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METHOD OF PRODUCING A GLASSIFIED SURFACE

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This invention relates to a method of producing a glassified or glazed or highly polished surface or interior and exterior walls constructed of cementitious materials, plaster, stucco, and mixtures of any suitable materials.

The invention consists in the herein specified simple and economical process or method of producing a surface of the character mentioned hereinabove.

An object of the invention is to produce by the process or method herein specified, a wall surface having the effect of glass, and which may be easily cleaned, and which will be durable, neat and attractive, and which will preserve the decorative effect of walls containing coloring matter for a relatively long time.

In accordance with the invention a wall is constructed in the usual manner, use being made of any suitable materials. The materials, which are satisfactory to accomplish the desired result, are white cement, marble dust, saponaceous substance, lime and coloring matter or pigments in the required proportions which are mixed with water and applied to a supporting structure in plastic condition to form a layer of any preferred thickness. Coloring matter may be used to produce divers colored effects.

In the practice of the process or method use is made of a solution having an affinity for the constituents of the wall to be finished or surfaced in accordance with the invention. The solution consists of the ingredients or substances and the proportions as follows:

Water	1 gallon
Saponaceous material or soap	8 ounces
Lime	4 ounces

If desired, coloring matter as required may be added to the mentioned ingredients or substances; the coloring matter being similar to any used in the wall mixture or composition.

It, therefore, will be apparent that use is made of a solution having ingredients or substance similar to the wall mixture or composition so as to have an affinity therefor. The solution, when subjected to heat and ironing, finishes the wall with a smooth and continuous glassified surface without affecting the texture, technique and coloring of the wall composition.

Use is made of a heated iron whose effective surface is rounded or convex and the iron has a handle for manipulating the same.

In practice the wall surface to be glassified is coated with the mentioned solution. The surface is then subjected to the heated iron, the same being moved over the area treated with solution until glassified, glazed or polished effect is produced. A continuous, smooth and hard layer is formed to constitute the finish of the wall.

It is to be understood that in making or preparing the glassifying or polishing solution, commercial soap may be used, or the equivalent of its several ingredients, such as oil and fat of various kinds, together with alkalies and alkaline earths. Coloring matter may be used or be omitted. If the wall embodies coloring matter the glassified layer or cover formed will protect such matter, particularly when cleaning the wall surface should it be necessary to do so.

I claim:

1. The method of finishing a building wall which consists in applying to the wall a solution consisting of a mixture of soap and lime, and thereafter ironing the wall with a heated implement to produce a glassified surface.

2. The method of finishing a decorative wall which consists in applying to the wall a solution consisting of a mixture of soap and lime, and thereafter ironing the wall with a heated iron to produce a glassified surface.

3. The method of finishing a decorative wall which consists in applying to the surface of the wall to be finished a mixture of soap and lime, and thereafter subjecting the treated surface of the wall to pressure applied with a heated implement to produce a smooth and highly polished protecting cover on said surface.

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