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2,654,935

APPARATUS FOR APPLYING CEMENTITIOUS FINISH

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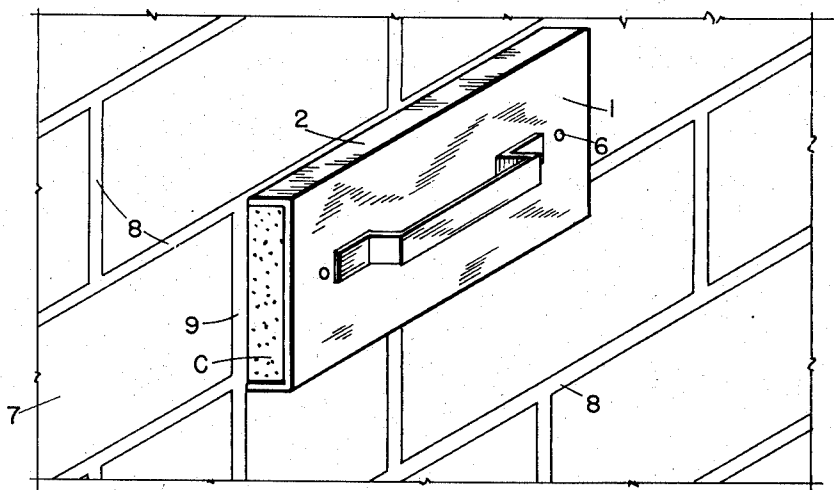
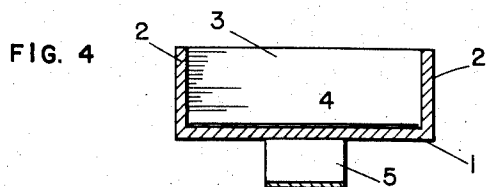
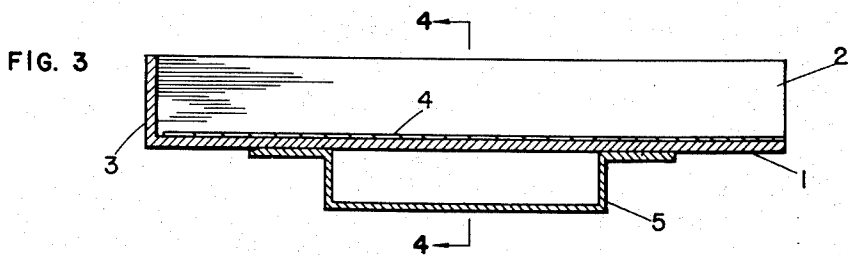
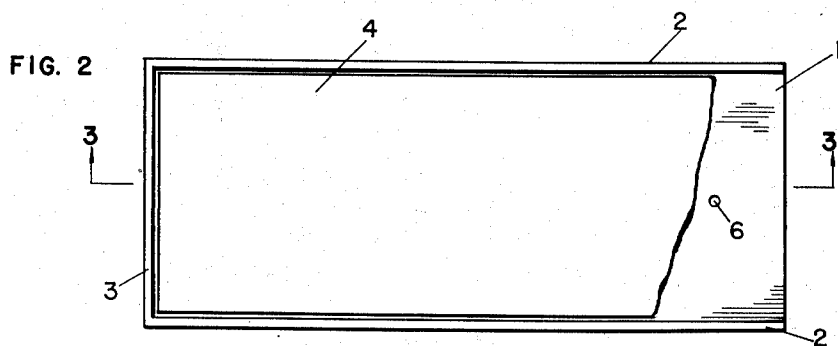


FIG. 1



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APPARATUS FOR APPLYING CEMENTITIOUS FINISH

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1 Claim. (Cl. 25—1)

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This invention relates to decorative cementitious finishes for wall surfaces of the type described in my co-pending application Serial No. 169,667, filed June 22, 1950, and now abandoned. More particularly, the invention is directed to an improvement in a hand tool for applying simulated masonry wall finishes to wall surfaces and the like.

It is an object of the invention to provide a hand tool for the practice thereof for applying simulated masonry stucco finishes, which will be simple and efficient.

A further object is to provide a tool of the character described which may be readily and economically applied.

These and other advantages of the invention will be discernible from the detailed description thereof hereinafter set forth.

As herein contemplated, the simulated masonry finish is applied to a wall surface, for example, by casting in place the individual masonry unit typical of brick, tile, stone and the like and spacing the same to provide conventional masonry jointing therebetween, these castings being of relatively shallow depth as in stucco wall surfacing.

The hand tool herein employed is embodied in a mold which forms the simulated masonry unit and comprises a relatively flat rectangular receptacle having a pair of opposed side walls and a single end wall, thus leaving one end of the receptacle open. This mold is adapted to receive a pre-treated flexible sheet in the bottom thereof, the surface of the sheet intended for contact with the plastic mass to be deposited against the wall being finished or textured as desired to impart the proposed surface finish to the work in hand. Among functional purposes residing in the flexible sheet thus applied is the prevention of undue clogging of the mold by particles of the plastic mass clinging thereto from prior castings. The mold may be apertured through the back thereof to prevent the forming of vacuum behind the mass retained therein and in this respect the open ended mold contributes to the ready expulsion of the material from the mold on applying the same to the wall. Further, by providing an open end thereto, the artisan may readily manipulate a pointing tool, for example, in finishing the adjacent mortar joint simulated in this class of craftsmanship. A suitable handle means is attached to the back of the mold, which will be understood to be capable of various shapes, any one of the four sides of which may be open as hereinabove described.

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The invention is embodied in a hand tool exemplified in the accompanying drawing wherein the views are as follows, like reference numerals designating identical parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1, an isometric view of the invention applied to a panel of simulated masonry finish;

Fig. 2, a plan of the mold;

Fig. 3, a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4, a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The mold consists of a relatively shallow, rectangular, receptacle having a bottom or back 1, a pair of opposed side walls 2, and a single end wall 3. Lining the bottom of the mold, is a flexible sheet 4 which may be of paper or any suitable fabric having characteristics permitting its ready separation from the mold. This sheet is preferably spaced about the marginal edges thereof from the adjacent marginal edges of the mold bottom whereby to facilitate the accommodation of the sheet thereto and its ready separation from the mold.

A suitable handle 5 is secured to the back of the mold which may be apertured as at 6 to minimize the formation of a vacuum behind the plastic mass charged in the mold to permit the easy withdrawal of the tool following the deposit of the mass forming the shape to be cast against the wall surface.

In practice, the mold is first lined with the flexible sheet 4, which may be pre-soaked in water to impart non-adhesive characteristics thereto. Then coloring material of the desired shade or shades may be sprinkled or otherwise deposited upon the exposed face of the sheet to obtain the color features which are intended to be produced on the work. The mold is then charged with the plastic mass C (Fig. 1), usually of a cementitious mix, and struck off along the peripheral edges of the mold walls.

A panel 7, of the wall to be surfaced, may be scored or otherwise marked off, and the filled mold placed with the mass in contact with the area to be covered by the proposed masonry unit, as, for example, the brick shown in Fig. 1 underlying the mold.

Hand pressure is then applied to the mold, of intensity and duration to effect the bonding of the plastic mass to the wall surface, following which the mold is withdrawn. The sheet 4 adheres to the shape now bonded in place, initially, and after the initial set has taken place the sheet is stripped off.

By virtue of the open-ended mold, this tool is the more easily detached from the mass therein

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contained subsequent to casting the same against the wall surface for adhesion thereto. Further, the artisan may the more conveniently manipulate a pointing tool as at 9, along the open end of the mold, making such adjustment in the final disposition of the mold prior to its withdrawal as good craftsmanship may require.

The flexible sheet 4 may have a contact surface texture varying from smooth to pebble grained or other natural finish according to the masonry finish sought to be simulated, as will be understood. This sheet may remain in place on the work for any desired period depending upon weather conditions and curing specifications governing the installation, and may be re-used on subsequent castings as the work progresses.

The invention will thus be seen to permit the execution of a wide variety of masonry patterns such as ashlar, brick, field stone and the like. By spacing the shaped units and raking out the "joints" 8, after setting, many conventional masonry types of wall finishes, simulating realistic building effects may be provided.

It is to be understood that while the foregoing description has exemplified a mold tool having an open end, any one of the side walls may likewise be omitted to provide a rectangular mold having one wall, either side or end, left open. An assortment of these molds may be carried on the work at economical cost and afford the crafts-

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man a wide choice of masonry designs and patterns.

Having thus described the invention and mode of its practice, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A manual tool of the character and for the purpose described, comprising an open-faced rectangular receptacle having a peripheral flange on three sides thereof and open along the fourth side thereof and forming a mold for the reception of a plastic mass, a separable flexible sheet received in the bottom of said receptacle and spaced along the peripheral marginal edges thereof relative to the inner periphery of said bottom, said sheet having an exposed face of predetermined surface texture adapted to impart said texture to the finished surface of said plastic mass abutting thereagainst, said bottom having a plurality of air vents to facilitate the expulsion of said mass and said sheet from said mold, and handle means carried by said mold on the exterior face of said bottom.

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