J. HAMIL.

METHOD OF SURFACING.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1920.

1,361,763. Patented Dec. 7, 1920.

Fig. 1.

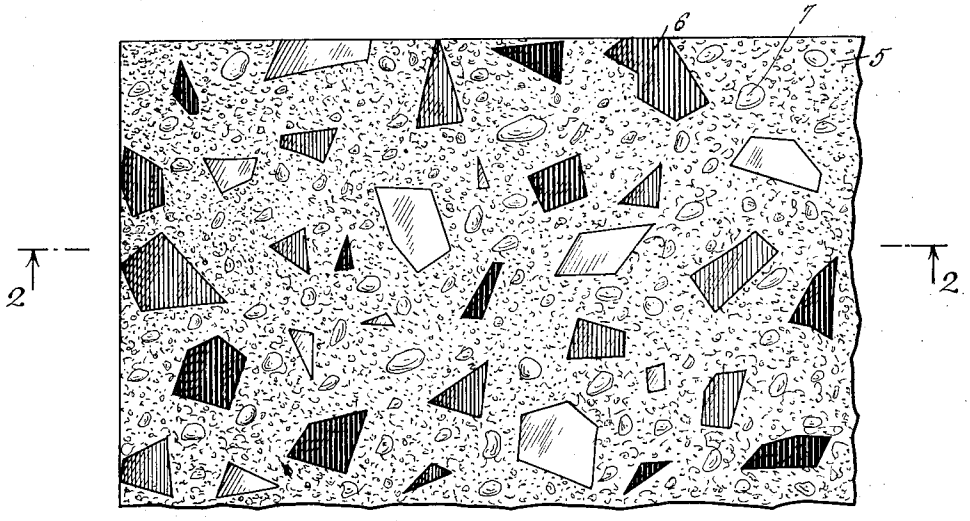


Fig. 2.

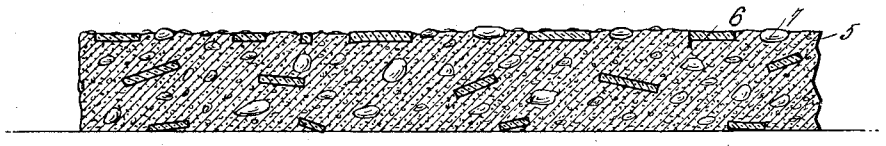
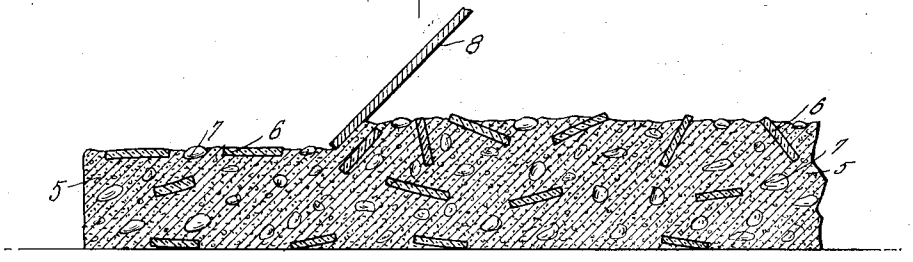


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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METHOD OF SURFACING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HAMIL, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Surfacing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to surfacing, and more particularly that class of surfacing by means of which a "stucco" wall is produced, which shall have an exterior appearance extremely pleasing to the eye, and odd in design.

It is well understood that numerous attempts have been made with a view of producing a wall surface (either exterior or interior) in the face of which vari-colored fragments of material different from that which forms the body of the wall appear upon the surface of the same to produce a pleasing effect.

The foreign matter aforementioned, usually includes different colored glass, the fragments of which serve to relieve the monotony of a flat wall of the "stucco" type.

Heretofore this effect has been produced by usually laying the fragments upon the base of a mold and in subsequently introducing other ingredients into the mold to produce a block having fragments in its exterior face. These effects are crystalized in patents such as that to Marsh #312,221, Federici #527,416 and numerous others.

It has been impractical, however, heretofore to apply a surfacing directly to a lath construction or other anchoring agent serving to retain the stucco in applied position in which surfacing the particles of foreign matter would appear upon the face of the stucco. The attempts above noted all include block construction, which is necessarily far more expensive than applying stucco.

With this in view, I have now invented a method of surfacing by means of which a stucco finish having foreign particles in its exterior surface may be applied to the anchoring agent or wall so that an odd design and effect pleasing to the eye is produced.

Reference is had to the attached sheet of drawings which illustrate one practical embodiment of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a section of stucco wall constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along the lines 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a similar section showing the surfacing in process of being finished.

In providing the surfacing contemplated, the conventional "scratch" surface is first prepared, which "scratch" surface may be anchored by any suitable means to the wall. An ordinary stucco mixture is now provided, it being noted, however, that contrary to the conventional procedure that any desirable number of vari-colored foreign fragments, such as glass are incorporated in this mixture.

The stucco mixture is now applied to the "scratch" surface in the conventional manner, presenting in appearance a conventional stucco wall. After the mixture is permitted to dry for approximately six to twelve hours, so that the same becomes semi-plastic, a trowel is utilized edgewise, so that the edge of the same engages, as has been clearly illustrated in Fig. 3, the edges of the glass fragments, thus serving to turn the same and to bring them to the surface.

The surfacing is now allowed to stand, subsequent to which a steel brush or other suitable agent may be used for cleansing the dust and small film from the surface of the foreign particles, which cleansing is conveniently followed up by preparing a mixture of any suitable ingredients such as five to one muriatic acid, so that the particles may present a high finish, and which mixture is applied to the surface of the glass fragments whereby to thoroughly cleanse the same and cause them to stand in bold relief against the conventional stucco ground.

It will be seen, referring now to the views, that the reference numeral 5 indicates the conventional stucco mixture with which the foreign particles, such as glass fragments 6 and pebbles are intermixed.

Subsequent to the application of this mixture to the scratch surface, the fragments will lie in the manner shown in Fig. 3, but upon a trowel 8 being utilized in the manner also indicated in this figure, the fragments will be turned to lie, as has been indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The subsequent cleansing process resorted to will cause an enhancing of the brilliancy

of the particles or fragments so that the same will stand in relief, as has been shown in Fig. 1.

Obviously numerous modifications of the method of application might readily be resorted to without in the least departing from the scope of my claims, which read as follows:—

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:—

1. A method of producing surfacing in which foreign particles adapted to be brought to the face of the finished surfacing are mixed with the conventional plastic mixture, and applied directly to the surface to be covered.

2. A method of producing surfacing in which foreign particles are mixed with the conventional plastic mixture, and applied directly to the surface to be covered, and permitting the mixture to dry to a semi-plastic condition subsequent to which the particles are brought to the surface of the same.

3. A method of producing surfacing in which foreign particles are mixed with the conventional plastic mixture and applied directly to the surface to be covered, and permitting the mixture to dry to a semi-plastic condition subsequent to which the particles are brought to the surface of the same by means of manipulating an edged tool over the surface of the mixture and engaging the edges of the fragments whereby to bring the same to the surface.

4. A method of producing surfacing in which foreign particles are mixed with the conventional plastic mixture and applied directly to the surface to be covered, and permitting the mixture to dry to a semi-plastic condition subsequent to which the particles are brought to the surface of the same by means of manipulating an edged tool over the surface of the mixture and at an angle to the same, and engaging the edges of the fragments whereby to bring the same to the surface.

5. A method of producing surfacing in which foreign particles are mixed with the conventional plastic mixture and applied directly to the surface to be covered, and permitting the mixture to dry to a semi-plastic condition subsequent to which the particles are brought to the surface of the same and subsequent to which the surface of the particles are cleansed.

6. A method of producing surfacing in which vari-colored glass fragments are introduced into the conventional plastic mixture applied directly to the surface to be covered, and in permitting the mixture to dry to a semi-plastic condition, an edge tool being passed in intimate contact over the surface of the mixture while in this condition, whereby to turn the fragments, and to bring the same to the surface.

JOHN HAMIL.