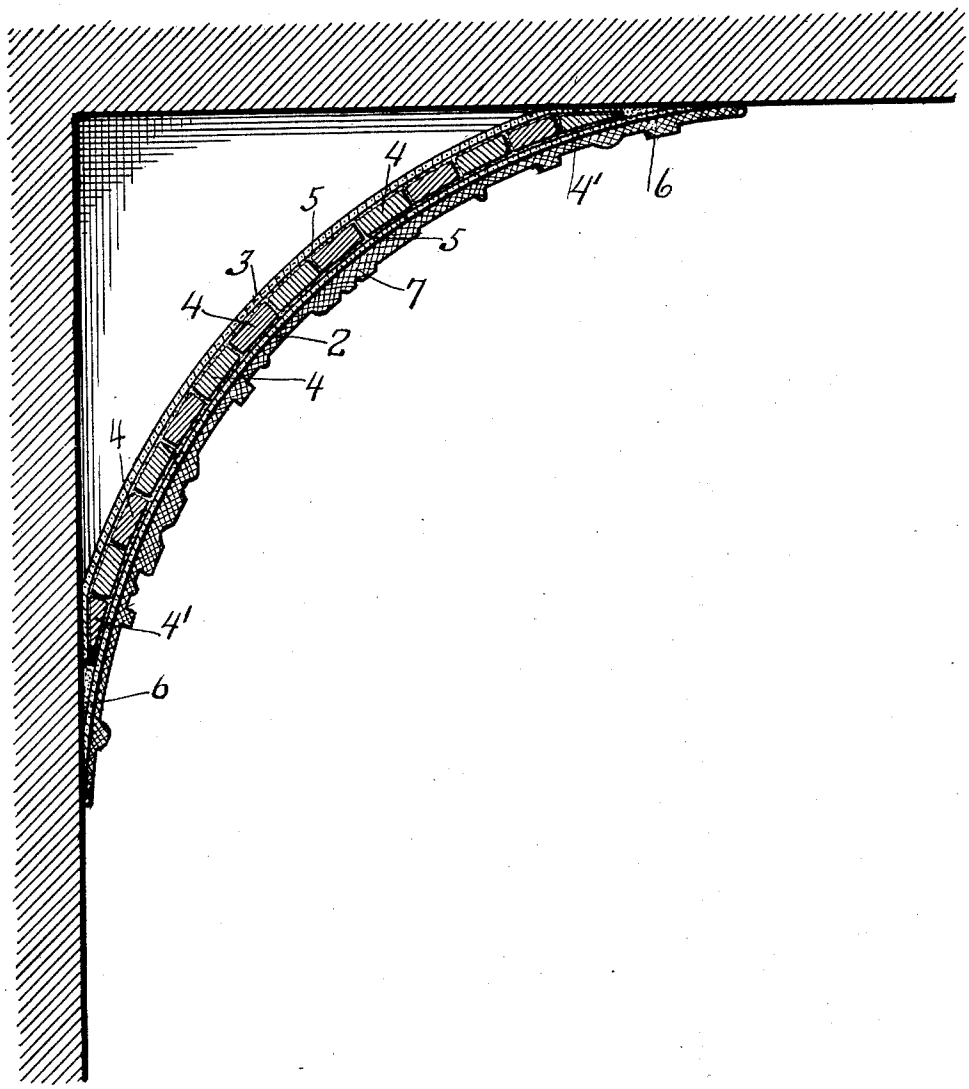
(No Model.)

G. S. MAYHEW.

COVE.

No. 468,354. Patented Feb. 9, 1892.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. MAYHEW, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES A. SMITH, OF SAME PLACE.

COVE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,354, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed April 22, 1891. Serial No. 389,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. MAYHEW, of Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented an Improved Cove, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to coves for use between the walls and ceiling of an apartment or chamber to convert square angles between the same into curves; and its object is to provide an especially rigid, firm, solid, and durable cove which may be safely transported from one place to another without danger of breaking and which may be easily and cheaply secured in place in any room, and, further, to provide means whereby a cove may be neatly secured in place and a continuous curve imperceptibly merging into the plain surfaces formed.

My invention consists in a cove provided with a face-sheet of thick paper having edges extending beyond those of the main part of the cove and adapted to be closely and neatly joined with the plain surfaces of the wall and ceiling; in a cove composed of a face and a back sheet of thick paper and wood strips arranged longitudinally between the same, the parts being rigidly cemented together and the outer or edge strips of wood having wedge shapes, whereby the edges of the cove are thinned or tapered and made easier to join neatly with the wall and ceiling, and in special constructions and in combinations, all as hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

My invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, showing a cove embodying my invention.

In the drawing, 2 and 3 represent the face and back sheets, respectively. Between these sheets are arranged the narrow wood strips 4, embedded within the adhesive compound 5, which firmly and rigidly secures the slats or strips 4 together and to the sheets 2 and 3 of thick paper, which paper is of thick straw, wood, or other pulp board, having in itself some flexibility, but still being firm and stiff. This cove is formed in a curved mold of the required size and shape, the parts being therein assembled and subjected to heavy pressure to solidify the whole. After being subjected to pressure, or at the same time, this whole is thoroughly and completely dried, and is henceforth extremely firm and solid and will not warp, shrink, bend, or bulge. Thus in general I provide a cove of an extremely light weight in comparison to those constructed of other material, while at the same time being more durable, owing to its character, as above stated, and to the fact that it will not crack and thereby destroy the appearance of the ornament arranged on the face thereof.

To facilitate the joining of the cove to the wall and ceiling and to give the corner of the room the appearance of a single and neatly-curved surface extending continuously across the ceiling and down the side of the room I so thin down the edges of my cove that they may be closely joined and the lines of demarkation between the cove and the walls and ceiling obliterated.

As seen in the drawings, the outer or edge strip 4′ have not the rectangular form of the other strips, but are of a wedge shape cross-section. These strips are cemented in just as the others are and the edges of the back sheet 3 extend out and cover them, as shown in the drawings, the paper being bent down flat at these points and substantially into line with the wall and ceiling when the cove is forced up into place. Further, a still finer joint is made with each plane surface by extending the edges of the face-sheet out beyond the main or back portions of the cove. When the cove is manufactured, these extended edges 6, owing to the stiffness and elasticity of the paper, do not conform to the curve of the rest of the cove, but extend out therefrom at tangents to the same; but when the cove is pushed up into place in the angle of the room these edges, striking the wall and ceiling first, are forced back into or nearly into the true curve. Each extended edge is shaved down on the back, so that very thin and pliable extreme edges are formed, which, owing to the spring or stiffness of the thicker part of the extended edges are forced into very close contact with the wall and ceiling, although the latter may be quite rough and irregular. The edges are thus made so thin and fine that the lines of demarkation are

not perceptible, and when the ceiling, cove, and wall are papered or otherwise decorated a single curved surface is presented. Puckering or wrinkling while the edges are wet is prevented by the stiffness of the thicker parts thereof.

The cove is fastened by nails or tacks driven through the strips nearest the edges, some adhesive material being first placed on the back of each edge before the cove is nailed in place. The nail or tack heads sink into the soft thick paper and are not visible after the face of the cove is decorated. The thin pliable edges are then pressed closely into contact with the wall and ceiling and substantial and lasting joints thus completed. In some cases proper adhesive compounds may be relied upon to secure the cove permanently in place.

In the drawings I have indicated a decorative substance 7, secured on the face of the cove, to which it is readily applicable, owing to the fact that the paper used is heavy and coarse, and it is obvious that the face-sheet of the cove may be painted or printed or otherwise decorated and ornamented or made fire or water proof to correspond with other parts of the building.

In practice I secure the abutting ends of the sections of cove with cement and upon suitably-curved bracket previously and carefully secured in the angle of the room and directly back of the joints. The other parts of the cove need no such support.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in a cove, of thick sheets of paper-board with the parallel wood strips arranged between the same, the edge strips being wedge-shaped and the whole cemented together, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A cove having a main rigid curved portion and a sheet of thick comparatively rigid paper-board wider than the same combined therewith, substantially as described.

3. A cove consisting of a curved board of composition material having a face-sheet of thick elastic comparatively rigid paper-board forming a part of the same, said sheet being wider than the said curved board, whereby the extension-edges are formed, the same being adapted to spring firmly into contact with the wall or ceiling when the cove is placed in position, substantially as described.

4. The combination, in a cove, with the two sheets of thick heavy paper or other pulp-board, of parallel wooden strips or slats arranged between the same, the edge-strips having a wedge shape and the whole firmly and rigidly cemented together, the outer or face sheet of said paper being wider than the other and the edges thereof extending or projecting beyond the same, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. The combination, in a cove, of the sheets of thick paper with the rectangular and wedge-shaped strips 4 and 4′, respectively arranged and cemented between said sheets, the outer sheet being wider than the other and extending out and shaved to sharp edges adapted to make fine joints with the wall and ceiling, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of April, 1891.

GEORGE S. MAYHEW.

In presence of—
C. G. HAWLEY,
FRED. S. LYON.