste 12; the glass sheet thus coated is glued at its coated side to a piece of swanskin 13.

The glass sheet thereafter is cut up with a diamond into small rectangular elements 14 as shown in Fig. 2.

The structure thus made flexible is then applied and glued upon the surface to be lined, which may have any desired and even unequal or curved shape.

I claim:

1. A decorative lining for walls, comprising the combination of a glass plate, of a decorative sheet and of a sheet of flexible, extensible and compressible material united by gluing, the said sheet of flexible material being adapted to be glued to a wall, and the decorative sheet being glued to the surface of the glass plate.

2. A decorative lining for walls, comprising the combination of a glass plate, of a decorative sheet and of a sheet of flexible, extensible and compressible material united by gluing, the said sheet of flexible material being adapted to be glued to a wall, and a layer of gelatin interposed between the glass plate and the decorative sheet.

3. A decorative lining adapted to be directly secured by gluing to the wall to be coated, comprising a rigid decorative plate, such as a glass sheet, glued on a support constituted by a sheet of flexible material, extensible and compressible in any direction.

4. A decorative lining adapted to be directly secured by gluing to the wall to be coated, comprising a rigid plate, such as a glass sheet, glued on a support constituted by a sheet of flexible material, extensible and compressible in any di-

rection, with interposition of a decorative layer.

5. A decorative lining adapted to be directly secured by gluing to the wall to be coated, comprising a rigid decorative plate, such as a glass sheet, glued on a support constituted by a sheet of flexible material, extensible and compressible in any direction, the said rigid plate being cut out in small elements.

6. A decorative lining adapted to be directly secured by gluing to the wall to be coated, comprising a rigid plate, such as a glass sheet, glued on a support constituted by a sheet of flexible material, extensible and compressible in any direction, with interposition of a decorative layer, the said rigid plate being cut out in small elements.

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