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L. POLAK

2,162,861

FINISH FOR WALLS

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Fig. 1.

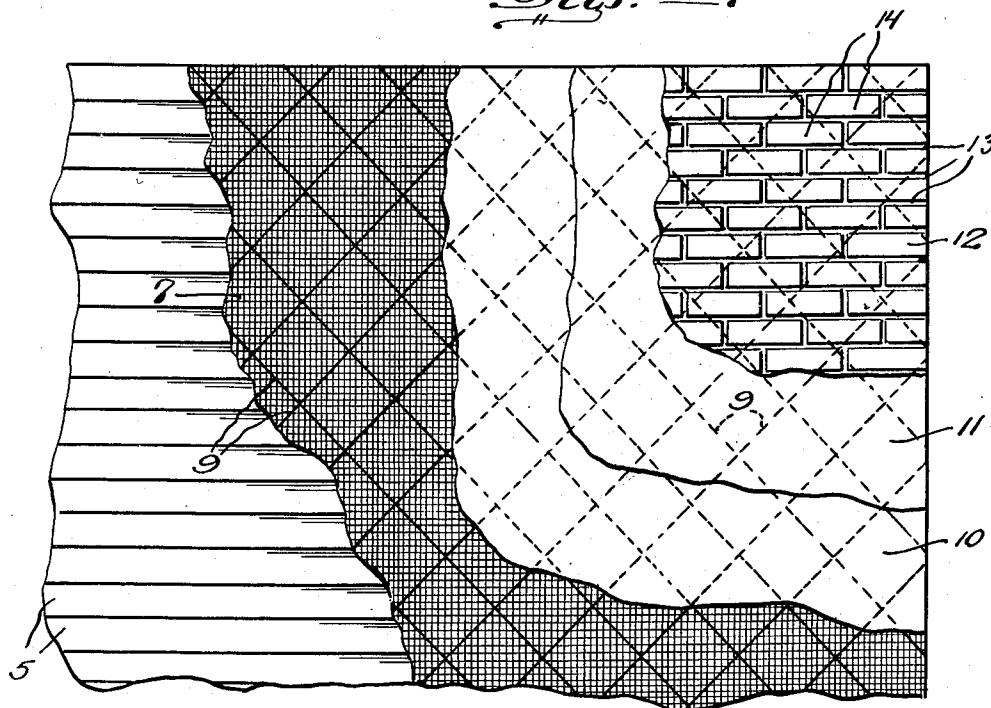


Fig. 2.

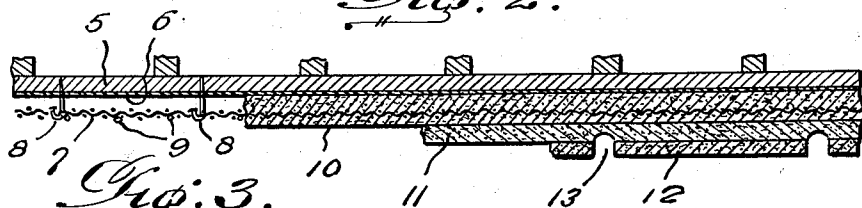


Fig. 3.

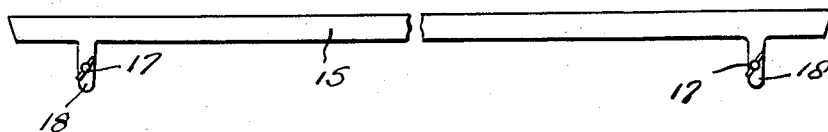
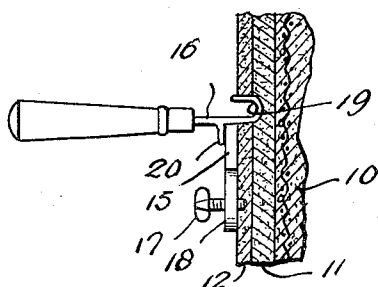


Fig. 4.



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FINISH FOR WALLS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 72-17)

My invention relates to an improved finish for the walls of buildings, and the primary object of the present invention is to provide a plastic finish for walls that may be formed in imitation of brickwork, tiles, and the like, and that may be applied to old or new structures to form an artistic impervious coating.

The exact nature of the present invention will become apparent from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the application of an exterior finish to the wall of a frame building, in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary horizontal sectional view of the structure shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an elevational view, partly broken away, of a straight edge used in carrying out the present invention for the purpose of guiding a grooving tool used to form the imitation mortar joints of the structure shown in Figures 1 and 2; and

Figure 4 is a view of the wall finish in section with the straight edge and grooving tool positioned as in use to form the imitation mortar joint.

For purposes of illustration, I have shown in the drawing the application, in accordance with the present invention, of an exterior finish to the wall of a frame building, such wall including the usual exterior covering or siding composed of horizontal boards or planks 5. Upon the outer face of the siding 5 is disposed sheet waterproof material 6, such as the waterproof paper commonly termed "tarred felt". Open work wire fabric or netting 7 is then secured by suitable fastening means 8 to the siding 5 in slightly spaced relation to the latter, and where strengthening and reinforcing elements are desired, heavier diagonally arranged and crossed wires may be disposed on the outer surface of the netting 7.

A relatively thick coating of rough lime plaster 10 is then applied, the plastic material being forced through the meshes of the wire netting into the space between said netting and the waterproof paper 6 applied to the siding 5. This first relatively thick coating 10 of plaster completely fills the spaces and the meshes of the netting and encloses the netting on both sides. Also, such first relatively thick plaster coating is preferably composed of one part of cement, two parts of lime and three parts of "Jersey" or similar common sand. Fine graded sand is not

necessary for this coat because it is not exposed to view, and lime is used to insure a plaster having maximum adhering qualities.

When the first plaster coat 10 becomes substantially set, a second relatively thinner coat of plaster 11 is applied to the face of the first coat of plaster 10, said second coat of plaster 11 being of a finer grade, suitably colored, and suitably water or damp-proof. The purpose of coloring this second coat of plaster will become presently apparent, and it is damp proof to protect the first coat 10 from moisture. A suitable composition for this second coat of plaster consists of two parts of fine or silver sand, one part of cement, and sufficient lye to insure damp proofing. About four pounds to each bag of cement will serve the purpose, and any suitable pigment may be used to color this plaster for the second coat.

When the second coat of plaster 11 is substantially set, a third and final still thinner coat of plaster 12 is applied to the face of the second coat of plaster 11, and this third coat of plaster is of a fine or smooth texture, preferably colored suitably but in contrast to the color of the second coat 11. A composition suitable for this third coat of plaster 12 consists of two parts of fine or silver sand, and one part of cement, any suitable pigment being used for coloring.

After the third coat of plaster 12 has set slightly and before the second coat 11 has completely set, the finish is grooved by removing portions of the plaster entirely through the third coat of plaster 12 and partly into the second coat of plaster 11 as indicated at 13. This is for the purpose of imitating brickwork, tiles or the like as at 14 with intervening imitation mortar joints represented by the grooves 13. As the grooves 13 are cut entirely through the third coat of plaster 12 and partly into the second coat of plaster 11, the second coat of plaster 11 is exposed at these grooves and, due to the contrasting color thereof as compared to the color of the third coat of plaster 12, an artistic appearance may be had wherein the imitation mortar joints will present a color contrasting with the imitation brick or tiles 14 surrounded thereby.

It is preferred to form the grooves 13 by removing portions of the plaster coatings so as to form grooves of uniform depth and width extending an appreciable distance into the second coat of plaster 11. In order to insure formation of the grooves along straight lines, a straight edge 15 may be applied to the surface of the third coat of plaster 12 for guiding a grooving tool 16 used to form the grooves 13. This straight

edge 15 may have suitable set screws 17 carried by depending lugs 18 for use in anchoring the straight edge against accidental shifting when in use. Also, the grooving tool 16 simply consists of a blade having a U-shaped operative end 19 and provided with a lateral guiding lug 20 arranged to move along the straight edge 15 and gage the depth of groove being formed.

The present invention provides an excellent wall finish in imitation of brick, masonry work or tiling, and the desired contrast between the colors of the mortar joints and the bricks or the like is had without separate painting or striping operations. Also, a considerable portion of the thickness of the finish may be made of relatively rough and cheap plaster so as to insure economy in practicing the invention. It will be especially apparent that the invention presents certain important advantages over prior finishes involving only one or two coats of plaster. It might also be pointed out that the elements 6, 7, 8 and 9 may be found unnecessary in practicing the invention as applied to brick and stone walls.

What I claim as new is:

1. In combination with a building wall, a sheet of waterproof material applied to said wall, flat sheet open-work metal fastened to said wall in spaced parallel relation to said waterproof material, a thick layer of rough lime plaster applied so as to completely fill the openings in and

cover both sides of said sheet open-work metal and to fill the space between said waterproof material and said open-work metal, a layer of relatively thinner colored smooth and waterproofed plaster applied to said first layer of plaster, and a relatively thin coating of plaster of a color contrasting with that of said second layer applied over said second layer, portions of said second and third layers being removed to clearly reveal portions of said second layer through said third layer and produce a design.

2. The process of finishing building walls which consists of applying sheet waterproof material to said wall, fastening flat sheet open-work metal to said wall in parallel spaced relation to said waterproof material, applying a thick layer of rough lime plaster so as to completely fill the openings in and cover both sides of said sheet open-work metal and to fill the space between said waterproof material and said open-work metal, applying a second relatively thin layer of colored smooth and waterproofed plaster to said first layer of plaster, applying over said second layer a relatively thin coating of plaster of a color contrasting with that of said second layer, and thereafter removing portions of said second and third layers to clearly reveal portions of said second layer through said third layer and produce a design.

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