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COATING MASONRY

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1 Claim. (Cl. 91—68)

The present invention relates to a composition and the process of preparing the same adapted to be applied to masonry, brick walls and the like, as a finish coating. It has been generally known that when coating masonry with a bituminous coat or paint that the expansion and contraction of the masonry or the brick walls caused by temperature changes during the various seasons of the year results in a cracking of the said bituminous coating. According to the present invention a process has now been developed for manufacturing a bituminous coating which may be applied to masonry, brick or stone walls or the like, which coating may be applied thickly to the said masonry, brick walls or the like without any danger of the same cracking or otherwise deteriorating. The invention further contemplates the application of a sand layer or its equivalent upon the thick bituminous coating for the purpose of obscuring the dark or black surface of the bituminous coating. It is well known that a black body is more absorbent of light rays than is a light body, and hence the purpose of the sand layer is to cover the black surface of the bituminous layer, with the result that during the summer months the absorption of sun rays with the accompanying heat effect thereby produced, is greatly reduced, and hence as a necessary consequence the tendency to expand is also greatly reduced.

The same mortar, stone and brick which are employed in constructing masonry, stone walls, brick walls and the like, each have different coefficients of expansion and when the masonry or brick wall is subjected to the influence of the sun's rays, internal stresses are set up due to the unequal expansion of the various components which comprise the masonry of the brick or stone wall. It can readily be seen that any method of lessening the amount of heat absorbed by the masonry of the brick wall would effect a lessening of the internal stresses caused by

unequal coefficients of the expansion of the various components. It is desirable in many instances to coat masonry and brick walls with a bituminous paint in order to protect them from the weather. But the difficulty has been that the bituminous coating could only be applied in thin layers, because thick layers soon crack. The present applicants have found that this difficulty may be obviated by applying a layer of sand to the bituminous coating, and sand due to its light color will not absorb the sun's rays to the extent to which a black body would absorb the same.

In the following specific examples the ingredients used in preparing our new coating are set forth.

Example 1

A mixture of 3 parts natural asphalt, 1 part fatty-acid pitch, 1 part asbestos fibres, 1 part asbestos powder, applied hot $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick by brush or spray on the walls, concrete dams or brick walls, afterwards strewn over with sand, size of the grains 0- $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The sand is pressed fast by means of a wooden roller; in case the sand should penetrate too deep, a second treatment will have to take place a few hours afterwards.

Example 2

A mixture of 50 parts petroleum asphalt, 15 parts asbestos, 10 parts wool grease, 25 parts solvent applied cold $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick as above.

We claim:

A structural element comprising a main portion consisting of masonry and a coating of asphalt of substantial thickness applied thereto, said coating of asphalt containing fatty acid pitch and asbestos, and a layer of sand pressed into said asphalt coating and completely covering the surface thereof whereby sun ray absorption is reduced.

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