Nov. 29, 1932. W. B. FRIED 1,889,091

WALL COVERING

Filed Nov. 14, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 4.

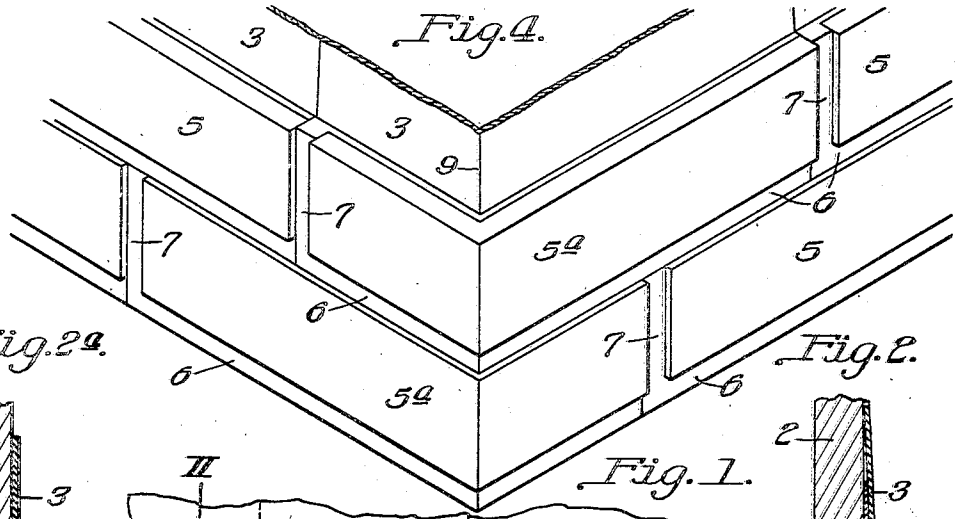


Fig. 2a.

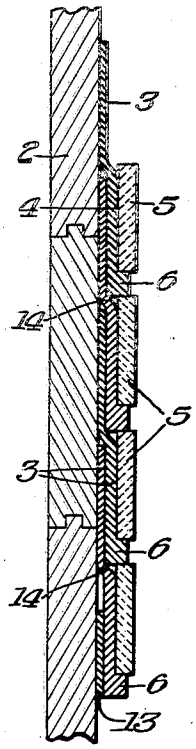


Fig. 1.

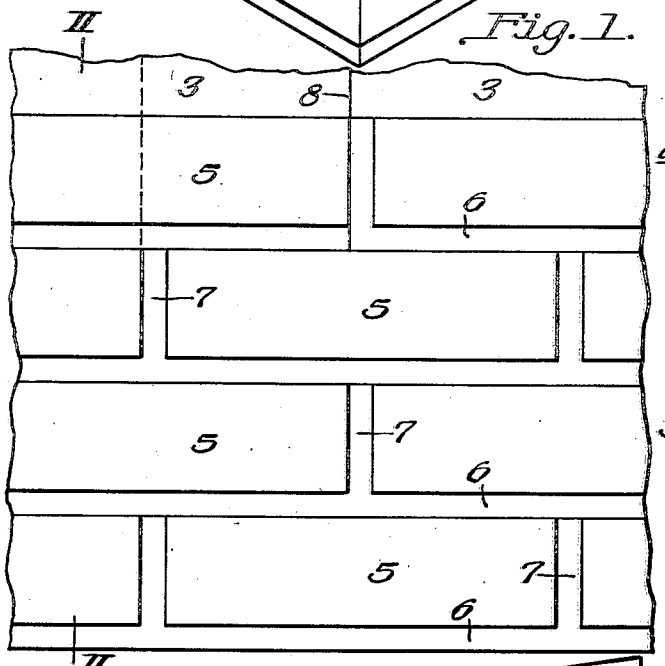


Fig. 2.

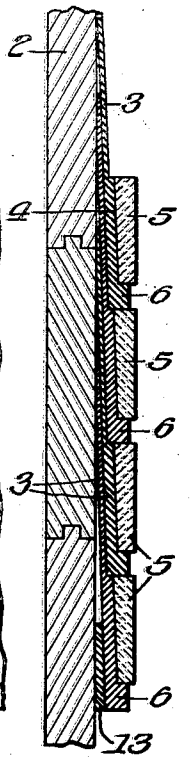
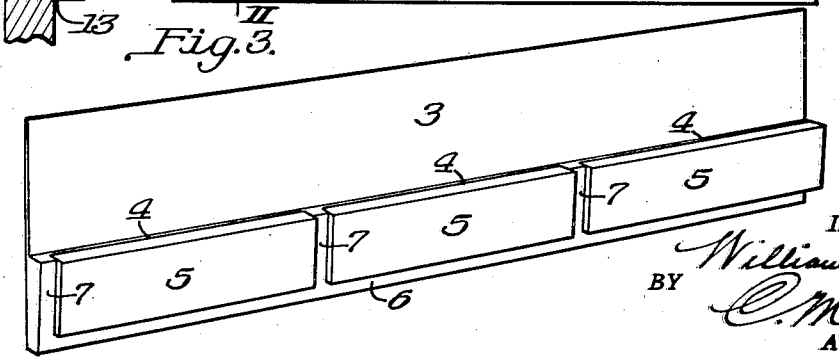


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 5.

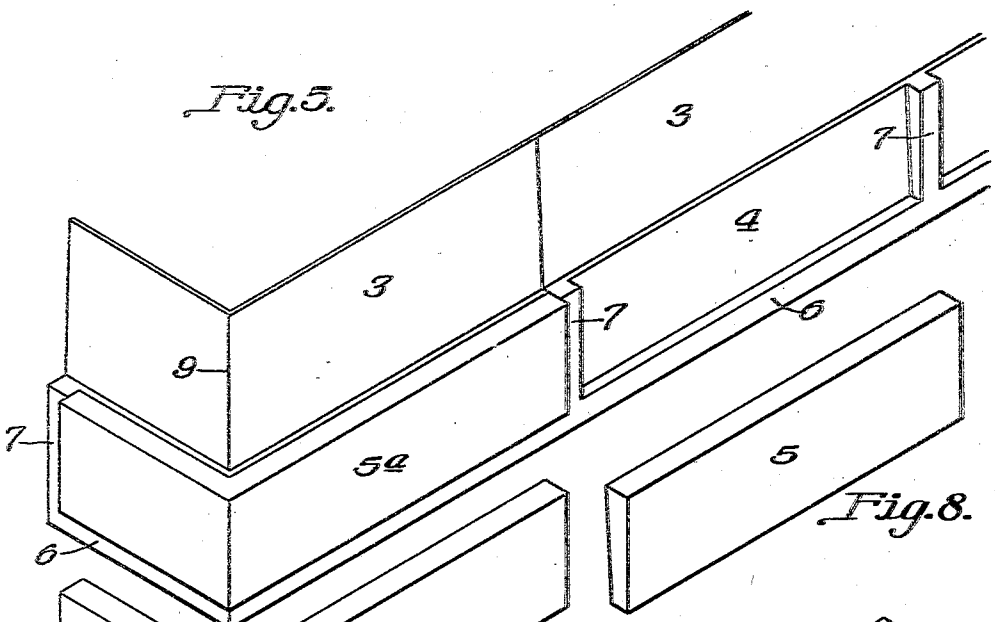


Fig. 8.

Fig. 6.

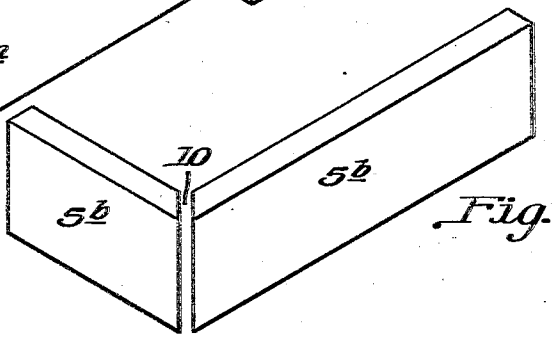


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

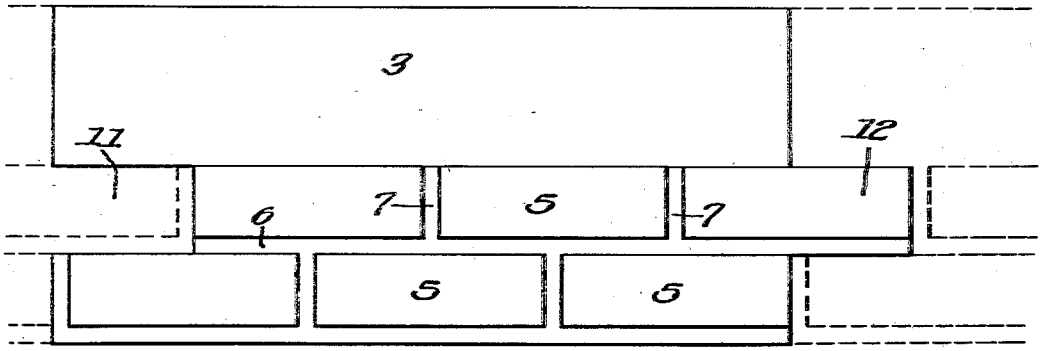


Fig. 10.

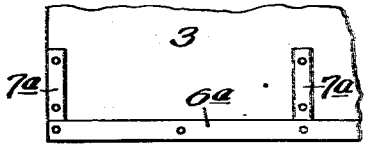
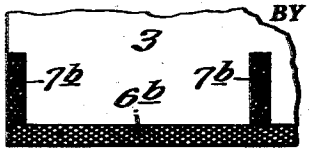


Fig. 11.



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Patented Nov. 29, 1932 1,889,091

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM B. FRIED, OF DORMONT, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO NEW BRICK CORPORATION, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

WALL COVERING

Application filed November 14, 1931. Serial No. 575,028.

My invention relates to the art of building construction, more particularly to an improved wall covering intended to simulate brick or the like. Heretofore brick or tile face units have been utilized in connection with various complicated and expensive devices for locating the units in positions corresponding to the faces of solid ordinary brick, stone, or tile walls as to the faces of the building units. Such units have been mounted on supporting and attaching backing elements of different constructions, utilizing fastening and reinforcing means of different kinds, for the same general object.

In my present invention I employ for such purpose a sheet or sheets of plastic or flexible material, such as composition board, sheet metal, asbestos, asphalt, or other commonly utilized material as a mounting body, to which the comparatively thin individual brick face units are attached and so constructed that a series of such shingle-like bases may be laid up successively one upon another with their attached units against a supporting wall surface, in the manner more fully hereinafter described.

The invention in certain preferred constructions is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a general face view of a portion of a wall, representing a series of units thus applied, in simulation of a brick wall surface;

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

Fig. 2*a* is a similar section, showing a modified construction;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the shingle like backs with a series of units attached thereto;

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the invention as utilized in corner construction;

Fig. 5 is a similar view showing a corner shingle with two of the face units removed;

Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the corner units removed;

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing a composite corner unit as made of two separate pieces;

Fig. 8 is a similar view of one of the continuously straight units detached;

Fig. 9 is a face view of a base provided with a plural series of slab units;

Figs. 10 and 11 are partial face views showing modified constructions.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 2*a*, 2 represents the wall of any suitable construction, as the weather boarding of an ordinary frame building. It will be understood however that the base to which the invention is applied may be of ordinary studding or any suitable construction to which the shingle bases may be attached, as by nailing.

The base member for the outer units is a sheet 3 of suitable material, as asbestos, plastic asphalt, beaver board or the like, capable of bending and of being applied by nails or tacks for secure attachment to the base 2. The shingle 3 is provided on its front face with a series of receiving and attaching socket faces 4 against which is laid and secured the individual brick face units 5. These as shown are of dimensions approximating those of an ordinary building brick as to length and width, say 8 inches by 2½ inches, but are comparatively thin in the form of miniature slabs, as clearly shown in Fig. 8.

The shingle base 3 is provided with longitudinal outwardly extending horizontal and vertical ribs or projections 6 and 7 extending beyond the face 4, say for one half the thickness of the slabs 5. This leaves between the outer face of the slab and the face of ribs 6 and 7 a depression or space, corresponding to the ordinary groove between the edges of adjacent bricks in usual construction. The extensions 6 and 7, beyond the main surface of the shingle bases thus provide surrounding limiting and holding edges for insertion of the units 5 thereagainst, so that when placed in position they will be properly located for co-operating staggered relationship with the next adjacent series, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

The shingle bases as thus made are laid in a horizontal series abutting against each other at their ends on the line 8.

The vertical extension is at one end of the slab only, of full width, the slab at the other end extending clear to the edge of the base,

for regular placement and location of the slabs.

In the case of providing for attachment to the corner of a building, as in Figs. 4 and 5, the base 3 is bent at right angles at the corner 9 and the terminal edge rib 6 is similarly bent so as to receive the angle shaped unit 5*a*, as in Fig. 6, when laid thereagainst and attached between the horizontal and vertical rib extensions 6 and 7. Such figure shows the socketed base with the exposed face 4, surrounded by such ribs 6 and 7 and ready for placement and securing thereon of the slab unit.

In Fig. 7 the corner slab may be made of two individual pieces 5*b* with their adjacent edges chamfered as indicated at 10, providing for abutting engagement and the same general effect.

The shingle base 3 may be made of any suitable plastic material as asphalt, capable of becoming adhesive when heated, so that in such condition the slabs may be pressed directly against its surface for permanent connection therewith when hot, by a suitable pressing operation, as will be readily understood. The slabs 5 are made of any suitable mineral or mineral-like material, such as clay, concrete, tile, or the like preferably having a rough somewhat porous surface capable of firm attachment and connection with the holding base and between the extended rib portions.

Otherwise any suitable cement may be utilized for secure attachment of the slabs 5 so as to hold them snugly against the face 4 and the surrounding rib members 6 and 7 in proper operative position and with continuous regular projection outwardly beyond the rib faces. As thus made each shingle base is provided with a plurality of attached slabs, and when the bases are successively laid one over the other and longitudinally off-set as shown, the regular spacing simulating a continuous or complete block construction, the successive series of slabs give a corresponding effect.

I show in Fig. 9 a base 3 provided with a plurality, as two, of slab units 5, longitudinally off-set or staggered, thereby increasing the capacity of a single base. In such case the base is left open at one side edge, as at 11 and correspondingly extended at the opposite edge, as at 12, for interfitting engagement with adjacent bases and continuous extension of the staggered series of slabs.

In place of the integral projections 6 and 7 I may also utilize strips 6*a* and 7*a* of wood or similar material, applied and secured in any suitable manner as by nails, staples, etc., as in Fig. 10.

Also, strips of wire netting, expanded metal, or the like may be secured on the bases as at 6*b*, 7*b*, Fig. 11 corresponding to the spacing between the slabs. In such cases these will serve to space the slab areas accurately and provide good bonding surfaces for mortar or other pointing application between the slabs.

The bases themselves, as in the usual application of artificial shingles, provide good covering weather resistance and protection, supplemented by the slabs, so that the entire construction is not only hightly ornamental but is practically effective as a weatherproof covering.

In the event that one or more of the slabs should become detached or broken, an additional one or more slabs may be readily applied and secured in place by cement attachment, although the construction is practically breakage-proof. Because of the plastic and pliable material utilized for the shingle bases 3 they readily accommodate themselves to each other in overlapping series, and when successively applied in the manner of ordinary shingling are easily regulated as to spacing distance and for securing attachment by usual nailing practice.

The ribs 6 in addition to providing the embracing frames for the slabs, also assist in accurate spacing of the successively applied bases, thereby greatly facilitating accurate laying up of the wall surface and avoiding objectionable variations in the intervening groove widths. The grooves between the edges of the adjacent slabs may be left open as shown in the drawings, or they may be pointed with mortar in the usual manner of brick wall erection, as preferred.

In order to maintain the general common plane of the slab unit surfaces, the lowermost base is braced outwardly by a filling strip 13, the successive bases resting against the underlapping extension of the adjacent inner base extension, as in Figs. 2 and 2*a*.

The bases may be slightly tapered at their upper portions, for sloping interengagement, as in Fig. 2, or may be offset as at 14, for parallel placement. With either arrangement, the somewhat pliable material of the bases allow for compensation or correction of any irregularities, ensuring location of the slabs on a common plane.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 8, the slight backward slope of the bases, if present, is compensated for by making the slab units slightly thicker at their upper edges.

The construction and manner of application of the invention will be readily understood and appreciated from the foregoing description by all those familiar with the art. It is comparatively simple, cheap, durable, efficient, and ornamental with an accompanying close simultation of a solid brick wall.

It will be understood of course that the shape, dimensions or other characteristics of the slabs may be variously changed by the builder or user, and that the invention may be otherwise variously modified or altered in

utilizing it within the ability of the skilled mechanic or mason, but that all such changes are to be understood as within the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base of suitable material having an upper thin portion, a lower thickened portion divided therefrom by a transverse shoulder provided with outwardly projecting vertical cavity-defining ribs terminating at said shoulder, a lower horizontal rib, and a slab held between the vertical ribs and supported on the horizontal rib.

2. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base of suitable material provided with outwardly projecting longitudinal and lateral cavity-defining ribs and a rearwardly off-set attaching portion beyond the ends of the lateral ribs, and a slab laid against the face of the shingle base and against said projections.

3. Wall covering construction comprising a shingle-like base of suitable material provided with a plurality of spaced surfaces having space-defining horizontal and vertical ribs, the base being backwardly off-set and upwardly extended, and a series of slabs laid against said surfaces and secured thereto.

4. Wall covering construction comprising a shingle-like base of suitable material provided with a plurality of spaced surfaces having space-defining horizontal and vertical ribs, the base being backwardly off-set and upwardly extended, and a series of slabs pressed against and in adhering connection with said surfaces.

5. In combination with a supporting base of suitable material having a receiving face within retaining horizontal and vertical rib-like extensions, the base being backwardly off-set and upwardly extended beyond the ends of the vertical extensions, and a slab fitting against said face and extensions and secured in position.

6. In combination with a supporting base of suitable material having a series of spaced apart receiving faces and a lower longitudinal rib having upwardly extending dividing ribs defining said faces extending outwardly from the base, and a corresponding series of flat faced slabs fitting against said faces and ribs and secured in position, the supporting base being backwardly off-set and upwardly extended beyond the dividing ribs.

7. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base having an upper underlapping attaching portion and a lower slab supporting portion divided therefrom by an intervening divisional contact line, a lower transverse rib, vertical ribs extending upwardly therefrom to said line, and a slab inserted against said ribs with its upper edge on a plane with the terminals of said vertical ribs.

8. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base having an upper underlapping attaching portion and a lower slab supporting portion divided therefrom by an intervening divisional shoulder, a lower transverse rib, vertical ribs extending upwardly therefrom to said shoulder, and a slab inserted against said ribs with its upper edge in alinement with said shoulder.

9. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base having an upper underlapping attaching portion and a lower slab supporting portion divided therefrom by an intervening divisional contact line, a lower transverse strip and vertical strips extending upwardly therefrom to said line defining slab receiving spaces, and a slab inserted in each of said spaces with its upper edge on a plane with the divisional contact line.

10. Wall covering material consisting of a shingle-like base having an upper underlapping attaching portion and a lower slab supporting portion divided therefrom by an intervening divisional contact line, a lower transverse strip and vertical strips extending upwardly therefrom to said line defining slab receiving spaces, a slab inserted in each of said spaces with its upper edge on a plane with the divisional contact line, and a filling of mortar or the like laid on said strips along the lower and end portions of each slab.

11. In combination with a supporting back wall, a series of shingle-like bases each having a lower slab supporting portion provided with horizontal and vertical space-defining ribs, an upper underlapping attaching portion, and an intermediate transverse shoulder in alinement with the ends of the vertical ribs providing a contact seat for the lower edge of the next adjacent base, and slabs mounted in the spaces defined by said ribs.

12. In combination with a supporting back wall, a series of shingle-like bases each having a lower slab supporting portion provided with horizontal and vertical space-defining ribs, an upper underlapping attaching portion, an intermediate transverse contact plane defined by the upper ends of the vertical ribs, and slabs mounted in the spaces defined by said ribs and providing abutting contact seats for the lower edge of the next adjacent base.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

WILLIAM B. FRIED.