Oct. 29, 1935. A. REISIG 2,018,805

COMBINATION BRICK SIDING WALL PLATE

Filed Jan. 16, 1934

Fig. 1

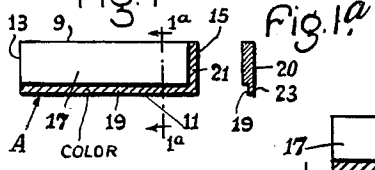


Fig. 1a

Fig. 3

Fig. 6

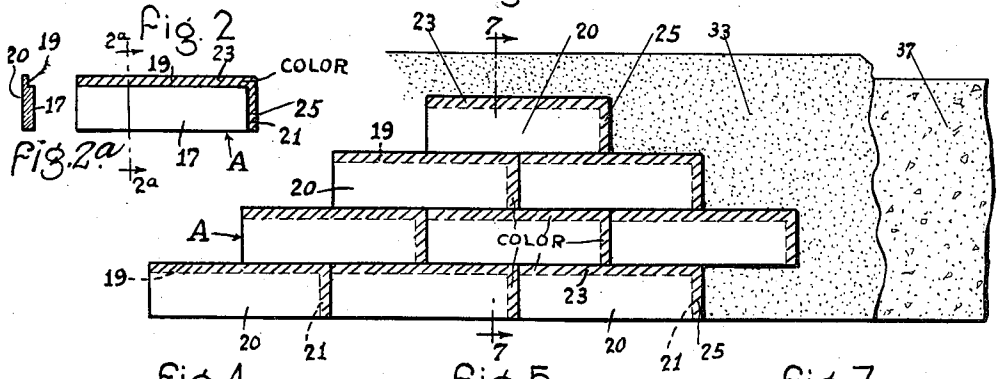


Fig. 2

Fig. 2a

Fig. 4

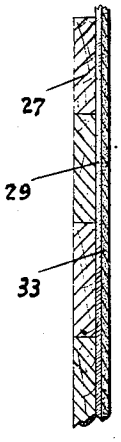


Fig. 5

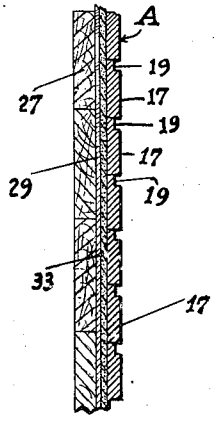
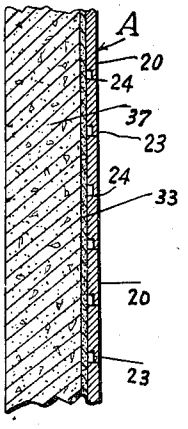


Fig. 7



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COMBINATION BRICK SIDING WALL PLATE

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Application January 16, 1934, Serial No. 706,827

1 Claim. (Cl. 72—18)

In the building arts it is often desirable to provide a building structure with a facing which will simulate brick or tile, or natural or artificial stone, or other assembled building blocks or units, this facing being applied as a veneer to the existing walls of a building.

Various proposals have been advanced for accomplishing this purpose, all of which proposals are open to inherent disadvantages, either in construction or in the manner of application. They are usually comparatively complicated in construction; they are difficult to apply; they are subject to weather conditions, some of them becoming buckled and distorted under the influence of heat and cold and moisture; they are comparatively short-lived without repair at comparatively frequently frequent intervals, tending to become detached from the base to which they are secured, if the securing means be nails, since in time such rust, if made of iron, or become displaced through other types of corrosion if the securing means be of non-ferrous metals; and there is always present the weathering influences due to moisture, sunlight, wind, and the like.

The present invention provides a wall construction which may be applied to any type of foundation as a veneer therefor, whether such foundation be of wood, brick, stucco, or any other material, which will closely simulate assembled brick, while being of utmost simplicity to apply, which will be substantially wholly proof against weathering influences, as it provides a continuous and uninterrupted surface to the elements, and which will be bonded to the foundation so as to last indefinitely without necessitating repairs.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide such a wall plate or unit which closely resembles a building brick, and which is adapted to be cemented or otherwise bonded to a supporting wall structure, regardless of the material of the supporting structure.

A further object of the invention is to provide such a wall plate or unit which is reversible, is substantially rectangular in shape, and which is rabbeted along one of the long sides and along one of the contiguous short sides, so that the plates when assembled may produce what is known as a rake joint between the plates, or when reversed, to present a flush joint therebetween, the individual plates having applied to them along their edges suitable coloring material to simulate mortar lines.

A still further object of the invention is to provide such a wall plate which may be made in a variety of colors or tints, so that the appearance of various artistic brick work designs, such as art brick designs, may be made therewith.

Further objects and advantages of the present construction will become apparent as the description proceeds, and the features of novelty will be pointed out in particularity in the appended claim.

In general, the present invention provides an improved wall construction which is adapted to be applied as a veneering or covering to a foundation wall of any material, it comprises assembled, non-interlocking plates which are bonded to the foundation wall by a suitable composition waterproofing elastic gum cement, which is waterproof and weatherproof, and of which there are several kinds on the market. This cement is applied by a trowel or the like to the foundation wall, either directly, if the foundation is a solid wall such as stucco, tile, or the like, or if the foundation is of wood, then, preferably by means of an intermediate fibrous sheathing suitably tacked or otherwise secured to the foundation.

The layer of cement is applied sufficiently thick to enable the wall plates to be embedded therein and to be retained accurately in position by the cement during the course of the setting or stiffening of the cement, the wall plates being assembled in off-set relation so that their simulated mortar lines will give the appearance of a standard brick wall.

The individual wall plates may be made of any suitable material such as glass, clay, cement, asbestos fiber, slate surface composition or the like, the particles of which may be bonded together by pressure and a suitable bonding agent, as is well known in the art, or by molding and firing.

The invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 represents an elevation of the plates of the present invention, the view showing the rabbeted face of the plate,

Fig. 1*a* represents a vertical sectional view of the plate of Fig. 1, the view being taken on the line 1*a*—1*a* of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of the plate of Fig. 1, showing the reverse or plane side of the plate, which is also illustrated as being inverted with reference to the plate of Fig. 1,

Fig. 2*a* is a vertical sectional view on the line 2*a*—2*a* of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevation of a wall structure embodying the present invention, parts

being broken away to indicate the manner of assembling the structure on a wooden foundation.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional elevation taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3, looking in the direction of the arrows, and showing the initial stages of the wall construction, prior to the application of the wall plates,

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional elevation taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3, showing the plates applied to a wall with their rabbeted faces disposed outwardly to form a wall structure having "rake" joints between the individual blocks,

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the places reversed and inverted with respect to the plates of Fig. 3, to form a wall having flush joints between the units, the view showing also the manner of applying the plates of the invention to a base made of stucco, bricks, or the like,

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional elevation taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, A represents a structural wall plate, which may be of approximately the length and width of a standard brick, and which may be composed of any suitable material such as glass, clay, cement, asbestos fiber, slate surface composition, or the like, which are made in any suitable well-known manner. As will be seen, the plate is of substantially rectangular form, having long sides 9 and 11 and the short sides 13 and 15.

One edge of a long side, for instance side 11, is rabbeted as indicated at 19, which rabbeting is continued along the contiguous short edge of the short side 15, as is designated at 21, so that the rabbeting will extend continuously half way around the periphery of the plate A on the face 17 thereof. Therefore, when the plates A are assembled in a wall structure as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, so that the rabbeted edges face outwardly and are off-set as shown in Fig. 3, the rabbeted edges give the effect of a rake joint between the plates A.

In order to increase the ornamental effect of the wall, and to give the appearance of a construction made of standard building bricks, the rabbeted edges 19 and 21 may be dipped into a suitable fluid coloring material of a contrasting color to that of the plate, so that the edges 19 and 21 will have the effect of mortar lines applied thereto; and this dipping may be made to extend also on the reverse side 20 of the plate, as designated at 23 and 25, so that when the plates are assembled so as to produce flush joints 24 therebetween, as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, these colored portions 23 and 25 will also simulate mortar lines on the plane side of the plate.

As has been pointed out previously, in order to form a veneered wall structure when the foundation wall 27 is wooden, it is preferable to place a layer of fibrous sheathing 29 thereover, which sheathing may be made of asbestos, or other insulating material, which is secured to the foundation wall 27 by nails or the like 31, which may be provided with the usual metal caps commonly employed in laying paper sheathing, for holding the paper in place without tearing.

To this sheathing 29 is applied a layer of waterproofing elastic gum cement 33, which may be purchased in the open market under various trade names. Such cement is sufficiently soft to be spread with a trowel, and when applied will penetrate into the pores of the sheathing 29 and becomes bonded thereto during the setting and stiffening of the cement. As applied, the cement 33 is viscous and tacky, so that the plates A when embedded in the cement layer 33 are held in place by the cement until the latter sets. When the plates are off-set with the rabbeted edges facing outwardly, as shown in Fig. 3, the structure presents the appearance of a conventional brick wall having rake joints between the bricks; but it is a more durable structure than the usual brick wall, as the cement layer 33 is water-proof and weather-proof, as well as the plates themselves, whereas in the usual brick wall construction the mortar and the bricks are pervious to the elements, especially the mortar which is frequently quite porous and soft.

It will be apparent from the drawing that the plates of the present invention are reversible, and when applied with the rabbeted edges turned inwardly instead of outwardly, as illustrated, for example, in Figs. 6 and 7, so as to present the plane surface 20 outwardly, there is produced the appearance of a flush-jointed brick wall; and while this arrangement of the plates A may be utilized where the foundation is wooden just as well as the arrangement shown in Fig. 3, for purposes of illustration the drawing shows it as being used in connection with a stucco foundation 37, in which event the intermediate sheathing 29 of Fig. 3 may be omitted, as the stucco or tile or concrete foundation 37 is sufficiently porous for the cement layer 33 to bond itself directly thereto; and the colored margins 23 and 25 will simulate the mortar lines of a conventional brick wall.

It will be seen therefore that the present invention enables the remodeling of the walls of frame or stucco houses so as to give the appearance of a brick wall of a selected standard appearance without necessitating the expensive operation of adding a complete outer wall with a separate foundation, while enabling full conformity to building regulations relating to the weight and thickness of the material forming the additional wall; and the present construction presents all of the elements of economy, artistry and permanence.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new is:

A reversible building unit consisting of an individual plate simulating a standard building brick, and which may be of approximately the length and width of a standard brick, the said plate comprising a body having substantially rectangular faces, a long edge of one face and an adjacent short edge of the same face being provided with a rabbet extending continuously around half of the periphery of the said face, and an area of color contrasting with that of the plate extending over the rabbeted edges and on opposite faces of the plate to simulate mortar lines, whereby the plate when assembled with similar plates in a wall structure with the rabbeted face outward presents the appearance of a standard brick wall having rake joints between the plates, while when assembled with the opposite faces of the plates outward presents the appearance of a flush-jointed wall.

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