

(No Model.)

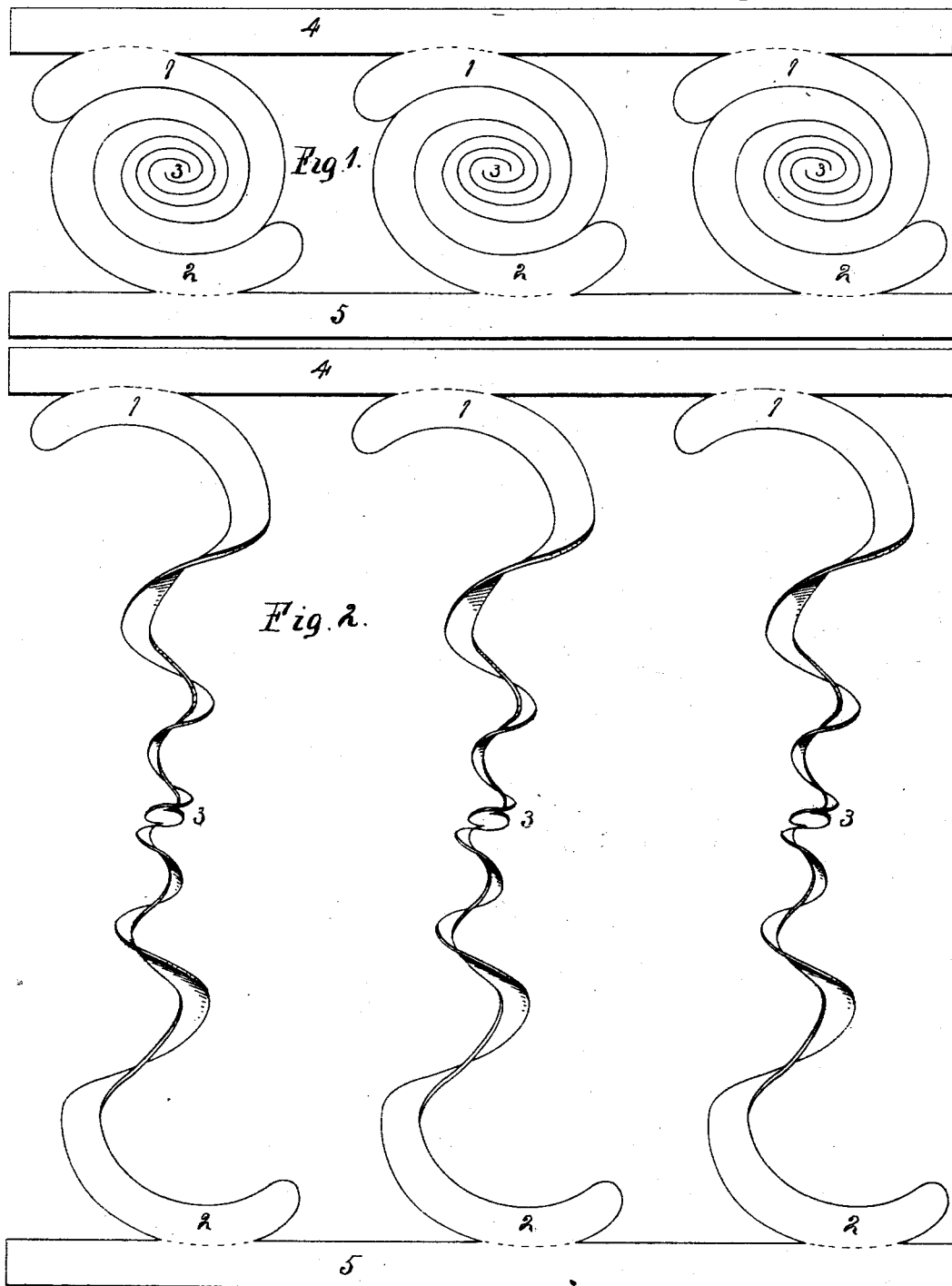
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

I. E. FOLTZ.

METHOD OF MAKING ORNAMENTAL SCREENS.

No. 525,593.

Patented Sept. 4, 1894.



Witnesses:
E. Behel.
L. A. Clark

Inventor:
Irving E. Foltz
By A. O. Behel
attys

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

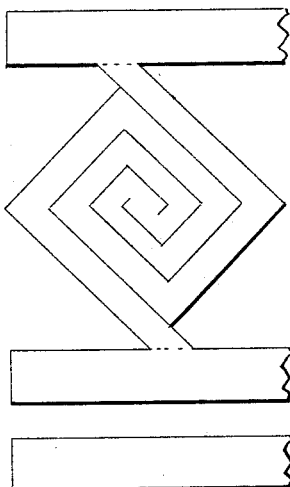
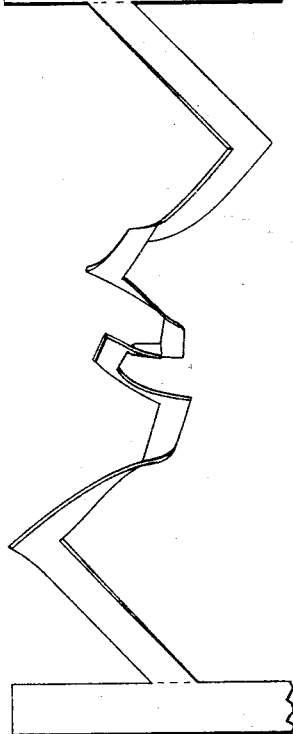


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING E. FOLTZ, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

METHOD OF MAKING ORNAMENTAL SCREENS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,593, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed April 23, 1894. Serial No. 508,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING E. FOLTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Methods of Making Ornamental Screens, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the method of forming ornamental open work from a single piece of material by cutting it or parts of it in double convoluted form, with a common center and extending the design so produced by drawing or separating the two parts a sufficient distance.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a face representation of a section of the cut material. Fig. 2, is a face representation of the open work formed from the cut material shown at Fig. 1, as it re-arranges itself as the result of being drawn or extended. Figs. 3 and 4 show a modification.

The method disclosed by this application is the formation of open work or fanciful ornamentation from sheet material, and capable of various uses, and consists in cutting from a sheet of material two concentric designs starting opposite each other from the outside, and joined at the center, and in stretching out the designs thus formed from their outer edges, or ends, a sufficient distance to produce the required length.

From a sheet of material of the required size are stamped or cut out the double convoluted designs 1, and 2, in this instance tapering in width as they approach the center 3, where they unite and have border strips 4 and 5, attached to their outer ends. By suitable means the border strips 4 and 5 are caused to separate which will cause the coils of the convoluted designs to separate or pull out, until the required length has been reached when it will appear as shown at Fig. 2, forming a connecting rod or spindle of a twisted or spiral design, gradually tapering from both ends toward the center, presenting a graceful and pleasing appearance.

The design may be produced independently of the border strips by cutting them as shown in dotted lines, and for some purposes this may be desirable.

The design may be stretched to a greater

or less degree, and thus be made to fill spaces of various widths or heights.

It is evident that other designs than a true spiral may be produced, an example of which is shown at Figs. 3 and 4 in which the design is of a diamond shape when cut, and when stretched, a series of angles is formed which may be desirable in some instances.

It is evident that the designs may be employed for other purposes than for screens as for ornamentation or supports for various articles and if made of heavy material may be used for fencing and railing for bridge work, as the object sought is the method of its formation.

In constructing heavy work after the method herein described it may be necessary to stamp out a section of the material instead of cutting through as herein shown.

I claim as my invention—

1. The method of forming designs consisting in cutting from sheet material two convolute figures, said figures being unsevered from each other at a common center, being continuous with each other therefrom, and both of them convolving around said center, and stretching out the material forming the design thus produced.

2. The method of forming designs consisting in cutting from sheet material, two convolute figures, said figures being unsevered from each other at a common center, being continuous with each other therefrom, and both of them convolving around said center, with their outer ends approximately opposite each other as regards said center, each of said figures having joined with it on its outer edge a lateral strip cut from the same sheet of material as said figures, and at about the middle of its length being unsevered from, and continuous with, said figures, the two said lateral strips being opposite to, and parallel with each other, and stretching out the material forming the design thus produced.

3. The method of forming designs consisting in cutting from sheet material a row of like designs, each of which designs is formed by cutting out two convolute figures, each of said convolute figures being joined to the other at the center, each of said convolute figures having joined with it on its outer edge a lateral strip cut from the same sheet of ma-

terial as said figure, being unsevered from, and continuous with said figure, said lateral strips extending continuously throughout the entire length of said row of designs, being
5 joined in like manner with each member of said row of designs, forming a continuous and unsevered upper strip, and a continuous and unsevered lower strip, each of said strips being joined with, and unsevered from, and con-
10 tinuous with, each member of said row of designs, and stretching out the material forming the row of designs thus produced.

4. The method of forming designs consisting in cutting from sheet material a row of
15 like designs, each of which designs is formed by cutting out two convolute figures, said figures being unsevered from each other at a common center, being continuous with each other therefrom, and both of them convolving
20 around said center, with their outer ends approximately opposite each other as regards

said center, each of said two figures having joined with it, one on its upper outer edge, and the other on its lower outer edge respectively, a lateral strip, cut from the same sheet
25 of material as said figures and as said row of designs, being unsevered from and continuous with said figures, said lateral strips extending continuously throughout the entire
30 length of said row of designs, being joined in like manner with each member of said row of designs, forming a continuous and unsevered upper strip, and a continuous and un-
35 severed lower strip, each of said strips being joined with, and unsevered from, and continuous with, each member of said row of designs, and stretching out the material forming the row of designs thus produced.

IRVING E. FOLTZ.

Witnesses:

A. O. BEHEL,
E. BEHEL.