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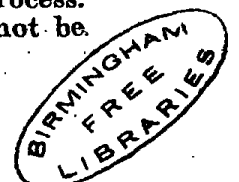
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Artificial Marble for Covering Walls, Floors,
and the like.

I, GUSTAV LILLIENTHAL of No. 15, Karlsbad, Berlin W., in the Empire of Germany, Architect, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement.

- 5 The production of artificial marble has hitherto been effected by employing a mixture of gypsum and glue mixed with the necessary colouring material for producing the appearance of marble, this mass being gradually plastered on and pressed with the trowel. When material of this composition is employed it is possible to apply layers of one cm. or more in thickness.
- 10 After setting, the mass is scraped even and polished. When Sorel cement, a magnesia cement, is used it will be absolutely impossible to apply layers as thick as one cm., as the cement, on setting, expands so much and thereby separates itself from the previously applied layer. With such material the thickness is limited to 3 or 4 mm in order to ensure adherence.
- 15 To apply a variously coloured mass having the consistency of stiff dough in layers of such small thicknesses is almost impossible without stirring the colours into each other to such an extent that the veined appearance is completely lost. The present invention consists of a process by means of which a marble like surface of a thickness of 3 to 4 mm can be produced without joints even with
- 20 a relatively stiff cement mortar. The process consists in applying the cement mortar to the floor or wall surface to be covered, in lumps, and then spreading it out to a thickness of 3 to 4 mm by rolling. Any kind of cement paste or mortar may be used, for instance Sorel or magnesia cement containing the necessary various colouring matters,
- 25 and with which also wood, paper material, stone dust or similar additions may be incorporated. The rolling is effected by an ordinary wooden roller. When employing a mortar of such slight cohesion as that of magnesia cement, it is advantageous to oil the wooden roller, in order to prevent the adherence
- 30 to it of the mortar. That most suitable for this purpose is castor oil which is applied directly to the roller, and wetted from time to time with a layer of petroleum. Whilst the castor oil sticks to the roller and permanently prevents the adherence of the cement thereto, the petroleum, on rolling, is transferred to the surface of the artificial marble from which it evaporates.
- 35 The process herein described permits of a distribution of colour and veining having the greatest resemblance to that of natural marble, and enables the portions originally applied as lumps to be joined up to one another without joints being apparent.
- 40 The distribution by the roller and the considerable compression thereby of the dough-like mass has the effect of driving out any enclosed air from the mass which might have become included in the mixing and kneading process. This feature is of great value for producing floors, as otherwise they cannot be constructed water-tight.

[Price 8d.]



Improvements in Artificial Marble for Covering Walls, Floors, and the like.

In the portions of artificial marble composed of gypsum and sticky compounds hitherto exclusively employed for wall coverings, the closing of the surface pores has been effected by polishing, but for a floor this process is not suitable.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:— 5

1. A process for the production of a surface resembling marble, consisting in applying to a wall or floor a mass of cement mortar of dough-like consistency, mixed with the requisite colouring additions, and spreading the mass by rolling, thereby expressing any air which may have become enclosed in the mortar. 10
2. For effecting the process described in Claim 1, a wooden roller which is first soaked with a heavy oil and then covered with a layer of light oil such as petroleum.

Dated this 27th day of April 1903.

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