106. COMPOSITIONS,
COATING OR PLASTIC.

Examiner.

93

C. A. BEGLE.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1906.

916,409.

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Fig. 1.

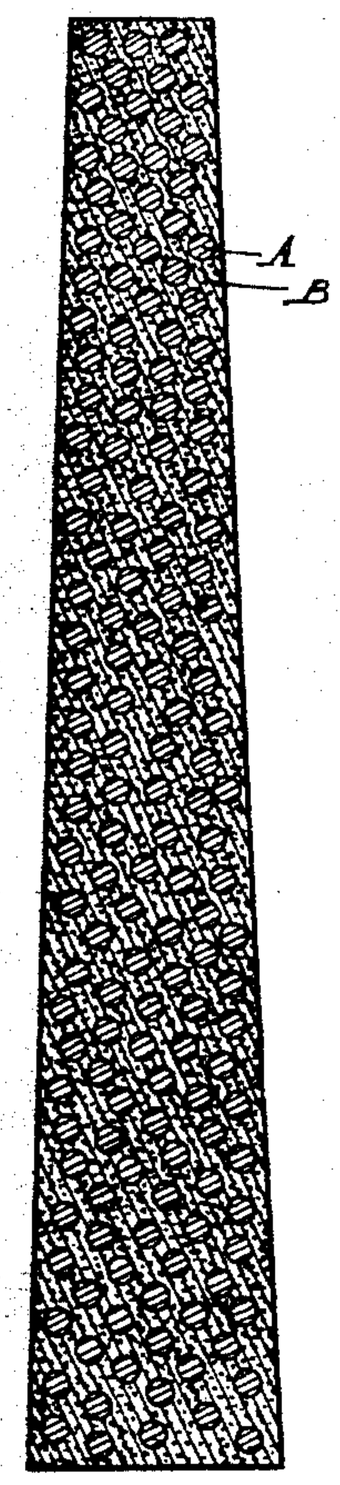


Fig. 2.

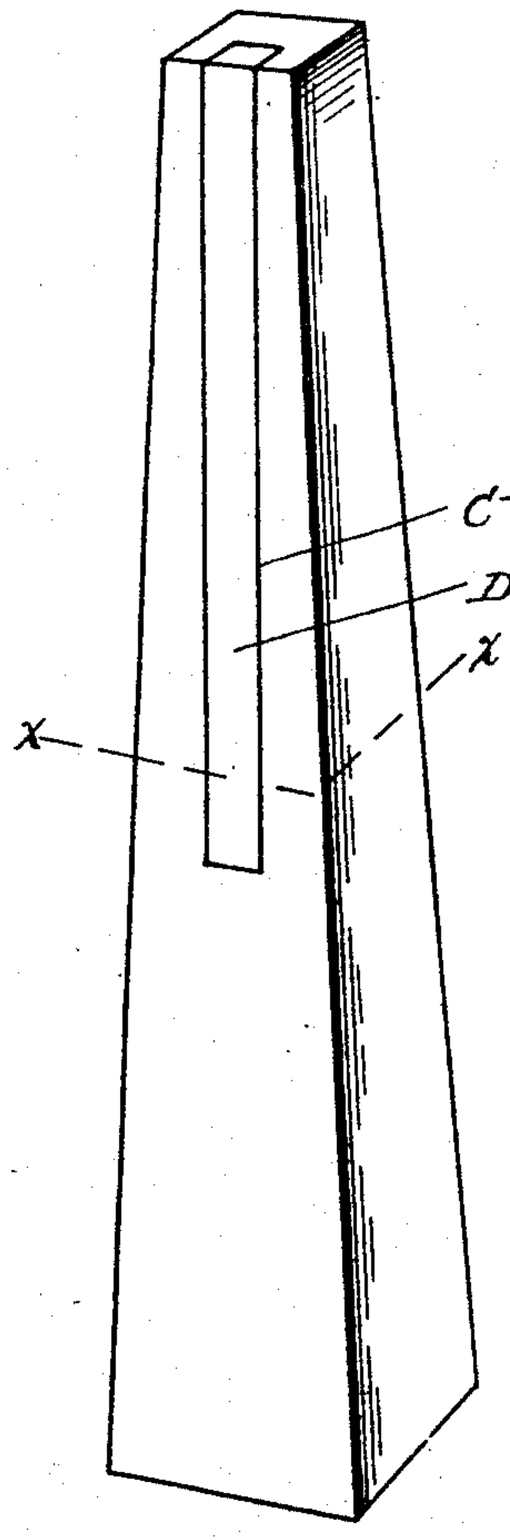
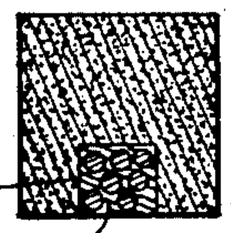


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Edward T. Hall.
James P. Barry.

Inventor
Charles A. Begle
Whittemore Hulbert & Whittemore
Attys.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Pellets

Examiner.

916,409

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BEGLE, OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO NED G. BEGLE, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

No. 916,409. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 30, 1909.

Application filed March 12, 1906. Serial No. 305,636.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. BEGLE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artificial Stone, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to the construction of an artificial stone body adapted for use as building material, in the form of posts, studs, and the like, and consists in the novel construction of the body whereby, in addition to the necessary rigidity to withstand the strains imposed upon it, it possesses sufficient resiliency to receive the nails or other securing devices connecting the parts.

The invention further consists in certain details of construction as will be more fully hereinafter set forth and illustrated.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section through an embodiment of my invention, in this particular instance the body being shown in post form; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modification; and Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line *x*—*x* of Fig 2.

In the manufacture of posts, it may if desired be made either wholly or in part of the material hereinafter to be described, Fig. 1 showing the device formed entirely of the material. It is composed of units or pellets, as A, of a relatively soft material, mixed and united by a harder, cementitious substance, indicated at B, the latter serving to give the necessary rigidity to the structure, while the uniformly distributed pellets are adapted to receive with least resistance the nails or other devices connecting the parts.

More particularly, the pellets or units are formed of a mixture of wood fiber, about sixty per cent., shredded into fine particles or strands, mixed with preferably about twenty per cent. of Portland cement, ten per cent. of pulverized iron ore, and ten per cent. of finely sifted sand. This produces a cementitious body having a considerable amount of rigidity, but being sufficiently pliable or yielding to receive the nails or securing devices.

The mixture above described is mixed with a sufficient quantity of water to form a plastic mass, and the balls or units are then formed in any suitable manner and dried. The units are then mixed preferably in equal parts with a quantity of cementitious material in plastic form consisting of cement and preferably wood fiber in the proportion of twenty five per cent. of the former to fifteen per cent. of the latter and ten per cent. of rock salt. The article that is desired to be made,—in this instance a post,—is molded to form from the material described and allowed to dry. Subsequently the entire article may be immersed in water for the purpose of dissolving the salt and making the cementitious binding material to a greater or less degree porous, if desired, for the purpose of permitting more ready penetration through the binder of the securing devices.

In place of making the entire article, as a post, of the composition described above, an insert of this material may be used, in a post of ordinary cement construction, as indicated in Fig. 2. In this instance a groove, as C, is formed longitudinally through the post, and the insertion D located therein. An insert of this character, by reason of having in its composition an ingredient similar to that of the post proper,—namely the cement,—adheres to the post, forming a practically integral structure, and in this insertion or strip the nails may be readily driven.

It will be obvious, from the decription of the invention, that while merely a post has been described as the building article, the body is adapted for use for any building material, and I therefore do not desire to be limited to the post construction described and illustrated.

What I claim is,—

1. An artificial stone body composed of units or pellets formed of shredded wood fiber, cement, pulverized iron ore and sand in the proportions set forth, united by a mixture of cement, fibrous material and salt.

2. An artificial stone body, consisting of units molded of elastic clingable material combined with and united by cementitious binding material relatively harder than the units.

3. An artificial stone body, consisting of a plurality of independent bodies formed of elastic clingable material and being of a size to receive and retain a considerable portion or section of a securing device, said

bodies being mixed with and united by a quantity of cementitious binding material.

4. An artificial stone body, consisting of a plurality of independent units formed of elastic clingable material mixed with and united by a quantity of cementitious binding material including salt as an ingredient.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES A. BEGLE.

Witnesses:
JAMES P. BARRY,
EDWARD R. CULT.

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" " 12,485 of 1890 (106-42).
Strobaneck, 65-2.144, June 19, 1906 (106-31)
Br. pat. & Reissue, 17,050 of 1891 (106-24