

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TULLY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

METHOD OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL VARIEGATED STONE VENEER.

No. 900,801.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TULLY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Artificial Variegated Stone Veneer, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Heretofore calcareous veneer has been used employing substantially the same or equivalent ingredients used to make the body of my improved composition. In all of these veneers, however, no attempt has been made to produce a variegated marbled appearance but simply by accident or design a single color effect.

The object of my invention is to produce a plastic calcareous veneer having a variegated marbled appearance, in which the veining and intermingling of the colors is the same as in the natural stone, which when applied leaves no defined joint, and which when dry is capable of receiving a coat of sizing and of varnish that imparts thereto the luster of polished stone. This I accomplish by an improved method of manipulating the composition of which the veneer is made and which, preferably, consists of a mixture of calcareous material, such as lime, Portland cement, plaster of paris, Keen cement, or their equivalents, and asbestos fiber, linen jute, hair, talcum or other suitable fiber. Several different masses of these ingredients are mixed together. One mass I prefer to mix without any coloring matter, but to each of the other masses I add the coloring matter necessary to impart thereto the distinctive color it is desired each should have. Each of these masses I then separately subject to a thorough pounding or kneading, or squeezing, until each is reduced to a thoroughly distributed homogeneous plastic mass, and where colored, until the color is evenly diffused throughout. I then take the mass having the color which I desire to constitute the body of the marbled effect I want to produce, say white, or that mass to which no coloring matter was added and roll it out into a very thin sheet, and then take a smaller portion of one of the other masses, say blue, and placing it upon the thinly rolled sheet of the body mass, fold the edges of the latter over the former, and then roll the combined masses out into a thin sheet again. I then fold the edges of this

last rolled sheet of the combined masses over again, and so on again and again, until I obtain the desired distribution of the blue mass through the white mass, with the blue streaks and veins shot all throughout the white, similar to the veining of the natural stone it is desired to imitate, and then I roll the mass out into a very thin veneer and cut the latter into the shape desired to cover the object to which it is desired to apply the same. When folding over the edges of the rolled masses, during the process of reducing it I fold over the edges in a different manner each time and if desired I can roll the sheet instead of folding over the same so as to produce certain effects.

It is preferred to apply a suitable sizing to the wall or object to which my improved veneer is to be applied in order to make it adhere thereto. I prefer this sizing to consist of lime, soluble silicate and fossil meal, or glue and alum, or gelatin and silicate of soda. Upon such sizing the thin sheets of veneer, while yet in a plastic condition, are applied in such manner that the edges of each sheet will slightly overlap the edges of the adjoining sheet, and then the edges are rolled until the seam between the two has entirely disappeared. This gives a continuous marbled appearance to the wall or object to which my improved veneer is applied, and when the latter has set, or dried, it can be sized and varnished and thus given a luster like unto polished stone.

Either vegetable or mineral coloring matter may be employed in making the above composition. I prefer, however, to employ powdered colored glass, because of the permanency and brilliancy of the color.

What I claim as new is:—

1. The method of manufacturing imitation stone veneer consisting, first, in mixing a plastic composition and separating the same into independent masses; second, impregnating several of said masses each with a separate color ingredient; third, rolling one or more of said colored masses with one or more uncolored masses; fourth, folding and rolling said intermixed mass several times; and fifth, compressing the resultant mass into thin sheets.

2. The method of manufacturing imitation stone veneer consisting, first, in mixing a plastic composition and separating the same into independent masses; second, impregnating several of said masses each with

a separate color ingredient composed of pulverized glass; third, rolling one or more of said colored masses with one or more uncolored masses; fourth, folding and rolling
5 said intermixed mass several times; and fifth, compressing the resultant mass into thin sheets.

3. The method of manufacturing imitation stone veneer consisting, first, in mixing
10 a plastic composition and separating the same into independent masses; second, impregnating several of said masses each with a separate color ingredient; third, rolling

one or more of said colored masses with one or more uncolored masses; fourth, folding 15 and rolling said intermixed mass several times; and fifth, compressing the resultant mass into thin sheets and applying the same while in a plastic state.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto 20 set my hand and seal this 21st day of March, A. D., 1906.

JOHN TULLY. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

FRANK D. THOMASON,
E. K. LUNDY.