

Nov. 23, 1971

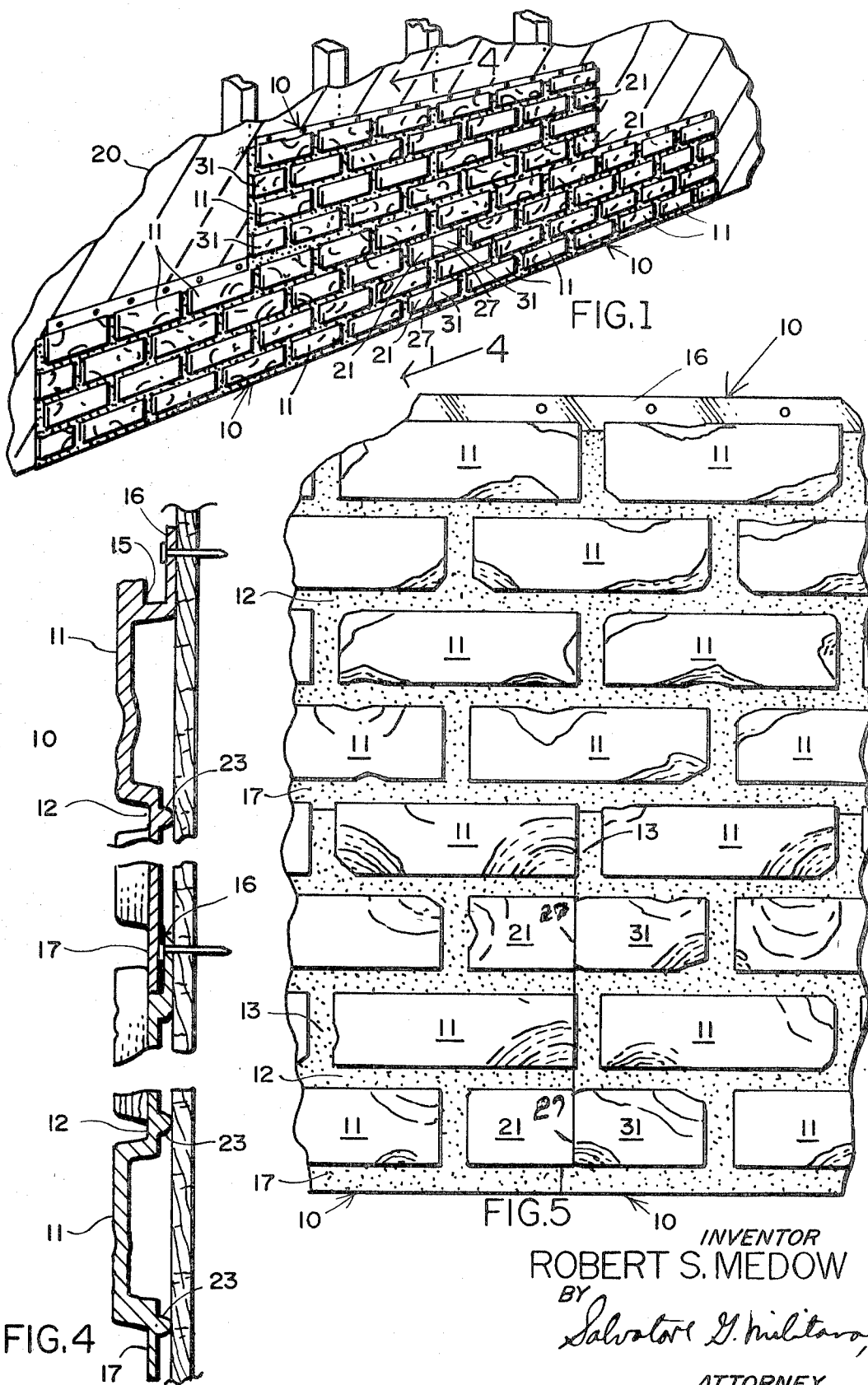
R. S. MEDOW

3,621,625

BRICK SIDING

Filed Aug. 17, 1970

2 Sheets-Shoot 1



Nov. 23, 1971

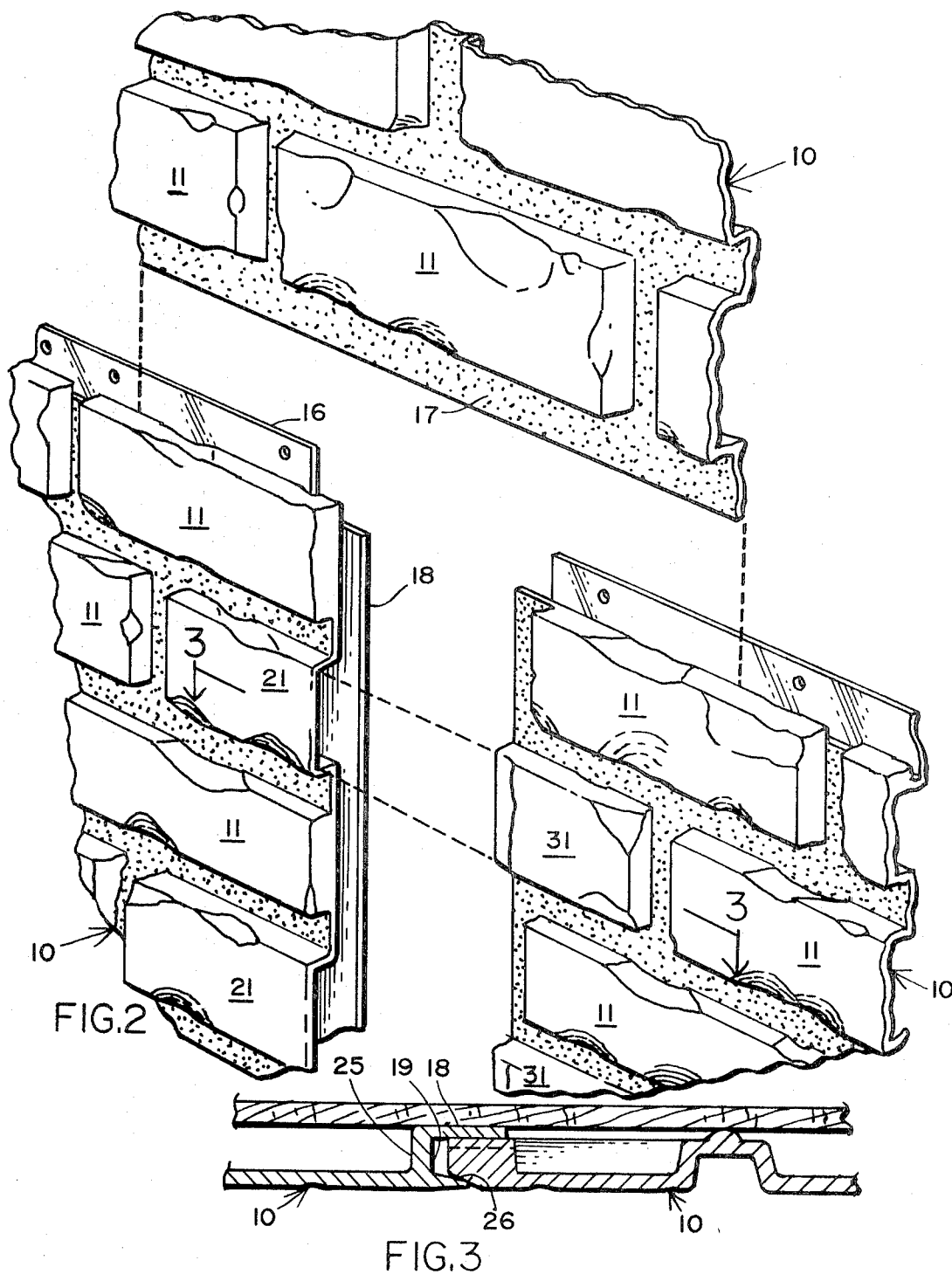
R. S. MEDOW

3,621,625

BRICK SIDING

Filed Aug. 17, 1970

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR
ROBERT S. MEDOW
BY

Salvatore G. Militone
ATTORNEY

1

3,621,625
BRICK SIDING

Robert S. Medow, 9225 Collins Ave.,
Surfside, Fla. 33154

Filed Aug. 17, 1970, Ser. No. 64,259

Int. Cl. B44f 9/04; E04c 2/20

U.S. Cl. 52—314

2 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Brick siding for covering building walls simulating antique, used or old brick consisting of a plurality of rectangular sheets of fiberglass fastened to the wall with each horizontal row of sheets positioned in overlapping relation with the adjacent row, each sheet having formed thereon to simulate rows of old brick having chips, distress marks and the like thereon. In order to achieve authentic appearance that is in keeping with the aesthetics of proper masonry practices, the end bricks on alternate rows along one side of each sheet are grooved to receive the end portion of the bricks of an adjacent sheet so that these bricks appear to span the mortar joint of the adjacent rows of bricks, the tongue and groove bricks, when joined appear as a single brick having a distress mark.

CROSS REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This invention is an improvement of my U.S. Pat. No. 3,217,453, dated Nov. 16, 1965, for Facing Structure and Article.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to building facings and is more particularly directed to sidings simulating antique, used or other distressed bricks. However, when simulating brick construction, the sheets of fiberglass facings could not be made in rectangular sheets in greater than one horizontal row of bricks since each row of bricks must be staggered or overlapping with relation to the bricks in adjacent rows. Thus, in order to produce sheets of brick facing, both sides of the sheets terminated in cut-outs in alternate rows of bricks to form half of a brick that extended beyond the sheets in adjacent rows. In order to fasten these sheets of brick facings, great care had to be taken in order that the bricks of one sheet were properly placed in the cut-outs of the adjacent sheet of facing. Also, there was a danger that while handling the sheets of wall facings, the half-brick extensions would be broken thereby rendering that sheet of wall facing useless. Consequently, the cost of manufacturing, handling, shipping and erecting on a building wall was abnormally high.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, a principal object of the present invention is to provide a large rectangular shaped wall facing that simulates antique, broken or distressed brick wherein the bricks of each row are in overlapping relation with adjacent rows of brick.

Another object of the present invention is to provide rectangular shaped wall facings with a plurality of rows of simulated bricks formed thereon and when fastened to a wall the bricks of alternate rows of adjacent wall facings appear to span the mortar joint of adjacent rows of brick.

A further object of the present invention is to provide rectangular wall facings upon which a plurality of rows of overlapping brick are simulated, the end bricks of alternate rows on one side of the wall facing are grooved for receiving an end portion of an end brick of an adjacent wall facing while the other side of said rows of bricks are provided with end portions for fitting into

2

grooves in an adjacent wall facing whereby the fitted end bricks appear to span a mortar joint in adjacent rows.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide wall facings simulating old, antique and distressed brick which are substantially rectangular in shape, yet when erected the bricks in one row span the mortar joints of adjacent rows as dictated by proper masonry practice and which are economical in cost, readily applied to a wall of a building, less bulk in packaging and less prone to breakage than similar facings with cut-outs therein to simulate overlapping bricks.

With these and other objects in view, the invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, with the understanding, however, that the invention is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing of the drawings but may be changed or modified so long as such changes or modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a wall on which is fastened my siding simulating a wall of antique brick.

FIG. 2 is an exploded view showing the manner in which the siding is interlocked.

FIG. 3 is a cross sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of FIG. 2.

FIG. 4 is a similar view taken along the line 4—4 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary front elevational view of the panel sections shown in FIG. 2.

Referring to the drawings wherein like numerals are used to designate similar parts throughout the several views, the numeral 10 refer to identical rectangular sheets of facings on which appear bricks 11, the bricks 11 in each row of each rectangular sheet spanning the mortar joint of bricks 11 in adjacent rows, as required aesthetically by good masonry practise.

Each of the sheets 10 is molded or cast preferably from synthetic resinous materials, such as unsaturated polyesters, styrene and other appropriate ingredients impregnated with glass fibers for strength and rigidity. The sheets are weather resistant and can be molded to any desired size and exterior configuration of the bricks 11 with cracks, marks and uneven faces to simulate antique or used bricks. Other suitable materials such as sheet aluminum may be used in the production of the sheets of wall facings 10.

Each sheet of wall facing 10 consists of rows of simulated full length bricks 11 separated by horizontally disposed mortar joints 12, wherein the bricks 11 are staggered with vertical mortar joints 13 separating each brick 11 from an adjacent brick as dictated by proper masonry practise. At the ends of the sheet 10 in alternate rows are half-bricks 21 and 31 that dovetail one into the other when two sheets 10 are placed side by side on a wall as is explained in greater detail hereinafter. Along the upper edge portion of each sheet 10 is a nailing flange 16 which joins a slotted portion 15; the latter receiving a flange 17 that extends along the bottom edge portion of the sheet 11 of an adjacent sheet 10 to interlock the sheets of facings 10 when they are mounted on the wall 20 of a building. In order that the sheets 10 bear evenly on the wall 20 on which they are fastened by nails 22 extending through the nailing flanges 16, the rear surface of the sheets 10 are provided with bosses or protuberances 23 that bear against the wall 20, the bosses 23 being equal in height to the thickness of the nailing flange 16.

Along one side edge of the sheets of wall facing 10 is a further flange 18 in coplanar relation with the nailing

3

flange 16, the flange 18 extending to a slotted portion 19 formed by a web portion 25 and the exposed wall of the facing 10. The full height of the sheet 10 is slotted as at 19 and at the position of the half bricks 21, the brick end is slotted and tapered slightly to its extreme end portion as at 26 for receiving the free end portion of the half brick 31 of an adjacent sheet of facing 10. See FIGS. 2 and 3.

When sheets of facing 10 have been fastened on the wall 20 in interlocking relation with adjacent facings 10, the half bricks 21, 31 will appear as whole bricks making an appearance similar to the whole bricks 11. The joint between the half bricks 21, 31 will appear as a distress marking 27 and will not be distinguishable from the many distress markings of the whole bricks 11. Consequently, sheets of wall facings 10 simulating brick formation of a wall can be of any size and may contain as many rows of bricks as desired without violating the aesthetics of good masonry practise. Each row of brick will appear to be staggered with relation to adjacent rows of brick no matter how many rows of brick may be included in a single sheet of facing 10.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A wall facing for simulating antique or used brick comprising a sheet of substantially rectangular molded plastic material, a plurality of rows of simulated whole bricks formed on the front surface of said sheet, each of said bricks being staggered with relation to adjacent bricks in adjacent rows thereof, said sheet having a slotted portion extending along one side edge portion, a flange ex-

4

tending outwardly of said slotted portion, a second flange extending along said other side edge portion adapted to be received by said slotted portion of an adjacent sheet of wall facing, said sheets having half bricks formed thereon and extending to both of said side edge portions, said half bricks positioned along said slotted side edge portion having a tapered inner wall portion for receiving a similarly tapered outer wall portion of the free end of said half bricks positioned along said other side edge portion whereby upon the interlocking of a plurality of said sheets of wall facing on a wall said half bricks shall become inter-engaged and appear as whole bricks in staggered relation with whole bricks in adjacent rows thereof.

2. The structure as recited by claim 1 taken in combination with a plurality of bosses mounted on the rear surface of said sheet, said bosses being in coplanar relation with said first named flange whereby said sheet is adapted to lie evenly on a flat wall.

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,039,536	5/1936	Johnson	52—314
2,382,234	8/1945	Kock	52—314
3,217,453	11/1965	Medow	52—314
3,518,799	7/1970	Bachner	52—316

JOHN E. MURTAGH, Primary Examiner

U.S. Cl. X.R.

52—309