Patented Apr. 18, 1939

2,154,633

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,154,633

SURFACE ORNAMENTATION

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No Drawing. Application December 23, 1936, Serial No. 117,316

3 Claims. (Cl. 91—68)

My invention relates to the ornamentation of surfaces particularly metal and other hard impervious surfaces and it has for its principal object to provide a surface ornamentation that is highly durable and of beautiful appearance, having a highly lustrous finish such as is commonly associated with electro-plating. The invention consists principally in making durable a finish produced by the application of a metallic powder mixed with a suitable resinous base material and coated with a clear cellulose acetate lacquer, by rubbing a halogen salt of bismuth over the surface and then applying a nitro-cellulose solution or other solution entirely free from ingredients that will attack the cellulose acetate film. The invention further consists in the process of surface ornamentation hereinafter described and claimed.

A specific example of my process is the surface ornamentaion of a metal casket to give it a silver plated finish. First, a pigmented nitro-cellulose primer is applied and then silver powder mixed with a suitable bronzing lacquer or bronzing varnish or other resinous base liquid is applied to the surface of the casket by means of a spray gun or otherwise, after which a clear transparent cellulose acetate lacquer is applied over the hardened metallic coating. The lacquered surface may be rubbed or polished, if desired.

A halogen salt of bismuth, for example, bismuth oxychloride is rubbed on the lacquered surface by means of cotton, chamois or other suitable soft material. After the bismuth coating has been rubbed, the surface assumes a highly polished and lustrous appearance, similar to that of silver plating.

In order to protect this lustrous silver appearance, a finish film is applied consisting entirely of materials that do not attack the cellulose acetate film in any manner. Suitable materials for this finish film are nitro-cellulose solution or a varnish solution. Both the liquid and the solid contents of the solution must be such that they will not attack the cellulose acetate film. Instead of the cellulose acetate lacquer, a cellulose acetobutyrate lacquer or a polyvinol alcohol solution may be used. A nitro-cellulose lacquer may also be used in which case the protective coating will be a varnish base liquid or a synthetic resin solution.

In order to produce other plated effects, other metallic powders, as ordinary bronze, aluminum powder or gold bronze powder may be used. Likewise, various halogen salts of bismuth may be used to vary the appearance. The above described coating is of a highly lustrous appearance and it is quite durable.

What I claim is:

1. The process of ornamenting surfaces which comprises applying thereto a metallic powder mixed with a suitable bronzing liquid and allowing to harden, applying a coating of clear nitro-cellulose lacquer, rubbing a coating of a halogen salt of bismuth on said lacquered surface after hardening thereof, and then applying a protective coating film free from ingredients that would attack said nitro-cellulose film.

2. The process of ornamenting metal surfaces which comprises applying thereto a metallic powder mixed with a bronzing liquid and allowing to harden, applying a coating of clear nitro-cellulose lacquer, rubbing a coating of a halogen salt of bismuth on said lacquered surface after hardening thereof and then applying a protective coating comprising either of the group consisting of varnish base liquid and synthetic resin solution.

3. The process of ornamenting metal surfaces which comprises applying thereto a metallic powder mixed with a bronzing liquid and allowing to harden, applying a coating of clear nitro-cellulose lacquer, rubbing a coating of a halogen salt of bismuth on said lacquered surface after hardening thereof and then applying a protective coating of varnish base liquid.

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