Feb. 19, 1924. 1,484,334

T. KERNER

PROCESS OF SURFACING WALLS

Filed Feb. 27, 1919 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

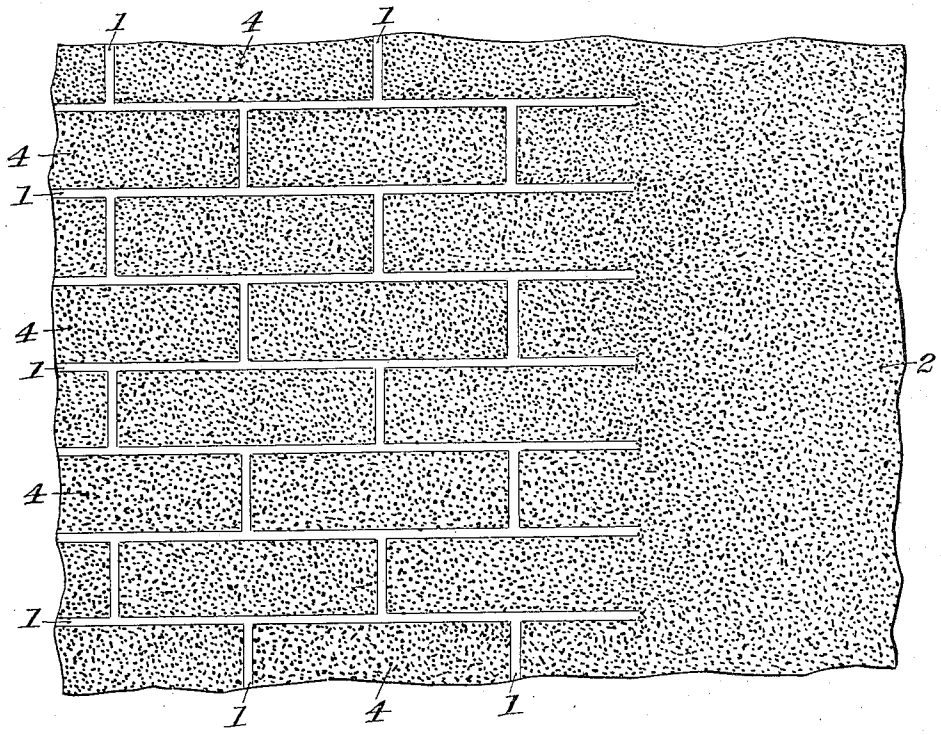
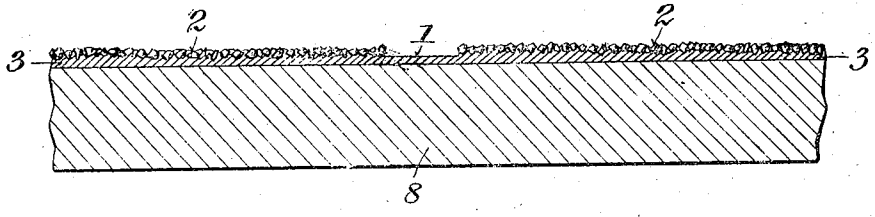


Fig. 2.



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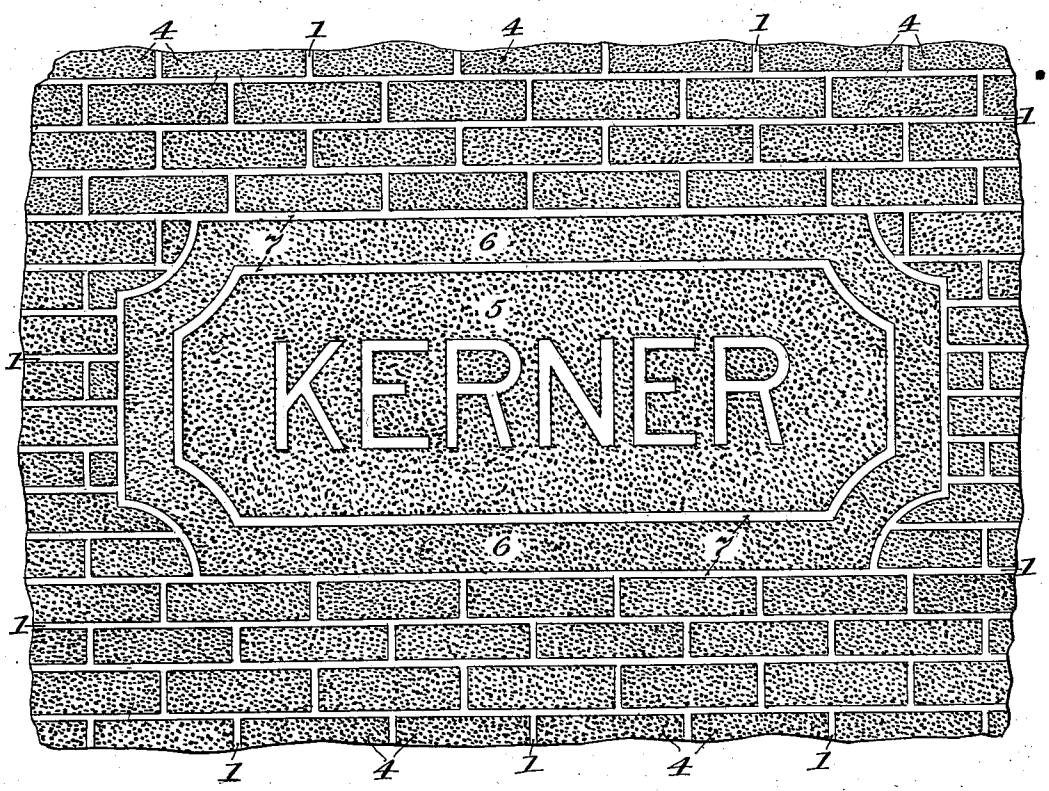
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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE KERNER, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

PROCESS OF SURFACING WALLS.

Application filed February 27, 1919. Serial No. 279,487.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE KERNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Surfacing Walls, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

The main objects of the invention are to restore or renew the appearance of old stained, soiled or defaced walls, or to give a more finished or different and attractive appearance to new walls.

The process is applicable either to exterior or interior walls constructed of various materials, such as wood, metal, stone, brick, cement or plaster, and may be used to produce imitations of plain and ornamental brick, stone and tile work or the like in various designs and colors or shades.

In the accompanying drawing explanatory of the process and illustrating some of the numerous designs and kinds of work produced by it, like characters designate the same or similar parts or features in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a face view of a section of wall coated and partially lined according to the invention, to imitate plain brick, tile or stone work; Fig. 2 is an enlarged section in a plane perpendicular to the face of the wall, showing a sunk joint and adjoining sand coated surfaces in relief; and Fig. 3 is a face view, similar to Fig. 1, of a section of wall coated and lined in accordance with the invention, to represent a tablet or panel set in brick, tile or stone work.

The process constituting the present invention is performed as follows:

A coating of paint or other suitable adhesive material, is evenly applied with a brush or by other means, to the entire wall surface to be treated. While the adhesive coating is fresh, or soft and sticky, it is completely covered with a coating of sand. The sand may be spread over the adhesive coating by any suitable means such as a nozzle and air blast, or a special spreading tool such as is shown and described in my pending application Serial No. 267,760, filed December 21, 1918, now Patent 1,297,361.

The sand is preferably pressed into and firmly embedded in the adhesive coating, and the surface of the sand coating is trued or evened by running an elastic roller over it, or by other suitable means, while the adhesive coating is in a soft or plastic condition.

Strips or portions of the sand coating are removed by any suitable means, to expose the underlying plastic coating or the foundation on which it is spread, and thus produce the desired designs and effects, with sharply defined outlines between the raised and sunk or depressed portions of the work.

For example, a brick, tile or stone wall may be closely imitated, as shown in Fig. 1, the incised strips or shallow furrows 1, formed by scraping off the sand coating 2 and exposing the underlying paint or plastic coating 3, representing sunk joints between the bricks, tiles or stones 4, which are represented naturally in low relief by the remaining portions of the sand coating. The effect thus produced by difference in the elevation between the raised and incised surfaces, is enhanced by the difference in the nature and appearance of such surfaces, the channels representing the joints being comparatively smooth, while the intervening raised sand surfaces are rough or granular.

A wide variation in effect or appearance may be obtained by the use of paint or adhesive material for the primary coating, and said for the final coating, of different colors, tints or shades, and various combinations of contrasting colors, tints or shades.

In like manner various designs may be produced representing more or less ornamental or decorative panel work, tablets or the like, as well as ordinary brick, tile and stone work.

For example, as shown in Fig. 3, a lettered tablet or panel 5, in relief, with a border band 6, in relief, defined by parallel incised channels or sunk joints 7, is represented as laid or inserted in a brick, tile or stone wall such as is shown in Fig. 1.

The coatings may be applied, as shown in Fig. 2, to a foundation 8, of any material used in building construction, such as wood, metal, brick, tile, stone, cement and plaster, and in resurfacing old buildings or walls, cracks and defects may be filled and repaired with any suitable material before the coatings are applied.

Incised furrows 1, representing the sunk joints in regular brick, tile or stone walls, may be easily, accurately and expeditiously

formed by means of a hook-shaped scraping tool with the aid of a straight edge or instrument resembling a parallel ruler.

Letters, figures and ornamental or decorative designs may be produced, as shown in Fig. 3, by scraping off the sand coating to correspond with the contour of the letters, figures or designs, or they may be formed in outline by furrows like or similar to those representing the sunk joints 1, of brick, tile or stone work shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

The term "sand" as used herein is intended to include any granular or crushed material similar to natural sand, such as crushed glass, stone, pottery or the like, which may be artificially colored to give any desired effect or appearance.

I claim:

1. The process of surfacing walls of stationary structures, which consists in applying a coating of adhesive material to one side of a fixed substantially rigid wall, spreading a coating of sand evenly over the adhesive coating while it is soft, and scraping off parts of the sand coating according to a predetermined design, thus forming a fixed substantially rigid base having a sand surface with portions in low relief between incisions formed by removal of intervening portions of the sand coating, the incised portions presenting a relatively smooth surface compared with the low-relief sand portions.

2. The process of surfacing walls of stationary structures, which consists in applying a coating of adhesive material to one side of a fixed substantially rigid wall, spreading a sand coating of contrasting color over the adhesive coating while it is in a plastic condition, and scraping off strips of the sand coating in intersecting lines to expose the first coating, thus forming a fixed substantially rigid base having a sand surface with portions in low relief contrasting in color with the portions represented by the intersecting intervening incisions and the incised portions presenting a relatively smooth surface compared with the low-relief sand portions.

In witness whereof I hereto affix my signature.

THEODORE KERNER.