

(No Model.)

E. D. HARRISON & C. H. THURBER.
METHOD OF PRODUCING PYROXYLIN IMITATIONS OF MOSAIC.

No. 602,159.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

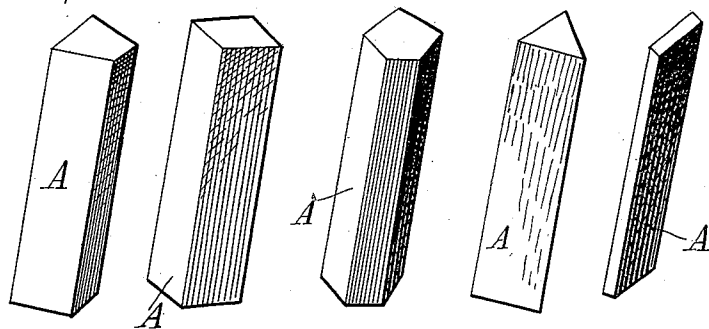


Fig. 1.

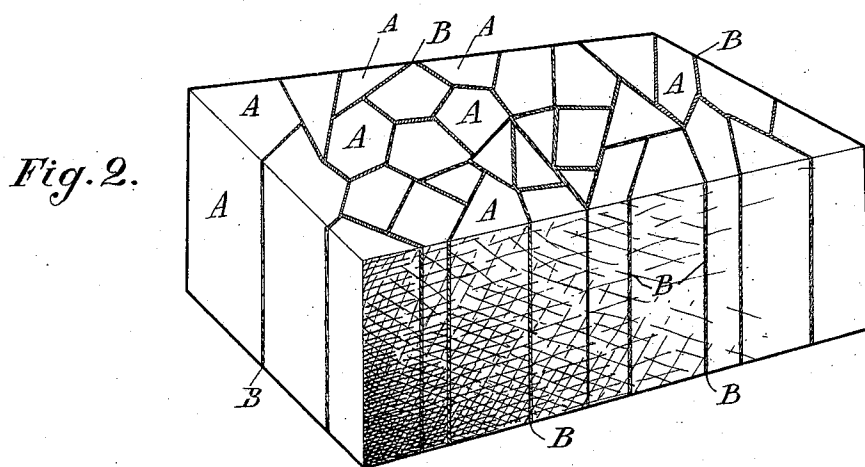


Fig. 2.

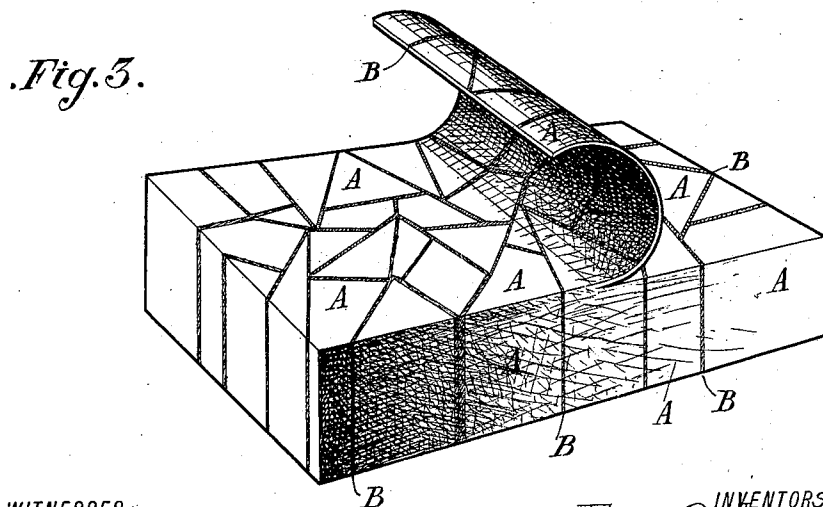


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN D. HARRISON, OF IRVINGTON, AND CHARLES H. THURBER, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO THE CELLULOID COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

METHOD OF PRODUCING PYROXYLIN IMITATIONS OF MOSAIC.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,159, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed June 17, 1896. Serial No. 595,854. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWIN D. HARRISON, of Irvington, and CHARLES H. THURBER, of East Orange, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have made certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Producing Pyroxylin Imitations of Mosaic, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, where-
in similar letters refer to like parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of rods or sticks of pyroxylin compound which are to be coated with a dye. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a block or slab made by solidifying a number of the coated rods or sticks, and Fig. 3 shows the slab with a sheet partly planed therefrom.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and economical method of producing imitations of mosaic from compounds of pyroxylin.

The production of a pyroxylin imitation of mosaic has long been desired, and, so far as we are aware, this has never been accomplished prior to our invention.

The pyroxylin imitation which is the subject of this invention may be made in the following manner: The pyroxylin compound is first formed into a number of small masses, which have small cross-sectional areas, preferably in the form of short sticks A, Fig. 1. We may, however, use other forms than sticks—such, for instance, as small irregularly-shaped pieces which result from the breaking up of a sheet or slab of pyroxylin compound or scraps left from the manufacture of other articles. A coating B of a dyeing substance, preferably a liquid containing a solvent of the pyroxylin compound, is applied to the surfaces of such pieces, and they are then placed in a box or chase and welded into a solid mass or block by the application of heat and pressure, such as is used in molding pyroxylin compounds. The coating may be applied in any suitable manner, and a good method is to put the pieces of pyroxylin compound in a wire basket and immerse them in the dye; but they may be dyed in any other

way. The solidified mass is then cut into sheets the surfaces of which present an appearance similar to that of a mosaic.

The surfaces of two sheets which are cut from the same block will present a pleasing variety in appearance, owing to the fact that the coated pieces, which may have been alike before coating, become changed in form during the welding process. If the coated pieces of pyroxylin material in the solidified mass were originally in the form of short sticks, a good effect in the appearance of the sheets will be secured by cutting the block at varying angles to the length of the sticks composing the block.

The pieces of pyroxylin compound which are to be dyed may all be of the same color or of various colors or of different shades of the same color. If the solidified mass is to contain pieces of various colors, pieces of differing colors or shades of color may be assembled either before or after coating and before solidification.

While we prefer to use heat in conjunction with pressure in forming the welded block, yet if the dyed surfaces are sufficiently softened by the dyeing substance the heat may be omitted. Preferably, also, the color of the dye is one which will offer a contrast to the colors or shades of the pieces of pyroxylin material to be coated and thereafter to be solidified to form the mass or block. The dyeing substance appears in the sheets cut from the mass in the form of lines, imitating the cement used in mosaic-work.

We do not herein claim the product of our new process, such product being fully described and claimed in another application, Serial No. 595,855, filed simultaneously herewith.

Having now described our new method of producing pyroxylin imitations of mosaic, we claim—

1. The method of producing pyroxylin imitations of mosaics, consisting in, first, forming the pyroxylin compounds in pieces having small cross-sectional areas; second, coating all the surfaces of such pieces with a dyeing substance, and, third, welding the dyed

pieces into blocks, shapes or masses, and subsequently cutting a sheet therefrom, substantially as described.

2. A method of producing pyroxylin imitations of mosaics, consisting in, first, forming the pyroxylin compounds into sticks or rods; second, coating all the surfaces of said sticks or rods with a dyeing substance; third, arranging said sticks side by side; fourth, welding said dyed sticks into a mass, and, fifth,

cutting sheets from said mass, substantially as described.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names this 2d day of June, 1896.

EDWIN D. HARRISON.
CHARLES H. THURBER.

In presence of—

WALTER JOHN KNIGHT,
JOHN HUGH LEWIS.