Oct. 22, 1957 B. D. WILLIAMS 2,810,285

FACED WALL CONSTRUCTION

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FIG. 1

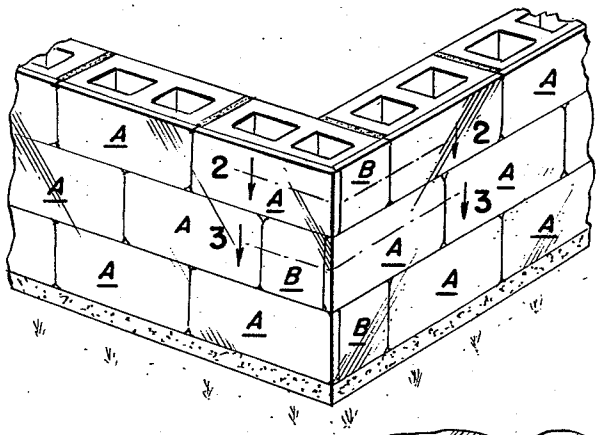
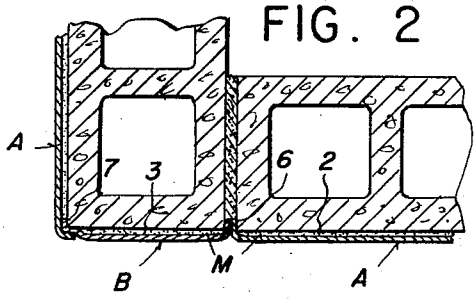


FIG. 2



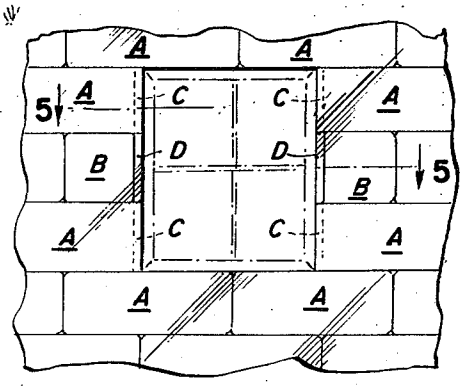
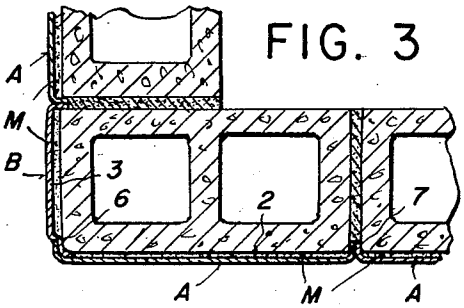


FIG. 4

FIG. 3



INVENTOR
BILL DUGAN WILLIAMS

BY James M. Drysdale

ATTORNEY

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FIG. 5

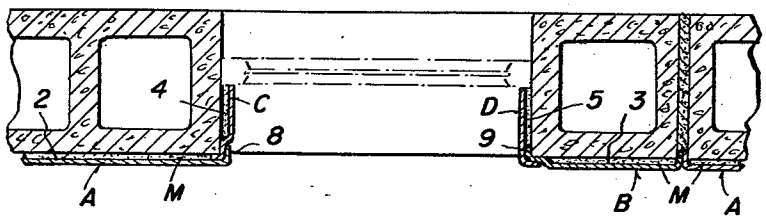


FIG. 6

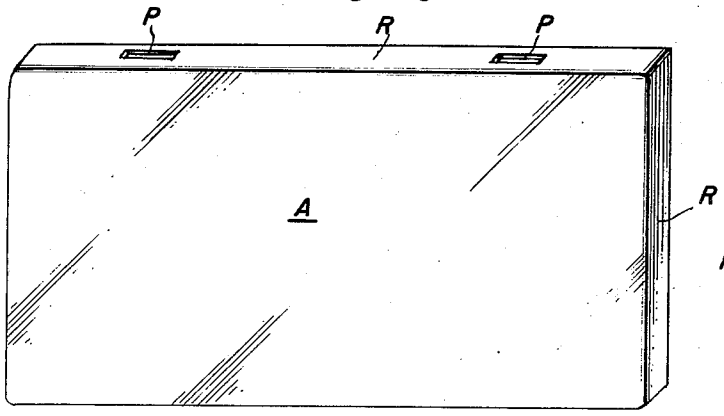


FIG. 8

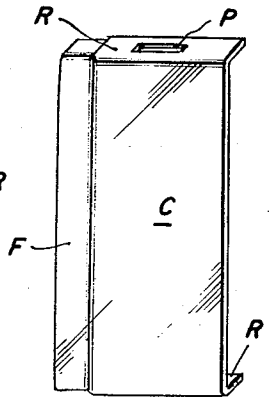


FIG. 7

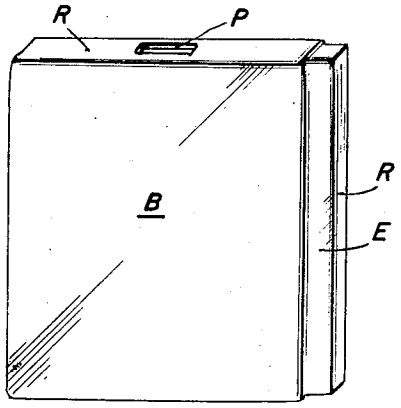
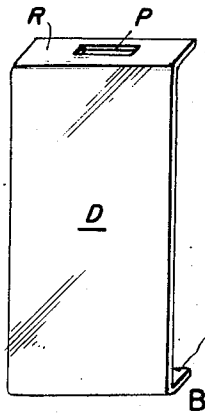


FIG. 9



INVENTOR

BILL DUGAN WILLIAMS

BY James M. Drysdale

ATTORNEY

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2,810,285

FACED WALL CONSTRUCTION

Bill Dugan Williams, Louisville, Ky.

Application February 8, 1955, Serial No. 486,778

1 Claim. (Cl. 72—35)

This invention relates to a facing for building materials and more particularly to a new and improved facing which effects weatherproofing of ordinary building materials and at the same time affords a highly decorative appearance.

An important object of the present invention is the provision of an article in the form of a pan made of enameling steel, preferably 20 gauge, coated with two or more coats of porcelain enamel to provide a durable long lasting surface which is both highly attractive and weather resistant and so shaped as to readily cover the face of concrete blocks of standard size.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a pan so shaped and designed as to be of such rigidity and strength as to be highly resistant to warpage that high grade porcelain enamel must withstand when going through the ovens at temperatures often ranging from 1500 to 1800 degrees.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a drawn metal pan or like covering for construction material for either internal or external use, the drawn metal pan is stuck to the block with a mastic having a coefficient of expansion and contraction equal to the metal and the material, the mastic preventing capillary attraction of moisture, especially when one side of wall is subject to heat while the other side is cold.

Numerous other objects and advantages will be apparent through out the progress of the following description and appended claim in which—

Fig. 1 is a detailed elevational view of a wall of a building at a corner thereof showing the use of standard size concrete building blocks which are faced with my new and improved facing material.

Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and looking the direction of the arrows 2, 2.

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows 3, 3.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of that portion of the wall surrounding a window.

Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view along the line 5—5 of Fig. 4 and looking in the direction of the arrows 5, 5.

Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of an improved metal pan A having internal flanges R, before its application to the front face of a standard size concrete building block.

Fig. 7 is a detailed perspective view of an improved metal pan B having internal flanges R, before its application to the side face of a standard size concrete building block.

Fig. 8 is a detailed perspective view of an improved metal pan C having internal flanges R, which interlock with one edge of the pan A to form a part of a window frame as shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 9 is a detailed perspective view of an improved metal pan D having internal flanges R, which interlock with one edge of the pan B to form another part of the window frame as shown in Fig. 4.

Thus we see, that to cover with a vitreous enamel facing the entire surface of a filling station or other like building constructed of the standard size of concrete building blocks, it is only necessary to provide 4 sizes of applicants improved metal pan.

The pan A shown in Fig. 6 to cover the entire front face of the building block, the pan B shown in Fig. 7 to cover the entire end face of the building block, the pan C shown in Fig. 8 which interlocks with one edge of the pan A to form a part of a window or door frame and the pan D shown in Fig. 9 which interlocks with one edge of the pan B to form another part of the window or door frame.

In order that one edge of the pan B may properly interlock with the pan A when placed at right angles to one edge of pan A as shown in Fig. 1, one edge of the pan B is provided with an offset portion E at least one half inch in width and offset the thickness of the pan from the front and side faces of the pan.

Likewise, one edge of the pan C properly interlocks with the pan A when placed at right angles to one edge of pan A as shown in Fig. 4, since one edge of the pan C is provided with an offset portion F at least one-half inch in width and offset the thickness of the pan from the front and side faces of the pan. It is not necessary to provide the pan D with an offset portion since this pan interlocks with the pan B when placed at right angles to one edge of pan B due to the offset portion E at one edge of the pan B as shown in Fig. 4.

The concrete blocks shown in Fig. 1 are of conventional form preferably made rectangular in shape. The desirable feature of the concrete blocks is that they are all of the same size and shape, having a length twice that of the width and having relatively straight surfaces as distinguished from concrete blocks which have their outer faces conformed to simulate stone. This invention does not however relate to the construction of the block but only to the metal surface having a vitreous enamel coating which is applied to the metal surface.

The inside dimensions of the metal pans A, B, C and D are somewhat larger than the external dimensions of the building blocks so that the pans may be applied readily over the blocks. The pans are applied over the blocks with a mastic having a coefficient of expansion and contraction equal to that of steel and cement.

This mastic indicated at M is preferably applied to the inner surfaces 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the pans and to the inner surfaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the sides and ends so that the pans will be stuck securely to the building blocks, but at the same time, are relatively free floating, that is, are free to shift slightly depending upon settling of the building.

The mastic M covering the entire inner surface of the pans prevents capillary moisture or condensation from occurring on the inner faces of the pans or on the outer side of the wall.

After the mastic is applied, the pans are placed into position over the building blocks. Sometimes it may be desirable to provide a locking bond between the pans and the mastic. For this purpose there are provided depressions or openings P in the inturned flanges of the pans which assist in effecting a stronger bond between the mastic and the pans. These openings are also desirable to hang pans when spraying or baking in manufacture.

It is desirable that the pans be given a highly ornamental appearance and at the same time, be rendered waterproof. The pans, therefore, are vitreous enameled throughout to render them waterproof and to render an ornamental, clean, smooth exterior surface.

The invention further contemplates the use of a high fired vitreous enamel. The use of such enamel to cover facing material to render same waterproof and to give

it a highly ornamental appearance is old in the art but the novel feature of this invention is to provide certain of the pans with an offset portion one-half inch or more in width and offset the thickness of the pan from the front and side faces of the pan.

As shown in Fig. 1 the pan B having one edge offset as above described and shown in Fig. 7, can be securely locked to the pan A to cover the corner of the building. Likewise to cover the window or door frames as shown in Fig. 4, the pan C has one edge offset as described as shown in Fig. 8 so that the pan C can be securely locked to the pan A, and the pan D can be securely locked to the pan B due to the offset edge portion E of the pan B.

From the above description, it may be noted that the invention does not comprise, as most patents in this art, a building block having a facing member applied to the outer face of the block, but comprises only facing members which are used with ordinary concrete building blocks of standard construction and which are used in the construction of service stations or the like, having walls at right angles to each other and having window and door frames of rectangular constructon. The service station is first built by setting the concrete blocks in the walls in the correct position. The mortar joints between the blocks are then raked with an appropriate tool so as to leave a groove ½ inch deep and ⅜ inch wide between the blocks so that the pans are placed accurately in position over the building blocks. Although it is seldom if ever necessary, a conventional building block could be constructed with a groove ½ inch deep and ⅜ inch wide down the center of the block.

Filling stations built in the manner above described, using inexpensive building blocks covered with applicants facing of 20 gauge metal having a vitreous enamel coating, can be constructed at an extremely low cost, require no painting, are highly ornamental and have a weather resisting surface of fireproof construction.

Changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of parts and the method of construction may be varied within certain limits without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and the right is hereby reserved to make all such changes as fairly fall within the scope of the following claim.

I claim:

A faced corner wall construction comprising two walls extending substantially at right angles to each other to define a corner, each wall comprising elongated concrete blocks superimposed in courses in staggered relationship, the blocks of the one wall at the corner alternately overlapping the blocks of the other wall at the corner with the end faces of said corner blocks defining a portion of the wall surface of the other, respectively, the end face and the elongated side face of each corner block being covered by interfitting flat vitreous enamel coated metal pans, said pans being secured to said faces by means of a mastic, the pan on the elongated face of each corner block having a continuous peripheral flange extending rearwardly into the joint between adjacent blocks and with the flange at the corner edge overlapping the pan on the end face of the same corner block, the pan on the end face of each corner block having a continuous peripheral flange extending rearwardly into the joint between adjacent blocks and with the flange at the corner edge offset inwardly from the exterior surface of the end pan to define a seat for the overlapping flange of the adjacent pan on the elongated face of the same corner block, end portions of the top and bottom flanges of each end pan being inwardly offset to define a seat for the overlapping top and bottom flanges of the respectively adjacent elongated pan, and the surfaces of the overlapping portions being substantially flush with the end pan face and the respective flanges to provide a smooth unobstructed vitreous enamel face for the corner wall construction.

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