J. M. BYRON.

Method of Constructing Cornices of Paper, &c.

No. 212,589. Patented Feb. 25, 1879.

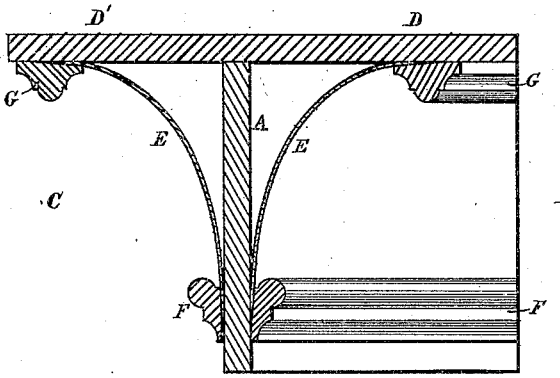

FIG. 1.

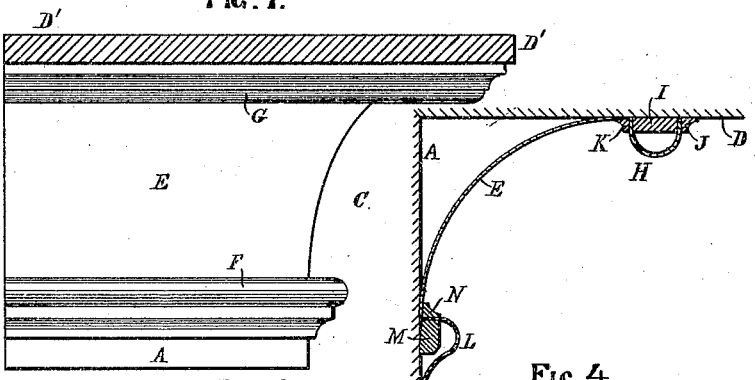

FIG. 2.

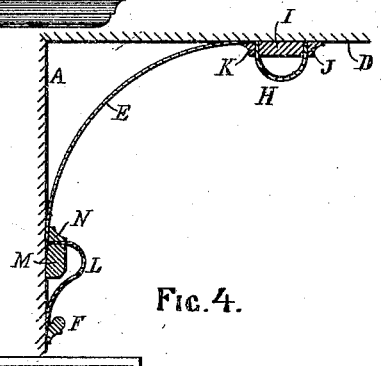

FIG. 4.

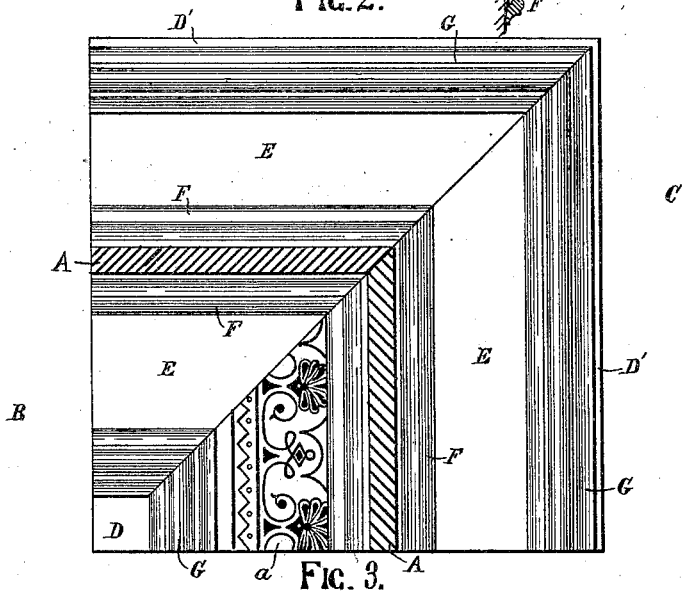

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BYRON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO BRADFORD S. CRESSY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING CORNICES OF PAPER, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,589**, dated February 25, 1879; application filed April 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BYRON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Method of Constructing Cornices of Paper, &c., of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to the construction of cornices for the interiors of buildings; and it consists in the method of constructing cornices, by cutting from a flat sheet or web a strip of pasteboard, paper, or other thin flexible material of the desired width to form the "cavetto" or principal member of the cornice, bending said strip transversely to the desired curve in the act of placing it in position, securing the edges of said strip when so bent to the wall and ceiling of the room by tacks or otherwise, and then securing to the wall and ceiling, respectively, the moldings F and G in positions to overlap and protect the edges of said strip, substantially as described.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a section through a wall and a portion of the ceiling on either side thereof with my improved cornice applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my improved cornice as applied around the corner of a projection; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the wall, looking upward at the ceiling, and showing the cornice as applied to an interior and an exterior corner.

A is a division-wall between a room, B, and a hall, C, extending around two sides of the room. D is the ceiling of the room B, and D′ the ceiling of the hall C. E is a strip of thick paper, thin pasteboard, oil-cloth, or other thin flexible material, cut to the proper width, and of a length to extend from one angle of a room to another, from a flat sheet or web, and curved or bent transversely, as shown, in the act of putting up, and having one of its edges secured to the wall A, and the other secured in like manner to the ceiling D or D′. F is a picture-molding, of the usual form, secured to the wall A, in a position to cover or hide the lower edge of the thin flexible band E, and forming the base-molding or member of the cornice. G is a molding of wood, securely attached to the ceiling D or D′ in position to cover the upper edge of E and help to hold it in place, and also to form the inner or terminal member of the cornice, as shown.

The form of the moldings F and G may be varied at pleasure, or the lower edge of the flexible band E may be covered and secured by a more simple or a more elaborate molding, if desired, and the picture-molding may be applied a short distance below the edge of the band E and its binding-molding, so as to form a narrow frieze between said two moldings in an obvious manner, without affecting the principles of my invention.

The whole cornice may be painted white to imitate a stucco cornice; or the main members may be white and the moldings F and G may be the natural color of the wood, or gilded, or painted any desired color.

The member E may be decorated to imitate a carved molding by covering the surface of the band of paper, pasteboard, or other thin flexible material with a thin paper having printed, stamped, painted, or otherwise affixed thereon the desired design, as illustrated at *a*, Fig. 3.

It is obvious that the form of the molding E may be varied from the concave form shown to a convex or concavo-convex form, as illustrated in Fig. 4, where A is the inner face of the wall, and D the lower surface of the ceiling.

E represents one band or strip of paper or other flexible material, bent so as to form a concave molding. H is another strip of like material, bent so as to form a convex molding, as shown, and having its two edges secured to the edges of the rectangular strip of wood I, and further secured and protected by the small wood moldings J and K, secured in place by nails in a well-known manner.

L is a third band of the flexible material, having its upper edge secured by tacks or otherwise to the upper edge of the strip of wood M, and covered by the small wood molding N, as shown, and bent into the form of an ogee, with its lower edge secured by tacks or otherwise, and covered by the picture-molding F.

I do not claim, broadly, the use of paper or

other thin flexible material in the construction of cornices, for I am aware that cornices have been made from paper or papier-maché, molded to form in short sections, and secured in position with the end of one section abuting against the next; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The method of constructing cornices which consists in cutting from a flat sheet or web a strip of pasteboard, paper, or other thin flexible material of the desired width to form the cavetto or principal member of the cornice, bending said strip transversely to the desired curve in the act of placing it in position, securing the edges of said strip, when so bent, to the wall and ceiling by tacks or otherwise, and then securing to the wall and ceiling, respectively, the moldings F and G in positions to overlap and protect the edges of said strip, substantially as described.

Executed at Boston, Massachusetts, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1877.

JOHN M. BYRON.

Witnesses:
N. C. LOMBARD,
E. A. HEMMENWAY.