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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AN ORNAMENTAL WALL FACING

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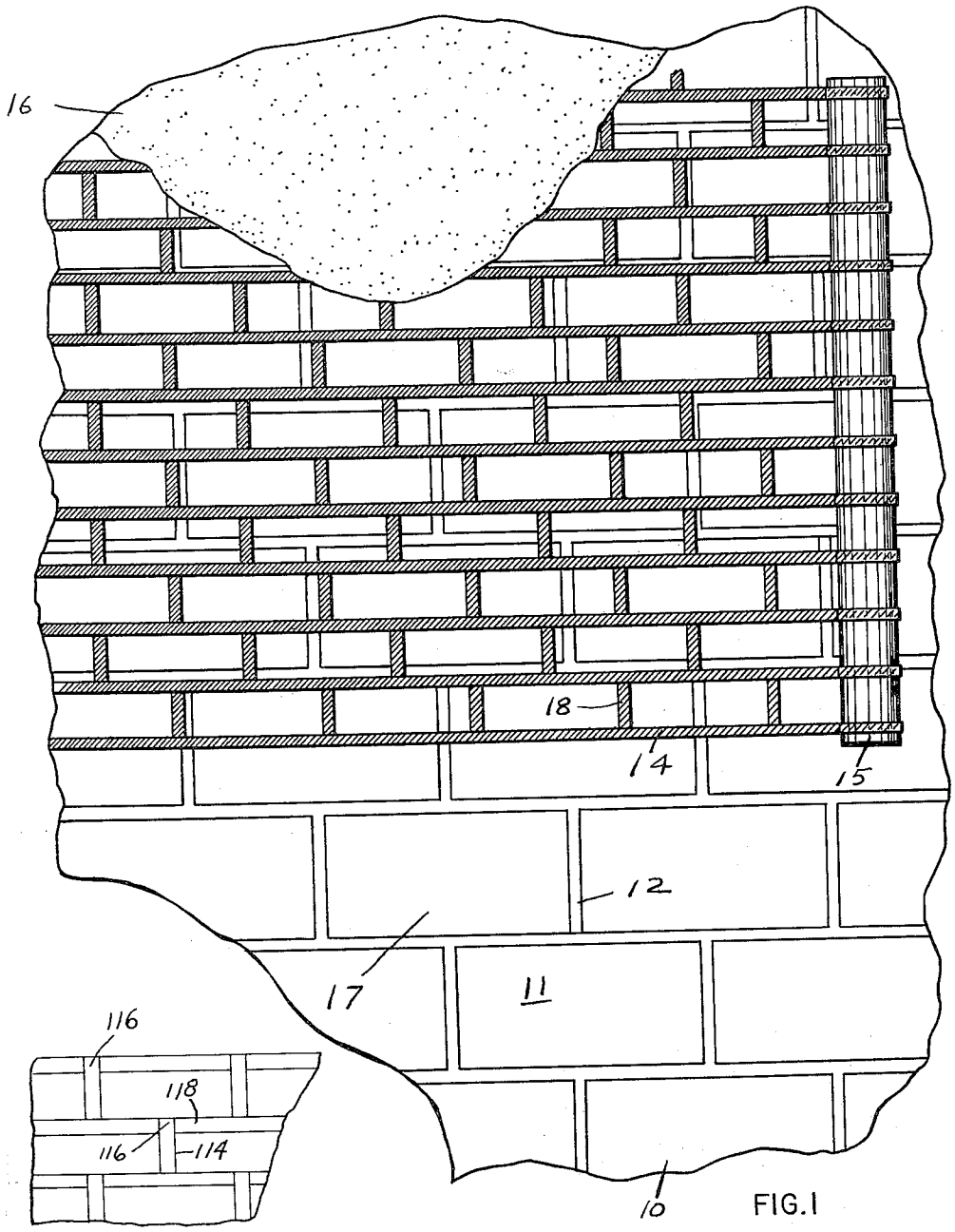


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

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PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AN ORNAMENTAL WALL FACING

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This invention relates to facings for building walls and, primarily, to a method of applying thereto a plastic coating by way of material such as mortar in a predetermined pattern thereby to simulate a structure of stone blocks having a natural appearance.

More particularly, this invention is directed to the purpose of producing a simulated brick appearance characterized by an appearance of a brick wall made in the conventional manner.

This application is a continuation in part of patent application, Serial No. 729,417, filed April 18, 1958, now abandoned.

In the past, various expedients have been employed for applying a facing to a building wall to simulate a brick or otherwise pleasing appearance such as stone or the like. These various expedients have been carried out by utilizing patterns held up to the surface of the building to separate the panels of mortar representing stone, brick, or the like as disclosed in Patent No. 2,748,443. Other methods have utilized a tool for forming designs in the plastic coating after it has been applied. Still other methods have utilized a cut-out design of cardboard impregnated with oil or the like. This pattern has been held to a wall by means of staples while the plastic coating is being applied, the cardboard being of substantial thickness to the cement to form partitions in the cement.

The present invention contemplates the use of relatively thin tape held to a wall by means of an adhesive or the like and the tape being placed in the desired design on the building. The plaster is put completely over the tape and the building. When the tape is removed, the plaster overlying the tape is also removed and it leaves a pleasing design of brick, stone, or the like. Another feature of the design is the manner of holding the tape while it is dispensed which may be by means of the use of a roller or the like holding a plurality of spaced rows of the tape.

It is, accordingly, an object of the present invention to provide an improved method and means for producing a brick or stone surface effect on a building.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved surface on a building.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a surface effect on a building which will, at the same time, insulate the building against the cold of winter or the heat of summer and will also provide a fireproofing and a weatherproofing for the building.

A further object of this invention is to provide a surface on a building which is simple in construction, economical to manufacture, and simple and easy to use.

With the above and other objects in view, the present invention consists of the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, size, proportions, and minor details of construction without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic view of a wall and the process being carried out on the wall according to the invention; and

FIG. 2 is a view of another embodiment of the invention.

Now with more specific reference to the drawings, FIG. 1 shows a wall **10** made of cement block which is shown by way of example only. The wall **10** could be a stucco wall or any other type of wall wherein the exterior appearance of the wall is to be improved. The wall **10** shown is made up of a surface **11** having cement blocks **17** separated by mortar joints **12**. Horizontal tape members **14** are provided with a gummed surface on the underside thereof which adheres to the surface **11** of the cement blocks **17**.

the pressure sensitive tape **14** having a thickness of from .004 to .012 inch is carried on a roller **15** in spaced rolls and the tape **14** in the example shown has a width equal to the width of the mortar joint between bricks in an ordinary brick wall. This width is ordinarily three-eighth inch. Tape of greater thickness is usually not economically justified and is inclined to damage the mortar during removal because of the great areas in contact between the mortar and the thick material and enough force would be exerted to tear the mortar corners.

The rolls of tape **14** are spaced equal to the width of a standard brick. Vertical tape members **18** are in the form of short pieces of tape being gummed on one side and the adhesive material constituting the gum is attached to the surface **11** of the blocks **17**. The tape members **18** are spaced equal to the length of the ordinary brick. It may be desirable to apply a base coat of plaster over the building surface prior to putting the tape in place. This is especially true in the case of frame buildings or where the finish is to be put over a rough surface.

As shown in FIG. 2, one end of the short intermediate tape pieces is attached on the long tape strip so that the short tape pieces lift out with the long strips.

Plaster material **16** is put over top of the tape and the wall **10** by means of a trowel, plaster applying means, or otherwise and the plaster material **16** adheres to the surface **11** of the blocks **17** and overlies the strips of tape. The plaster material **16** may then be brushed with a bristle brush to give it a rough effect similar to real brick. The plaster may be applied to a thickness of one-sixteenth inch to one-fourth inch over the tape.

The tape may be removed immediately and must not be left in place more than a predetermined time dependent upon the composition of plaster material used. When plaster which sets rapidly is used, the tape must be removed immediately. Generally, the sooner it is removed, the better, and with any known cement, it should not be left in place more than five minutes. If the cement is allowed to set any appreciable amount at all, the tape will not leave as clean lines but will tend to break chunks from the brick effect that is to remain on the building.

A roller may be utilized to pull the tape and the plaster material **16** overlying the tape from the wall **10**. The tape can be removed by re-rolling it on the roller **15**. This causes a sharper cut-off of the plaster **16** overlying the tape than that between the rows of tape. Then the short pieces of tape **18** can be removed, removing with them the plaster material **16** overlying them. The remaining plaster constitutes rectangular areas resembling in appearance that of an ordinary brick structure.

The plaster material **16** may be colored with a suitable coloring material mixed with the plaster itself, thereby giving the effect of a colored brick of the color desired. A suitable mixture of materials for the plaster has been found to be cement.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in FIG. 2, horizontal strips of tape **118** are put on as in FIG. 1. Vertical rows **114** are put on by overlapping one end **116** thereof over one of the horizontal rows so that the vertical rows are pulled off with the horizontal rows and, therefore, both are removed together.

The foregoing specification sets forth the invention in its

preferred practical forms but it is understood that the structure shown is capable of modification within a range of equivalents without departing from the invention which is to be understood is broadly novel as is commensurate with the appended claims.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A process of preparing an ornamental facing on the wall of a building, including mortar lines, consisting of applying a removable pattern of first strips of adhesive coated tape to said building, applying spaced second strips of pressure sensitive adhesive coated tape having a range of thickness of from .004 to .012 inch to said building perpendicular to said first strips, applying a coating of plaster material to a thickness of one-sixteenth inch to one-fourth inch over said tape and over said building surface whereby said plaster material adheres to said building surface exposed between said tape, and pulling said tape to remove said tape substantially immediately with said plaster material overlying said tape therewith.

2. The process recited in claim 1 wherein said first strips of tape are disposed in rolls on a roller member and said strips are dispensed by attaching the free end of said roll of tape to said building surface, then unrolling said tape, and attaching said tape to said building as the tape unrolls from said roller member.

3. The process recited in claim 1 wherein one of the ends of said second strips of tape overlies one of said first strips and is attached thereto.

4. The process recited in claim 1 wherein one end only of each said second strip of tape overlies and is attached to one said first row.

5. In a process for producing an ornamental facing on a building, the steps of securing a removable pressure sensitive tape of the range of thickness of from .004 to .012 inch to said building in a layout of the desired pattern to result, applying plaster material of a thickness of one-sixteenth inch to one-fourth inch over said tape and said building, and removing said tape substantially immediately with said plaster material overlying said tape.

6. In a process for producing an ornamental facing on a building, the steps of securing a removable flexible tape of a thickness of between .004 and .012 inch to said building in a layout of the desired pattern to result, applying plaster material to a thickness of one-sixteenth to one-fourth inch over said tape and said building, and removing said tape substantially immediately with said plaster material overlying said tape.

7. A process of preparing an ornamental facing on the wall of a building, including mortar lines, consisting of applying a coating of plaster material over said wall of said building, applying a removable pattern of horizontal strips of adhesive coated tape of a range of thickness from .004 to .012 inch to said plaster material, applying spaced vertical rows of adhesive coated tape to said plaster material, applying a coating of plaster material over said tape and over said building surface whereby said plaster material adheres to said building surface exposed between said tape, and removing said tape substantially immediately with said plaster material overlying said tape therewith.

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