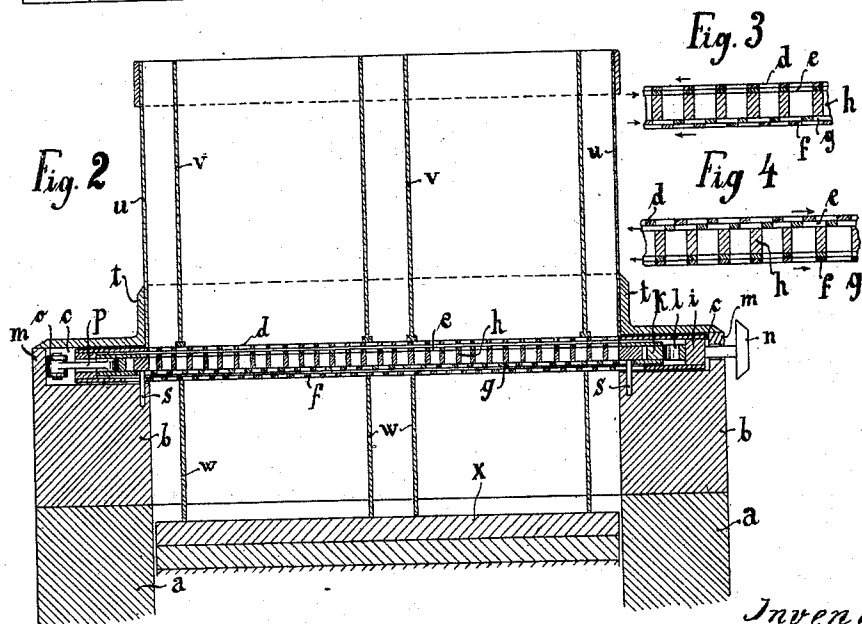
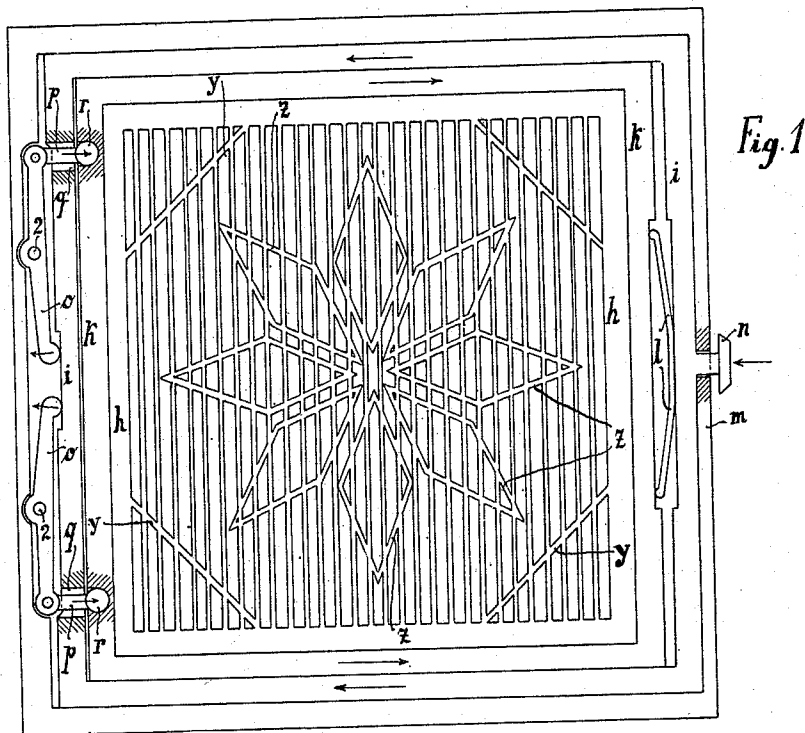


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 DEVICE FOR APPLYING MOSAIC ORNAMENTATION TO CEMENT SLABS.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1910.

995,206.

Patented June 13, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVICE FOR APPLYING MOSAIC ORNAMENTATION TO CEMENT SLABS.

995,206.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANZ JOSEF WASSERMANN, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Spahl, Saxe-Weimar, in the German Empire, have invented a Device for Applying Mosaic Ornamentation to Cement Slabs, of which the following is a specification.

When it is desired to ornament cement slabs and the like in imitation of mosaic, the different colors employed must ordinarily be applied to the slabs by means of separate stencils. Apart from the tardiness and consequent expensiveness of this process, a uniform application of the pigments can hardly be effected.

The present invention relates to a device by means of which all the different colors can be simultaneously applied, such device consisting of a color receptacle which covers the surface of the slab and which is provided with vertical partitions coinciding with the outlines of the design to be produced. A grate, intersecting the partitions at some distance from the slab, is provided with means for admitting a certain quantity of pigment and feeding the same on to the slab where it is deposited in layers of uniform thickness.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 representing a plan of the grate and the lower part of the device, Fig. 2, a vertical section through the device, and Figs. 3 and 4, sectional views on an enlarged scale of the grate, showing the feeding elements in different positions.

On the edge of a mold *a*, containing the slab *x*, a frame *b* is disposed. In the upper part of said frame a recess *c* is formed for the reception of the grate *h* and the feeding elements. The latter consist of four metal plates *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, having slots which coincide with the interstices of the grate *h*. Two of said plates are arranged at each side of the grate so as to slide on the latter and on each other. The inner plates *e*, *g*, are connected to a frame *k* which is disposed inside a frame *i*, the outer plates *d*, *f* being connected to the latter. The frame *k* is adapted to slide in one direction inside the frame *i*, and both can be displaced relative to the grate *h*, the latter being firmly connected to the frame *b* by means of pins *s* passing through slots in the lower pair of plates. A spring *l*, arranged in recesses be-

tween the frames *i*, *k*, tends to maintain the frames in the position shown in Fig. 1. At the opposite side of the frames, two double-armed levers *o* are provided which are pivoted at 2 to the frame *b*. The outer ends of said levers are pivoted to links *p* which are passed through the frame *i* and fitted by means of circular heads *r* in recesses in the frame *k*. The inner ends of the levers are rounded off and adapted to abut against the frame *i*. At the side opposite the levers *o*, the frame *i* carries a button *n* on a stem which is passed through the wall *m* of the frame *b*. At a pressure on said button, the frame *i* and the plates *d*, *f* are slid in the direction of the arrow. This movement is transmitted to the levers *o* which turn about their pivots and push the frame *k* and the plates *e*, *g* in the opposite direction. When the button is released, the spring *l* returns the elements to their normal position.

The arrangement is such that, when the elements are in their normal position, the slots of the plates *d*, *e* are opposite the interstices of the grate, whereas the plates *f*, *g* are disposed with their slots staggered relative to each other and to the interstices, so that the bottom side of the grate is closed. This position, which is shown in Fig. 3, is reversed when the button *n* is depressed, the top side of the grate being then closed and the bottom side open, as shown in Fig. 4.

A frame *t* of angular cross-section, is supported on the walls *m* of the frame *b* so as to cover the frames *i* and *k*. Within the vertical flange of said frame the color receptacle *u* is arranged.

In addition to the parallel bars forming the grate *h*, the latter is also provided with bars *y* and *z* forming the outlines of the design to be produced on the slab *x*. These bars are continued downward by partitions *v* arranged in the frame *b*, and upward by partitions *v* arranged in the receptacle *u*. The compartments thus formed in the receptacle, are filled with powdered coloring matter, the colors of the different compartments being varied in accordance with the effect to be produced. Since the grate *h* is normally open at the top, all its interstices will be filled up with the pigments which are supported by the plates *f*, *g*. At a depression of the button *n* and consequent reversal of the position of the plates, as previously described, the color supply will be cut off by the plates *d*, *e*, while the

lower plates open so as to feed the pigments contained within the grate on to the slab *x*. While falling through the distance between the grate and the slab, the pigments will be distributed so as to form layers of uniform thickness on the slab. A mixing of the different colors is prevented by the partitions *w* which extend right down to the surface of the slab and determine the design on the latter.

The bars *y*, *z* in the grate might be dispensed with, since a mixing of the colors in the interstices thereof cannot take place.

A convenient method is thus obtained for depositing the different colors simultaneously and uniformly on the slab.

I claim:

A device for applying mosaic ornamentation to cement slabs and the like, comprising an open color receptacle covering the surface of the slab, vertical partitions in said receptacle extending to the surface of the slab, coinciding with the outlines of the design to be produced and forming compartments for the reception of the different colors, a grate intersecting the partitions at some distance from the slab, two superposed slidable plates at each side of the

grate for supporting the colors, the plates having slots coinciding with the interstices of the grate so as to admit the colors when in coinciding position and obstruct the same when in staggered position relative to the grate, a frame surrounding the grate and connected to the inner pair of plates, a frame surrounding the aforementioned frame and connected to the outer pair of plates, the frames being slidable relative to each other and to the grate, a spring between the frames tending to maintain the same with the upper pair of plates in coinciding, and the lower pair in staggered position, double-armed levers turning about fixed pivots, one end of each lever being connected to the inner and the other to the outer frame so as to compel the frames, when displaced, to move in opposite directions, and a press button on the outer frame for sliding the frames so that the upper pair of plates closes and the lower pair opens for feeding the colors on to the slab, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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