

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLY G. THATCHER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO JAMES V. R. FERRIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLASTIC COMPOSITION FOR PLASTERING WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,942, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed May 29, 1899. Renewed March 7, 1900. Serial No. 7,748. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLY G. THATCHER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of No. 310 West Eighteenth street, Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Plastic Compounds, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a plastic composition to be used for plastering walls, ceilings, &c., and also adapted for exterior work, such as roofing and coating of structures or for other like purposes; and it consists of certain proportions of either wood or paper pulp, cement, plaster-of-paris, salt, and wheat-bran so combined as to form a substance available for the particular use required, as will now be set forth in detail. In general I find the best proportion, by volume, of ingredients to be as follows: dry pulp, eleven parts; Portland cement, thirteen parts; plaster-of-paris, twenty-six parts; bran, variable, from three to six parts, and salt from two to four parts. In preparing and compounding these elements I first thoroughly grind and mix the cement and plaster-of-paris, and this is then intermingled with the dry pulp, and afterward the bran and salt are fully incorporated. The salt and bran are used as retarders, owing to their tendency to retain moisture. Without these elements the admixture after being rendered plastic with water would set and dry rapidly, so that it is necessary to retard the hardening process. Usually the quantity of salt and bran required for this purpose can be added in proper proportions

at the time of compounding the elements for ordinary uses; but it is frequently desirable to retard the setting for a greater length of time, and this can be done by adding more salt or bran, or both, before supplying the composition.

This compound is designed to be shipped in a dry state, so that it can be handled in bags, instead of being converted into a plastic condition at the factory. Thus the user can mix it up as is desired for use, assuring the best quality of work in its application.

It is obvious that the proportions of cement and plaster-of-paris may be slightly varied for the work required. Thus for outside work, where hardness is a desideratum and color is not essential, more cement may be used; but for interior work a greater proportion of plaster-of-paris can be used, thus assuring a pure white color.

This compound makes a fine surface, is easily finished and durable, will resist the action of heat, is impervious to moisture, and is adapted for pipe-covering or for other uses when acids are employed.

What I claim as new is—

A plastic composition, composed of pulp, cement, plaster-of-paris, salt and wheat-bran, in the proportions substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1899.

WESLY G. THATCHER.

Witnesses:

ROLLAND THOMPSON,
SAM W. ADAMS.