

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF MAKING CALCIMINE.

1,021,136.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 26, 1912.

No Drawing.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LLOYD W. COLLISTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmington, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Method of Making Calcimine, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a method of making calcimine.

10 The object of the invention is, in a ready, simple and thoroughly effective manner, to prevent the too rapid drying or setting of the calcimine wash, whereby to enable the workman so to calcimine a wall or ceiling
15 as to avoid the formation of laps or ridges at the point where a fresh stretch of wash is blended, or is attempted to be blended, with a preceding stretch, thereby to secure a smooth uniform finish to the entire surface
20 treated, and further to permit the work thoroughly to be stippled, a step that is necessary to obtain the highest class of ornamentation.

Heretofore, owing to the quick setting of
25 the calcimine, it has been practically impossible even without stippling, as this would require additional help, for two workmen to apply a calcimine wash to an ordinary sized continuous surface and secure a smooth
30 and finished appearance, and the omission of the stippling is a serious matter, as it is an essential procedure in order to eliminate brush marks, to conceal the defects in the plaster, and to effect the uniform distribution of the color.
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With the wash of the present invention, one workman can apply the calcimine and stipple a sixteen or eighteen foot square room alone and get good results, thereby not
40 only imparting a more artistic appearance, to the work, but greatly reducing the cost of its production.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention
45 is better understood, the same consists, generally stated, in adding to an ordinary calcimine wash containing a coloring matter, whiting and glue, a substance that will be hygroscopic in character, thus to cause it to
50 retain the moisture of the wash for a sufficient period to permit proper working before drying. The substance employed for this purpose is lump starch, preferably such as is used in laundry work, although edible
55 starch could be employed, and this can be

mixed with any calcimine wash on the market that contains whiting and glue, as nearly all do. From practical experience it has been demonstrated, that where a calcimine wash is incorporated with a carbohydrate
60 in the form of starch, that it will retain the moisture for thirty minutes or longer, thus giving the workman ample time not only to blend the edges of the different stretches but also to stipple, and thus produce a highly
65 artistic effect.

In carrying out the invention, the following ingredients are employed in substantially the proportions specified by measure: English cliffstone whiting, thoroughly bolted,
70 14 parts, finely ground animal glue, 1 part, lump starch 1 part, water 7 parts. Where dry colors are added, their weight must be subtracted from the proportion of the whiting.
75

The procedure of preparing the wash is as follows:—The whiting, coloring matter, if dry, and ground glue are thoroughly mixed in dry form. The starch is then dissolved in two parts of lukewarm water, after which
80 five parts of boiling water are added and the mass cooked to a smooth paste of about the consistency of cream. While still hot, the liquid starch is poured into the coloring matter, whiting and glue, and the whole stirred
85 continuously, under requisite heat, till the glue is dissolved. If a heavy stipple be desired, the wash will be used in a comparatively thick state, but if a fine stipple be desired, the wash can be thinned with cold
90 water.

When this compound is dry, the effect on the surface is of velvety character, and there will be no danger of the stipple flowing down flat, as results when wheat or rye flour
95 paste is employed. Lump starch is used because it will stand out in coarse stipple, and can be stippled down as fine as required.

The improvements herein described, while simple in character, will be found of the
100 highest efficiency in use and will result in the production of a calcimine wash having properties not heretofore possessed in the art.

What is claimed is:—

The method of preparing a calcimine wash
105 which consists in thoroughly mixing together fourteen parts of bolted whiting and one part of ground glue in dry form, then separately dissolving one part of starch in two parts of lukewarm water, then adding five
110

parts of boiling water to the starch, and
cooking to a smooth paste of about the con-
sistency of cream, then pouring the starch
paste while hot into the mixture of whiting
5 and glue, and finally stirring continuously
until the glue is dissolved.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own, I have hereto affixed my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

LLOYD WILLIAM COLLISTER.

Witnesses:

EDWARD H. WIEGNER,
PHIL K. WARE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
