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A. SIEBERT

2,230,702

BUILDING COVERING CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 10, 1939

Fig. 1.

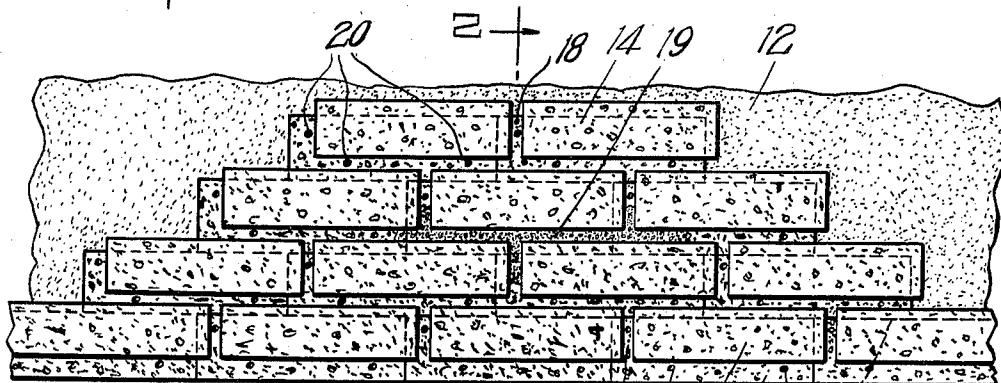
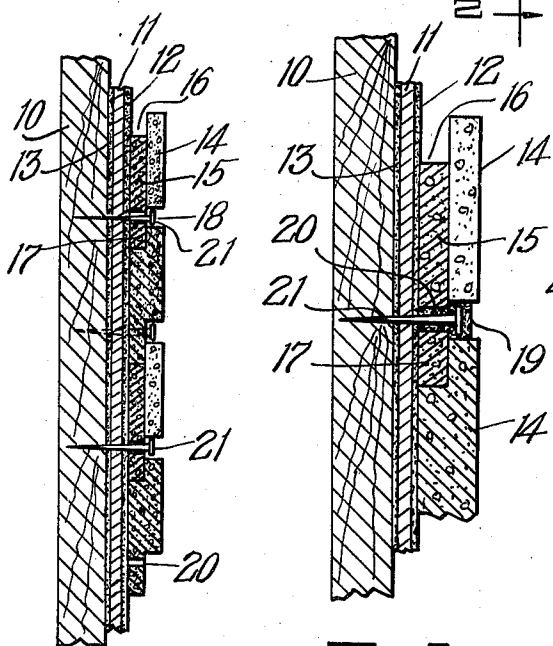


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

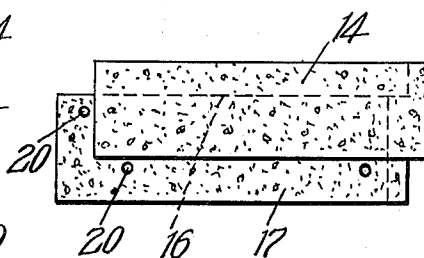


Fig. 5.

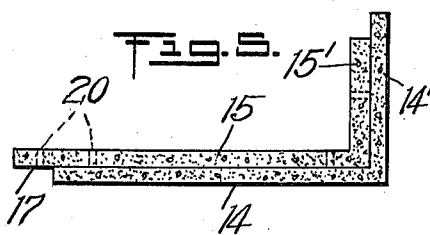
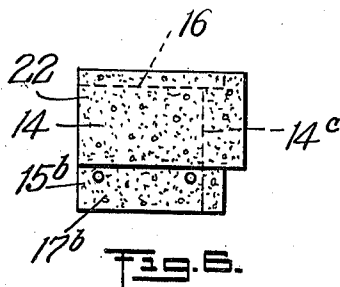
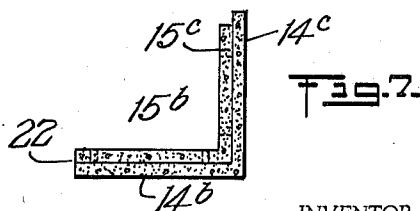


Fig. 6.



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BUILDING COVERING CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 72-22)

This invention relates to improvements in building covering construction, and more particularly of the construction, assembling and application of slabs or bricks for mounting pre-
5 formal veneer panels to form the siding of a building.

Objects

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are:—to provide a slab or
10 brick having flanges and cut-away portions whereby other slabs or bricks of similar construction will interconnect therewith; to provide a construction whereby will be minimized likelihood
15 of moisture entering between slabs or bricks at their connecting edges; to provide direct abutment of portions of juxtaposed slabs or bricks; to underlap portions of adjacent slabs; to provide an insulatory backing having cement or other
20 suitable adhesive on the front and back thereof; to be enabled to mount slabs or bricks to the backing under pressure on one side thereof; to provide for more adequate and waterproof nailing
25 of the slabs in place; to apply the assembled veneer panels to the sides, next window openings, and corners of a building and anchor the same thereto; to provide a waterproof and heatproof construction; to secure simplicity of construction, operation and minimum cost to manufacture; and to obtain other advantages and results
30 as may be brought out in the following description.

Drawing

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a building covering ready to be applied to a building and showing
35 my invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view of the building covering member shown as secured to a building taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

40 Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 on an enlarged scale;

Figure 4 is an elevation of my improved slab or brick employed to form a part of the surface veneer of the building covering member for
45 use at the corners of the building;

Figure 5 is a top plan of the same; and

Figures 6 and 7 are elevation and plan views of the slab or brick of slightly different construction for use on windows.

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Description

In the specific embodiment of the invention illustrated in said drawing, and referring initially to the general run of slabs or bricks constituting
55 the major portion of a building construction as

shown in Figures 1 to 3 inclusive, the reference numeral 10 designates the siding or other portion of a building already constructed to which the veneer or covering of the present invention is to be applied. The veneer is preferably made up
5 of a multiple assembly or unit of stepped construction of which a multiple of slabs are held together and applied to the building at one time. For this purpose, a suitable backing 11 is provided. It may also be referred to as a base or
10 foundation panel, and preferably formed of rigid insulating material of any well known commercial type such as compressed fibrous or cellulose material. This base or panel is of a stepped
15 construction corresponding to the stepped arrangement of the several slabs applied thereto. On the front face of this panel is applied suitable adhesive material or cement 12 to which the several slabs used to form the unit are applied
20 at the factory so as to be permanently held upon the panel. The reverse or back side of the panel is likewise coated with a layer 13 of cement or other adhesive which can be activated or otherwise
25 caused to adhere to the building or siding 10 during the construction operation. This adhesive layer can be of any well known material, of which asphalt, latex, aluminum cement and the like are examples.

Each of the general run of slabs preferably have two edges thereon undercut and two opposite edges projecting beyond the face area of the slab. The face area 14 of the slab preferably has the usual size and shape of the face of a brick and is integral with the rears 15 of the slab which has an area enough greater than the
30 face area to make up the necessary spacing of the face areas to accommodate pointing cement between the face areas. It will be noted by reference to Figures 1, 2, and 3 that the specific showing provides an undercut 16 along the top edge of the
35 slab so that the back area 15 provides an upper edge which is at a lower elevation than the upper edge of the front area. The back area 15 projects below the front area 14 a greater distance preferably substantially twice as great than the
40 undercut 16 of the next lower section, and thereby constituting a flange 17 and thus there is pointing space 18 between adjacent front areas, but the lower edge of the back area 15 rests upon the upper edge of the back area of the slab next
45 below and thus a positive spacing of the front areas of successive slabs is obtained and the pointing space 18 is necessarily uniform throughout the entire structure. The relationship of undercut and projecting flange 17 above described
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as regards upper and lower edges of the slabs is duplicated at ends of the slabs so that the projecting flange of each back area at the end of one brick will rest behind the undercut of the next adjacent slab and obtain perfect spacing of juxtaposed slabs. The fact that the back areas are directly in contact with each other and are overlapped with front areas 14, not only obtains the aforementioned even spacing, but obtains a very solid and waterproof construction of the entire back area. After the building is completed, or at least after the number of units have been applied, the pointing space 18 may be filled with suitable pointing cement 19.

As a feature of the present invention, I provide in the projecting flange 17 nail holes 20 for reception of nails 21 driven into the building after the unit is put in place and caused to adhere to the building. These nails 21 preferably fit loosely within the holes 20 and are furthermore not driven entirely home, as will be observed in Figs. 2 and 3. The adhesive layer 13 adequately holds the unit in place during the construction period and the pointing cement 19 is applied so as to fill up the holes around the nails and over the heads thereof as clearly indicated in Figure 3. This construction will therefore enable the nails to be inserted without injury to the bricks and yet will obtain a permanent mounting of the slab by means of the nails and adequate waterproofing of the nail holes and joints by the pointing cement. The overlapping and underlapping of the several slabs, with the pointing cement obtains a very impervious and heat resisting veneer in itself, but these characteristics are greatly improved by the presence of the panel 11 and the waterproof and heat resisting veneer adhesive layers 12 and 13.

For special purposes, such as at the corners of buildings, I may provide individual corner pieces such as shown in Figures 4 and 5, which can be of appropriate variance in length to build up the corner with overlapping and interfitting relation to the bricks of the unit structure above described. The corner slabs of Figures 4 and 5

are similar to the slabs heretofore described, having front areas 14 and back areas 15 together with undercuts 16 and projecting flanges 17 and nail holes 20 all as above described. The principal difference is that these corner slabs also have portions 14' and 15' at one end thereof which project at right angles to the portions 14 and 15 already described.

Likewise, for special purposes, such as around window openings and elsewhere, a modification of the angular formation of Figures 4 and 5 may be made to eliminate the projecting flange at one end of one of the angular portions. Such construction is shown in Figures 6 and 7 wherein portions 14^b and 15^b represent the face and back portions respectively with the back portion 15^b providing a depending flange 17^b but with the end edge 22 of both portions juxtaposed or at a common plane. The angular portions 14^c and 15^c of this slab are here shown as having the end undercut for interfitting with projecting flanges and other slabs.

I claim:

A slab of the character described for veneer purposes having an adhesive backing adapted to be attached to a wall of a building and comprising an integral face portion and back portion of brick, the face portion of said brick projecting at the top edge and one side edge beyond similar edges of the back portions, and the back portion projecting beyond the bottom edge and opposite side edge a distance substantially twice as great as the aforementioned projections of the face portion at the said top and first said side edges of beyond the back portion, said larger projecting back portions having nail holes adjacent the bottom edge and one side edge of the face portion adapted to receive nails of a diameter smaller than said nail holes and driving the nails into the building wall for rigidly securing said slab to said building wall and the heads of said nails protruding slightly outward from the holes thereby allowing filling in the space surrounding said nails.

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