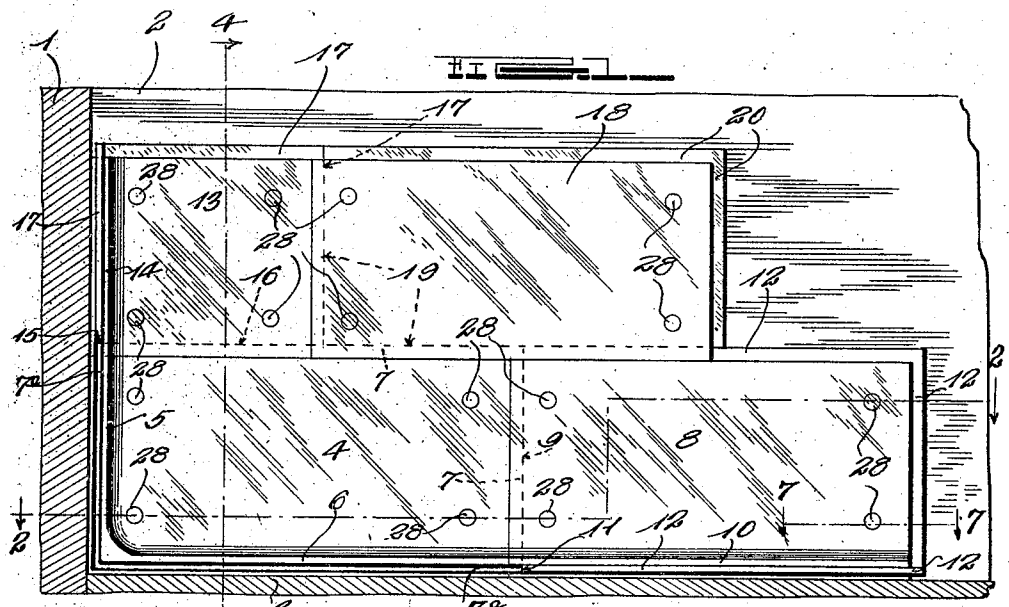
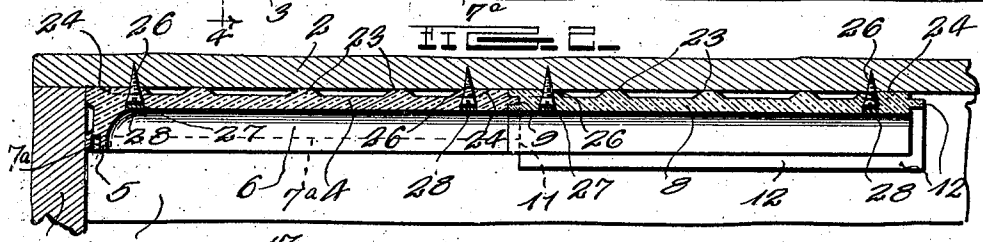
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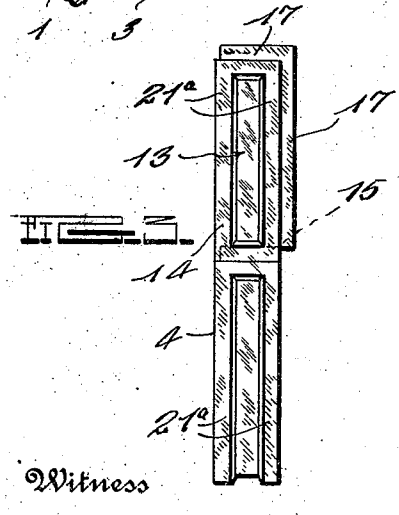
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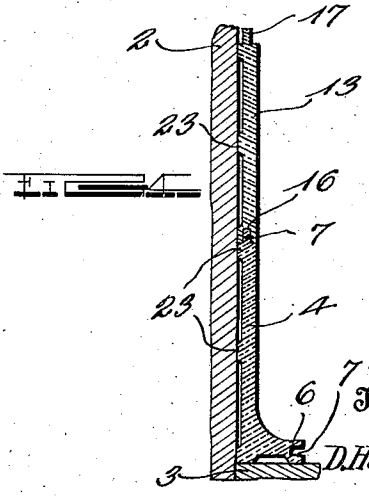
GLASS FACING

Filed Aug. 18, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 1









Witness

Inventor

D. Hamilton

By H. B. Wilson & Co

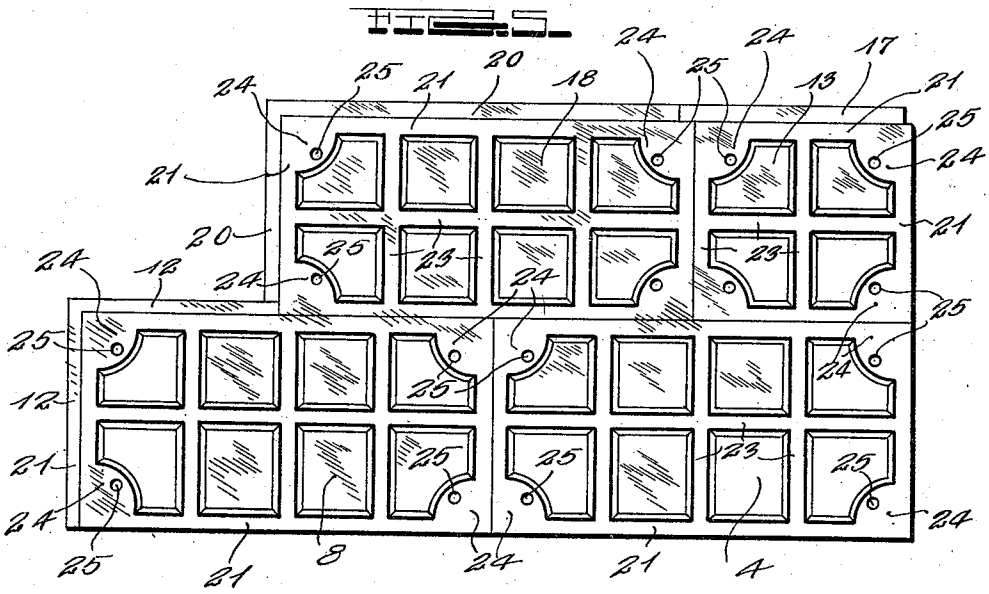
Attorneys

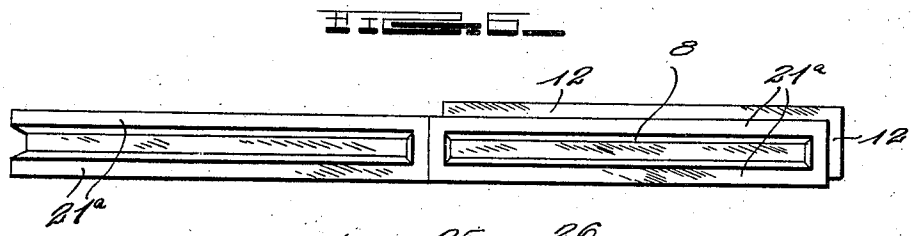
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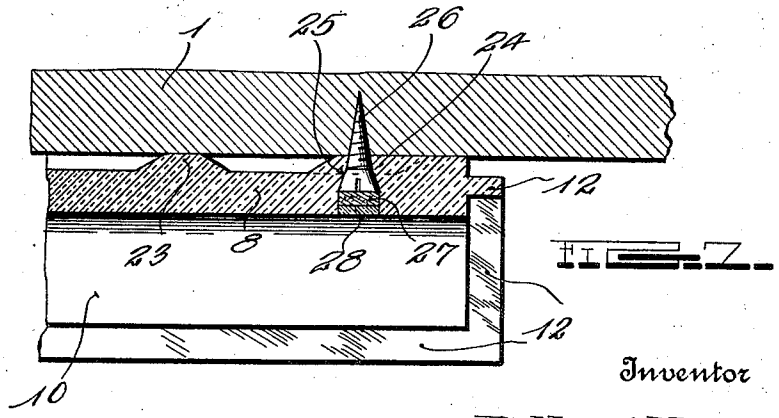
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GLASS FACING

Filed Aug. 18, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 2







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Attorneys

Patented Apr. 24, 1923. 1,452,684

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID HAMILTON, OF GREENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

GLASS FACING.

Application filed August 18, 1921. Serial No. 493,470.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID HAMILTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greensburg, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Glass Facings; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of the present invention is to provide a glass facing of different colors for both inside and outside of all parts of buildings, including the floors, roofs and gutters, forming practically a glass building with a frame-work of wood, stone, brick, cement, metal, etc., thereby doing away with laths, plaster, paint and wall paper inside, and facings of wood, brick, stone cement, metal, stucco, shingles and paint outside.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel construction hereinafter described and claimed, the descriptive matter being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the obverse side of a portion of glass facing constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view as indicated by line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is an end elevation of the facing plates shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view as indicated by line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Figure 5 is an elevation of the reverse side of the facing plates shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 6 is a lower edge view.

Figure 7 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view as indicated by line 7—7 of Fig. 1, showing more particularly the manner of securing the facing plates to a wall or other supporting structure.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numerals 1 and 2 designate a pair of vertical walls disposed at right angles to each other and rising from a floor 3. Both walls and the floor may well be faced with the present invention, but for illustrative purposes I have shown the latter applied only to the wall 2.

The numeral 4 designates a horizontally elongated lower corner plate of rectangular form, one end of said plate being provided throughout its height with a laterally extending integral flange 5, while the lower edge of said plate is formed with a similar base flange 6 which is integral with said plate and integrally joined with the flange 5, the two flanges bing co-extensive in width. All edges of the plate 4 except the longitudinal edges of the flanges 5 and 6 are provided with integral tongues 7 while said flange edges are formed with grooves 7ª.

Abutting the unflanged end of the plate 4, is a second rectangular plate 8 which is grooved at 9 to receive the adjacent tongue 7, the lower edge of said plate 8 being provided with an integral base flange 10 which abuts the end of the flange 6 and is provided with a groove 11 to receive the tongue 7 thereof. All of the remaining edges of the plate 8 and its flange 10 are provided with integrally joined tongues 12 and it may here be stated that any desired number of the plates 8 may be placed end to end, according to the width of the wall to be faced.

Resting on the plate 4 is a substantially square plate 13 only of half the length of the plate 4, one end of said plate 13 being formed with an integral laterally extending flange 14 resting on the flange 5 and grooved at 15 to receive the uppermost tongue 7 of said flange 5. The lower edge of the plate 13 is provided with a groove 16 to receive the uppermost tongue 7 of the plate 4 and the remaining edges of said plate 13 and its flange 14 are provided with integrally joined tongues 17.

The plate 13 forms a starter for the second row of facing plates, which row is formed for the most part of horizontally elongated rectangular plates 18 having grooves 19 in two adjacent edges and tongues 20 on their other two edges. One of the grooves 19 receives the adjacent tongue 17 of plate 13, while the lower groove 19 engages with the uppermost tongues 7 and 12.

To form the third row of facing plates, a starter such as 13 but of greater length is of course provided and such a starter is used alternately with starters 13, throughout the height of the wall.

The wall 1 and the floor 3 may be faced in the same manner as the wall 2 to which the plates 4, 8, 13 and 18 are secured but I have not deemed it necessary to illustrate the invention further. In laying the several plates, some appropriate elastic composition is preferably placed between them to per-

mit the necessary expansion and contraction under changes in temperature and to tightly seal all cracks between the several plates so as to make the completed facings absolutely tight, weatherproof and sanitary.

The reverse faces of the several plates 4, 8, 13 and 18 are provided with border ribs 21 formed integrally therewith and also with crossing longitudinal and transverse ribs 23, and the corners between the ribs 21 are filled by bosses 24, through which openings 25 extend for the reception of suitable attaching screws 26 whose heads are countersunk in the obverse faces of the plates as seen clearly in Fig. 7. After the fasteners are driven, the outer ends of the openings 25 are partially filled with an appropriate plastic material 27 and a glass button 28 is then inserted to completely close the opening, all of the buttons 28 being of the same color as that from which the plates are constructed.

The several ribs 21 and 22, and the bosses 24, form effective re-inforcing means for the several plates and at the same time serve to space said plates from the walls to provide dead air spaces which form effective insulation against heat, cold and sound. In addition to forming ribs on the reverse faces of the plates, the outer sides of the several flanges 5, 6, 10 and 14 are formed with border ribs as indicated by the reference numeral 21^a, said ribs performing the same function as those above described.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have provided a glass facing which will give an attractive appearance, be easily cleaned, save labor and expense, be absolutely sanitary, and be durable and lightning proof. Since excellent results may be obtained from the details disclosed, they are preferably followed, but within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous minor changes may of course be made. Furthermore, while I have shown the invention only for use within a building, it is to be understood that it is equally adaptable for external application.

I claim:

1. A lower corner plate having a laterally extending vertical flange extending throughout the height of one of its ends in a plane at right angles to the sides of the plate, the lower edge of said plate being provided throughout its length with a base flange in a horizontal plane co-extensive in width with and integrally joined to said vertical flange, all edges of said plate, except the relatively long edges of said flanges having tongues extending longitudinally of said edges and integrally joined to each other, said relatively long edges having longitudinal grooves.

2. A wall facing comprising a lower corner plate having a laterally extending vertical flange extending throughout the height of one of its ends in a plane at right angles to the sides of the plate, the lower edge of said plate being provided throughout its length with a base flange in a horizontal plane co-extensive in width with and integrally joined to said vertical flange, all edges of said plate except the relatively long edges of said flanges having tongues extending longitudinally of said edges and integrally joined to each other, said relatively long edges having longitudinal grooves; and a second plate abutting the unflanged end of said first named plate and grooved to receive its tongue, said second plate having a base flange in a horizontal plane abutting the end of the first named base flange and grooved to receive its tongue, the remaining edges of said second plate and its base flange having integrally joined tongues.

3. A wall facing comprising a lower corner plate having a laterally extending vertical flange extending throughout the height of one of its ends in a plane at right angles to the sides of the plate, the lower edge of said plate being provided throughout its length with a base flange in a horizontal plane co-extensive in width with and integrally joined to said vertical flange, all edges of said plate except the relatively long edges of said flanges having tongues extending longitudinally of said edges and integrally joined to each other, said relatively long edges having longitudinal grooves; and a second plate half the length of said first named plate resting on the upper edge of the latter and grooved to receive its tongue, said second plate having a vertical flange co-extensive in width and resting on said first named vertical flange and grooved to receive the tongue of the same, the remaining edges of said second named plate and its flange having integrally joined tongues.

4. A wall facing plate of rectangular form having a base flange extending laterally from its lower edge in a horizontal plane and co-extensive in length therewith, one end of said plate and flange being grooved, the remaining edges of said plate and flange having integrally joined tongues.

5. A rectangular plate provided on its rear side with integral border ribs at its four edges and additionally formed with integral longitudinal and transverse ribs, all of said ribs being of the same thickness and serving to reinforce said plate as well as to space it from the wall and provide dead air pockets, the angles between said border ribs having bosses integral with said ribs; said plate being formed with countersunk openings extending through said bosses to receive fasteners.

6. A structure as specified in claim 5, one side of said plate having integral flanges on

two adjacent edges, the outer sides of said flanges having integral ribs bordering said flanges.

7. The combination with a support, of a colored glass facing resting against said support and having a countersunk opening, a screw threaded into said support and having its head engaged with the wall of said opening to hold the plate against the support, a glass button of the same color as the facing snugly received in the outer end of said opening flush with said facing, said button being spaced from all parts of said screw, and a plastic interposed between said button and screw.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

DAVID HAMILTON.