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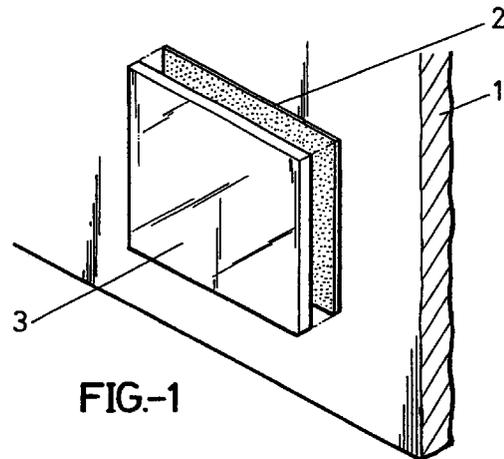
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(54) **PROCESS FOR COATING ALABASTER PLATES FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES**

(57) A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose consisting of coating an alabaster plate (3), fixed or not, on a wall or surface (1), with a transparent varnish (6), reflectant material (5), stained pigmentation (4) and a fluorescent coating (2'), the transparent varnish (6) being replaced, if desired, by an oil (7), and being - able to receive light from an artificial light emitter, such as ambient light or black light, on the front or rear side of the alabaster plate (3), and the alabaster plate - (3) can be faced with a fosforescent pigment coating (2), too, diluted in a transparent paint.



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## Description

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present specification relates to a method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, the evident object of which is to succeed in changing the alabaster shade under the ambient light through the application of a coating, starting from a fluorescent pigment, or else by using an inner light source, so that changing lights and mixing both the pigment colours and the colours of the lights passing through the plate, colours different from those used can be obtained, the phosphorescent light emission from the alabaster plate being held up in all cases, when the luminous sources cease.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention will find application in the industry dedicated to the building field and, in a most definite manner, to decorating and ornamental works in edifices.

### RELATED ART

On the applicant's part, nothing is known about the existence, at present, of any method contemplating the coating of alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, as proposed by the invention, constitutes, per se, an evident novelty in its application field, since starting from the utilization of this method, it is possible to enhance the brightness of the alabaster plates covering a facing, and even a wall or partition made of alabaster, the interface of two plates of this material being processed, and the coating being incorporated into the zone through which the plates are joined, such as when used in large windows, - glass windows, screens, and so on; the coating effects on the plates persisting when a luminous source stops being applied, and allowing several effects with natural or artificial light, and even mixing both, to be - created.

In a more definite way, the method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose of the invention, is constituted starting from the application or fastening, in a first embodiment, of alabaster plates or slabs having different sizes and shapes, which, in general, are fastened, at one of their faces, on a wall, or facing, so brightness, fluorescence, phosphorescence, reflectance, etc., being obtained, the application being performed on alabaster slabs of different pigments, both solid and liquid, such as metallic oxides, metallic powders, acrylics, enamels, metallized paints, plastic paints, or else on organic and inorganic bases, as well as

stained acetates, stained glasses, plastics and paper, also stained.

Once this operation has been made, different shades and colours are, in turn, obtained, these effects reaching the point of being spectacular, depending on a direct or indirect light, and, at the same time, whether the light is natural or artificial, good effects being also obtained, both indoors and outdoors.

The alabaster plates can be fastened or fixed on - vertical or horizontal ornamental covers, and, also, be in a floating state on a fastening point placed at one or several points in hollow spaces on supports.

In this method, a fluorescent effect is contemplated, which is obtained with the ambient light, changing the shade of the alabaster.

By using internal light (that is to say, by transparency), according to the light colour, as well as - the fluorescent pigment colour, different fluorescence effects are obtained, when the light passes through a previously painted alabaster plate.

Likewise, by using external light, after applying a cover of fluorescent pigment, the light has a rebound effect, and then a very different effect is obtained, depending on the pigment colour applied and that of the light used.

If a first coat of fluorescent paint, and a second coat of pigment, is applied, independently on whether the latter will be plastic, clinical, oxide, enamel, etc., the effects with an internal light will be different, according to the light change, and mixing both the pigment colours, and the lights colours, which pass through the alabaster plate, different colours from - those used will be obtained, a great possibility being attained on being mixed ones others.

Also, the method makes possible that the alabaster, under ambient light, will be chromatically enhanced in different colour ranges, since the light mixes the colours ones others, the result being the obtaining of new colours and shades, according to the applications previously performed.

Also, under the external light, it is obtained that the rebound effect of the first fluorescent coat results in that the alabaster slabs may give different effects, depending on the light type applied to, and where the - application is performed from, great brightness shades being obtained.

Likewise, the method contemplates to apply a first coat of pigment, and a second coat of fluorescent paint, so that, under interior light, very fine effects can be attained when the light is passing through, and several coats are being applied to, and, at the same time, the main change existing between the fluorescent affect and the application of a first coat of fluorescent paint and a second coat of pigment, is increased under an external light.

Under the ambient light, markedly more blended effects and a great variety of shades are obtained.

It should be pointed out that the obtained fluores-

cent effect, both under interior and exterior light, once the production thereof is ceased, that is to say, the light is off, the alabaster plate is still emitting phosphorescent light, this embodiment being capable of being applied together with the preceding ones, keeping zones which will produce a phosphorescent effect, giving shades of these characteristics in a more or less diffused way, or more or less extended on the alabaster plate, being even capable of representing areas and lines reproducing drawings, adornment, etc., or, on the contrary, being capable of enhancing the expected areas and multiplying chromatic possibilities of the previous ones.

While the light is on, the phosphorescent pigment will intervene in the assembly with the colour it brings, interacting with the other applied colours or areas, but when the light is off, it will emit a brightness - which is appropriate to the phosphorescent effect, which, as known, is green.

The application of the phosphorescent paint is made easy if it is previously blended with a phosphorescent paint.

The phosphorescent pigment can be blended with the above mentioned pigments; for example, when the phosphorescent application is to cover the whole alabaster plate.

In principle, all the former applications were arranged so that the alabaster plate could be processed at only one side, which, in general, was leant against a wall, floor, ceiling, etc, being only exposed to the observer view the non processed face of the alabaster plate, but, nevertheless, the processing can be performed, likewise, between two alabaster plates, the processing remaining in the middle of the two alabaster plates, forming a kind of sandwich, allowing it to be applied, as already said, to glass windows, screens, etc.

Lastly, it should be pointed out that the pigments - are applied in a conventional way, being previously dissolved in a solvent, being previously blended before to be applied, and obtaining previous colour blends.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to complement this description and to aid to a better understanding of the characteristics of the invention, the appending drawings, which are a part of this specification, show, by way of illustrative and - non-limiting example, the following figures:

Figure 1 corresponds to a first embodiment of the invention relating to a method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose.

Figure 2 shows a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 3 corresponds, lastly, to an illustrated representation of a third embodiment of the invention.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

From figure 1, it can be seen that the method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose is constituted starting from a wall, facing, ceiling, etc, (1), on which an alabaster slab (3) is placed, which has been coated, at the face to be used for being leant against a wall, with a phosphorescent coating, generally a phosphorescent paint, dissolved in a transparent paint, forming a coating (2).

In a second embodiment of the invention, as shown in figure 2, it can be seen that a slab (3), to be placed on a wall or similar (1), has been previously coated with a coating based on a varnish (6) or oil (7), to be later coated this varnish or oil with a coating based on a reflectant material (5), a pigment or colour (4) being incorporated later, and then, a fluorescent application (2'), an artificial light source (10) being utilized for enhancing the effects, such as a black light or ambient light.

In a third embodiment, starting from a black light emitter (10), or other type, the luminous bundles of said light source will impinge on an alabaster slab (3), on its face coated, firstly, with a transparent varnish (6), a reflectant material coating (5), a stained pigmentatio (4), and a fluorescent material coating (2'), so obtaining a plurality of ornamental shades, generated by the luminous source in cooperation with the own characteristics of the alabaster - plate (3), coated by the several mentioned applications.

#### Claims

1. A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, characterized in that it is constituted starting from alabaster plates (3), placed on facings, walls, floors, ceilings, etc. (1), or else placed in a floating position fastened in one or several points in hollow spaces on supports, on which the application of different solid and liquid pigments is performed, such as metallic powders, metallic oxides, acrylics, enamels, metallized paints and plastic paints, on organic and inorganic bases, or else stained acetates, stained glasses, plastics and paper, also stained, by applying three luminous sources, natural or artificial (10) on the alabaster plates, such as light sources, black - light lamps, ambient light, etc., and it is even possible to place two sheets, coated on their inner faces, so forming large windows, glass windows, screens, etc., receiving natural light on one of their faces, and artificial light on the opposite one.
2. A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, according to claim 1, characterized in that, in a first embodiment, on an alabaster plate (3) placed on a wall, facing, etc. (1), a phos-

phorescent pigment is coated (2), said phosphorescent pigment being dissolved in a transparent paint, and allowing the phosphorescent pigment to be incorporated into other pigments when the phosphorescent application is to cover the whole alabaster plate (3).

- 3; page 10, lines 13 - 14.

3. A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, according to claim 1, characterized in that, in a second embodiment, the alabaster plate (3) to be placed on a wall, facing, etc. (1), will be previously coated with a varnish (6), or an oil (7), and then with a reflectant material coating (5), being later incorporated a coating based on a pigment or colour (4), applying lastly a fluorescent coating (2'), and the plate or plates coating the adorned surface being illuminated by an artificial light source (10), such as ambient light or black light.
4. A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, according to claim 1, characterized in that, in a third embodiment, the alabaster plates (3) can be coated with a transparent varnish (6), to be later coated with a reflectant material (5), a stained pigmentation coating (4), and a fluorescent coating (2'), the alabaster plate receiving an ambient light or a black light source (10); on the coated face.

#### Amended Claims

1. A method for coating alabaster plates with an ornamental purpose, characterized in that it is constituted starting from alabaster plates (3), placed on facings, walls, floors, ceilings, etc., or else placed in a floating position, fastened in one or several points in hollow spaces on supports, on which the application of several products is performed, such as metallic oxides, metallic powders, acrylics, enamels, metallized paints and plastic paints, on organic or inorganic bases, by applying on the alabaster slabs natural or artificial luminous sources (10), such as light sources, black light lamps, ambient light, and so on, forming large windows, glass windows, screens, etc.

#### Statement under Art. 19.1 PCT

The modifications bring in claim 1 should involve the suppression or modification of the following paragraphs of the specification: page 2, lines 8 thru 16, and lines 31-32; page 5, lines 25 thru 35.

The suppression of claims 2, 3, and 4, should involve the suppression or modification of the following paragraphs of the specification: page 1, lines 18 thru 20; page 2, lines 25-26; page 3, lines 12 thru 14; page 4, lines 30 thru 35; page 5, lines 1 thru 23; page 7, lines 2

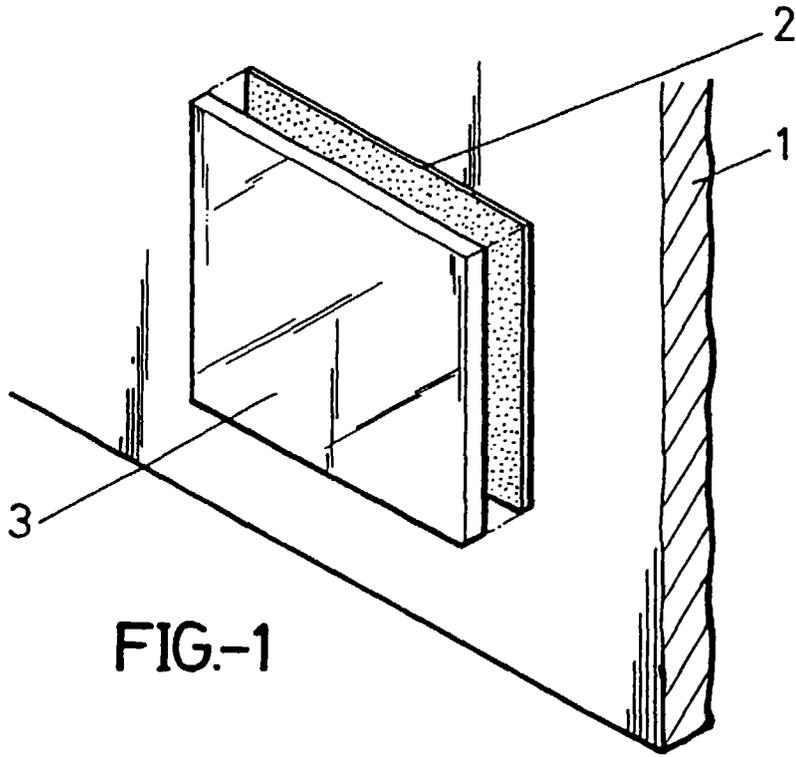


FIG.-1

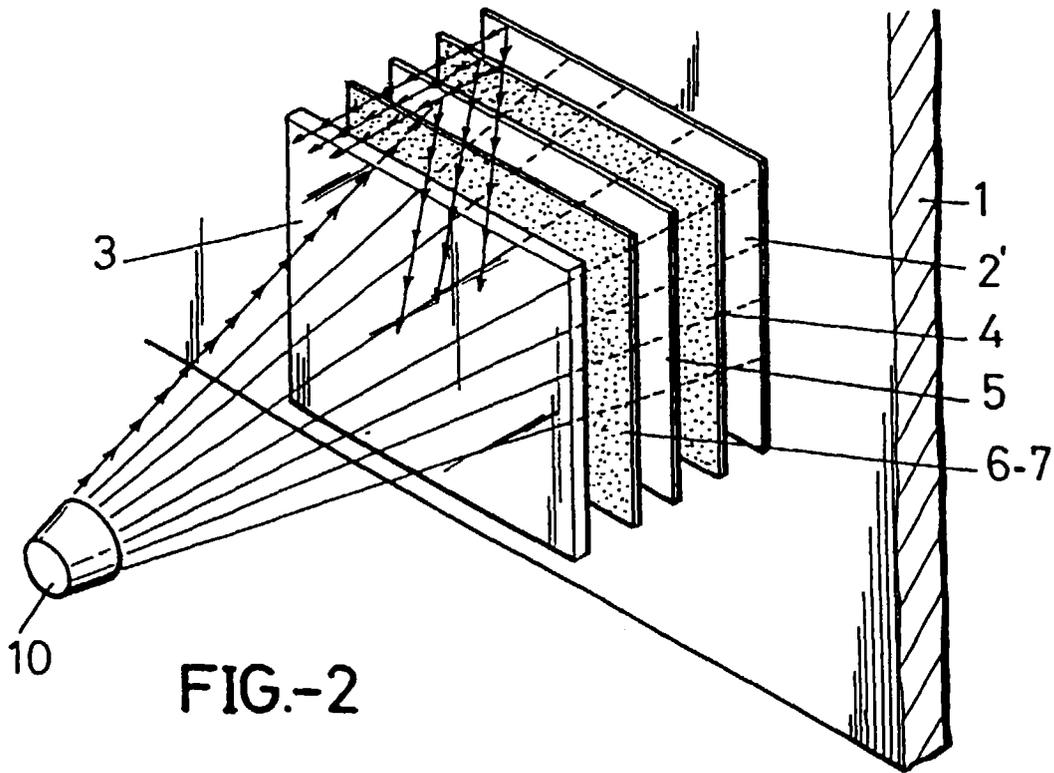


FIG.-2

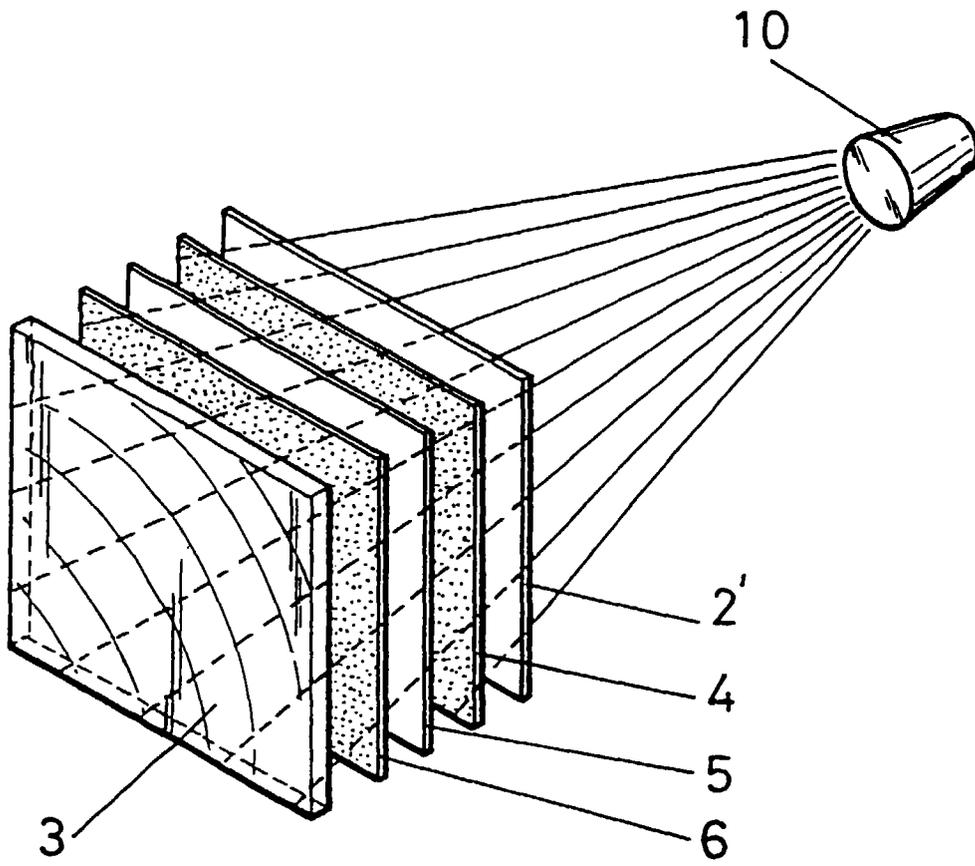


FIG.-3

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/ES 96/00251

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC <sup>6</sup> B44C5/04 E04F13/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC <sup>6</sup> B44C F21P		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP0451118 A(LAVAMAR S.R.L.) 09 October 1991 (09.10.91) column 1, line 1-column 4, line 20	1
A		3,4
X	CA 1098386 A (H. ISHIZUKA) 31 March 1981 (31.03.81) page 1, line 1- page 6, line 14	1
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 095, no. 008 29 September 1995 (29.09.95) & JP 07112507 A (KIYOOJIN KK), 02 May 1995 (02.05.95)	1
Y	abstract	2
Y	DATABASE WPI, Section Ch, Week 9228, Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class A23, AN 92-231960 XP002028692 & JP 04159316 A(DOOL U), 02 June 1992 (02.06.92) abstract	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
2 April 1997 (02.04.97)		17 April 1997 (17.04.97)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ S.P.T.O.		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/ES 96/00251

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 1120653 A (INDUSTRIA ESPAÑOLA DE PERLAS IMITACION SA) 24 July 1968 (24.07.68) The whole document	1
A	WO 8601750 A (P. LE CARS) 27 March 1986 (27.03.86) Page 2, line 13- page 5, line 17	1
A	US 4812954 A (J.S. MARTON) 14 March 1989 (14.03.89) Column 1, line 41- column 5, line 29	1

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1992)