

(No Model.)

B. MORTON & A. TILLEY.

SECURING SLABS OF VENEERING TO BUILDINGS.

No. 283,012.

Patented Aug. 14, 1883.

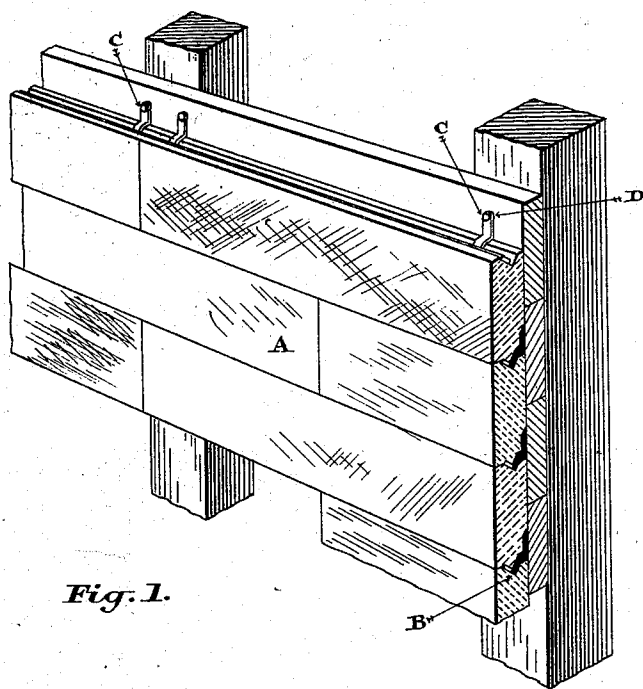


Fig. 1.

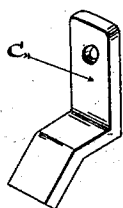


Fig. 3.

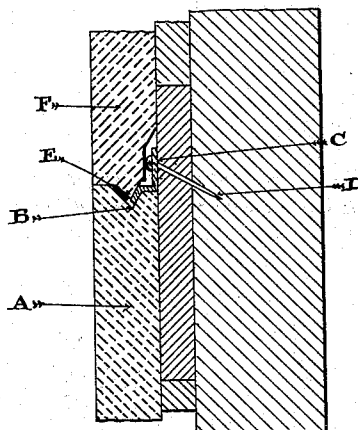


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN MORTON AND ARTHUR TILLEY, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

SECURING SLABS OF VENEERING TO BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,012, dated August 14, 1883.

Application filed October 26, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN MORTON and ARTHUR TILLEY, both subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneering, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates more particularly to an improved device for securing slabs of artificial stone or other suitable material for forming veneering on the outside of buildings; and the object of the invention is to enable veneering to be executed by unskilled workmen in a rapid and satisfactory manner.

It consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is an end section. Fig. 3 is a detail of clip.

By forming slabs of artificial stone or other suitable material as large as can be conveniently handled it will be seen that the front of a building may be readily veneered, provided simple means for securing the slabs in position are at hand. By forming in the slab A a V-shaped groove, B, a suitable shoulder to receive the end of the clip C is provided. This clip is shaped substantially as shown in the drawings, and is provided with a nail or spike, D, which, when driven into the studding or wood-work of the building, secures its particular slab in position, the number of clips and spikes for each slab being regulated according to the size of the slab.

E is a V-shaped projection formed on the slab F, which projection is designed to fit into the groove B when the slab F is placed on top of the slab A. In this manner the end of the

slab A, which is secured by the clip B and spike D, holds the end of the slab F fitting into it.

In order to form a water and air tight joint between the slabs, we place between the groove and projection a piece of felt, rubber, or other suitable material.

The ends of the slabs may also be provided with the groove and projection, as described; but we think that generally an ordinary butt-joint will be sufficient, a piece of felt being placed between the ends to form a joint similar to that formed on the top and bottom edges of the block.

From this description it will be seen that any handy man able to use a hammer can, owing to our fastening device, veneer a building with great rapidity.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In a slab of artificial stone or other material suitable for forming veneer, a V-shaped groove made in the edge of the slab to receive a sheet-metal clip, as specified, in combination with a V-shaped projection formed on a similar slab and designed to fit into the said groove, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In veneering composed of slabs of artificial stone or other suitable material, and having a groove cut in the edge of one slab to receive a projection formed on the edge of the next slab, a strip of felt or other suitable material placed in the joint between the slabs, in combination with a metal clip placed within the groove and provided with a nail or spike, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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