

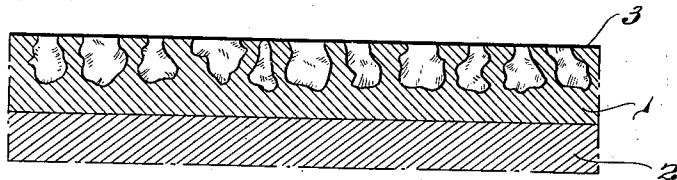
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SPATTLING AND SPRAYING PROCESS

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SPATTLING AND SPRAYING PROCESS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 41—36)

Different kinds of colored plasters are known which are composed of a mixture of cement, sand and colored pulverized stone and which are used for covering the inner and outer sides of walls. These plasters are neither crack-proof nor suitable for grinding and polishing and consequently quickly become dirty and unsightly. Hardening materials such as silicon tetrafluoride and substances with atmospheric resisting properties, such as asbestos, glass wool or the like cannot be added to the known kinds of plasters because the additions of hardening materials render the working of the plaster with scrapers or with saw blades much more difficult if not impossible, and when fibrous materials are added, these are exposed during the working and give an unpleasing appearance to the plastered surface. An attractive color effect and shading of the plastered surfaces cannot be obtained with the known methods with additions of hardening and fibrous materials. It has also been tried to produce a marble-like surface formation by rubbing colored plaster masses one in the other and grinding and polishing the structure in known manner after it has hardened. Such a surface covering is, however, not weather- and water-proof and consequently can only be employed for interior surfaces which do not come into contact with water. It is also not new to produce imitative marble coatings on an oil and varnish basis. However, this coating requires the repeated application of different colors, takes a long time and adds to the cost of the coating the latter being also only weather-proof to a limited extent.

All these objections are overcome by the spatting and spraying process according to the invention destined to produce a weather-, light-, frost- and lye-proof and also washable wall covering with the appearance of a shell limestone or travertine stone.

The accompanying drawing shows a sectional view of an embodiment of the invention.

According to the invention a fine mixture 1 is formed from cement, fine sand, silicon tetrafluoride, asbestos, glass- or slag-wool, pigments of metallic earths (oxides), certain oils and water, this mixture is applied in irregular thickness on a firm ground 2 and different small oxide stones 3 or minerals of different sized grains, limestones, or the base mass itself in a different color are

flung or pressed into the mass while it is still soft, according to a certain pattern or design. The crack formation is prevented by adding fibrous materials. If it is desired to impart to the covering a shell limestone or travertine stone appearance, the coating, after it has dried, is ground and polished in known manner or ground and then provided with colorless coats of silicon tetrafluoride or artificial resin.

The process according to the invention enables the architect to design his edifices to suit all cultural points of view as regards coloring, brightness and weather resistance. Contrary to the known processes for producing artificial marble surface structures which, requiring repeated working of the surface, take a considerable time to perform, the process according to the invention attains the above mentioned advantages after a single operation. In spite of these advantages the covering is cheaper to produce and more durable. Furthermore, the covering can be coated with resin solutions and silicon tetrafluoride in order to still further enhance its appearance, this being not possible with the known kinds of plaster on account of the great porosity because these would lose their stone character and have the effect of a coating.

I claim:

1. A process for producing a weather, light, frost and lye-proof and washable wall covering resembling shell limestone or travertine stone, consisting in forming a fine mixture from cement, fine sand, silicon tetrafluoride, asbestos, vitreous wool, pigments from mineral earths, certain oil and water, in applying a layer of this mixture on a firm ground, in indiscriminately forcibly throwing into this layer, while still in soft condition, hard materials of different color to that of the layer and of different grain size to produce holes in the layer in which the materials are embedded, in allowing the layer to set, and in grinding the surface of the layer to make it smooth, and in polishing the smooth surface.

2. A process as specified in claim 1, consisting in providing the finished ground layer with colorless coatings of silicon tetrafluoride.

3. A process as specified in claim 1, consisting in providing the finished ground layer with colorless coatings of artificial resins.

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