June 25, 1940. L. H. MATTES 2,205,798

BUILDING COVERING MATERIAL

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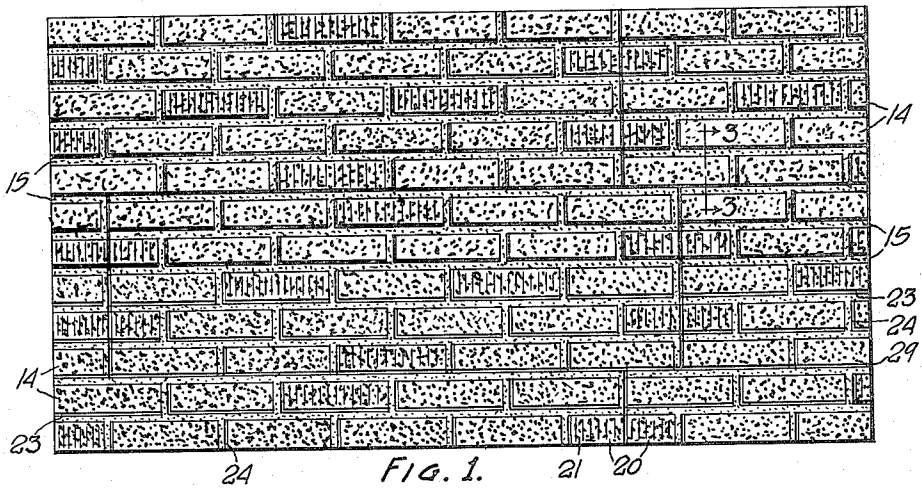


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

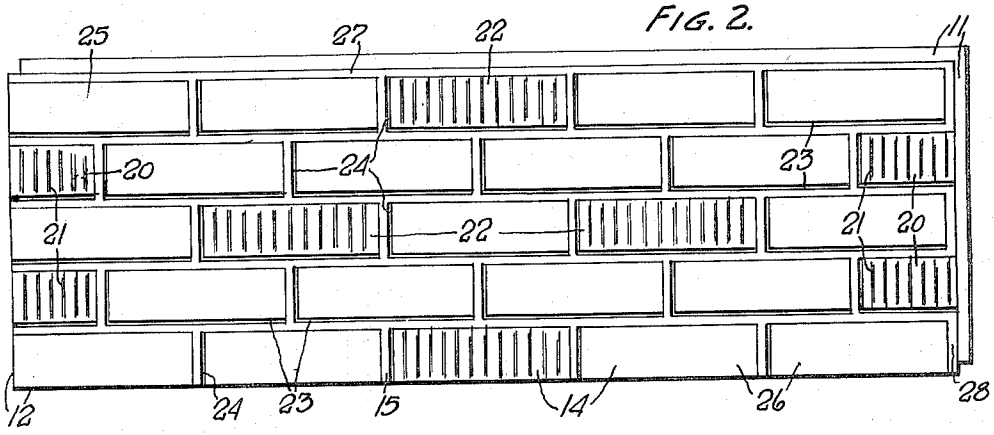
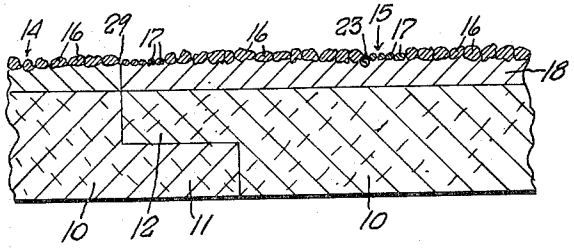


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

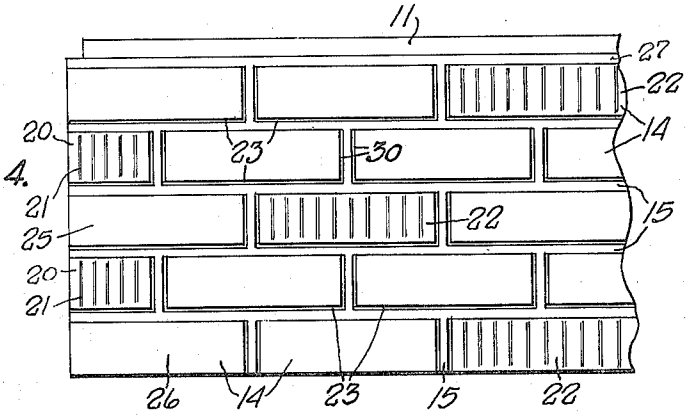


FIG. 5.

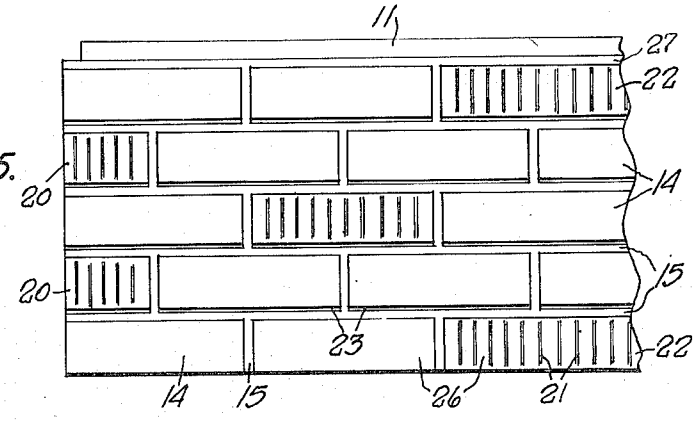


FIG. 6.

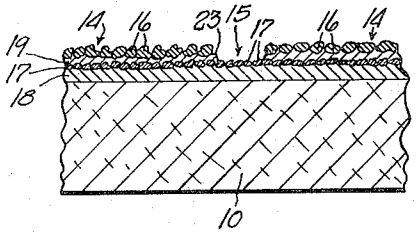
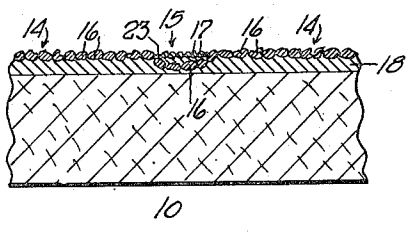


FIG. 7.



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BUILDING COVERING MATERIAL

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Application November 1, 1939, Serial No. 302,272

7 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to improvements in building covering material. More particularly, it relates to material of the type having a rigid panel base and an impressed or imprinted face simulating brick work or other masonry material; which is adapted to be laid on or applied to a building with the panels in coplanar relation, and in which the masonry simulating faces thereof are covered with particles of one color, and the mortar joint simulating areas are covered with particles of a different color.

Heretofore it has been difficult with material of this character to effectively conceal the panel character of the material. This is usually due to the fact that a certain amount of the underlying adhesive material carrying the facing particles is exposed at the edges of the panels. Thus, such material is commonly formed of rigid composition board to which a waterproof coating of asphalt or other bituminous plastic material is applied at one face, and the surface particles are partially embedded in said waterproof coating. When material of this character is applied it is impossible, as a practical matter, to obtain such firm abutment of the edges of adjacent panels as to entirely prevent the showing of some of the asphalt at the joint lines between the panels.

Additionally, due to factors beyond the control of the manufacturers of the composition board, the board cannot be obtained in the exact shapes desired. The minimum tolerances to which board manufacturers can work are $\frac{1}{32}$'' plus or minus, at each edge. Each board which constitutes the panel base of a unit of the finished material is out of true, with respect to rectangular shape, at least $\frac{1}{32}$'' at each edge. It will therefore be seen that the edges of the finished material will not fit tightly together when applied, and that joint openings or crevices as wide as $\frac{1}{16}$'' frequently occur between the panels when applied, being black or otherwise dark in color. Such joint openings expose the joint lines and set out the panel outline of the constituent parts of a surface covered with the material in question, and hence have heretofore presented another disadvantage to successful use of the material in question.

Another disadvantage which is inherent in this type of material is the fact that it is generally of substantially plane surface contour so that no shadows, usually resulting from the positioning of the masonry faces in relief with respect to the mortar joints, are provided. Material of the character described, with the flat surface aforesaid, consequently bears an artificial appearance and can easily be distinguished from the regular masonry work which it is intended to simulate.

Therefore, it is the primary object of this invention to overcome both of these disadvantages.

A further object of the invention is to provide building covering material having surfacing particles of two different colors arranged thereon in simulation of masonry faces and mortar joint lines, with a narrow line adjacent one or more edges of selected masonry faces at which the binding material for the facing particles, which is of a different color than the particles, is exposed and simulates a shadow line.

A further object is to provide a device of this character comprising a base coated with waterproofing material and surfaced with particles of two different colors, arranged to simulate masonry faces and mortar joints therebetween, with narrow linear depressions at one or more of each of the intermediate masonry faces, and of approximately the same width as an exposed joint between adjacent panels at outermost edges of the panels, whereby said depressions and joint lines are of similar appearance, and hence serve to conceal the joint lines.

A further object is to provide building covering material surfaced with different colors of particles arranged to simulate masonry faces and mortar joint lines therebetween, with narrow lines of a different color than said particles at the lower edges of the intermediate and upper masonry faces on each panel.

A further object is to provide building covering material having masonry simulating faces of one color and mortar joint simulations of another color, with narrow linear portions intermediate said faces and joint simulations at selected points to simulate shadow lines and complement joint lines between abutting panels.

A further object is to provide material of this character simulating staggered brick work having half bricks at panel edges grooved to simulate wire cut brick, with narrow elongated lines of a darker color than and between some of the colored face areas and mortar joint areas to simulate shadow lines, wherein said lines are of complementary width and appearance to said grooves and to the joints between abutting panels.

A further object is to provide building covering material surfaced with particles of two different colors arranged to simulate masonry faces and mortar joint lines therebetween, wherein one of said mortar joint lines extends vertically along at least a portion of one edge of the panel; and a narrow elongated line of a color different from said particles positioned at the vertical edge of each brick face at the end thereof opposite said vertical edge mortar joint line.

Other objects will be apparent from the description and appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary side elevation of a portion of a brick-simulating wall formed of material embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of a panel of

building covering material embodying my invention.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary transverse sectional view of building covering material taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 and illustrating the joint between panels thereof.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary plan view of a panel of building material constituting a modified embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a panel of building covering material constituting another modified embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view illustrating a panel formed by the "Overlay" method and embodying my invention.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view of a panel formed by another method and embodying my invention.

Referring to the drawings which illustrate the preferred embodiments of my invention, the numeral 10 designates a panel of rigid insulating or composition board, such as "Celotex" or "Insulite." The board is preferably provided with shiplap flanges 11 at one longitudinal and one transverse edge thereof, rearwardly offset with respect to the plane of the front face thereof. The other two edges of each panel are formed in complementary relation to shiplap flanges 11 by undercutting thereof, to provide projecting shiplap flanges 12, whose upper faces form a continuation of the front face of the panel. These panels are adapted to be applied in abutting coplaner relation, with the shiplap flanges 11 and 12 overlapping as illustrated in Fig. 3 to form a tight waterproof joint therebetween. Each of the panels has a plurality of spaced masonry-simulating faces 14 separated by mortar-joint simulating lines 15. These faces are preferably surfaced with granular material, the masonry faces 14 being covered with particles of granular material, such as grit, brick particles, stone particles or the like, of substantially the same color. It will be understood, however, that the particles 16 may be of different shades of the same color which blend together. For instance, where brick is to be simulated, the brick particles 16 employed may be blended to simulate a blend of one or more colors similar to conventional blends of regular face brick. Mortar joint lines 15 are covered with particles 17 of a material similar to particle 16, but of a different color or another shade of the same color which is readily distinguishable from the particles, and which are also preferably of smaller size than particles 16, whereby they simulate regular mortar.

The material may be formed by any of a number of methods. Thus, as illustrated in Fig. 3, the panels 10 may each be provided with a waterproof coating layer 18 at one face thereof, with particles 16 and 17 partially embedded in said coating 18. Specifically, this may be accomplished by the "Overlay" method which is conventional in the art an example of which is illustrated in the patent to Wright, No. 1,144,313, dated June 22, 1915. An embodiment of this method is shown in Fig. 6, wherein one coating 18 of waterproof material is applied over the entire face of the panel, a layer of particles 17 of one color is applied over the entire outer surface of said coating, a second layer 19 of coating material is applied at selected areas of the said particles, and a layer of particles 16 of a second and different color is applied over the superposed layer of waterproof coating material. Another alternative method by which the face arrangement of the different colors of grit may be obtained is the method set out in the patent to R. S. Maclean, No. 2,018,216, dated October 22, 1935. An embodiment of this method is illustrated in Fig. 7, wherein a face of the composition board panel is coated with thermoplastic waterproofing material 18, and a surface layer of particles 16 covering the coating 18 is impressed with a hot iron at selected areas thereof, to cause the thermoplastic material 18 to flow around the surfacing particles 16 at the heated areas, and thus be conditioned to receive particles 17 of a second color at the impressed areas. A third method (not shown), by which the material may be formed is to adhesively secure a web of flexible material, such as ordinary felt roofing with the desired surface decoration and masonry simulation, to a rigid panel 10.

In each form in which the material may be made as aforesaid, some means for concealing the vertical joints passing through the part faces, as half-brick faces 20 at the ends of the panels, may be provided. As herein illustrated, such means may comprise a plurality of equi-spaced parallel vertical depressions or grooves 21, whereby the half-brick faces at the panel ends simulate wire-cut brick. Certain other faces 22 intermediate the length of the panel may also be grooved to simulate wire-cut brick and to give a building wall covered with material of this type an over-all random appearance simulating the scattered use of wire cut brick with plain brick.

I propose to incorporate, in material of this character, narrow elongated lines at one or more margins of the masonry faces which are of a different and preferably darker color than the colors of the grits 16 and 17. Referring specifically to Figs. 2 and 3, wherein a brick simulating construction is shown, I propose to depress narrow lines in the coated face which will expose the darker asphalt or bituminous material constituting the coating 18. The major portion of the faces of each panel will have such lines formed at both the bottom edge 23 and one vertical edge 24 of each simulated brick faced area. However, it will be noted in Fig. 2, where the vertical lines 24 are formed at the left hand ends of the full brick faces, that faces 25 at the left hand end of the panel will not be provided with such vertical lines, and also the faces 26 in the lowermost course of faces will not be provided with the horizontal lines 23. Of particular importance also is the fact that this construction involves the positioning of a horizontal mortar joint simulating strip 27 at the top of the panel, and vertical mortar simulating strips 28 at the right hand end of the panel only. In respect to the last named end vertical mortar strips, it is important that the same be positioned on the panel at the end thereof in opposite relation to the positioning of lines 24 with respect to the brick faces. Thus, for example, if the vertical asphalt exposing strips 24 should be placed at the right hand end of the brick faces only, then the end vertical mortar joint simulating strips 28 would be applied at the left hand end of the panel.

It will be observed with this construction that when a plurality of panels 10 are properly arranged in edge abutment and in coplanar relation, the horizontal joints 29 between the panels, at which some asphalt is exposed as aforesaid, will be complementary to the asphalt exposing lines 23 to complete and carry out the shadow

producing effect of said horizontal lines 23, with respect to the faces in lowermost course 26; and also to thereby conceal the horizontal joint lines between the respective panels. A similar complementary relation exists between the vertical asphalt exposing lines 24 and the grooves 22 and the vertical joints between the panels. Thus the use of the narrow asphalt exposing lines 23, 24 serves the dual purpose of giving a shadow or relief effect to the respective brick faces 14 uniformly throughout a building wall composed of material of the character described, and of concealing the panel character of the constituent siding material.

While I have found that the form illustrated in Fig. 2 constitutes the preferred embodiment of the invention, it is susceptible of various other embodiments. For example, in Fig. 4 I have illustrated a panel wherein the bottom edge 23, and each of the vertical edges 30 of each masonry simulating face intermediate the panel, is provided with narrow shadow simulating lines exposing the asphalt, or is otherwise of a darker color than the grit 16 and 17. In this instance, the end brick faces 25 which extend completely to the edge of the panel are not provided with the vertical shadow line at their outer sides and the bottom faces of the lower course 26 of brick faces are similarly plain and without the shadow line for the reasons set out aforesaid relative to Fig. 2. By this construction I find that the two edges of the vertical mortar simulating strips are given a shadow effect which successfully simulates an inset appearance of said mortar strips, and which is complementary to the joint formed between panels to conceal the panel character of the constituent material.

Another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 5 wherein the bottom edges only of each of the masonry faces above the lowermost course 26 on the panel are provided with the shadow simulating line 23. This construction is not quite so successful as the Fig. 2 construction in respect to concealing of the vertical joint lines between respective panels, but if properly made and especially if the vertical joints are treated after application of the panels to building wall, as by pressing additional grit at the vertical joint lines, a very satisfactory product is achieved. It may be possible in some instances to entirely outline the masonry faces with narrow darker colored lines similar to lines 23, 24, but I have found that such complete encircling of such faces is generally not advisable, because it usually tends to defeat the purpose of giving a shadow line effect to an otherwise substantially plane surfaced panel.

I claim:

1. A building covering comprising a plurality of rigid panels of building covering material adapted to be arranged in abutting coplanar relation and surfaced with particles of one color at a plurality of spaced masonry-face-simulating areas thereof and with particles of another color at mortar-joint-simulating areas thereof between said face-simulating areas, each of said panels having a mortar joint simulation at the upper and one vertical edge thereof, masonry face simulations extending to the other two panel edges, the majority of said masonry-face-simulating areas having a marginal line of a third color and sharply different from said particles at one edge thereof, said line being at the same location relative to each of said faces and being of approximately the same width and appearance as the crevice between panels, the faces adjacent said panel edges being covered by particles to the panel edges at least one margin of each masonry-face-simulating area being directly outlined by the adjacent mortar-joint-simulating area.

2. A building covering as defined in claim 1, wherein said surface particles adhere to a dark colored thermoplastic material coating said panels, and said coating material is exposed at and determines the color of said marginal lines to give a shadow effect to the adjacent masonry simulations.

3. A building covering as defined in claim 1, wherein said marginal lines are arranged with respect to the faces adjacent thereto in opposite relation to that which the mortar joint simulations parallel thereto and extended to the edges of the panel bear to said panels.

4. A building covering comprising a plurality of abutting coplanar panels, each panel being coated with bituminous plastic material of dark color and surfaced with particles adhering to said plastic material, particles at spaced masonry face areas being of a second color and the particles at the remaining areas being of a third color said first color being darker than said second and third colors, the particles being depressed into said plastic material along at least one edge of some of said face areas spaced from the edges of the panel to provide an elongated shadow-simulating line of said first color and darker than said particles and of a width approximately equal to the width of joint lines between the panels, whereby said lines complement joint lines parallel thereto and thereby conceal said joint lines, at least one edge of each face area being defined by particles of said third color.

5. A building covering comprising a plurality of abutting coplanar panels each coated with dark colored thermoplastic material and having the major portion thereof surfaced with particles of at least two different colors each lighter than said thermoplastic material and arranged in a patterned arrangement simulating spaced masonry faces and intermediate mortar joint simulations of a different color than said faces, a narrow elongated portion of said thermoplastic material being exposed between some edges of selected faces and the adjacent mortar joint simulations to simulate shadow lines, at least one edge of each face being defined directly by a mortar-joint-simulation, said exposed thermoplastic being of a width approximately equal to the width of the joint crevices between adjacent panels.

6. A building covering as defined in claim 5, wherein said face areas are shaped and staggered to simulate brick faces, with at least one face at each edge being of part-brick size and provided with a plurality of spaced, parallel grooves simulating a wire cut brick face, said exposed thermoplastic being parallel to and of substantially the same width as said grooves.

7. A building covering as defined in claim 5, wherein said thermoplastic is exposed at only the bottom edge and one side edge of each masonry face area in substantially parallel relation respectively to the horizontal and vertical joints between said panels.

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