Nov. 23, 1926. 1,608,281

J. J. WEBER

SURFACE ORNAMENTATION

Filed March 3, 1926

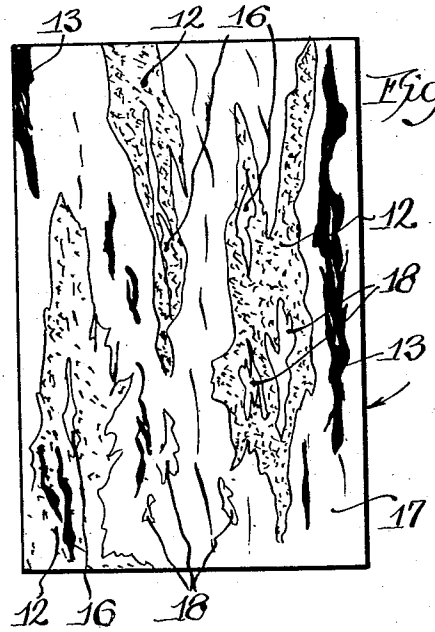


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

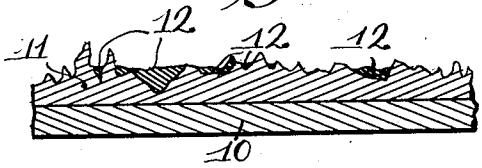


Fig. 4

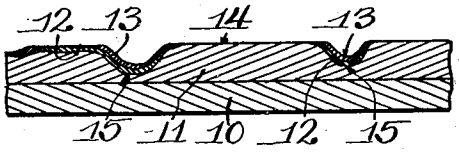


Fig. 7

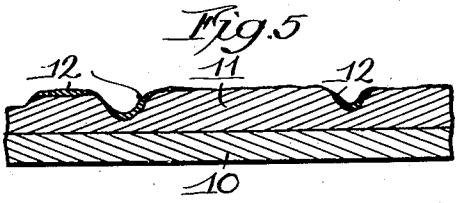


Fig. 5

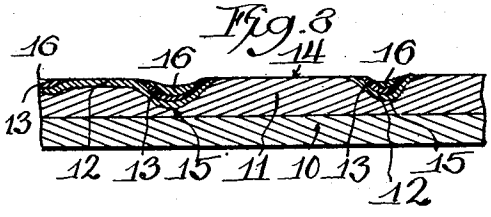


Fig. 8

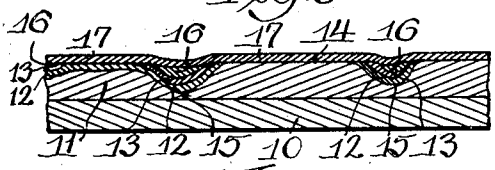


Fig. 9

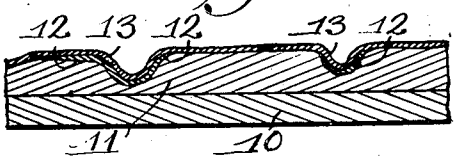


Fig. 6

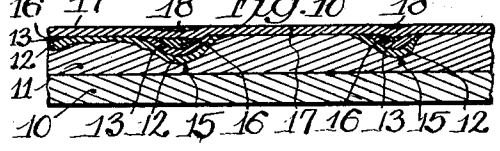


Fig. 10

Inventor,
John J. Weber,
By. [illegible]

Patented Nov. 23, 1926. 1,608,281

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. WEBER, OF WILMETTE, ILLINOIS.

SURFACE ORNAMENTATION.

REISSUED

Application filed March 3, 1926. Serial No. 91,868.

This invention relates in general to surface ornamentation, and one of the objects of the invention is to provide an improved method of applying a coating or covering to a surface to produce a product simulating marble and which coating or covering will protect the surface to which it is applied and will not peel or chip off therefrom.

A further object is to provide an improved method of this character which may be employed by the average person without necessitating the services of an expert.

To the attainment of these ends and the accomplishment of other new and useful objects as will appear, the invention consists in substantially the method hereinafter described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view representing a portion of the finished product.

Figures 2 to 9 respectively are sectional views (greatly exaggerated) illustrating the different steps in the method.

Figure 10 is a sectional view of the finished product.

Throughout the specification the method will be described in connection with producing ornamentation in simulation of marble, but it is to be understood that this is not to be considered as a term of limitation or that the method is to be limited to this product as the same method can be employed for producing an ornamentation in simulation of other articles or products.

In carrying into operation, the ornamentation is placed upon a supporting surface 10 which may be a wall, a sheet of material, or any other surface which is to be coated.

To this surface there is applied a paste like body 11 which may be of any suitable material of a semi-plastic or comparatively thick consistency, such as a putty like composition or thick paint.

The material is applied to the supporting object 10 in any suitable manner, such as by means of a brush, and is preferably applied unevenly throughout the area of the surface, as shown in Figure 2.

The material which has thus been applied is then manipulated in any suitable manner, preferably by means of a stiff brush or a dry sponge, so as to "pull" the material to roughen the same, as shown in Figure 3.

Suitable coloring matter, preferably in the form of paint, is then applied to the roughened surface at different places or spots on the surface, as indicated at 12 in Figure 4, and according to the desire of the operator.

The product is then allowed to dry for a period of about one hour, after which the entire exposed surface together with the coloring matter which has been applied thereto, is then smoothed down lightly as shown in Figure 5, which will cause the coloring matter to spread to some extent with the surface of the material constituting the body of the ornamentation.

The product is then allowed to dry, after which the exposed surface is rubbed down by means of an abrasive material, such as pumice stone and water, the pumice stone used preferably being in a lump or block. This rubbing down step is for the purpose of removing the high spots of the exposed surface, and preferably so that a large portion of the exposed area will be smooth, but so that the exposed area will contain crevices or depressions at different points thereof.

After this rubbing operation, a coloring material 13, as shown in Figure 6, preferably of some dark color, and in the form of a liquid, preferably of the consistency of paint, is applied in any suitable manner, such as by means of a brush or the like to the entire exposed area.

After the coating has been applied a rubbing stone, preferably of dry pumice, is used for rubbing away the coating from the higher surfaces causing the coating to enter into the crevices or lower areas. This will be accomplished by reason of the fact that the surface is thus rubbed while the paint like coating material is still wet with the result that it will partially flow into the crevices or depressions.

The product is then allowed to become thoroughly dry, after which this exposed surface is then again rubbed with an abrasive material and water, the abrasive material being preferably in the form of a lump or block of pumice stone. This operation is performed until all of the coloring matter or coating 13 is rubbed off of the high spots or areas 14 (as shown in Figure 7) while the walls of the low areas or crevices 15 will still be covered with the coating of coloring matter 13.

Coloring matter preferably in the form of a paint compound of a thick consistency, is then applied within the deep parts or

crevices 15 as shown at 16 in Figure 8, and allowed to dry, after which the surface is again rubbed with an abrasive material and water, very lightly, preferably with a pumice stone.

A solution of wax 17, (see Figure 9) preferably beeswax and turpentine, is prepared to a paste like consistency, and this solution is applied preferably by means of a cloth over the entire exposed surface of the product.

The coating of wax is employed so that the filling in the crevices will bind upon the surface and the coating is allowed to "set" for approximately ten minutes.

With another portion of the wax solution, there is mixed a dry zinc composition or any suitable white composition to produce a semi-plastic compound.

This compound is applied as at 18, to the remaining low portions or crevices throughout the entire surface so as to fill them up and also to give a coloring effect to the finished product at different points through the exposed surface. This filling is allowed to "set" for approximately ten minutes, after which the entire surface is polished by means of a hard stone such as agate so as to produce a finished article or product.

The product resulting from this method will have the appearance of marble or a marble surface which will be of a pleasing and artistic appearance and the surface cannot be readily distinguished, from a distance, from marble.

While the preferred steps in the method have been herein specifically described, it is to be understood that some modification in the various steps may be employed without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in unevenly applying to a surface a base of a semi-plastic or comparatively thick consistency, then manipulating the surface to roughen the same, then introducing coloring matter in different areas of the material, then allowing the same to partially dry, then partially smoothing the roughened material, then rubbing the exposed surface to smooth off portions of the high spots, then coating the entire exposed surface and allowing the same to dry, then removing the last recited coating from the high spots, then applying a filler of a different color to fill in the crevices or low areas, and finally when dry polishing the entire exposed surface of the coating material.

2. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in unevenly applying to a surface a base of a semi-plastic or comparatively thick consistency, then manipulating the surface to roughen the same, then introducing coloring matter in the different areas of the material, then allowing the same to partially dry, then partially smoothing the roughened material, then rubbing the exposed surface to smooth off portions of the high spots, then coating the entire exposed surface, and allowing the same to dry, then removing the last recited coating from the high spots, then applying on adhesive in the crevices, then applying a filler to fill in the crevices or low areas, and finally after the entire exposed surface is dry, polishing the same with a hard polishing implement.

3. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in unevenly applying to a surface a base of a semi-plastic or comparatively thick consistency, then manipulating the surface to roughen the same, then introducing coloring matter in different areas of the material, then allowing the same to partially dry, then partially smoothing the roughened material, then rubbing the exposed surface to smooth off portions of the high spots, then coating the entire exposed surface, and allowing the same to dry, then removing the last recited coating from the high spots, then applying a paste like wax solution, then applying a dry composition filler to fill in the crevices or low areas, then allowing the filler to set, and finally polishing the entire exposed surface with a hard stone like implement.

4. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in applying to a surface a base of a semi-plastic or comparatively thick consistency, then pulling the surface to roughen the same, then applying coloring matter in different areas and allowing the whole to dry, then partially smoothing the exposed surface, then, after dry, removing with an abrasive and by rubbing process, some of the high spots of the exposed surface, then coating the entire exposed surface with a coloring material, then by means of an abrasive removing the coating from the high spots, then applying coloring material into the low areas, then applying a wax solution to the surface, then filling in the crevices or low areas with a composition of a different color, and finally polishing the entire exposed surface with a polishing stone.

5. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in supplying a plastic substance to such surface, then roughening the exposed surface of such material, then applying coloring matter at different points, then partially smoothing out the material and coloring matter, then rubbing down the high spots, then coating the entire surface with a coating material, then rubbing away the coating from the high spots, then introducing coloring material into the low places or crevices, and finally polishing the entire exposed surface.

6. The method of producing surface ornamentation, which consists in applying a plastic substance to such surface, then roughening the exposed surface of such material, then applying coloring matter at different points, then partially smoothing out the material and coloring matter, then rubbing down the high spots, then coating the entire surface with a coating material, then rubbing down the coating from the high spots, then applying a wax like coating to the entire surface, then introducing coloring material into the low places or crevices, and finally polishing the entire surface.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, on this 26th day of February, A. D. 1926.

JOHN J. WEBER.