May 24, 1932. F. E. HORNE 1,860,181

IMITATION MASONRY WALL AND UNITS USED THEREIN

Filed Jan. 9, 1930 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

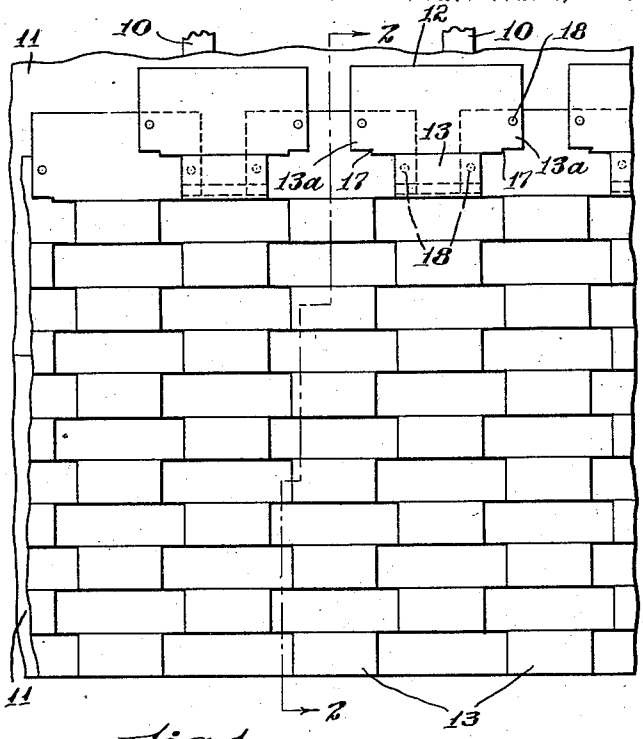


Fig. 1.

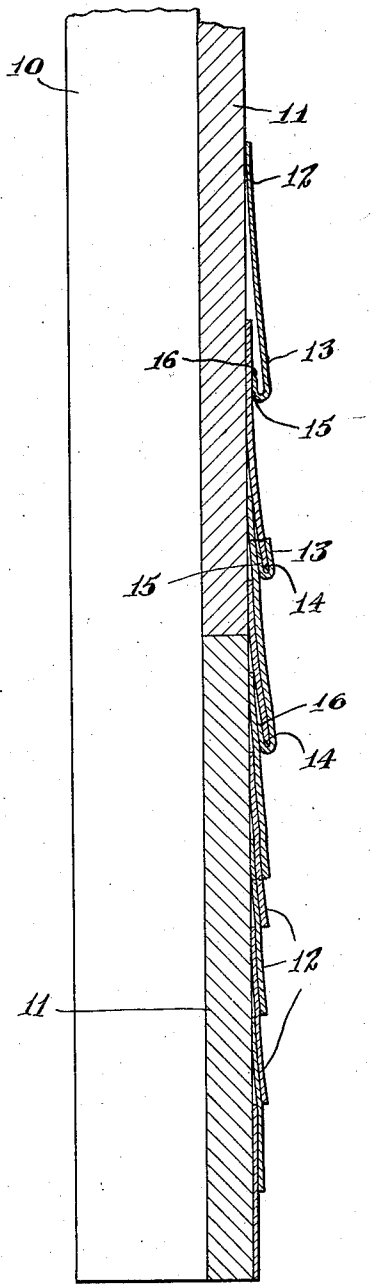


Fig. 2.

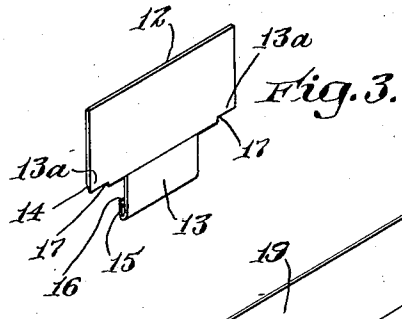


Fig. 3.

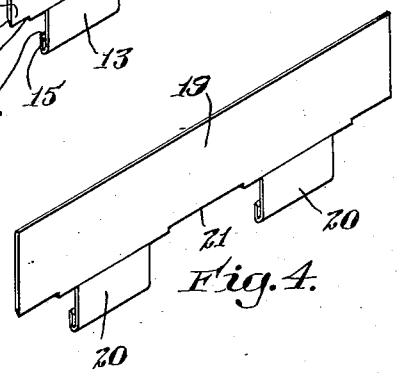


Fig. 4.

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IMITATION MASONRY WALL AND UNITS USED THEREIN

Filed Jan. 9, 1930 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

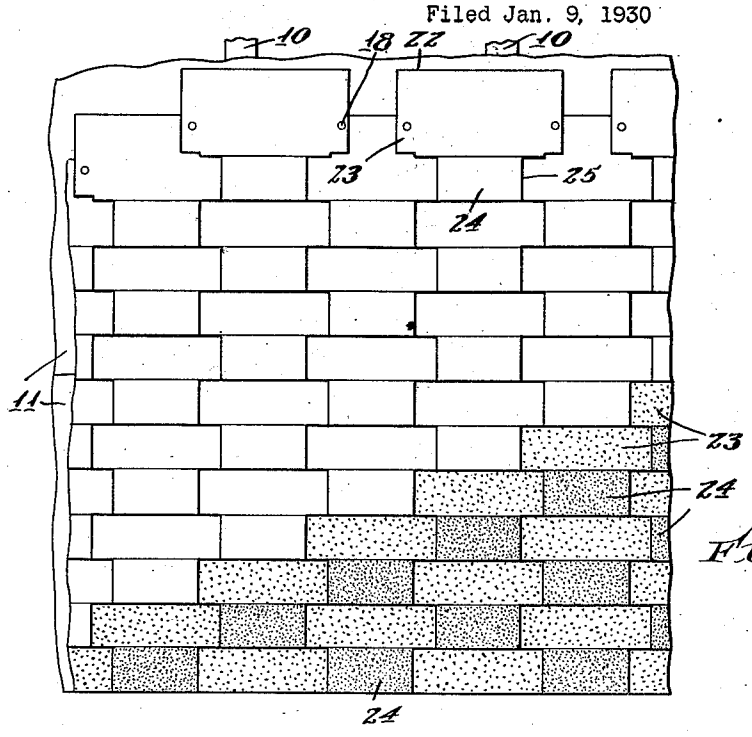


Fig. 5.

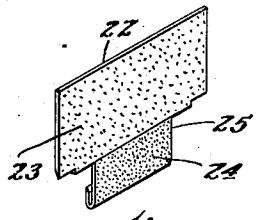


Fig. 6.

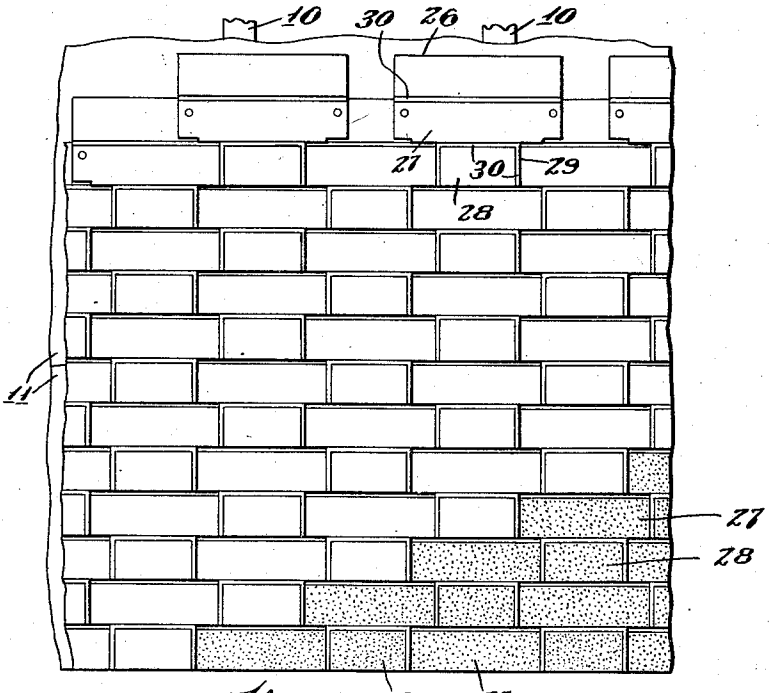


Fig. 7.

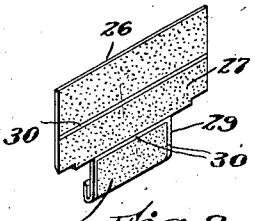


Fig. 8

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May 24, 1932. F. E. HORNE 1,860,181

IMITATION MASONRY WALL AND UNITS USED THEREIN

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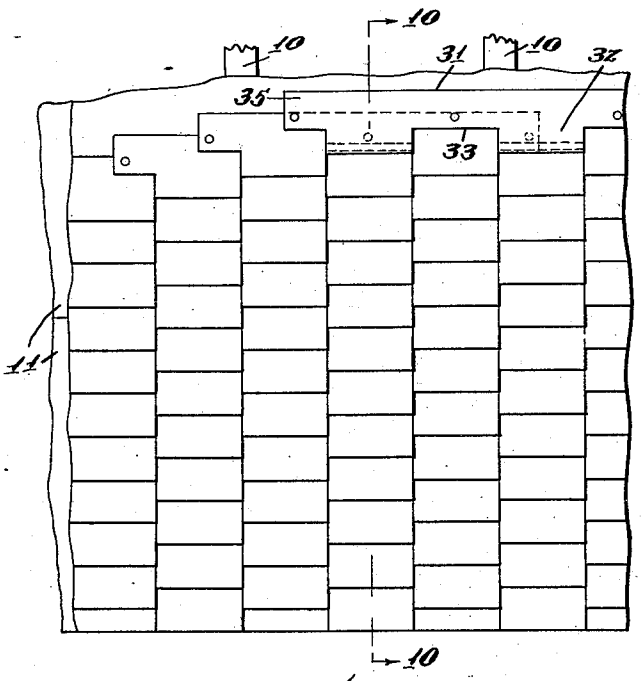


Fig. 9.

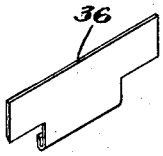


Fig. 12.

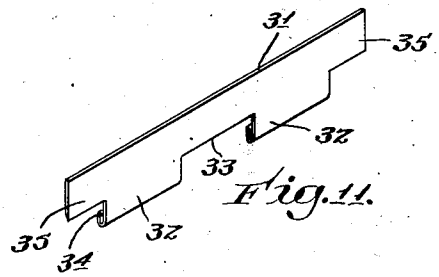


Fig. 11.

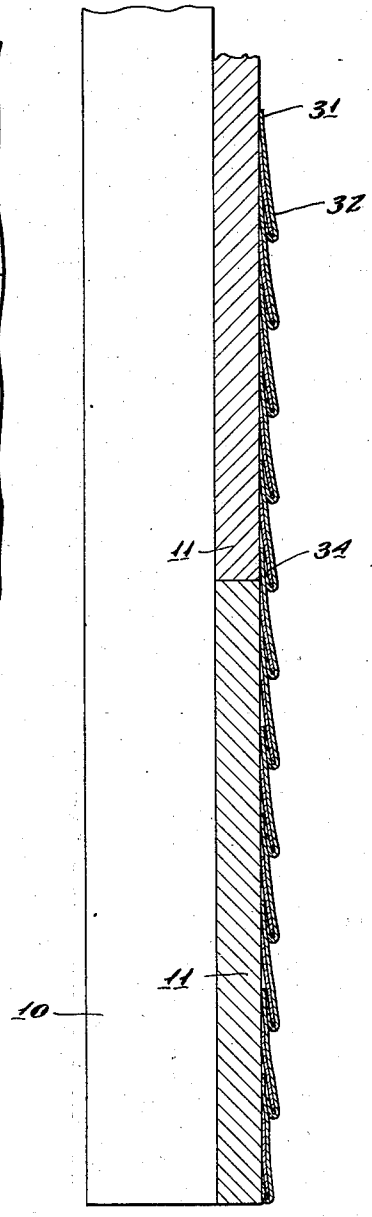


Fig. 10.

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May 24, 1932. F. E. HORNE 1,860,181

IMITATION MASONRY WALL AND UNITS USED THEREIN

Filed Jan. 9, 1930 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

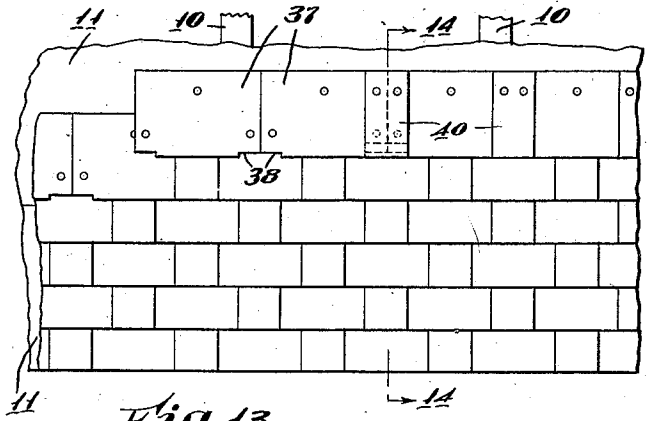


Fig. 13.

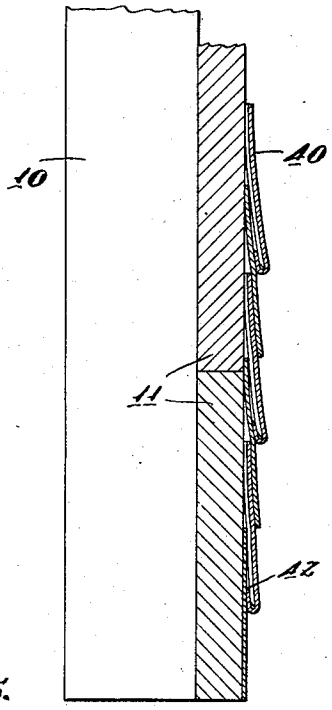


Fig. 14.

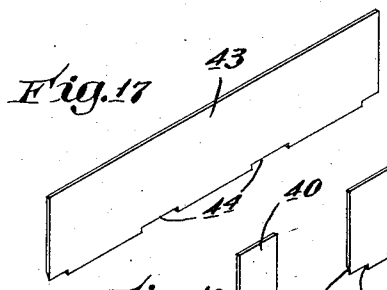


Fig. 17

Fig. 16.

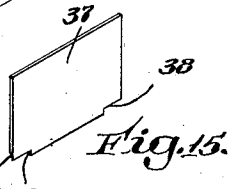


Fig. 15.

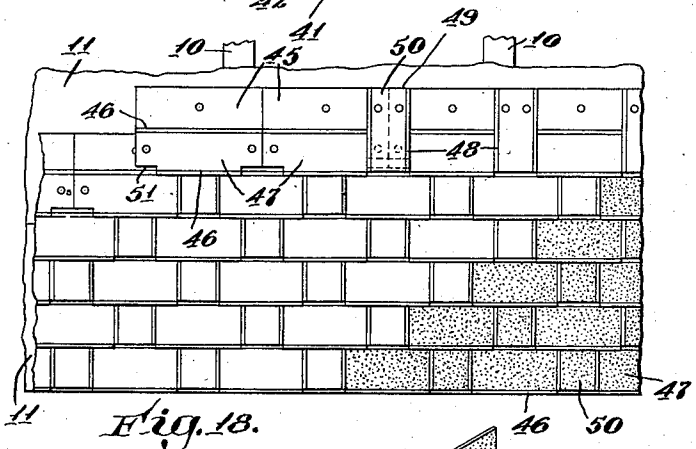


Fig. 18.

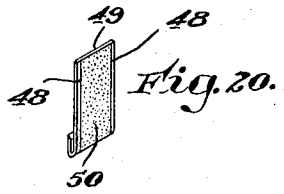


Fig. 20.

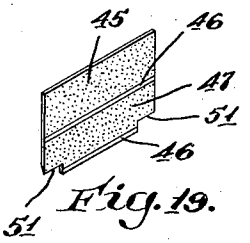


Fig. 19.

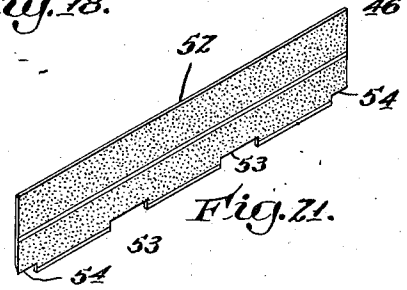


Fig. 21.

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Patented May 24, 1932 1,860,181

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FREDERICK E. HORNE, OF MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ROBERT BACON, OF WINCHESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

IMITATION MASONRY WALL AND UNITS USED THEREIN

Application filed January 9, 1930. Serial No. 419,603.

My present invention relates to walls, and includes a novel method of building or constructing said walls, as well as the units or shingles used in carrying out said method, whether such shingles are constructed as single units, or in strip formation.

An important object of this invention resides in the construction of a wall with my novel units so that the completed wall will simulate the appearance of a masonry wall.

Another object of the invention resides in so constructing the individual units or shingles that the laying thereof in the wall will be facilitated. I accomplish this desirable result by providing a shingle having one or more depending portions, and each shingle having said portions of contrasting color, texture, or visible material. The lower edges of the wings of the shingles adjacent to the depending portions are bevelled on their rear surfaces, and the interlocking, or lock butt shingles or units, or the depending portions, are formed with an upturned portion on their rear face, the upper front edge of said upturned portions also being beveled to facilitate sliding of the lock butt unit under those units which are already laid, in order to effect quicker laying of the wall.

A still further object of the invention resides in providing the exposed surfaces of the shingles or units with portions to simulate a mortar, cement, or other adhesive bond, as well as surfaces to simulate bricks, stones, or other materials utilized in masonry work.

The wall built of my novel units will be substantially, if not entirely, equivalent to masonry structures in fire resistance, durability and in appearance. The color, texture, or material of these shingles or units may be of any desired nature or combination, the units themselves being preferably flexible, or semi-rigid if desired, for ease of application and construction.

Any of the units or shingles illustrated in this application may be laid or applied over old shingles or clapboards, without the necessity of removing said clapboards or shingles, an advantage which will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. It will be understood, of course, that my novel units may be built into a wall on the bare siding of a house, either of a new house or to the siding of an old house from which the shingles or clapboards have been removed. There is no limit to the color and texture combinations which may be utilized in a wall built of my novel units, and any type of masonry desired may be simulated, such as common brick structure, stone work, tile work, terra cotta, or any combination of style or design possible in masonry work.

In the present application I have illustrated several walls in simulation of well known masonry structures, as illustrative of the wide ranges possible with my invention, but it will be appreciated that I am not limited to any of the types of structures illustrated, as I may vary the shape of the weather or exposed portions of the units to simulate any type of masonry architecture, utilizing any style, shape, material, color, design, or combinations thereof desired.

While walls constructed of my novel units and in accordance with my present invention will simulate a masonry wall in appearance, exposed texture, fire resistance, and durability, and the like, such walls will cost no more to lay or build than the present day customary shingle or clapboard walls. The cost of building a masonry wall relative to the cost of a shingle or clapboard wall is well known, the cost of the masonry wall being considerably higher.

However, in many instances it is the appearance of a masonry wall which is the prime consideration for the construction of such a wall, and it is, therefore, the object of my invention to enable walls to be built in simulation of masonry walls of any type, with all the advantages and benefits of durability, fire resistance and appearance of a masonry wall, but at the considerably lower cost of a shingle or clapboard wall.

I believe that the shingles or units illustrated and described herein, as well as the wall structure built thereof, as well as the method of building such a wall, are novel, and the same are, therefore, claimed broadly in this application.

The above and other objects and features of the invention, details of construction, and advantages, will be hereinafter more fully pointed out, described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, illustrating preferred embodiments of this invention.

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall according to my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the building units utilized in the wall of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the double unit which may be employed with equal facility;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall illustrating one of the types of imitation masonry walls possible with my invention;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the shingle or unit utilized in the wall of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall illustrating a further type of imitation masonry wall;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the shingle or unit utilized in the wall of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary front elevation of a further type of masonry wall;

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the double shingle shown in the wall of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of a single shingle which may be used in place of the unit of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall illustrating another type of masonry structure capable of simulation by my invention;

Fig. 14 is a vertical sectional view on the line 14—14 of Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is a perspective view of one of the units utilized in the wall of Fig. 13;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of another of the units utilized in Fig. 13;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view of a strip shingle or unit which may be utilized in the wall of Fig. 13 if desired;

Fig. 18 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall similar to the wall of Fig. 13 with a different type of exposed surface;

Fig. 19 is a perspective view of one of the units utilized in Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 is a perspective view of another of the units utilized in Fig. 18; and

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of a multiple unit or strip shingle capable of being used in the wall of Fig. 18 to carry out the same design as Figs. 19 and 20.

Referring now to the drawings, for a particular description of the invention, and the preferred method of carrying out the same, the base of my novel wall is comprised of the usual studs 10 and siding boards 11, as is usual construction in a frame building prior to the laying of a shingle or clapboard wall.

It will be understood that I may practice my invention with equal facility on walls which have already been surfaced or laid with shingles or clapboards, and will obtain the same advantages of appearance, fire resistance, durability, weatherproofness and economy of building, as if my novel units were applied to a new wall.

In carrying out my invention, I apply to the siding boards 11, building units or shingles 12, having a depending portion 13 of less width than the shingle, the shingle being provided with projecting wings 13*a*, the rear lower edge of said wings being bevelled as at 14. The portion 13 has its lower end 15 upturned in the rear of the portion 13, and has its front bottom edge bevelled as at 16. Cutout portions 17 are formed, at the lower edge of each wing 13*a*, these cutout portions 17 being of a depth substantially equivalent to the thickness of the material of the portion 13.

When my novel shingles are laid in a wall, as in Fig. 1, they are so spaced that the depending portion 13 of each shingle will engage the cutout portions 17 of the two shingles in the next lower row, which said portion 13 is adapted to interlock, the upturned portion 15 being slid under the wings 13*a* of said lower shingles, the bevelled edges 14 and 16 facilitating the application of the shingles during the construction of the wall. The shingles are preferably secured by nails 18 through the wings 13*a*, so that the depending portion 13 of the next row of shingles to be applied will cover and conceal said nails 18, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The exposed surfaces of the main body of the shingle 12 and the depending portion 13 may be of any desired color, or combination of colors, or texture, or combination of textures, to simulate, in the completed wall, a conventional stone wall masonry structure.

In place of the individual units 12, I may utilize a strip shingle 19, if desired, having two or more depending portions 20, and having one or more central cutout portions 21 adapted to be engaged by one of the depending portions 20 of the next row of shingles to be laid, otherwise the structure of the shingle 19 will be identical with that of the shingle 12, so far as the bevelled edges of the wings and the bevelled edges of the upturned ends of the depending portions 20 are concerned.

It will thus be clearly apparent to those skilled in the art that many types of walls may be built or constructed of my novel shingles and an unlimited range of color or design combinations is possible.

In Figs. 5 and 6 I have illustrated a unit 22 having a surface 23 of one color or texture and the surface 24 of the depending portion

25 of another color or texture, thus when the units 22 are built into the wall of Fig. 5, an attractive color combination, or texture combination, will be effected.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have illustrated a shingle 26 having an exposed surface 27 on the main body thereof, and an exposed surface 28 on the depending portion 29. The surfaces 27 and 28 may be of any desired color, texture, materal or design, to simulate a desired masonry structure. The exposed portions of the shingle 26 are also provided with strips 30 of a color or texture, or both, to simulate a mortar, cement, or other adhesive bond. The details of construction of the shingles 22 and 26 are identical with the details of construction of the shingle 12, with the exception of the exposed or visible surfaces as above briefly described.

In Figs. 9, 10 and 11 I have illustrated a shingle 31, formed as a strip with two or more depending portions 32. The cutout portion 33 between the depending portions 32 is equivalent to the width of one of the depending portions 32. Thus, when laid in the wall of Fig. 9, the depending portions 32 of one row are adapted to be applied between the depending portions 32 of the next lower row, the lower edges 34 of said depending portions being turned upwardly in back of said portions and bevelled, as clearly shown, to slide under the bevelled edges of the wings 35, the wings 35 being of a length to cooperate, when laid in a wall, to be equivalent to the width of one of the depending portions 32. Thus a still further variation in design is possible.

In Fig. 12 is illustrated a single unit 36 which may be utilized in place of the multiple unit or shingle 31, if desired.

In Figs. 13, 14, 15 and 16 I have illustrated a wall and units to produce a different visual aspect. In this wall the unit 37 has cutout portions 38, the bottom edges of said unit at said cutout portions being bevelled on their rear face, as at 39. When two of the units 37 are assembled on a wall, as illustrated in Fig. 13, the cutout portions 38 will be equivalent to the width of the smaller unit 40, which has its lower end 41 upturned in back thereof, and is provided with a bevelled edge 42 to facilitate the applying of the smaller unit 40 in its proper cooperative position with respect to the units 37. In the completed wall of Fig. 13 the units 37 and 40 will present the appearance of stretcher and header courses of stones or blocks. In place of the larger unit 37 I may utilize a multiple shingle or unit 43, having two or more cutout portions 44 adapted to be engaged by the smaller units 40. Otherwise the structure of the multiple unit 43 is similar to that of the unit 37.

In Figs. 18, 19 and 20 I have illustrated a wall and units similar to those illustrated in Figs. 13, 15 and 16, the larger unit 45 being provided with strips 46 in simulation of a bond, and with an exposed surface 47 in simulation of a brick or stone. The strips 46, in the completed wall, will simulate the horizontal bond or bed, while the strips 48 on the smaller unit 49 will simulate the vertical bond course or bed, the surface 50 of the shingle 49 being of a color, texture, or both, to simulate brick or stone or other masonry material, and being of a size to illustrate or simulate a header, whereas the surfaces 47 illustrate a stretcher.

In the shingle 45 the cutout portions 51 are of greater depth than the cutout portions 38, in order that the unit 49 may be positioned sufficiently high to expose the upper strip 46 of a shingle in the next lower row, to more completely carry out the simulation of the horizontal mortar bed. If desired a strip shingle or unit 52 could be utilized, having cutout portions 53 and partial cutout portions 54, to receive the smaller units 49. Otherwise the construction of the strip 52 is identical with the structure of the shingle 45, and it will be understood that with the exception of the depth of cutout portions 51, the shingles 45 and 49 are identical with the shingles 37 and 40.

It will thus be readily appreciated that I have devised a wall structure and units for use therein substantially as economical of constructions and assembly as a shingle or clapboard wall, but with the fire resistance, durability, weatherproofness and appearance of a masonry wall.

The exposed surfaces of all of my units may be provided with any suitable or desirable color, texture, or material, to simulate any desired material or units used in a masonry wall.

It will thus be readily apparent that my invention is capable of a wide range of use, and of simulating any styles, forms, shapes or designs in imitation of masonry walls of substantially any construction.

It will, therefore, be appreciated that I do not limit myself in this application to any particular style, shape, material or design, as I utilize those materials, colors and textures which will best simulate the masonry walls of which my walls are imitations.

While I have necessarily described the present invention somewhat in detail, it will be appreciated that I may vary the size, shape, design and material of the parts illustrated within wide limits, wihout departing from the spirit of the invention.

My invention is further described and defined in the claim as follows:

Wall structure comprising building units of nonmasonry material laid in overlapping rows, certain of said units having their lower edges beveled on their rear sides, an upturned butt on the rear bottom edge of others of said units adapted to engage said beveled edges

and interlock said units, certain of said units having surfaces adapted to simulate the materials and horizontal bond courses of a masonry wall, and others of said units having surfaces adapted to simulate the materials and vertical bond courses of a masonry wall.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

FREDERICK E. HORNE.