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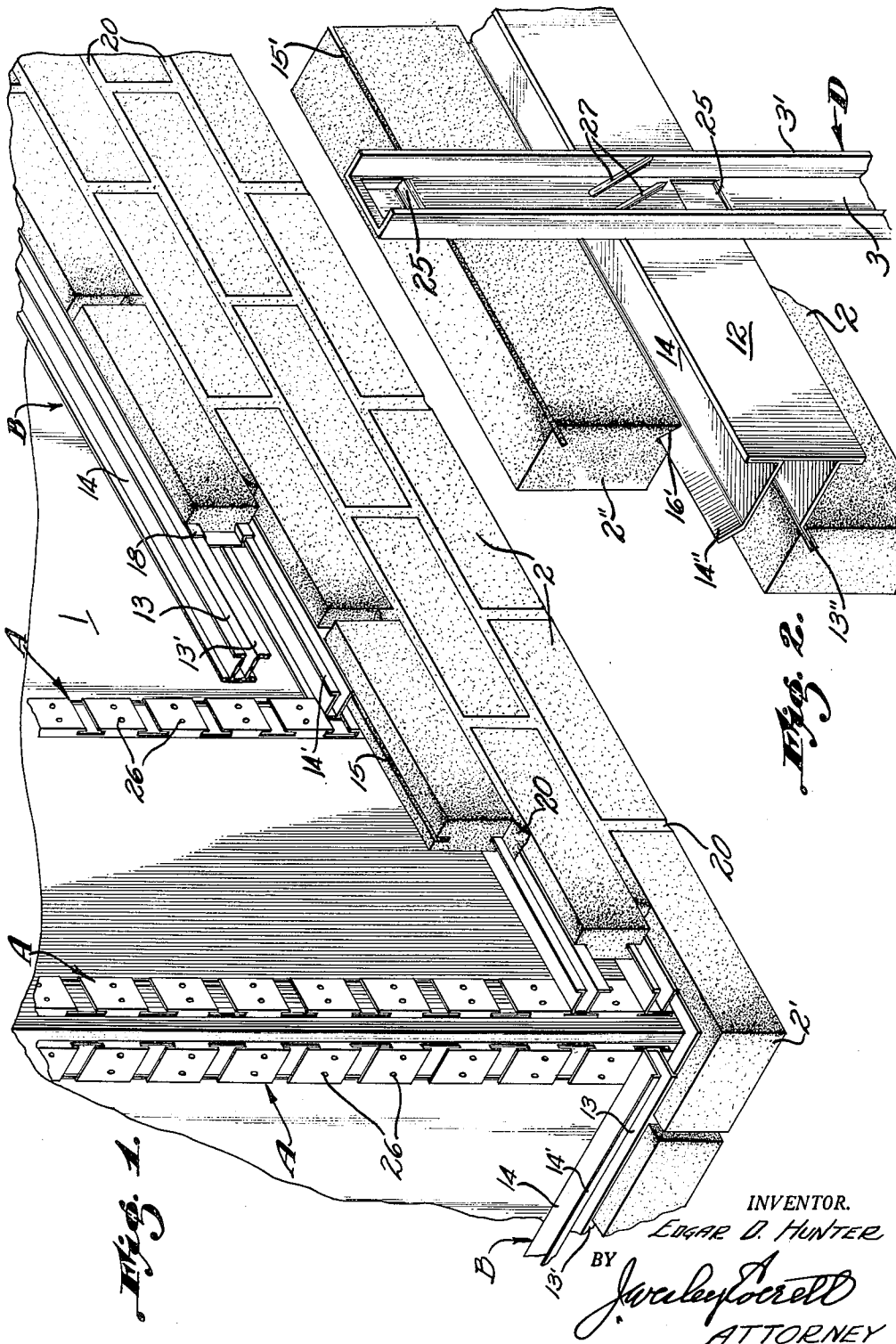
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3,005,293

WALL FACING

Filed April 1, 1959

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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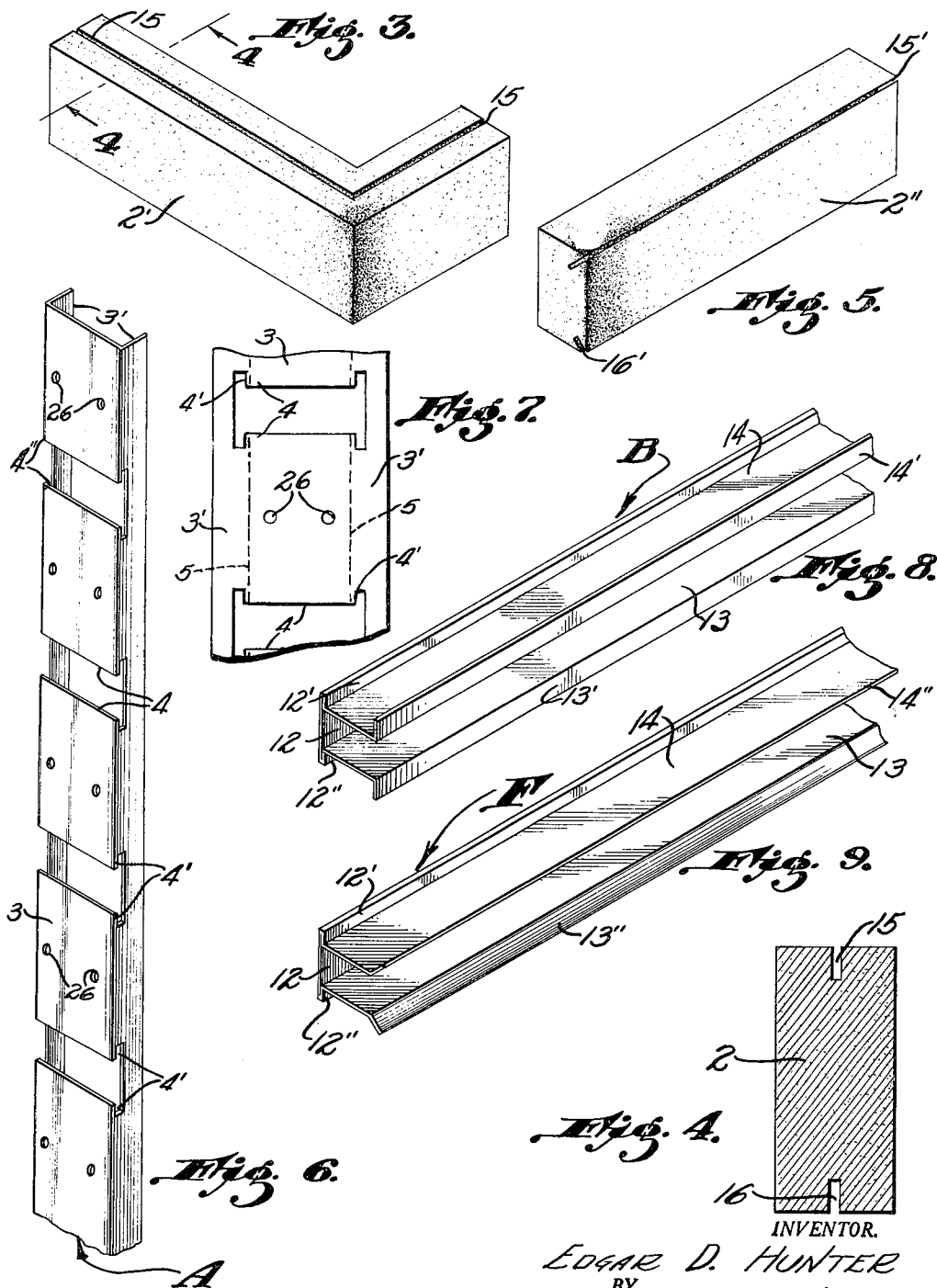
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WALL FACING

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3,005,293

WALL FACING

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The present invention relates to a wall facing and in particular to a facing of brick, or other small individual units, that may be first set in place upon a suitable frame supporting structure after which the mortar is inserted between and around the individual bricks or units as the case may be. This case is a continuation in part of my application Serial No. 567,138, now abandoned.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an outer wall facing of brick, or the like, which is held temporarily in place over the wall area by specially formed supporting strips or members.

Another object of the invention is to form vertical strips in such a manner that they will not be easily sprung out of alignment when they are being attached to the wall.

Still another object of the invention is to provide combination holding and spacing horizontal members for the bricks which are carried at predetermined intervals along the vertical members.

While several objects of the invention have been pointed out, other objects together with its uses and advantages will become apparent as the nature of the invention is more fully disclosed in the following detail description and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary perspective view in elevation of a wall under construction illustrating a partly completed wall and the supporting frame work for the brick.

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective rear view in elevation of a wall illustrating in particular the brick supporting frame.

FIGURE 3 illustrates one form of brick to be used with the framing.

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 is a modified form of brick.

FIGURE 6 is one form of the vertical or upright holding member.

FIGURE 7 is a fragmentary plan view of a flat stamping of which the vertical upright members 3, shown in FIGURES 1 and 6, are formed.

FIGURE 8 is one form of a horizontal brick spacing and holding strip.

FIGURE 9 is a modified form of brick spacing and holding strip.

FIGURE 10 is a sectional view of a wall facing illustrating the relationship of the facing bricks and the supporting and spacing strips when the bricks are in place.

FIGURE 11 is a perspective view of a modified form of a vertical frame support.

FIGURE 12 is a perspective view of still another modified form of vertical frame support.

FIGURE 13 is a perspective view of a further modification of a vertical frame support.

FIGURE 14 is a perspective view of a spacing unit for spacing the ends of the bricks from each other along the supporting and spacing strips of the type illustrated in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 15 is a perspective view of a spacing unit for spacing the ends of the bricks from each other along the supporting and spacing strips of the type shown in FIGURE 2.

In referring to the drawings, like character references are used to designate like and similar parts throughout the several views.

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Referring in particular to FIGURE 1, there is shown a structure comprising a wall 1 and a facing 2, preferably of brick; however, tile and other suitable materials may be used.

5 The facing 2 may be placed over an already existing outside wall, or it may be placed over the customary sheathing, or attached to the studding of a new wall. Whether the facing is placed over the outside wall, or over the sheathing or studs of a new wall, the construction is substantially the same.

10 The first operation in applying the facing is to form the framing which is to be attached to the wall. One group of the frame supporting elements comprise upright members A. These upright members may be of several different forms which will be referred to more in detail later on. However, the vertical member of the frame is formed as shown in FIGURES 6 and 7. First a length of suitable material is cut to the proper width and H-slots 4 are punched at the proper intervals. The strip is then bent along the dotted lines 5 to form a center section 3 and side sections 3'. By bending the strip along the lines 5, the portions 4' of the H-slot are in the side sections 3'. The portions 4 of the H-slot are in the central section 3. This forms a bayonet slot, out of the H-slot for receiving the horizontal brick supporting strips or members, shown in FIGURES 8 and 9. These horizontal strips, or facing supporting members are designated by B and F, as shown in FIGURES 8 and 9 respectively. Referring first to the members B, they are made from suitable strips of material in which the strip is formed to have a flat inner portion 12, and overlapped flange portions 12' and 12'' which are parallel with the inner surface 12, a pair of extended parallel side portions 13 and 14 extending outwardly and perpendicular to the surface 12 and the overlapped surfaces 12' and 12''. The portions 12, 12' and 12'' being of such dimensions as to be slidably receivable within the bayonet slots 4' previously described in the member A. The outer edges 13' and 14' of the side walls 13 and 14 are turned outwardly to 90 degrees with the parallel outer surfaces of the walls 13 and 14 and are adapted to engage and hold the facing members in their relative location while they are being arranged over the wall surface.

45 The brick or unit facing is formed to be attachable to the particular horizontal cross strips being used. The brick shown in FIGURES 3 and 4 is disgned to be used with the brick holding strip, as shown in FIGURE 8. This brick has formed therein vertical slots 15 and 16 which are preferably sawed so that the line of the slot is straight to receive the out-turned edges 13' and 14' of the horizontal strips B. FIGURES 3 and 4 illustrate the straight vertical slots 15 and 16. The brick shown in FIGURE 3 is for negotiating the corner of the wall as shown at 2' in FIGURE 1.

55 In order to evenly space the ends of the bricks from each other there is provided a clip 18 as shown in FIGURES 1 and 14. This clip 18 is provided with a small depression at 18' and 18'' to engage the outer edges of the two adjacent horizontal strip members B as shown in FIGURE 1. These members 18 are clipped between two of the adjacent horizontal members B and between the ends of the separate face units.

60 The bayonet slots formed from the original stamped H-slots 4 are of such spacing that when the horizontal brick holding and spacing members B are extended through each of the bayonet slots in the upright member, the side walls 13 and 14 of the members B space the facing brick the proper distance apart throughout the wall surface and the spacing clips 18 space the bricks apart substantially the same distance as they are held apart in vertical spaced

relation by the walls 13 and 14 of the horizontal members B.

In construction of a wall facing, the upright members are first attached to the present wall, or to the studding or sheathing of the wall, at spaced intervals. The slots 4 in the members A are arranged in horizontal lines. Through these slots 4 the members B are inserted throughout the width and height of the wall. After the B members are in place, the facing elements are inserted between the B members so that the flanges 13' and 14' engage the respective slots 15 and 16 of the facing elements, after which they may be slid along the flanges until in their proper location against a spacing clip 18 adjacent another facing unit or at whatever line the facing is to terminate.

After the facing units are in location, mortar is then pressed between and around the unit, as shown at 20. It will be noted that the mortar 20 will extend between the facing units and the side walls 13 and 14 of the B members to a point near the wall and, therefore, strengthen the B members throughout their entire length and will further prevent them from collapsing under unusual stress and strain.

The supporting framing for the facing and the facing itself may not always take the exact form as just described. For example, the vertical supports may take the form as shown in FIGURES 11, 12 and 13, and the horizontal frame members may take the form as shown in FIGURES 9 and 10 to accommodate a facing element having angular slots as shown in FIGURE 5.

In referring to the modified forms of the vertical frame members, one form is shown in FIGURE 11 at C which is of substantially the same width as the vertical member A. However, this form is provided with punched-out lips 25 having a shoulder 25' and a pair of apertures 26 spaced outwardly therefrom the distance of the width of the flat inner portion 12 of the horizontal members. This arrangement provides that the overlapped portion 12' of the horizontal members may be laid into the lips 25 against the shoulder 25' as shown in FIGURE 10 and a conventional nail 27 driven through one or both of the apertures 26 above the overlapped flange portion 12' to engage the same and hold the horizontal members in place.

The vertical member D shown in FIGURE 12 is of substantially the same structure as the member C shown in FIGURE 11 except it has a narrower face 3 and has a single aperture 26 for attaching it to the wall. This narrow strip may be used to advantage around windows, doors and the like.

The form of the vertical member E, shown in FIGURE 13, is provided with the stamped out lip 25 and the shoulder 25'. There are also apertures 26 for securing the member to the wall. However, the nail 27 is not used to retain the overlapped edge 12' of the horizontal strip as shown and described for forms C and D, but there is provided a punched-out element 28 which is punched to stand out preferably at right angles to the surface 3. This vertical strip E is nailed in place the same as the other strips. The lower edge 12' of the horizontal members are placed in the lip 25 and adjacent the shouldered 25', as shown in FIGURE 10, but instead of the nail holding the upper edge 12', the extended element 28 is bent down over the upper edge 12' to hold it in place on the vertical member similar to the function of the nail 27.

Referring to FIGURE 9, there is shown a modification of the horizontal frame member as designated by the letter F. This member is provided with the same inner surface 12 and the same overlapped flange edges 12' and 12'' and also the same side members 13 and 14. The difference between the members F and the members B is in the outwardly turned side edges 13'' and 14''. The outwardly turned edges are flared outwardly toward the outer surfaces of the sides 13 and 14 at an angle of approximately 45 degrees. This type of edge 13'' and 14'' is so formed to accommodate a brick or unit having slots

15' and 16' extending at an angle to its rear surface as shown in FIGURE 5.

For spacing the facing units having the type of horizontal members as shown in FIGURE 9, there is provided a spacing clip 30, as shown in FIGURE 15. This clip is of such length as to clip between the adjacent sides of two adjacent horizontal brick holding members, as shown in FIGURE 10. The clip is provided with a pair of recesses 30' and 30'' to receive the outer edges 13'' and 14'' of the side walls of the horizontal frame member F, as shown in FIGURE 9.

The construction of a wall facing with the present devices and stampings, and the method of forming a wall therewith is a unique one. The upright or vertical frame members are pre-formed and are attached to some member of the wall to be covered. The supporting means for the horizontal brick holding member, such as the bayonet slots 4 and the lip member 25 in the vertical member, are all in horizontal alignment in order that the horizontal face supporting means are supported in horizontal lines.

The present structure is particularly adaptable to the present trend of "do-it-yourself" movement. If the frame is placed upon the wall in vertical and horizontal directions as recited herein, it would be very difficult not to get the facing properly placed over the wall surface, after which the mortar is placed in and around the facing units.

This method of construction is also well fitted for the "ready built" housing trade as it would not be necessary to obtain the services of an expert bricklayer to get a professional looking job.

The present facing may be used in any type of construction requiring or desiring a unit facing such as brick and the like. The structure allows for insulation by the use of a dead air space between the facing and the wall. A wall of the present type resists vibration and earth shocks better than facings lying flat against the wall with only mortar and possibly a few anchors leading from the wall to the facing.

While only several forms of the invention have been shown and described, it is not intended as a limitation as it is possible that other variations may be apparent to one skilled in the art. Therefore, the scope of the invention is best defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A wall surface structure of individual brick units comprising, in combination, a plurality of vertical supporting members fixedly secured to a supporting wall, the vertical members being of channel form in cross section having a central section and two side walls, the width of the side walls being substantially shorter than the width of the central section, means extending through the central section of the vertical member into the supporting wall, a plurality of channeled horizontal brick engaging and supporting members fixedly secured to the vertical members, evenly spaced guiding and supporting lips formed in the vertical members and extending outwardly therefrom for receiving the lower edge of the horizontal brick supporting members, each horizontal brick supporting member being of a single elongated piece of continuous material having a flat rear section and two parallel side wall sections, the side wall extending outwardly at right angles from the flat rear section forming a narrow channel for mortar between the side walls substantially equal in width to the spacing between the brick units, the rear section of the horizontal member extending laterally beyond the plane of the outside surfaces of each of the side walls forming a flange on each side of the horizontal members and in a plane with the rear section for engaging the lip carried on the vertical member, the outer edges of the two side walls being continuous and turned outwardly in opposite directions and towards the respective outside surfaces of their respective parallel sides forming an acute angle with the portion of the wall surfaces adjacent the flat rear section, said bricks being of substantially uniform size and having therein a slot extending through their top and

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bottom elongated edges and along a line inwardly from their outer surfaces, said slots being of such dimensions as to slidably receive the said outwardly turned edges of the brick supporting members for supporting the bricks outwardly from the rear flat wall of the horizontal brick holding member, combination brick spacing and mortar control members engaging the turned-in edges of adjacent horizontal members positioned between the bricks for spacing the bricks horizontally from each other and for preventing the mortar from extending beyond the ends of the bricks between the horizontal brick supporting members, the mortar extending between the ends of the bricks to the depth of the spacing and mortar control members and between the rows of bricks between the side walls and rear flat surface of the horizontal brick supporting members, forming a continuous slab of mortar from the outer surface of each horizontal row of bricks to the rear flat surface of each horizontal brick supporting member for the full length of the said supporting members.

2. A wall surface structure of individual brick units comprising, in combination, a plurality of vertical supporting members fixedly secured to a supporting wall, the vertical members being of channel form in cross section having a central section and two side walls, the width of the side walls being substantially shorter than the width of the central section and securing means extending through the central section of the vertical member into the supporting wall, a plurality of channeled horizontal brick engaging and supporting members fixedly secured to the vertical members, evenly spaced guiding and supporting lips formed in the vertical members and extending outwardly therefrom for receiving the lower edge of the horizontal brick supporting members, each horizontal brick supporting member being of a single elongated piece of continuous material having a flat rear section and two parallel side wall sections, the side walls extending outwardly at right angles from the flat rear section forming a narrow channel for mortar between the side walls substantially equal in width to the spacing between the brick units, the rear section of the horizontal member extending

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laterally beyond the plane of the outside surfaces of each of the side walls forming a flange on each side of the horizontal members and in a plane with the rear section for engaging the lip carried on the vertical member, the outer edges of the two side walls being continuous and turned outwardly in opposite directions and toward the respective outside surfaces of their respective parallel sides forming an angle of at least 45 degrees with the portion of the wall surfaces adjacent the flat rear section, said bricks being of substantially uniform size and having therein a slot extending through their top and bottom elongated edges and along a line inwardly from their outer surfaces, said slots being of such dimensions as to slidably receive the said outwardly turned edges of the brick supporting members for supporting the bricks outwardly from the rear flat wall of the horizontal brick holding member combination brick spacing and mortar control members engaging the turned-in edges of adjacent horizontal members positioned between the bricks for spacing the bricks horizontally from each other and for preventing the mortar from extending beyond the ends of the bricks between the horizontal brick supporting members, the mortar extending between the ends of the bricks to the depth of the spacing and mortar control members and between the rows of bricks between the side walls and rear flat surface of the horizontal brick supporting members, forming a continuous slab of mortar from the outer surface of each horizontal row of bricks to the rear flat surface of each horizontal brick supporting member for the full length of the said supporting members.

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