W. BOGGETT.

PRODUCING ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

No. 184,326. Patented Nov. 14, 1876.

Fig. 1.

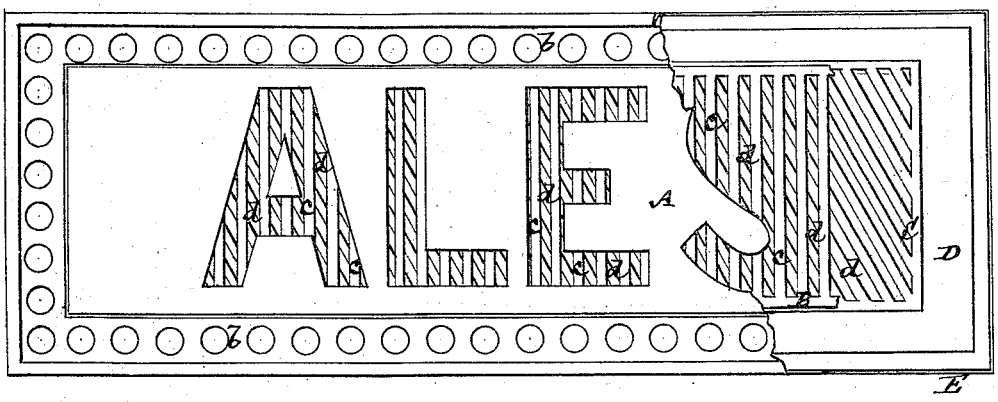
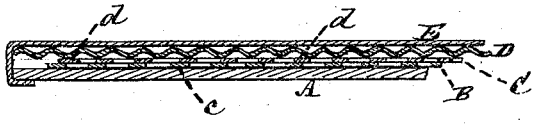


Fig. 2.



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WILLIAM BOGGETT, OF CHELSEA, ENGLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCING ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,326**, dated November 14, 1876; application filed July 20, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BOGGETT, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Production of Ornamental Designs and in Ornamenting Surfaces, which improvements are fully set forth in the following specification.

In carrying out my improvements I use sheets of tin-foil paper, or paper colored, embossed, or metallized, dyed cloth similarly prepared, or sheet-gelatine, which I perforate to form a number of parallel strips or bars, which, when placed over each other at different angles, produce, by their different colors and transposition, an endless number of patterns or designs, enhanced in some cases by tinsel. The materials above referred to are used for ornamenting surfaces, particularly glass in frames, for advertising notices, either the letters, ground, or designs being left clear, and other portions of the glass made wholly or partially opaque, so that the designs may appear through the clear spaces.

By removing portions of the silvering from looking-glasses, to form letters or designs, a like result may be obtained.

The dark portions of glass may be made sufficiently opaque by means of sheets of colored paper, by metal, or by painting or embossing. Sometimes I coat the clear spaces with varnish or other transparent cement, upon which I place small particles of tin-foil, paper tinsel, bright metal, or woven silk.

For designs intended to be transparent I use colored sheet-gelatine or dyed tracing paper or cloth, and I protect, by transparent varnish, such of the above-named materials as would be otherwise subject to tarnish. The parallel or other strips may be cemented to any surface, or be cut into letters or ornaments for that purpose.

The number of designs which may be produced by the means indicated in the previous description being practically unlimited, it is, therefore, impossible to describe them in detail; but I may say, generally, that metallized foil-paper, especially when crimped or corrugated, is, either by itself or combined with other materials, such as colored or metallized paper, sheet-gelatine, foil, tinsel, silk, or cloth, the article I find most useful in carrying my invention into practice.

Any of the above-named or other suitable materials, having been cut or perforated into strips, are placed in one or more layers on a piece of unperforated foil-paper, or other of the above-mentioned materials, the shapes and colors of the whole being so combined as to produce the desired ornament when seen through the clear openings in surfaces of paper or other material, or spaces in glass. By cementing two sheets of foil-paper together, back to back, I obtain small bits by cutting them, which thus show bright on both sides, and I employ them in ornamenting surfaces, either alone or intermixed with bright metallic particles, and sometimes in combination with the other materials previously mentioned.

When employing silvered or looking glass for the purpose named, I use a sharp chisel or tool to remove the required portions of silver, and, with a little nitric acid, get rid of any remaining silver specks, the prepared ornaments being placed at the back of the denuded spaces, so as to show through them. In like manner, letters, borders, or devices may be cut in the paper of photographic or other pictures, between the picture and frame, through which the ornaments become visible, and recesses may be cut, with the like object, in the frames of pictures or looking-glasses to admit the ornaments, with pieces of glass for their protection.

Sometimes I place the ornamental paper on the face of the looking-glasses, so that it may appear partially through the paper, which is held in its place by parts of the frame having recesses to retain the pieces of glass.

In the accompanying drawing, which serves to illustrate one form or application of my invention, Figure 1 represents a partly-broken glazed advertising strip or frame constructed in accordance with the invention, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section of the same in a plane at right angles to the face of the frame.

A is a strip of glass, painted on its back, or otherwise made opaque, excepting where the design is required to be seen through it, which design here consists, mainly, of a perforated border, *b*, and the word "ALES" in the center of the strip. On the back of the glass

A, thus made transparent to the extent of the design, is arranged and secured, by any suitable means, a perforated sheet, B, of tin-foil paper or other material, having any desired color, and with its perforations disposed to form parallel bars or strips *c*, which are clearly seen through the transparent or design portions of the glass. On the back of this perforated sheet B is another perforated sheet, C, of like or other material, but of a different color, and with its perforations disposed to form parallel bars or strips *d*, which are disposed to have an oblique or angular relation with the bars or strips *c*. On the back of this second perforated sheet C, or on the back of the rear one of a series of differently-perforated and differently-colored sheets, supposing there be more than two, arranged one behind the other, is a still differently-colored sheet, D, which need not be perforated, and which may either be plain or corrugated, to complete the design. After this the whole may be bound together by a backing or frame piece or covering, E.

Having thus described the nature of my invention, and the manner of performing or carrying the same into practice, what I claim is—

The method of producing ornamental designs, the same consisting, essentially, of making a transparent pattern on an opaque sheet, A, placing back of the same a sheet, B, formed in parallel strips *c*, back of that a differently-colored sheet, C, also formed in parallel strips, but placed so that the strips will run in a different direction, and back of the whole the sheet D, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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