

July 21, 1931.

S. GREENEBAUM

1,815,404

COVERING

Filed March 31, 1928

FIG. 1.

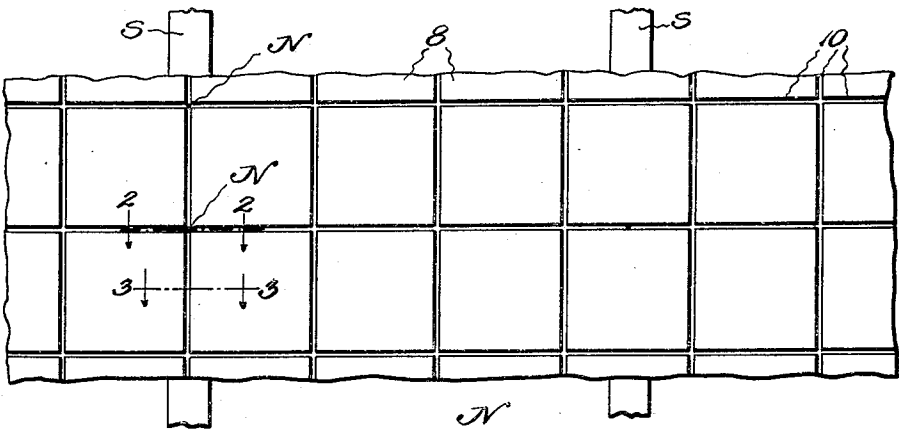


FIG. 2.

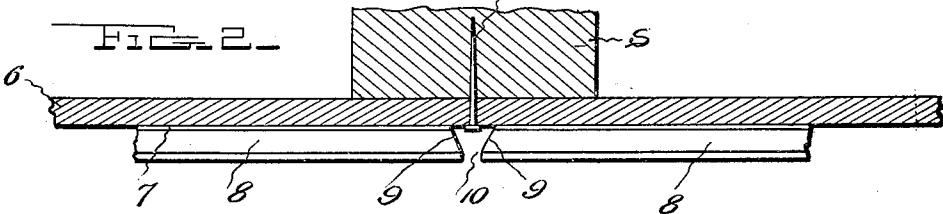


FIG. 3.

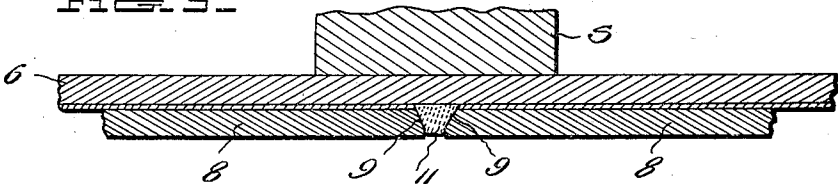


FIG. 4.

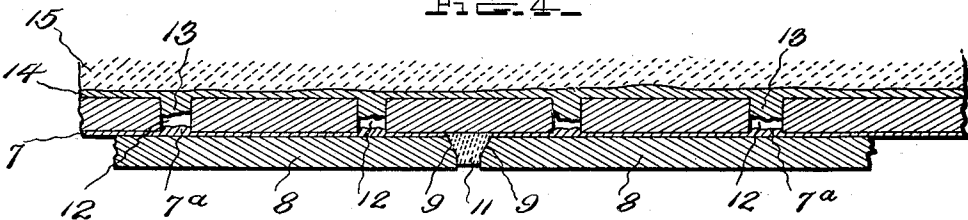
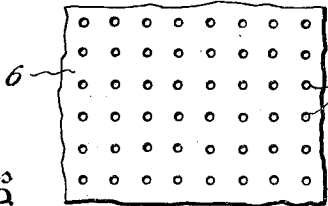


FIG. 5.



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COVERING

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The invention relates to a covering for walls, floors, etc., constituting a simulation of tile or the like, and it may represent glazed or unglazed tile, ceramic tile, glazed or unglazed brick, mosaic, stone, marble, terra cotta, etc., and hence, even though such expressions as "tiles," "tile simulations," etc., may be hereinafter used, it is to be understood that I am not restricted to the simulation of actual tiles.

The invention further relates to a covering in which plastic-receiving and retaining grooves are provided between the tile simulations to be filled with pointing material after application of the covering, thus not only enhancing appearance, but hiding all nails which may be used in attaching the covering, as well as obscuring any seams.

It is one object of the invention to provide the plastic-receiving and retaining grooves of such form that they are much wider near their inner closed sides, than at their open sides. Thus, not only will the plastic pointing material be effectively held in place within the grooves, but a much larger body of such pointing material may be used, thereby retarding the drying out of such pointing material and increasing its strength accordingly.

A further object of the invention is to provide a covering of rigid nature, in which the tile simulations may be advantageously formed as separate units from a rigid backing board and cemented or otherwise secured to this board at the factory. Under this method, the shape, color or shade and other characteristics of the simulations, may be varied on the same backing board producing effects obtainable in no other manner except with actual ceramic tiles. The rigidity of structure permits the device to be secured directly to spaced studs, rafters or other spaced members without the necessity of any continuous backing surface. However, it may be cemented against a surface such as a floor or a plaster-covered or other wall if desired, in which connection, a further aim is to provide novel means whereby any surplus of cement or the like used for securing the covering to the surface, may be received

in a multiplicity of sockets formed in the reverse side of the covering, the cement or the like so received, serving also to establish effective keys between the covering and the surface over which it is secured.

Yet another aim is to provide a construction in which the above named sockets are formed by openings passing entirely through the backing sheet, so that they not only provide the sockets with the advantages above pointed out, but also serve to receive part of the cement by which the tile simulations are secured to the backing, thus assisting in giving an unusually strong anchorage for this cement.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, description being accomplished by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 is an elevation showing a portion of the wall covering secured to studs.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 but showing the pointing material in place.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 but showing a modified form of construction in which the back of the covering is formed with sockets.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary rear elevation of the construction shown in Fig. 4.

In the drawings above briefly described, the numeral 6 denotes a substantially rigid backing sheet or board formed of any suitable composition. Secured upon the front side of this backing sheet or board, for instance by a layer of appropriate cement 7, are the tile simulations 8 which are also of appropriate composition. The edges 9 of the simulations 8, are spaced apart to provide plastic receiving and retaining grooves 10 for an appropriate pointing material, and said edges are so shaped (preferably beveled) as to give a greater width to the inner closed sides of the grooves, than to their outer open sides. These grooves are preferably given a dove-tail formation which insures that the plastic pointing material 11 shall not fall therefrom. This construction

also insures that a sufficient quantity of the pointing material shall be received in the grooves, to prevent rapid drying and weakening incident thereto. Moreover, the beveled edges of the tiles have a manufacturing advantage, in that they permit easy removal of these tiles from the moulds, if such moulds be used in constructing said tiles.

When the covering is to be mounted by nailing it in place, for instance against studs S, the nails N are driven through the backing sheet or board 6, so that their heads will be confined within the grooves 10. Thus, when the pointing material 11 is later disposed in these grooves, the nail heads will be hidden. Similarly, all seams are located so that they will be covered by the pointing material. The covering is completely manufactured in sheets of desired sizes, may be conveniently sawed or otherwise cut for fitting as required, and after securing in place, is "pointed up", that is the grooves 10 are filled with the pointing material 11, giving an excellent representation of actual tile.

For use with the covering, appropriate liners, bands, ornamental friezes, caps, moldings, bases, etc., all constructed in similar manner and in assembled units, may be provided.

When the covering is manufactured primarily to be secured against a flat surface such as a plastered or other wall, instead of being nailed to studs or the like, the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5, is preferably followed. This construction is identical with that above described, with the exception that the back board 6 has a number of small openings 12 formed entirely through it. The outer ends of these openings receive part of the cement 7, by means of which the simulations 8 are secured to the backing board or sheet 6, as denoted at 7^a, thus giving an unusually strong anchorage for this cement. The inner portions of the openings 12 receive portions 13 of a viscous or other cement 14 which is used to secure the covering against a wall, floor or other surface 15. Not only do the portions 13 form effective keys between the cement or the like 14 and the covering, but as the openings 12 are very closely spaced, they receive any excess of the material 14 which may be applied over one area or another and hence permit the finished wall to be free from projecting and depressed portions.

Obviously the covering of Figs. 4 and 5, may be nailed in place if desired, the nails being driven in the grooves between the tiles 8 as before described.

Preferably, the backing board or sheet 6 is of about one-eighth inch in thickness, and the same is true of the tile simulations 8. The openings 12 may well be of one-eighth inch diameter and spaced apart three-quarters of an inch.

From the construction shown and described, excellent results may be obtained and the details which I have herein disclosed are preferably followed. However, within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made. For instance, although the back board or sheet 6 is preferably rigid, it will be obvious that the grooves 10, shaped as described, would possess the same advantages even if said back board or sheet were of more or less flexible nature. Similarly, the sockets or openings 12 would possess virtually the same functions if the backing board or sheet 6 were of a nature other than rigid. Hence, I wish to be considered as contemplating such variations, within the scope of the claimed invention. Moreover, I wish it understood that I am not restricted to specific materials, dimensions, ornamentation, etc.

I claim:

1. A covering comprising a backing sheet, and tile simulations separate from each other, separate from said backing sheet and all permanently secured to said backing sheet before application of the covering to a building structure, said simulations being spaced apart both longitudinally and transversely to provide both longitudinal and transverse plastic-receiving-and-retaining and nail-receiving grooves, said tile simulations having all of their edges beveled to impart greater width to said grooves at their closed sides than at their open sides and to allow easy removal of said simulations from moulds if they be so formed, said permanently secured tile simulations and grooves occupying the entire area of said backing sheet.

2. In a covering of the type adapted for cementing against the surface of a support, a perforated backing of such thickness that its perforations possess appreciable front-to-rear lengths, and tile simulations cemented upon the front face of said perforated backing and having their edges spaced apart to provide grooves adapted to receive pointing material after complete cementing of the covering to the support, said simulations and perforations being so located that none of said perforations open into said grooves, whereby although the front ends of said perforations may receive key portions of the cement which attaches the simulations to the backing, and the rear ends of said perforations may receive key portions of the cement used for attaching the backing to the support, none of said cement can enter said grooves to interfere with introduction of the pointing material into the latter.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

SAMUEL GREENEBAUM.