April 12, 1932. J. KRAUSS 1,853,823

WALL COVERING

Filed Jan. 22, 1931

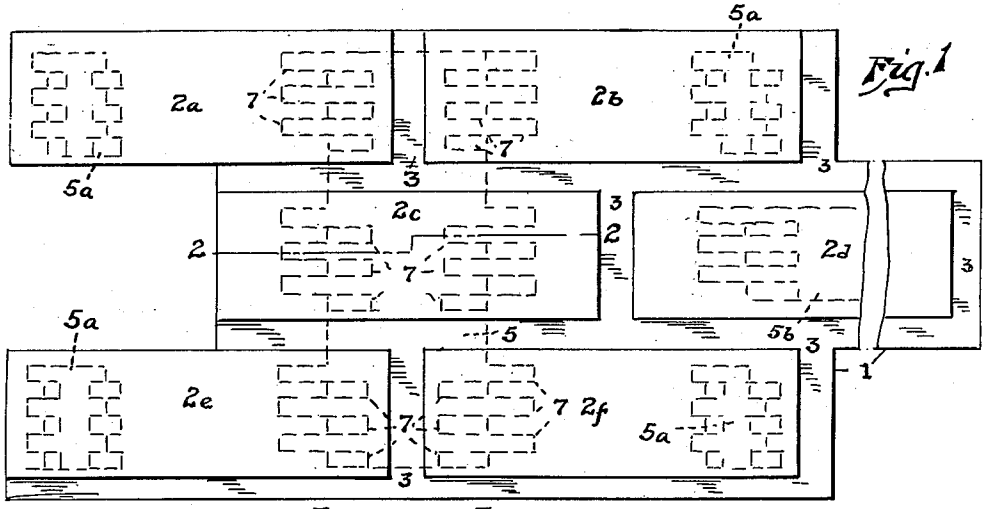


Fig. 1

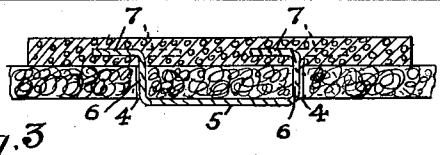
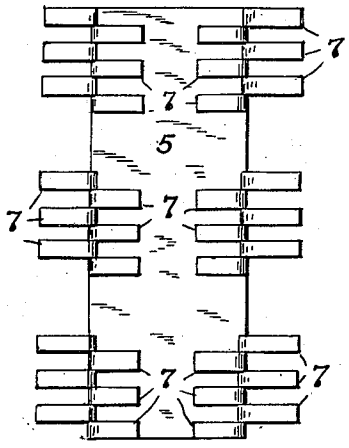


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



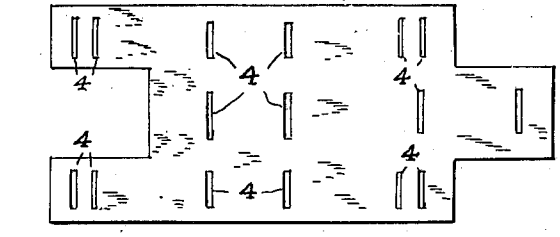


Fig. 4

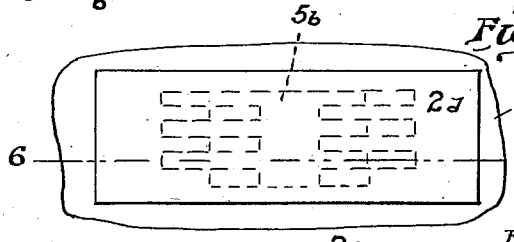


Fig. 5

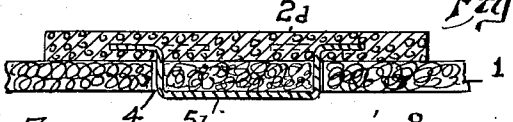


Fig. 6

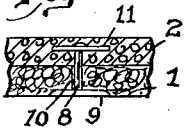


Fig. 7

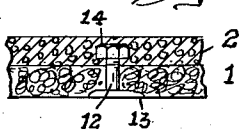


Fig. 8

INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH KRAUSS, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO NEW BRICK CORPORATION, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

WALL COVERING

Application filed January 22, 1931. Serial No. 510,442.

My present invention relates to the art of wall covering wherein a wall, usually an exterior wall of a wooden building, is to be provided with a surface giving the appearance of being formed of brick or the like.

Frequently for this purpose metal sheets colored and marked off to represent bricks and the like are nailed to the wooden backing, but the artificiality of such a surface is usually quite apparent and the general effect is cheap and tawdry.

Again blocks intended to represent bricks and the like have been cemented or otherwise secured by surface attachment to sheets of backing material, such as composition boards and the boards have then been nailed to the wall. In such cases to properly carry out the delusion the blocks must be of a material of different character than that of the backing and difficulty is experienced in maintaining a permanent bond or union between the blocks and the backing, owing largely to the different coefficients of expansion and contraction of the two materials, and therefore in time the blocks tend to become loosened and in some cases detached from the backing.

One of the objects which I have in view is the provision of an inexpensive wall covering simulating bricks or the like which may be readily attached to the building; which will present a close resemblance to a brick or similar wall, and which will remain permanently in place and indefinitely retain the desired appearance.

For this purpose I have invented a new and improved wall covering comprising a composition board backing preferably of material similar to "cellotex", which is a composition formed of suger cane with blocks formed of plastic material, such as cement, which are cast in place on the backing and with metallic anchors secured to the backing and having enlarged or angular portions which are embedded in the material of the blocks when such material is cast.

In the preferrred embodiment of my invention the anchors extend forwardly through openings in the backing board and have extended rear ends to prevent their being drawn forwardly through the backing. I prefer to use as anchors sheet metal members having twin projecting portions or flanges which extend forwardly through adjacent elongated openings in the backing board, and which have a connecting bridge or web portion which fits against the rear face of the backing between said openings.

The portions of the anchor members which protrude forwardly from the backing board are bent to provide better anchorage in the plastic material of the blocks, and I prefer to slit such portions of the anchor members to form tongues which are bent alternately in either direction substantially parallel with the backing board.

One or more anchor members may be provided for each block and an anchor member may be of sufficient length to bridge a plurality of blocks with plain sections without forwardly extending portions corresponding to the spaces or valleys between adjacent blocks.

I have also invented a new and improved process of manufacturing such wall covering.

In the accompanying drawings wherein I have illustrated a practical embodiment of the principles of my invention, Fig. 1 is a face view of a section of my improved wall covering.

Fig. 2 is a broken longitudinal section of the same taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of my preferred form of anchor member.

Fig. 4 is a face view on reduced scale of the backing board.

Fig. 5 is a broken plan view showing an anchor member individual to a single block.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section taken along the line 6—6 in Fig. 5.

Figs. 7 and 8 are broken longitudinal sections showing other types of anchor members.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, 1 represents the backing board which is formed of heat-insulating material and which is preferably of similar character to "cellotex", a composition board formed of sugar cane.

Secured to the front face of the backing board 1 are the blocks which are formed to represent bricks or other laid building units.

These are indicated generally by the reference numeral 2, and are shown as arranged in three horizontally disposed rows of two blocks each, the top row comprising the blocks 2*a* and 2*b*, the intermediate row comprising the blocks 2*c* and 2*d*, and the bottom row comprising the blocks 2*e* and 2*f*. Separating the blocks and also running along certain of the perimetral edges of the units are the valleys 3 which are exposed portions of the backing board 1.

The blocks of adjacent rows are in staggered relation so as to break joints and also to permit the ends of adjacent units to interlock to form a continuous surface when the units are nailed or otherwise secured to the building wall.

The blocks are anchored to the backing board by means of metallic anchoring members attached to the board and having their outer ends embedded in the material of the blocks when the same is cast in plastic condition.

Preferably these anchoring members extend forwardly through openings in the backing board and have enlarged rear ends to prevent them from being drawn forwardly through the board.

In the figures now under discussion I show the board provided with pairs of parallel elongated openings or slot 4 disposed vertically on the board. At the center of the board a series of three pairs of said slots are arranged in vertical array, the members of the upper and lower pairs being on either side of the valley 3 which intervenes between the blocks of the row, while the center pair of slots are covered by the block 2*c* when the block is cast.

5 represents a metallic anchor member which may be formed of a strip of sheet metal, preferably galvanized, to prevent rusting, and having its edges formed with bent tongues 6 which are inserted forwardly through the slots 4 to protrude at the front of the board and the protruding portions of said slots are slit to form fingers 7 which are bent in opposite direction so that they are substantially parallel with the front face of the board 1 but spaced outwardly therefrom as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The central portion of the anchor 5 bears against the back face of the backing board, forming a bridge or web which prevents the anchor being drawn forwardly through the openings in the backing board. The plastic material of which the blocks are formed is cast against the front face of the backing board with the fingers 7 embedded therein, and thus when the material of the blocks sets and hardens the blocks are permanently and rigidly attached to the backing board. At the left of Fig. 1 I show short anchors 5*a* individual to the blocks 2*a* and 2*e* respectively, such anchors being only of sufficient length to anchor a single block to the backing board. Similar short anchors 5*a* are used to anchor the outer ends of the blocks 2*b* and 2*f* to the backing board.

In the case of the block 2*d* also shown in Figs. 5 and 6 a single anchor 5*b* of greater width is employed to anchor the block to the backing board.

In Fig. 7 I show the use of another form of anchor comprising a pin 8 having an enlarged head 9, the pin being inserted forwardly through a hole 10 in the backing board 1 and having an enlarged cap or washer 11 fixed on its outer end as by riveting, which cap is embedded in the material of the block 2. In Fig. 8 I show a bolt 12 having an enlarged head 13 used in a similar manner, the nut 14 being screwed on the head of the bolt and being embedded in the material of the block 2.

After the blocks have been cast on the board and have set and hardened and have been properly cured the valleys 3 are pointed with suitable mortar, thus producing an effect in very close simulation to a brick or like wall and also sealing the edges of the blocks at the joints between the edges of the blocks and the backing board against the entrance of moisture. When the units are in interlocked relation the joints between the units are similarly pointed and sealed with mortar.

It is apparent from the foregoing description that my improved wall covering forms a very satisfactory and advantageous material for covering the walls of buildings in simulation of a wall formed of brick or other laid units. The blocks may be made of suitable plastic material and colored to the desired tints. The material is readily put up and will maintain its place. The blocks will not become accidentally loosened or detached and the use of bricklayer's mortar for pointing the valleys and the joints greatly heightens the resemblance to the wall of brick or other laid units.

What I claim is:—

1. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition, blocks cast of plastic material onto the face of the board, and metallic anchor members secured to the board and protruding forwardly therefrom and embedded in the material of the blocks.

2. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition, blocks cast of plastic material onto the face of the board, and metallic anchor members secured to the board and protruding forwardly therefrom and embedded in the material of the blocks, said anchor member having outer ends angular to their body portions to assist the grip of the material of the blocks thereon.

3. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a

backing board of composition having apertures formed therethrough, metallic anchor members inserted through said apertures and having extended inner ends to prevent them from being drawn forwardly through the board, the outer ends of the anchor members protruding through the board, and blocks cast of material while plastic onto the front face of the board, the protruding ends of the anchors being embedded in said material.

4. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition having apertures formed therethrough, metallic anchor members inserted through said apertures and having extended inner ends to prevent them from being drawn forwardly through the board, the outer ends of the anchor members being angular to their bodies, and blocks cast of material while plastic onto the front face of the board, the outer ends of the anchor members being embedded in the material of the blocks.

5. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition having a pair of parallel elongated apertures cut therethrough, a sheet metal anchoring member having edge flanges protruding forwardly through said apertures while its central portion forms a bridge which bears against the rear face of the board, and said flanges being bent parallel with the front face of the board, and a block cast of material while plastic onto the front face of the board, the protruding flanges being embedded in the material of the blocks.

6. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units comprising a backing board of composition having a pair of parallel elongated apertures cut therethrough, a sheet metal anchoring member having edge flanges protruding forwardly through said apertures while its central portion forms a bridge which bears against the rear face of the board, and said flanges being cut to form fingers which are bent in alternate directions parallel with the front face of the board, and a block of material cast while plastic onto the front face of the board, said fingers being embedded in the material of the blocks.

7. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units comprising a backing board of composition having a pair of parallel elongated apertures cut therethrough, a sheet metal anchoring member having edge flanges protruding forwardly through said apertures while its central portion forms a bridge which bears against the rear face of the board, and said flanges being bent parallel with the front face of the board, and a plurality of blocks cast of material while plastic onto the front face of said board, said flanges being embedded in the material of said blocks.

8. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units comprising a backing board of composition having a pair of parallel elongated apertures cut therethrough, a sheet metal anchoring member having edge flanges protruding forwardly through said apertures while its central portion forms a bridge which bears against the rear face of the board, and said flanges being cut to form fingers which are bent in alternate directions parallel with the front face of the board, and a plurality of blocks cast of material while plastic onto the front face of the board, said fingers being embedded in the material of said blocks.

9. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition, metallic anchoring members attached to said board and extending forwardly therefrom, blocks cast of material while plastic onto said board with valleys intervening between said blocks, the protruding portions of the anchoring members being embedded in the material of said blocks, and mortar pointing said valleys and sealing the joints between the blocks and the backing board.

10. A wall covering for simulating bricks and other laid building units, comprising a backing board of composition, said board being provided with apertures therethrough, metallic anchor members extending forwardly through said apertures and having their rear ends extended to prevent them being drawn forwardly through said apertures, blocks cast of material while plastic onto the face of the board with valleys intervening between adjacent blocks, and a pointing of mortar for said valleys to seal the joints between the blocks and the board.

Signed at Pittsburgh, Pa., this 21st day of January, 1931.

JOSEPH KRAUSS.