April 7, 1925. 1,532,684

W. A. CARTER

METHOD OF FACING WALL STRUCTURES

Filed July 9, 1923

Fig. 1.

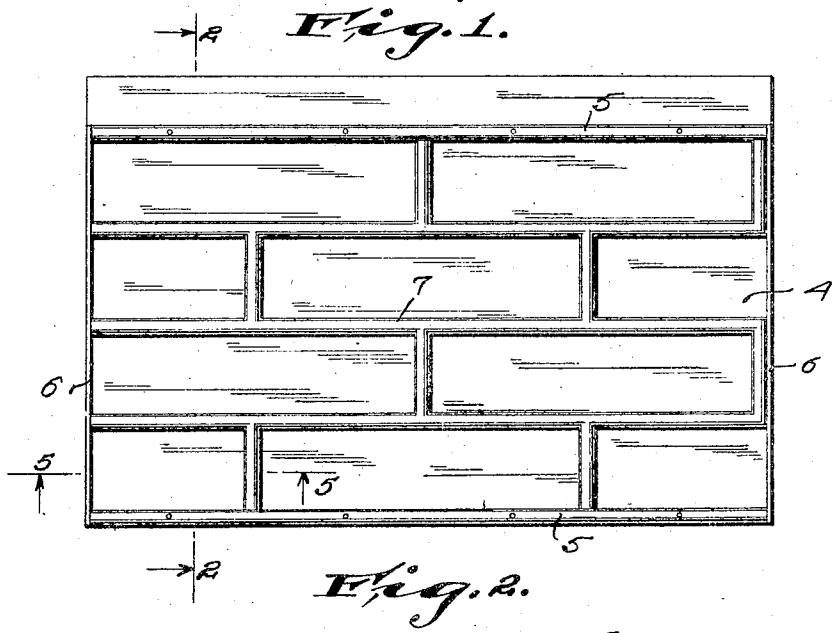


Fig. 2.

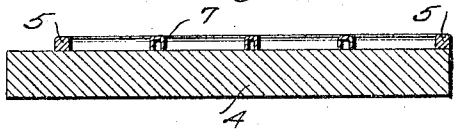


Fig. 3.

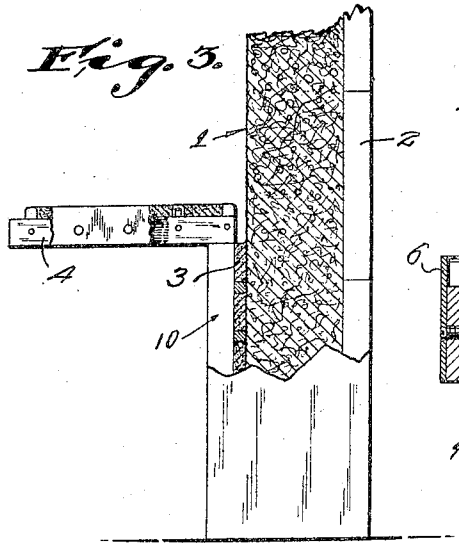


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

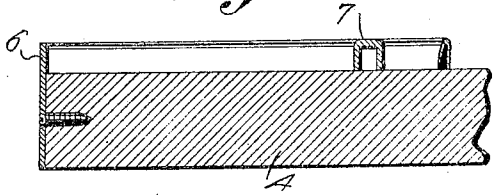
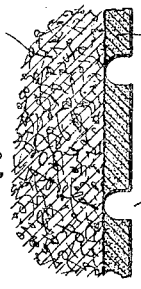


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. CARTER, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

METHOD OF FACING WALL STRUCTURES.

Application filed July 9, 1923. Serial No. 650,469.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Facing Wall Structures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates more particularly to the structure of a building wall or the like made up of composite material.

It is the object of my invention to provide a wall of the character described and having a facing coat made thereon to imitate brick or the like.

A further object of my invention is to provide a wall having a facing coat secured thereto and to provide means for forming demarcations in the facing coat to imitate the intersecting lines of a brick wall.

Another object of my invention is to provide means for dividing the facing material into a checkered formation, the interstices of which are adapted to be filled with a material of another color to simulate mortar.

The preferred form of construction is described in the following specification, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the means for forming the facing coat.

Figure 2 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view of a wall formed in accordance with my invention, showing the facing coat applied thereto.

Figure 4 is a detail sectional view of a modified form of my invention.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 2, and

Figure 6 is a sectional view of a wall having a facing coat applied thereto, the latter formed in accordance with the form disclosed in Figure 4.

Similar reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the numeral 1 designates a wall formed of coarse composite material comprising cement, sand and gravel, the inner face of which has secured thereon a suitable facing 2 while the outer face has formed thereon a facing coat 3 which consists of sand, cement and a coloring matter as, for instance, red—to represent brick. The facing coat 3 has formed therein a number of intersecting grooves dividing the face into a number of sections to imitate brick and these grooves are, if desired, filled with a material to represent mortar or filled in with a black material to bring out the lines of demarcation thus formed.

The foregoing is merely a brief description of a wall formed in accordance with my invention and I will now proceed to describe the means for forming the same.

The numeral 4 designates a suitable board or the like upon which the facing coat 3 is formed the same having the removable metallic strips 5 and 6 which serve as the side walls of the portion of facing material formed upon the board. Fitted within the walls 5 and 6 is a skeleton frame having ribs 7 which are so arranged as to represent the intersecting lines of a brick wall. The ribs 7, as disclosed in Figure 1 are formed of U-shaped metallic strips joined together and the whole adapted to be removable after the material has reached a certain degree of firmness.

In the use of the board just described, the same is placed in a horizontal position, similar to that disclosed in Figure 3, and the material forming the facing coat is poured within the pan-like structure. The material is allowed to settle until a certain firmness is reached and then the skeleton frame, formed by the ribs 7, is removed, thus leaving the material divided into sections similar to bricks. The grooves formed by the removing of the skeleton frame are then filled with cement, colored to imitate mortar if desired, after which the board 4 is then moved into a vertical position and fitted against the main wall 1 and allowed to remain there until the facing coat has sufficiently united thereto. After the two have united the board 4 is then removed and a retaining board or frame 10 is then placed against the face holding the same in its proper position until the wall has thoroughly settled.

When it is desired to form a facing coat having grooves therein to represent the lines of bricks, the form disclosed in Figure 4 is used, wherein it will be noted that the same includes a board 4 and in place of the re-

movable ribs 7, the same has permanently secured thereto ribs 8 formed of wood or the like.

In the use of this form, the material is poured upon the board 4 and the same fitted against the main wall 1, as in the former form, but here it is allowed to settle with the wall, after which the grooves 9, formed when the board 4 is removed, are colored with a black material to bring out the lines of demarcation.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction, operation and many advantages of the herein described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art, without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

The method of forming a facing for a composite wall which consists in molding said facing and dividing it into blocks, filling in between said blocks to represent mortar and uniting the whole with the main wall.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM A. CARTER.