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PLASTER-LIKE MATERIALS FOR APPLICATION  
TO WALLS AND LIKE SURFACES  
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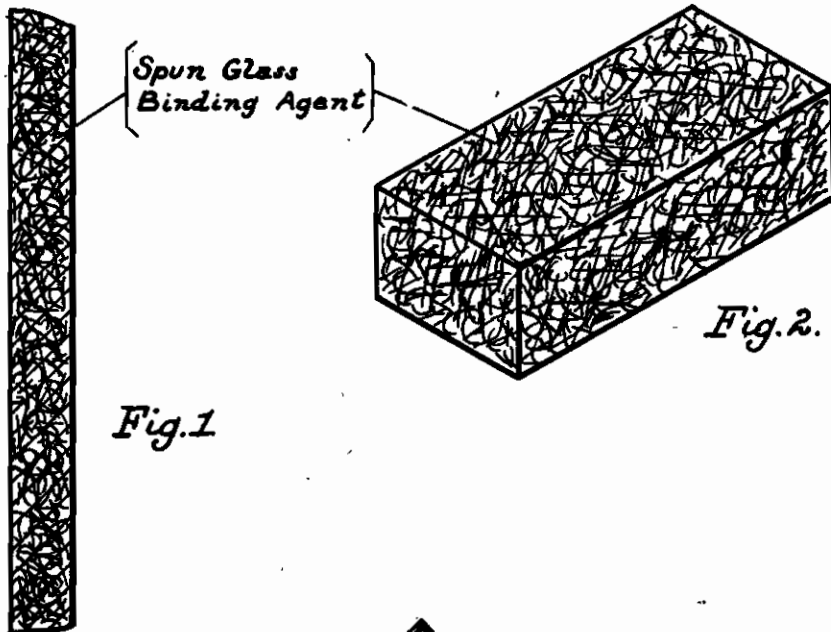


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.

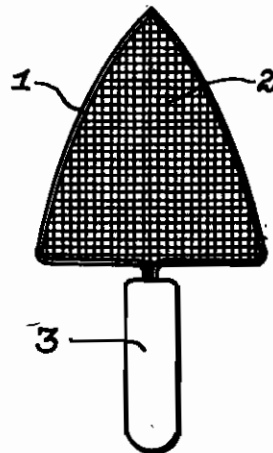


Fig. 3.

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## PLASTER-LIKE MATERIALS FOR APPLICATION TO WALLS AND LIKE SURFACES

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This invention relates to a wall covering, for deadening sound and preventing resonance, which is applied in a plastic condition like cement or mortar. Wall plasters of this kind are known but usually the sound deadening effect is obtained mainly by means of cavities in the material, the plaster itself consisting of hard, sound-conducting material.

According to the present invention the sound deadening and particularly the resonance-dampening effect of the wall covering is improved by using a material which, as regards its elasticity, is somewhat similar to cork. To this end the mass, in accordance with the invention, consists of glass wool or spun glass and a strongly swelling binding agent, preferably 5-8% calculated on the dry mass. To this mass there is added in accordance with the invention at least double its weight of liquid for causing the binding agent to swell.

The term "spun glass" is to be understood to mean not only a material consisting of glass fibres but comprises also artificially produced fibres made of other material and similar to spun glass. Mineral wools, the fibres of which are too short and generally contain impurities are, however, excluded.

The following mixture has proved particularly suitable.

Glass fibres 9-20%, preferably 15%.  
 Binding agent 0.7-1.8%, preferably 1%.  
 Ground wood 0-1.5%, preferably  $\frac{2}{3}$  by weight of the binding agent.  
 Water 70-90%, preferably about 83%.

In the example given above about 6-7.3% of binding agent are used, calculated on the dry mass.

It is also very advantageous if, after the mass has been thrown on the wall, it is beaten on the wall preferably with the aid of a grid-like implement. For this purpose a grid which consists preferably of thin wires which are arranged on a frame made of thicker wire and provided with a handle is particularly suitable. Obviously any other suitable instrumentality can be employed.

An important factor in obtaining a good acoustic effect is that the whole surface of the plaster, or at least a substantial part thereof, should be

covered with a layer of paint, varnish or the like.

The mass in accordance with the invention may also be smoothed on the surface by means of a smoothing implement in the same way as cement and concrete. This is an advantage for example when the surface is subsequently provided all over with a layer of paint, varnish or the like. Smoothing may, however, also be undertaken in other cases for the purpose of avoiding irregular or too great sound absorption and in order to improve the appearance or to enable the wall to be cleaned more easily.

The smoothed wall covering can be provided with impressions or indentations by means of any suitable implement such as a board with projecting nails, such impressions being of considerable effect for absorbing sound.

According also to the present invention the surface of the material may be treated, after hardening, with a smoothing implement with the application of emery or may be treated with another form of grinding implement. By this means the tendency for dust to adhere to the surface is reduced to a minimum and a smoother coat of paint can be applied. Also by this means a surface which has to a certain extent a marble-like character may be obtained, even if it is not subsequently painted or coloured.

This effect can be made more pronounced by mixing the basic mass which consists of white spun glass with glass fibres of a different colour or of a different kind, such as for example blue Engelhaar, or with other coloured additions. Then after the surface has been ground it has the appearance of a patterned, for example blue, marble.

By means of the present invention it is also possible to form moulded blocks on a support and subsequently to detach the moulded blocks from the support and to use them without the original carrier.

When a mixture such as has been described is used it may also happen that the most porous layer which contains the least binding agent is in the middle while the layers on the outside and, in particular, that on the wall are harder.

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