

No. 656,221.

Patented Aug. 21, 1900.

E. J. SEYMOUR.
METHOD OF PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL STONE.

(Application filed Aug. 3, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

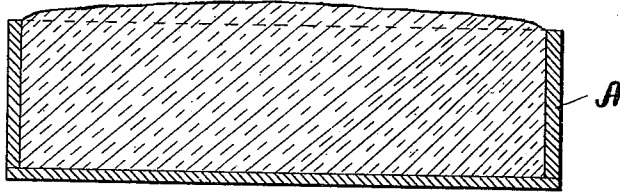
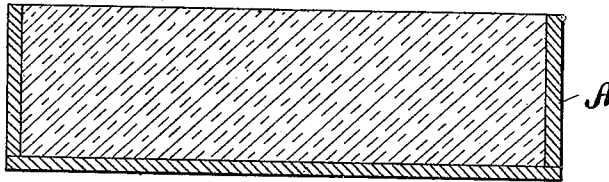


Fig 2



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOUND J. SEYMOUR, OF BENTON, LOUISIANA.

METHOD OF PRODUCING ARTIFICIAL STONE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,221, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed August 3, 1899. Serial No. 725,996. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMOUND J. SEYMOUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Benton, Bossier parish, Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Methods of Producing Artificial Stone, of which the following is a specification, taken in connection with the drawings forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 represents a mold adapted to receive the composition and permit the carrying out of the steps of the process, showing the material therein in its plastic state, the upper surface being higher than the edges of the mold; and Fig. 2, a similar view showing the upright surface of the plastic material struck off level with the edges of the mold.

In carrying out my invention I take four parts of sifted parrot brand Portland cement to five parts of flint-sand. These are thoroughly mixed in the dry state, after which a good stiff mortar is made by the addition of a proper amount of water, and the mold A is then filled with this mortar, said mold being of substantially the size and shape of the completed stone. The material is left to stand from twenty to thirty minutes, when it will increase in volume and rise above the edges of the mold, as shown in Fig. 1, and the next step is to strike this surplus material from the mold by the use of a straight-edge. The material is again let to stand from twenty-five to thirty minutes, when a portion thereof will again rise above the edge of the mold in the process of drying, and this surplus is again struck therefrom by the use of a straight-edge. After the material has stood for forty to forty-five minutes a light coat of dry cement is sifted evenly over the exposed surface and it is again let to stand forty-five to fifty minutes, when it will be found that it has again slightly increased in volume and rising above the edges of the mold, so that it

is again necessary to strip it off with a straight-edge. After again standing from fifteen to twenty minutes the surplus material is again struck off, as before described, when after standing for sixty-five to seventy minutes the stone may be laid off into any desired design, the exposed surface thereof being engraved or otherwise ornamented. After this the stone is permitted to stand from ten to fifteen hours. A coat of thin dental-plaster water is then applied to the surface of the stone and the latter is removed from the mold and its sides and bottom dressed down to a smooth surface. The stone is next permitted to stand three or four days, after which its sides and back are treated to a thin coating of mortar made from eight parts of cement and one part of slaked lime. Next the stone is dressed off until a smooth surface is produced, when a light coat of the last-named mortar is again applied, and the stone is again dressed off until a blue dapple surface is produced. After standing for two or three days the stone is washed off with water and is finally cleaned off with dry dental plaster. An artificial stone thus produced will have a hard glazed surface. Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

The method of producing artificial stone consisting of molding mortar of the composition required, permitting the mortar to partially dry, during which it will expand, striking off such expanded portion therefrom, permitting the mortar further to dry and again striking off the expanded portion until the materials set and cease to expand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDMOUND J. SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:

K. M. MILLER,
R. B. HILL.