

Nov. 28, 1933.

J. H. HOOTON

1,936,980

METHOD FOR FORMING DECORATIVE PLASTIC MATERIAL

Filed Nov. 8, 1932

Fig. 1.

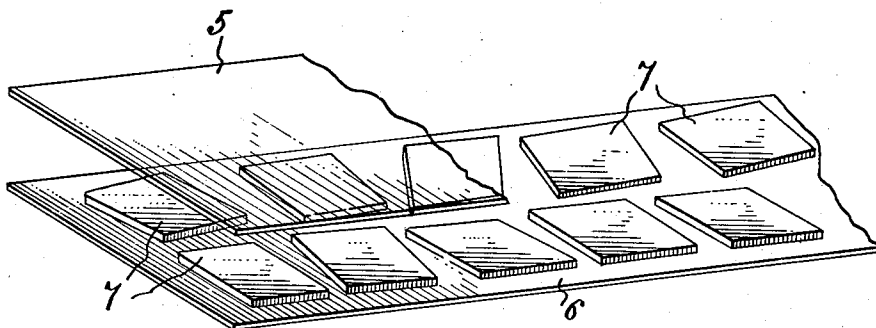


Fig. 2.

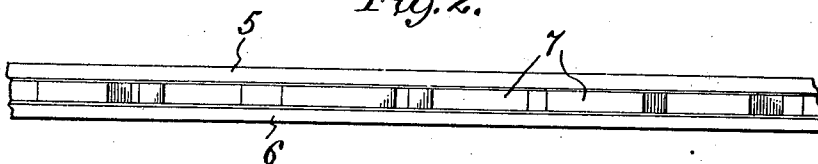


Fig. 3.

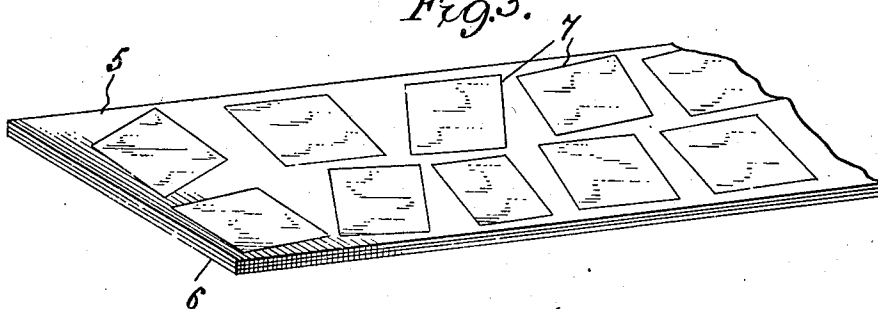
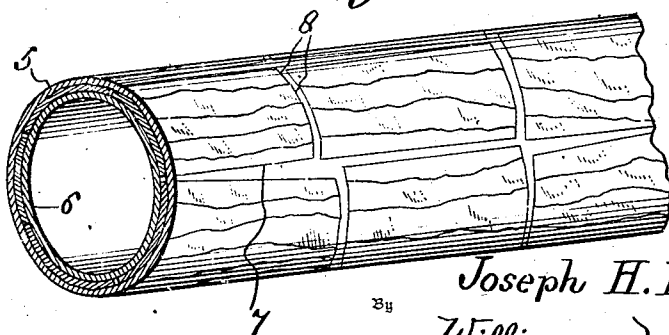


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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METHOD FOR FORMING DECORATIVE
PLASTIC MATERIALJoseph H. Hooton, Englewood, N. J., assignor to
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Application November 8, 1932. Serial No. 641,797

2 Claims. (Cl. 41—22)

The present invention relates to improvements in methods of making decorative material, and more particularly relates to the amalgamating of thin sheets of iridescent shells, known as pearl shells, with pyroxylin or other material in which a new and extremely pleasing effect is produced.

It is an object of the invention to achieve a new and pleasing effect in composite pyroxylin and pearl decorative material.

It is within the contemplation of the invention that flat slabs of pearl lamina be placed between all celluloid material, thus sandwiching the pearl lamina between the celluloid so that it shows through, the celluloid being caused to stick together.

It is also an object of the invention to cover the putting of pearl slabs or any other kind of decorative pieces between celluloid or any other transparent plastic material, especially cellulose acetate.

A still further object of the invention is to provide for the fracturing of the pearl shells between the celluloid or other sheets whereby to secure gem effects, although this fracturing is not necessary.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawing, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of two separated sheets of celluloid or other material having pearl shells distributed therebetween.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the same with the celluloid sheets brought together upon the pearl pieces.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the sheets shown as combined, and

Figure 4 shows the completed commercial article in a cylindrical form.

Referring more particularly to the drawing 5 and 6 represent two sheets of pyroxylin or other material, such for instance as pyroxylin, plastic or celluloid. One or both of these sheets is transparent or translucent as desired to permit the showing therethrough of the pearl shells indicated at 7. These iridescent pearl shells 7 are in thin sheets. In other words they are other than colloids, or what are termed particles. They range from the particle size to several inches long by several inches wide and have a thickness of 1/2000 inches to 1/16 inches or more. The material 7 will preferably be about 5/1000 of an

inch thick, and in about 1/2 inch squares, and such pieces of iridescent pearl shell will advantageously be first smoothed on both surfaces to a semi or highly polished degree.

However, I prefer to use them in a semipolished state. While I prefer to use the pieces 7 in round, square or oval form, such pieces 7 of iridescent pearl shell may be used in round, square, oval, diamond or any other geometrical or fancy shape.

The sheets 5 and 6 are brought together and then cemented, welded or otherwise secured together, the pearl shell or other pieces being held between them, the pearl being visible through the transparent sheet or sheets enclosing and binding the same.

In forming the material, I take the amalgamated sheets 5 and 6 of iridescent pearl shell and celluloid and put them under sufficient pressure to bind the pearl and sheets together. Where the work is flat no fracturing of the pearl or decorative pieces will preferably occur. However in such cases as desired the amalgamated pearl shell and celluloid pieces, under heat and pressure are fractured. Such fractured pearl shell are bound in the sheets and thereby give gem effects. These gem effects will also be to a certain extent had in the flat work where the fracturing of the pearl is not had.

As shown in Figure 4 where fracturing is used the final article is characterized by longitudinal or other lines of fracture indicated at 8, to opposite sides of which the fractured particles are displaced from the original common plane, in which they all lay to separate planes intersecting one another at small angles along the line of the fracture 8. To the final structure is therefore communicated a many faceted construction similar to diamonds and other gems.

This many faceted construction of the iridescent pearl shells increases manifold the pleasing effect of the pearl, and without further expense in manufacture or cost of materials, enhances the appearance of the commercial article and makes the article many times more valuable.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. The herein described method for producing gem effects in decorative material, which con-

sists in binding iridescent pearl shells of relatively large size between plastic sheets, and fracturing the shell pieces between the sheets whereby to produce a many faceted construction.

5 2. The herein described method for securing gem effects in decorative material which consists in including between pyroxyln sheets, one of which is translucent very thin and substantially

long and wide pieces of iridescent pearl shell, then subjecting the sheets to heat and pressure to unite the sheets and fracture the pearl pieces, the particles of the pieces being displaced permanently out of line to give a many faceted construction. 80

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10	85
15	90
20	95
25	100
30	105
35	110
40	115
45	120
50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140
70	145
75	150