June 5, 1934. C. T. WILBER 1,961,627

VENEER

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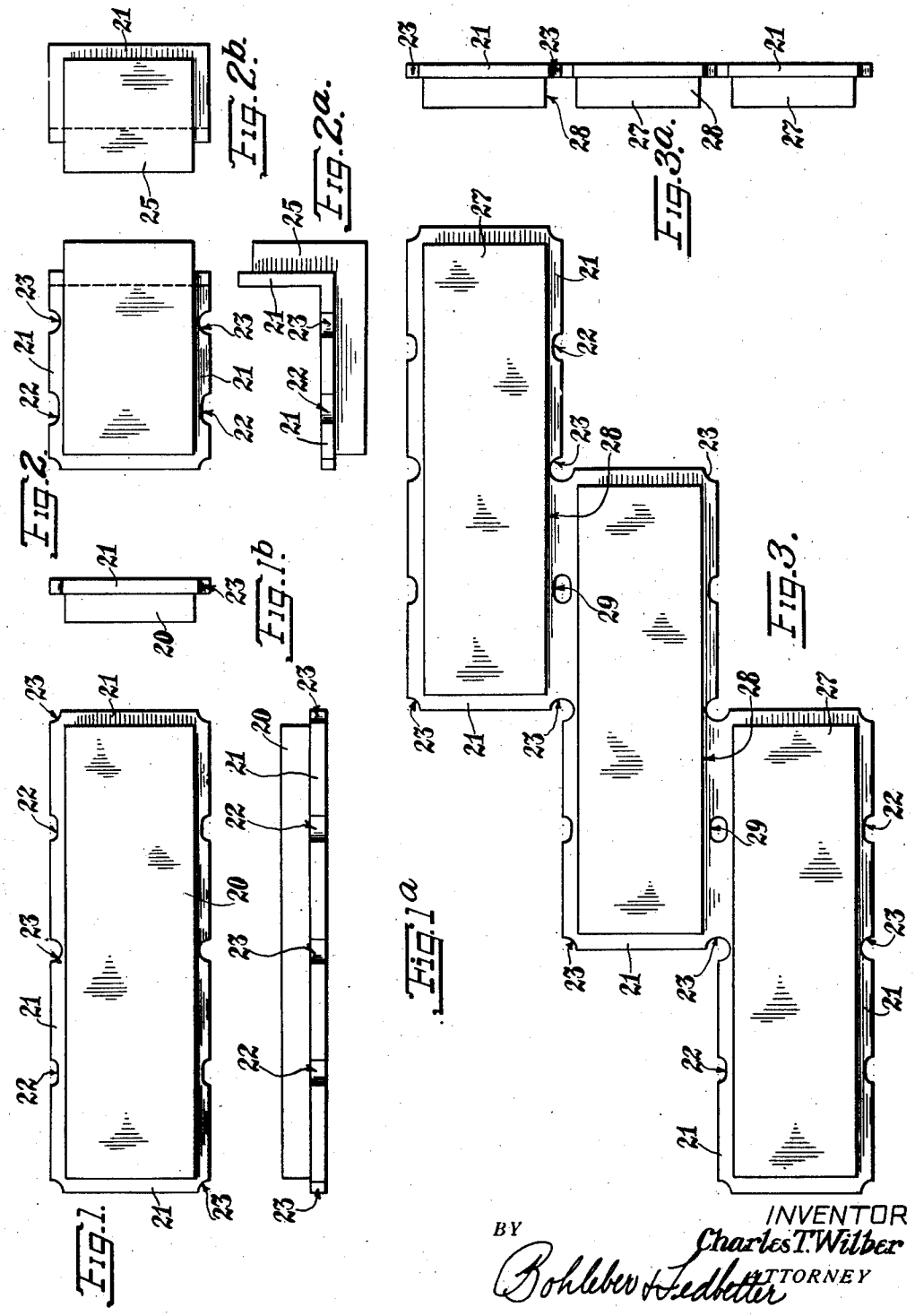

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VENEER

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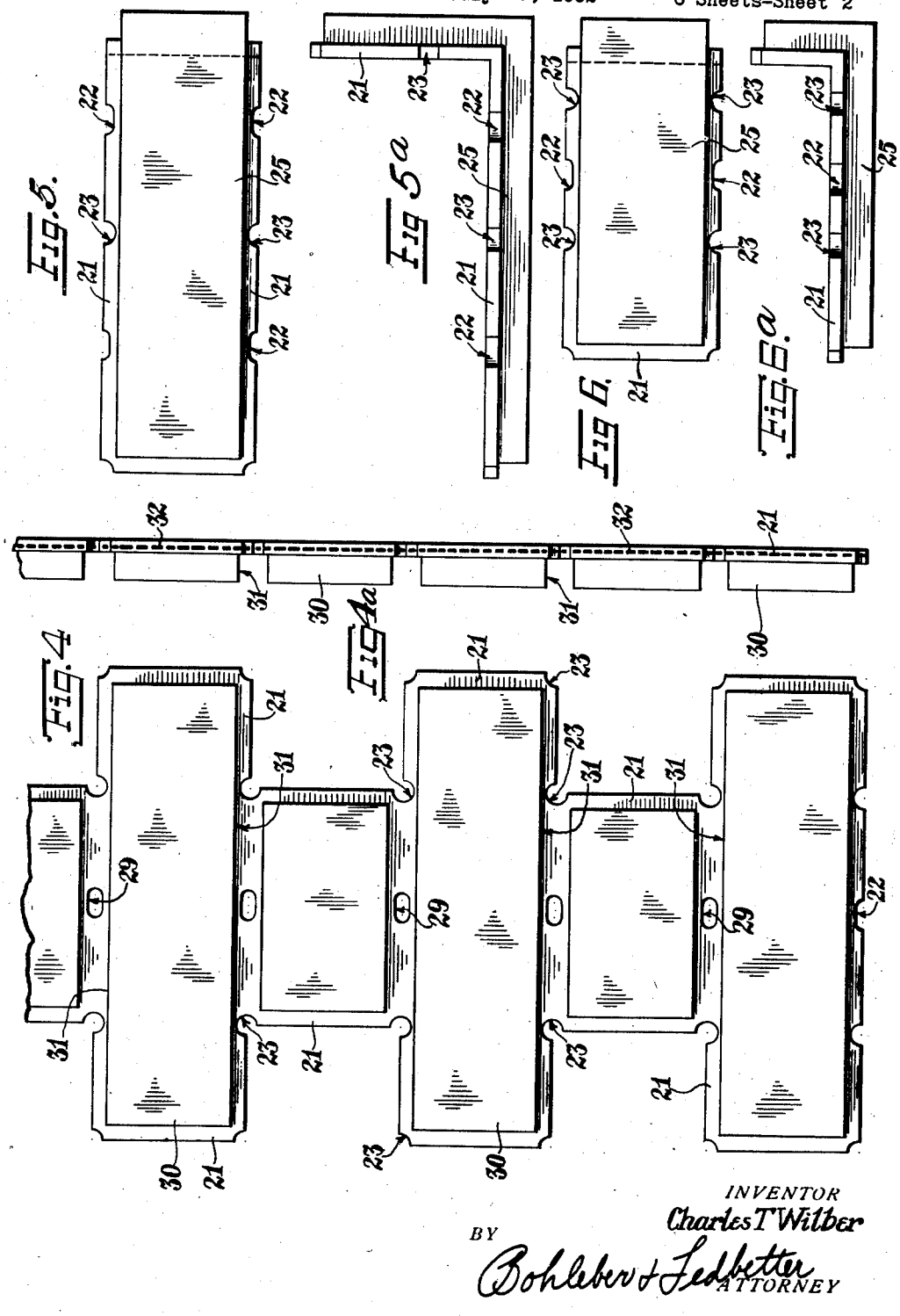

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VENEER

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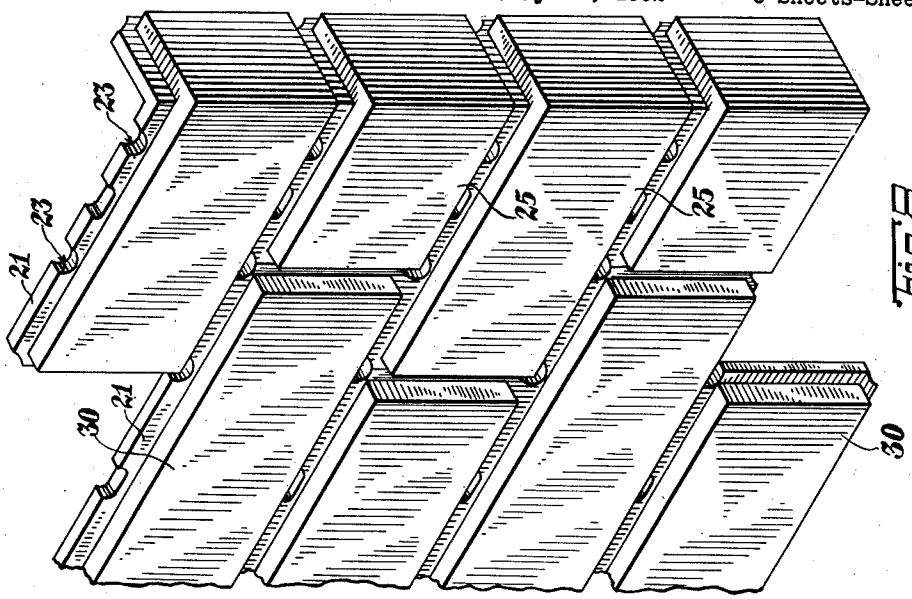

Fig. 8

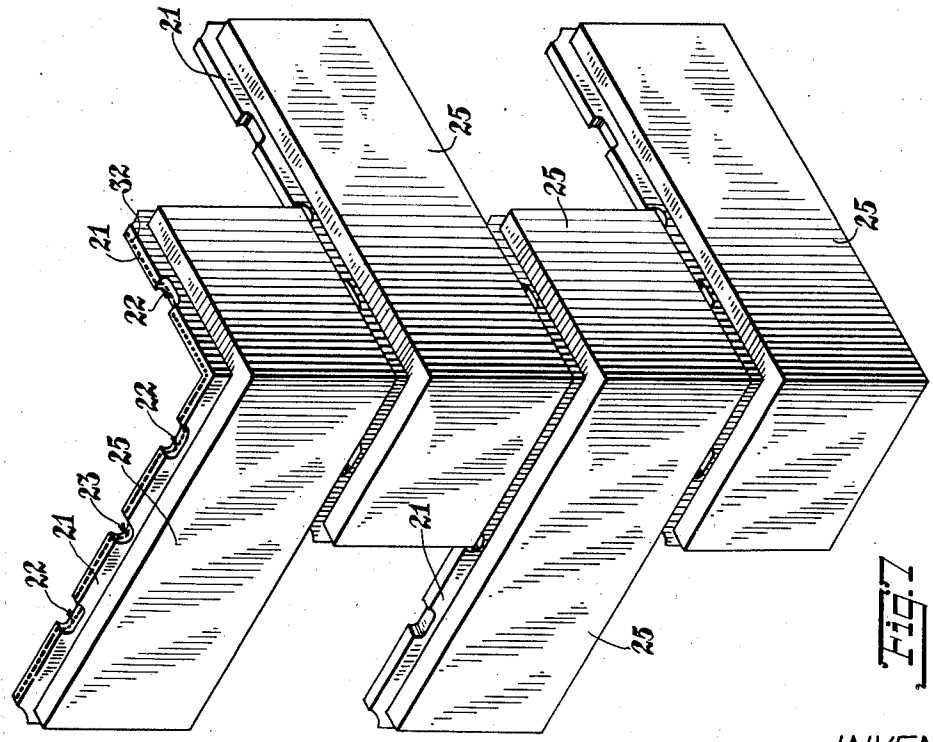

Fig. 7

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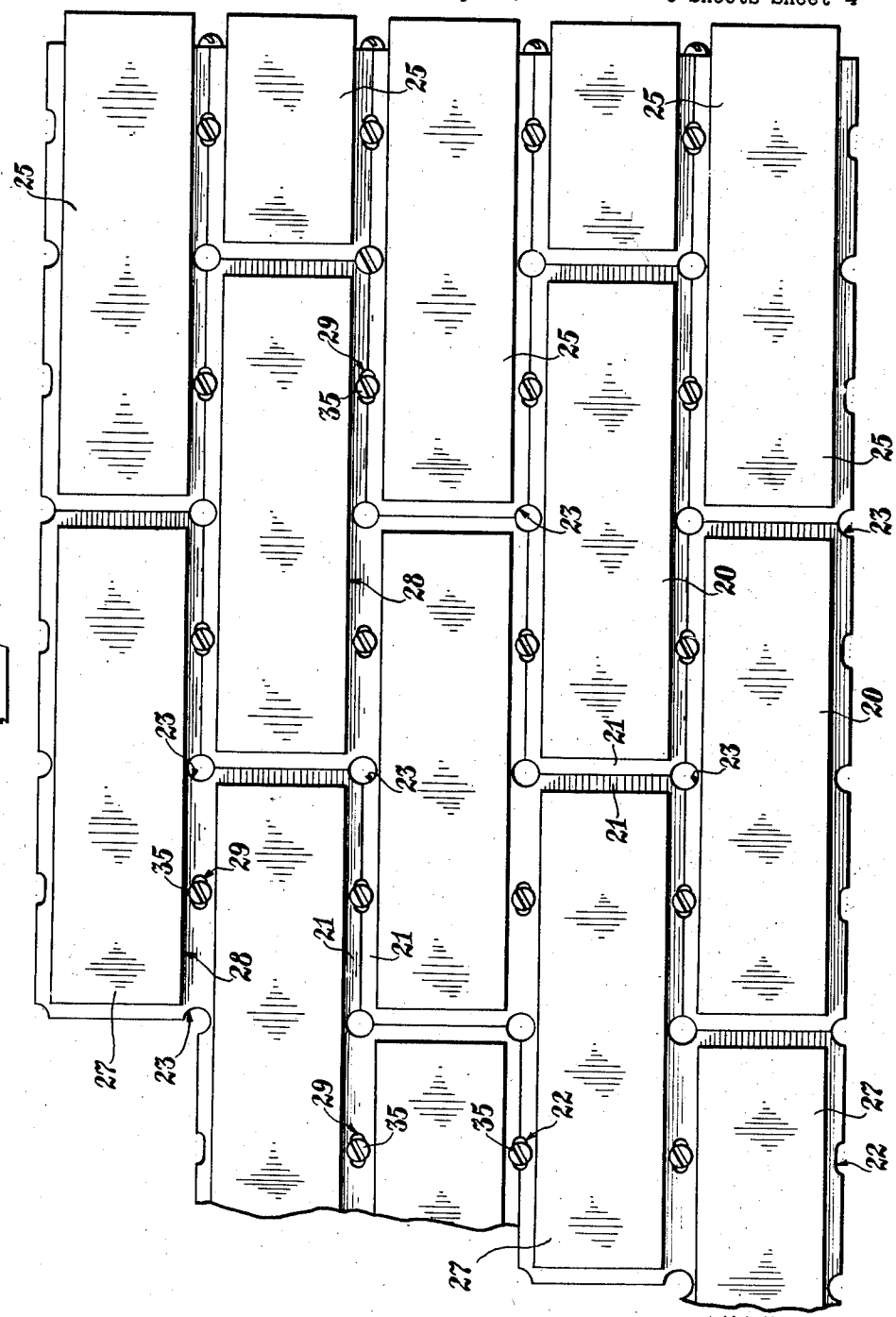

Fig 3

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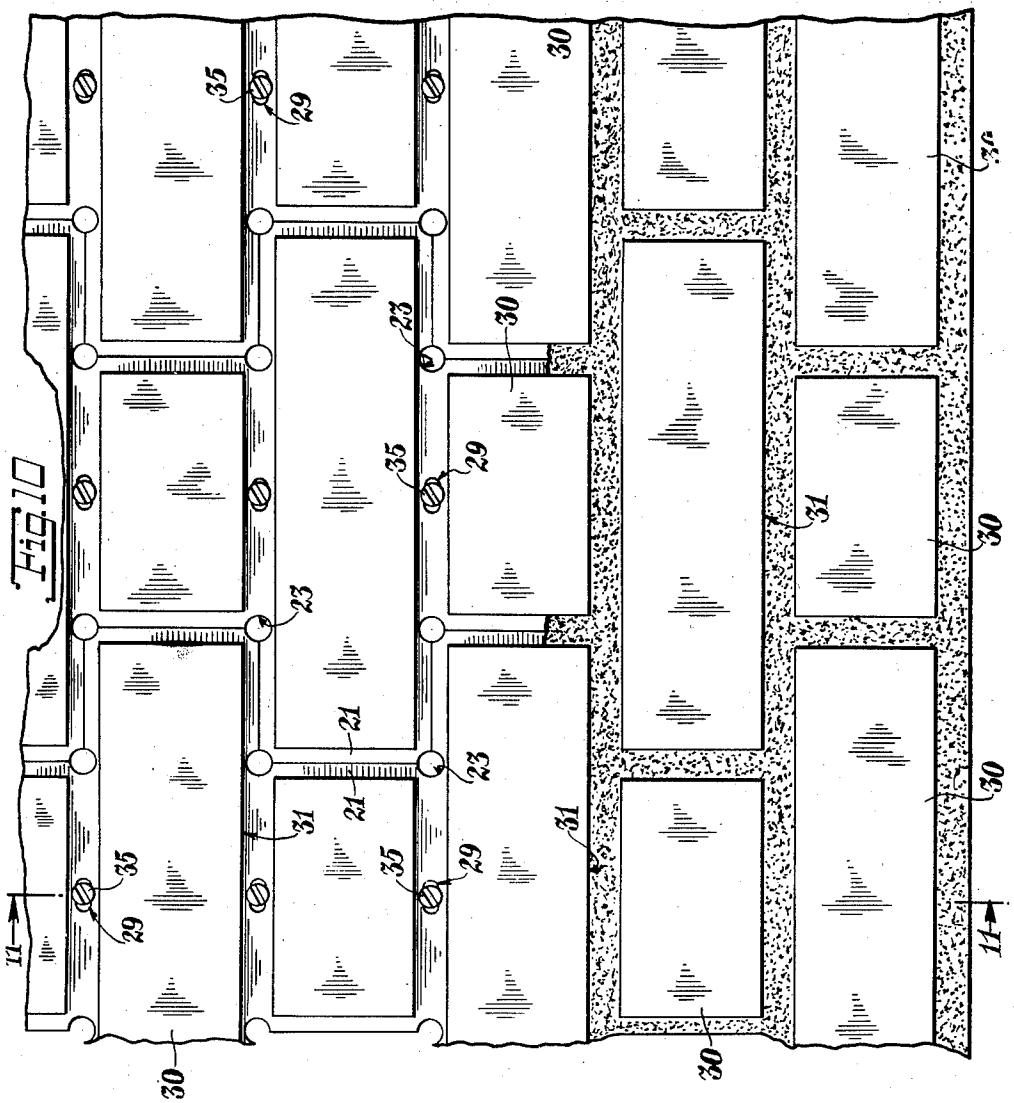

Fig. 10

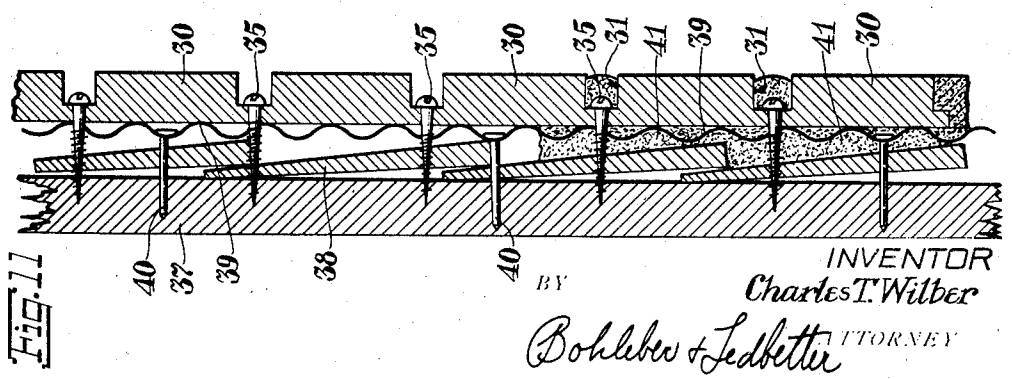

Fig. 11

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VENEER

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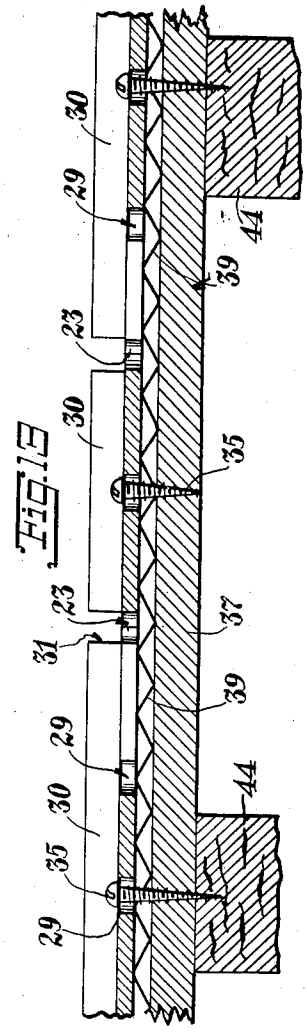

Fig. 13

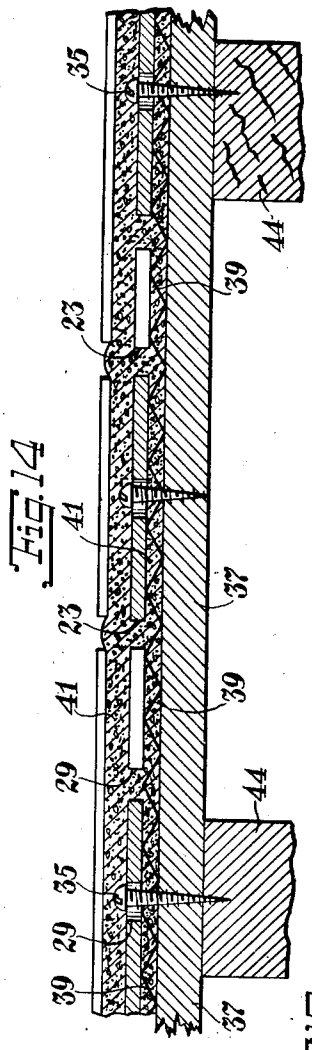

Fig. 14

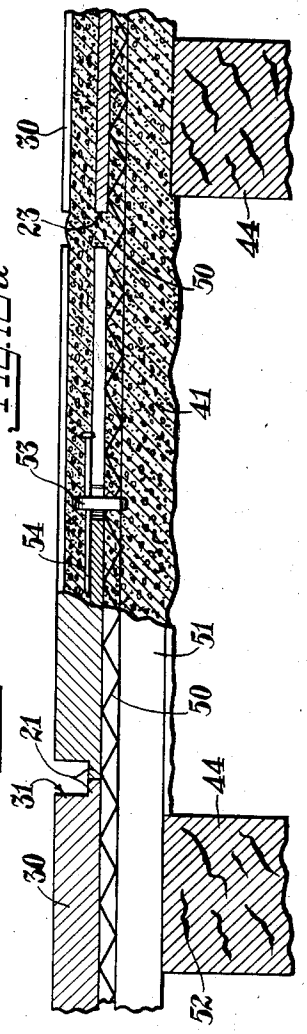

Fig. 15a

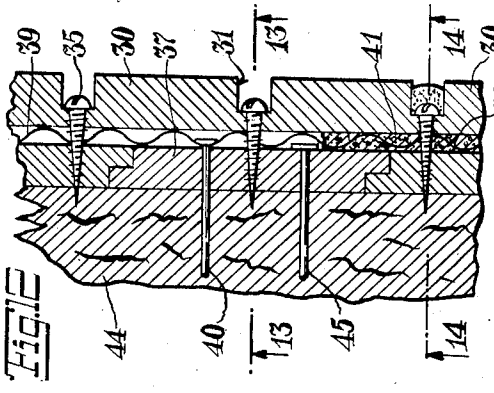

Fig. 12

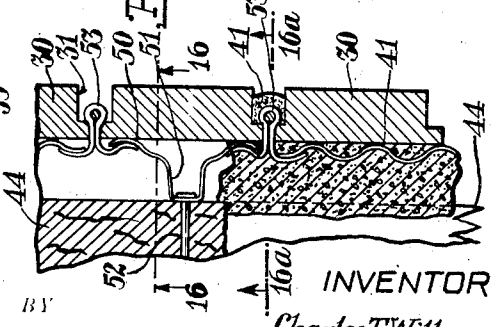

Fig. 15

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,961,627

VENEER

Charles T. Wilber, East Orange, N. J., assignor of one-half to William Bohleber, New York, N. Y.

Application July 26, 1932, Serial No. 624,715

15 Claims. (Cl. 72—18)

The invention relates to veneers of brick, tile, etc., and is adapted for use particularly in building construction. The brick veneer may be secured to the exterior of buildings now constructed. This may be done by removing the exterior surface of the wall, such as stucco, shingle, clapboard, etc., and applying the veneer to the uncovered wall, or the veneer may be applied over the exterior surface of the wall without removing the stucco, shingle, clapboard, etc. The brick veneer may also be used in new building construction as will appear more fully hereinafter. The veneer is intended for use wherever baked clay products are used, such as the brick exterior of buildings, the tile of bathrooms and kitchens and in fact any place where brick, tile, etc., is now used.

An object of the invention is to devise a veneer of a baked clay product which consists of a section having a plurality of faces formed therein by grooves recessed into the clay product so that an integral section is formed. This integral section of veneer has relatively large apertures therethrough within the grooves so that cement or mortar may be filled up in back of the veneer to form a backing therefor and which cement or mortar extends through the apertures and into the grooves of the veneer section so that a brick or tile construction is simulated with exactness and so that the cement or mortar in the grooves is keyed to the backing. A positive support for the veneer section results from this construction.

Another object of the invention is to form a veneer section having horizontal grooves therein dividing the section into a plurality of integral faces and in which the section is one face wide. This section is adjustable horizontally relatively to other sections so that a uniform brick or tile structure or wall is built up having vertical grooves of uniform width.

Another object of the invention is to construct a wall having a supporting means, which may be a supporting structure of some known form with a lath means upon its surface, and having the veneer placed over the lath surface and secured either to the lath means or the supporting means. The veneer is spaced from the supporting means and the lath means provides spaces to receive cement or mortar to form a backing for the veneer. The cement or mortar forming the backing will pass through relatively large apertures in the veneer provided within the grooves thereof and the cement or mortar will be filled into the grooves formed on the outer surface of the veneer. Upon hardening of the cement or mortar, the veneer will be keyed to the backing and the lath means.

Other objects of the invention will be more apparent from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a veneer section having a single face.

Figure 1*a* is a side view of the single faced veneer section shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1*b* is an end view of the veneer section shown in Figures 1 and 1*a*.

Figure 2 is an elevation of a single face corner section of a veneer.

Figure 2*a* is a side view of the single face corner veneer section shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2*b* is an end view of the corner veneer section of Figure 2.

Figure 3 is a plan view of a veneer section having a plurality of faces in which the section is one face wide and the faces are arranged to form a common bond type of wall construction.

Figure 3*a* is a side view of the veneer section shown in Figure 3.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a veneer section having a plurality of faces in which the section is one face wide and arranged to form the Flemish bond type of wall construction.

Figure 4*a* is a side view of the Flemish bond veneer section of Figure 4.

Figure 5 is a plan view of a single face corner section of the veneer.

Figure 5*a* is a side view of the corner veneer section shown in Figure 5.

Figure 6 is a plan view of another single face corner section of the veneer.

Figure 6*a* is a side view of the single face corner section of Figure 6.

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the corner veneer sections shown in Figure 5 are used to build up the corner of a wall.

Figure 8 shows the manner in which the single face corner sections, shown in Figures 2 and 6, are used with Flemish bond type of veneer sections to construct a corner of a wall in which one side of the corner is straight to form a door or window opening.

Figure 9 is a plan view of a wall constructed of a veneer of the common bond type, shown in Figure 3, utilizing sections of a single face veneer section, shown in Figure 1, and a plurality of corner sections, shown in Figures 5 and 7, to complete the surface and the corner of a wall.

Figure 10 shows a wall built up of the Flemish

bond type of veneer and with mortar inserted in the lower grooves showing the exact similarity between a veneer wall and a solid brick wall.

Figure 11 is a cross-section through a wall in which the veneer has been applied to the clapboard or shingle construction which previously formed the exterior surface of the wall.

Figure 12 is a cross-section through a wall showing the veneer applied to the sheathing of a frame type of wall construction.

Figure 13 is a longitudinal section through a wall, taken on line 13—13 of Figure 12, in which the veneer is applied over the usual sheathing of a frame construction.

Figure 14 is a longitudinal section of the wall, taken on line 14—14 of Figure 12, after the cement or mortar has been applied within the grooves and in back of the veneer to form a backing therefor.

Figure 15 is a cross-section through a wall in which metallic lathing having strengthening ridges therethrough is utilized to support the veneer directly upon the risers without the use of sheathing.

Figure 16 and 16*a* are longitudinal cross-sections taken on line 16—16 and 16*a*—16*a* of Figure 15.

In building construction, a frame house having an exterior surface of either wood or stucco is a relatively more inexpensive type of construction than one having solid brick or even the so-called brick veneer walls. The latter type of construction is full size brick of one layer thickness laid adjacent a wood sheathed wall and anchored thereto. Houses with wood exteriors are subject to decay and require relatively frequent painting and houses with stucco exteriors soon become drab and streaky and also require frequent painting and refurbishing. A brick wall, on the other hand, requires no attention whatever for the full life of the house. As a consequence, the initial cost of a frame house with a wood or stucco exterior is relatively lower than a brick house, but the cost of the upkeep of the former is greater than that of the brick.

The wall of the invention to be described herein is a true brick or tile veneer construction in that the brick or tile is relatively thin and full sized brick is not used in its construction. The veneer also consists of a plurality of faces, preferably having the same dimensions as the exposed surfaces of a full sized brick, so that the wall after the veneer is secured in place and the cement or mortar filled in the grooves and in back of the veneer, has the appearance of a solid brick wall or the commonly called brick veneer wall described above. Since the veneer of this invention consists of a plurality of integral faces and is secured in position by simple securing means, expensive labor is dispensed with and the wall is rapidly constructed. Again the veneer enables the use of a cement or mortar gun thereby taking advantage of modern devices in aid of rapid construction. The veneer wall constructed of veneer sections, as will be described herein, simulates exactly a wall made of common brick and is constructed far more cheaply than the latter.

It is apparent that a veneer section having a plurality of integral faces cannot be utilized in order to form a complete wall having corners and window and door openings therein. There will be places where a veneer section of a single face is necessary to build up a complete and finished wall. Such a veneer section of a single face is shown in Figure 1. The veneer section 20 is of baked clay product and has a raised face thereon which preferably has the face dimensions of a common brick, but is very much thinner or not nearly as deep as the usual brick. Projecting flanges 21 extend outwardly from all sides of the veneer section 20 and adjacent the back thereof so that when this veneer section is placed adjacent another veneer section, the flanges will abut and form a groove between adjacent veneer faces.

The flanges 21 are provided with at least one elongated slot 22 which forms an elongated opening with a corresponding slot in the flange of an adjacent veneer section. Relatively large apertures 23 are also provided in the flanges and may also be provided at the corners. The apertures 23 cooperate with corresponding apertures in the flanges of adjacent sections to form relatively large size apertures through the veneer and within the groove or flange for a purpose which will be more fully described hereinafter.

Corner veneer sections are preferably single face sections since this lends a greater degree of adaptability. The corner section 25, shown in Figure 2, has a front face and a side face. At the base of each of these faces the flanges 21 project, which flanges correspond in every respect with the flanges 21 of the veneer section of Figure 1. The flanges 21 carry apertures 23 and elongated slots 22 identical with the apertures and elongated slots of the veneer section of Figure 1.

The veneer section 27, shown in Figure 3, and consisting of a plurality of integral faces, is used to construct the main body of the wall. This veneer section shows three faces integral with each other and separated by grooves 28. The grooves are twice the width of the flanges 21 so that when a single face veneer section, such as the veneer section 20 of Figure 1, is assembled with a veneer section having a plurality of faces, the groove between such assembled sections will be either the same or substantially the same width as the horizontal grooves 28 between the integral faces. The grooves 28 have an elongated hole 29 through the veneer, which hole corresponds with the hole formed by the elongated slots 22 in abutting flanges of adjacent veneer sections when assembled together.

The veneer section shown in Figure 3 has horizontal grooves 28 therein dividing the veneer section into a plurality of faces and the section is one face wide. The veneer sections are angularly staggered with respect to each other so that when the wall is built up from such veneer sections, a wall of the common bond type is constructed. Although three such faces are shown forming the veneer section 27, it is clear that any desired number of faces may be used to form a single veneer section.

The invention may be utilized to form a veneer section adapted to form the Flemish bond type of brick wall. A veneer section for constructing this type of wall is shown in Figure 4. The Flemish bond type of wall consists of a plurality of vertically disposed faces of two different sizes alternating with each other and the veneer section 30 devised to simulate this type of wall construction consists of vertically disposed faces of different sizes with the small sized faces alternating with the wide or long sized faces. The veneer section shown in Figure 4 is one face wide and each face is separated from the adjacent faces by a horizontal groove 31. As in the common bond type of veneer section, these grooves are twice the width of the flanges 21 of the single

face section of Figure 1 so that when the sections are assembled together, the abutting flanges, whether upon a second multiple face section, a single section or a corner section, will form a groove between the sections which is substantially equal to the horizontal groove 31.

The Flemish bond type of veneer section 30 also carries projecting flanges 21 around the entire section as in all the other veneer sections. The flanges 21 are at the bottom of or adjacent the back face of the veneer section. Elongated holes 29 are provided in the grooves 31 similar to the elongated holes 29 in the common bond veneer section shown in Figure 3. The flanges and grooves also carry apertures 23 corresponding with the apertures in the other sections. The veneer section may also be provided with elongated slots 22 which correspond with the elongated slots 22 in the flanges of the single face veneer section shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The veneer sections may be strengthened by placing reinforcing material, such as wires or wire screening 32, through the veneer section. The ends of the wires or wire screening 32 are shown in the end view of Figure 4. Such reinforcing material will not only strengthen the veneer sections, but will also hold the faces together in case there is a crack or break in the baked clay through the grooves thereof where the section is weakest.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate corner veneer sections 25 which are similar to the corner section shown in Figure 2 excepting as to their size. These corner sections have the flanges 21 with elongated slots 22 and apertures 23 as described with respect to the corner section of Figure 2. The corner section shown in Figure 5 is utilized in the manner shown in Figure 7 to build up a corner of a wall. The corner section in Figure 5 is adapted for use with the common bond type of veneer section shown in Figure 3 wherein the end of the uppermost or lowermost face of the veneer section 27 is inserted in the space between the projecting ends of alternate corner sections 25. The corner of the wall shown in Figure 8 shows the manner in which a corner may be built up using a Flemish bond type of veneer section 30 by using a corner section 25, shown in Figure 2, and a corner section 25 of larger size shown in Figure 6. The narrow faces and their edges on these corner sections are in vertical alignment to form a window or door opening in the wall.

The manner in which a common bond wall is built up with the veneer sections is shown in Figure 9. A plurality of veneer sections 27, such as shown in detail in Figure 3, have been assembled together to form the wall. Long or large corner sections 25, such as shown in Figure 5, have been assembled with the veneer sections 27 to form the corner of the wall. The short side of each corner section 25 has been assembled into the corner of the wall so that it alternates upon both faces of the corner of the wall with long faces of the adjacent corner sections. The manner in which the corner is built up is clearly shown in Figure 7. Two single face veneer sections 20, such as shown in Figure 1, have been assembled between the corner sections 25 and the staggered veneer sections 27 having a plurality of faces in order to fill in spaces which do not include sufficient space for a complete four face veneer section. In other words, at the bottom of the wall shown in Figure 9, the corner sections 25 and the first four face veneer section are spaced at the bottom because of the stagger arrangement of a common bond type of veneer. Into this space are fitted two single face veneer sections 20, shown in Figure 1, in order to complete the wall.

Screws 35 have been inserted within the elongated openings 29 and secured to the supporting structure. Screws 35 have also been inserted in the elongated openings formed by the elongated slots 22 in two abutting flanges 21 of adjacent veneer sections coming together to form the elongated opening. The apertures 23 of adjacent sections are also shown to come together to form large apertures through the veneer within the groove for the insertion of cement or mortar therethrough into the space in back of the veneer. The cement or mortar forms a backing behind the veneer and also passes through the apertures 23 so that the veneer is keyed with the backing by the mortar and cement which fills the grooves 28 as well as the grooves formed by the abutting flanges 21 of adjacent veneer sections and the apertures 23.

The elongated slots 29 are provided so that a certain amount of horizontal or longitudinal adjustment between the veneer sections may be obtained. It may be that the proper longitudinal wall dimension may be obtained by placing adjacent veneer sections with their flanges abutting. In order to place the proper number of veneer sections in the wall to be constructed, each veneer section may have to be adjusted laterally so that the adjacent flanges 21 of adjacent sections are not in contact but are spaced more or less from each other. Obviously, a space or a slight widening of the space as small as a sixteenth of an inch between adjacent vertical flanges, when multiplied by the number of veneer sections required in one horizontal row of sections will enable any wall dimension to be constructed without an unsightly break in the face formation at one end of the wall. Such spaces between adjacent flanges of adjacent veneer sections will also assist in keying the cement and mortar in the grooves between faces with the cement or mortar forming the backing in back of the veneer.

The Flemish bond type of veneer section 30 may be similarly adjusted laterally to form a wall of Flemish bond construction in which there will be no break in the faces or brick formation at one end of the wall. The separation of the flanges or faces of adjacent veneer sections will not be sufficiently great in a wall construction to cause any unsightliness as a result of the vertical grooves being slightly wider than the fixed horizontal grooves. So far as vertical adjustment of the veneer sections is concerned, there is a good deal of latitude in a vertical wall dimension and, furthermore, any difference between the top of the veneer and the top of the wall desired which may occur can be compensated for by widening the moulding which is used at the top of all walls. Vertical adjustment or spacing of one veneer section with respect to the next section thereabove is not necessary. Obviously, the common bond and the Flemish bond veneer may be combined or other formations of the veneer structure may be devised whereby numerous wall patterns may be constructed.

Figure 10 shows a wall built up of Flemish bond veneer sections 30. These veneer sections may also be adjusted horizontally or longitudinally in the same manner as the common bond

veneer sections 27 are adjusted as described above. The Flemish bond construction also utilizes the screws 35 passing through the elongated slots 29 thereby securing the veneer sections 30 to the supporting means. The relatively large apertures 23 passing through the veneer sections within the grooves 31 or through the flanges 21 provide apertures through which cement or mortar is passed by any known means, such as a cement gun, to build up the backing in the spaces formed by the lath means. The cement or mortar forming the backing is keyed with the cement or mortar which fills the grooves as in the common bond form of veneer section and hence will not be further described. The wall in Figure 10 shows a portion of the grooves filled with cement or mortar and indicates very clearly the exact similarity of the veneer wall to a solid brick wall.

The Flemish bond veneer section of Figure 10 is shown in cross-section in Figure 11 as built up upon an existing wall surface of a wood frame house. The wooden wall sheathing 37 is secured to the usual risers and upon this wall sheathing has been applied either clapboarding 38 or shingles. Lath means or preferably metallic lath 39 has been nailed or otherwise secured over the clapboarding or shingles 38 such as by means of the nails 40. The veneer sections 30 are then secured to the clapboarding or sheathing 37 by means of the screws 35, as described above, so that the lath means forms a space between the clapboarding or shingles 38 and the back of the veneer sections 30. Cement or mortar is then distributed or forced into the space in back of the veneer sections through the apertures 23 previously described to form a backing 41 for the veneer sections. The backing assists in securing the veneer sections to the wall by the bond formed with the lath means 39. The cement or mortar will be filled into the grooves to completely seal and cover the screws 35 and the apertures 23 and to simulate exactly a brick wall construction. It will be observed, therefore, that the veneer section may be utilized directly upon present existing walls to convert them into walls of brick veneer which have every appearance of being solid brick walls.

The veneer section may also be utilized directly upon the wood sheathing 37 as shown in Figure 12. Such wood sheathing may be exposed by removing the stucco, clapboard or shingles placed thereover in an old house construction, or in a new construction in which the veneer is to be used, such external stucco, clapboard or shingles need not be provided. The sheathing 37 is nailed to the studding 44 as shown by the nail 45. Lath means, such as metallic lath 39, is secured to the sheathing 37 by the nails 40 or other securing means. The veneer sections 30 are then secured to the supporting means or sheathing 37 by the screws 35 and cement or mortar in semi-liquid form is filled into the space between the back of the veneer sections 30 and the face of the sheathing 37 through the apertures 23 to form a backing 41 therefor. The cement or mortar is then filled into the grooves to conceal the screws 35 and apertures 23. Longitudinal sections of the wall shown in Figure 12 are shown in Figures 13 and 14. The wall shown in Figure 14 has cement or mortar inserted in back of the veneer section to form the backing therefor, which cement or mortar is shown passing through the apertures 23 as well as the elongated openings 29 to key the cement or mortar 41 in the grooves with the cement or mortar forming the backing.

Figures 15 and 16 show a wall construction in which no wood sheathing has been utilized. In this construction a lath means 50, preferably of the expanded metal type, having strengthening grooves 51 depressed therein is used. The lath means 50 is secured to the studding 44 by some means such as the screws or nails 52 at the bottom of the grooves 51 if the studding is of wood, or by bolts or rivets if it is of metal. The veneer sections 30 are then secured directly to the lath means 50 by suitable securing means such as short U-shaped wire loops 53 passing through the slots 29 and having finishing nails 53 or short lengths of stiff wire passing through the loops and lying in the bottom of the groove of the veneer section. The ends of the wire loops may then be bent or twisted around parts of the lath to secure the veneer section to the lath in the same manner as a cotter pin is bent. Any equivalent and suitable securing means may be substituted for that described. A cement or mortar backing 41 is then built up in back of the veneer sections, which cement or mortar backing may be applied from the inside of the wall since there is no wood sheathing or other obstruction, such as shown in Figure 12, to obstruct the direct application of the cement or mortar. The cement or mortar is very quickly applied with a cement gun with this form of construction of a veneer wall. The backing 41 is keyed to the cement or mortar in the grooves in the same manner as in the previously described construction. A longitudinal section of the wall construction of Figure 15 is shown in Figure 16 which section is taken partially upon line 16—16 of Figure 15 and partially on line 16*a*—16*a* of Figure 15 at a point where the cement or mortar has been applied in back of and within the grooves of the veneer sections.

It will be noted from the above description that the veneer sections may be used in numerous different ways to build up many types of wall constructions. The veneer may be utilized to recondition old buildings merely by the application of the veneer over the existing surface construction of such walls. The addition of such veneer sections with their cement or mortar backing increases the wall thickness and provides a relatively heavy layer of insulating material which increases the warmth of the house upon which such veneer is applied. The veneer section is also quickly applied and does not require skilled labor so that its construction is relatively inexpensive. Similarly, the veneer adapts itself to the use of modern appliances, such as a cement gun, which enables the backing to be very quickly inserted in back of the veneer when it has been attached to the supporting structure. The veneer sections although shown and described in detail in constructing a wall which simulates exactly a brick wall, may also be constructed of materials to form corresponding veneer sections of tile. In such veneer sections the width of the groove may be materially reduced in order to more exactly simulate a slot in a laid tile wall.

Various modifications will occur to those skilled in the art in the configuration, composition and disposition of the component elements going to make up the invention as a whole, as well as in the selective combination or application of the respective elements, and no limitation is intended by the phraseology of the foregoing description

or illustrations in the accompanying drawings, except as indicated in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, means for fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

2. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, means for fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves, and reinforcing means extending through the veneer section adjacent the bottom thereof.

3. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, the veneer section having elongated holes passing therethrough and within the grooves, means passing through the elongated holes and fastening the veneer sections to supporting structure, the elongated holes permitting longitudinal adjustment of the veneer section, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

4. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of faces, flanges having a width equal to half of the groove width around the veneer section whereby adjacent sections have a groove therebetween at least equal in width to the groove between the faces of the section, means fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming a opening for inserting cementing means in building up a backing for the section and for keying the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

5. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having horizontally extending grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces and a section which is one face wide, means fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

6. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having a plurality of angularly staggered faces of equal size and with horizontal grooves recessed into the clay product and separating the faces from each other thereby forming an integral section which is one face wide, means fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

7. A brick or tile veneer of Flemish design comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having a plurality of vertically disposed faces of two sizes alternating with each other and with horizontal grooves separating the faces from each other thereby forming an integral veneer section which is one face wide, means fastening the veneer section to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled in the grooves.

8. A wall construction comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, means for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections to build up the corners of the wall, means to fasten the corner sections to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

9. A wall construction comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, the veneer sections having elongated holes within the grooves, means inserted in the holes for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means and permitting longitudinal movement of each section, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections to build up the corners of the wall, means to fasten the corner sections to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

10. A wall construction comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, flanges having a width equal to half of the groove width around the veneer section whereby adjacent sections

have a groove therebetween at least equal in width to the groove between the faces of each section, means for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections placed in the corners of the wall, flanges having a width equal to half the groove width of the veneer section around the corner section, means to fasten the corner veneer section to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

11. A wall construction comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having horizontal grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces and a section which is one face wide, means for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections to build up the corners of the wall, means to fasten the corner sections to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

12. A wall construction of common bond comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having a plurality of staggered faces of equal size and with horizontal grooves recessed into the clay product and separating the faces from each other thereby forming an integral section which is one face wide, means for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections placed at the corners of the wall, means to fasten the corner sections to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

13. A wall construction of Flemish bond comprising a supporting means, a lath means secured to the supporting means, a veneer secured to one of the aforesaid means and spaced from the supporting means by the lath means, the veneer including a plurality of veneer sections of baked clay product having a plurality of vertically disposed faces of two sizes alternating with each other and with horizontal grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section which is one face wide, means for fastening each veneer section to the aforesaid means, relatively large apertures through the veneer sections within the grooves, corner veneer sections placed at the corners of the wall, means to fasten the corner sections to the aforesaid means, and cementing means filled in behind the veneer and around the lath means to form a backing and filled within the grooves and apertures to key the veneer to the backing.

14. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having grooves recessed into the clay product thereby forming an integral section having a plurality of raised faces, an aperture in the grooves to receive fastening means for the veneer section to secure the same to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the veneer section within the grooves and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

15. A brick or tile veneer comprising a veneer section of baked clay product having flanges along the sides thereof which flanges have a width substantially equal to half the desired groove width formed by abutting flanges of adjacent sections, at least one aperture in the flanges extending therethrough to receive fastening means for the veneer section to secure the same to supporting structure, and relatively large apertures passing through the flange and forming an opening for insertion of cementing means in building up a backing for the section and the keying of the backing with the cementing means which is filled into the grooves.

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