

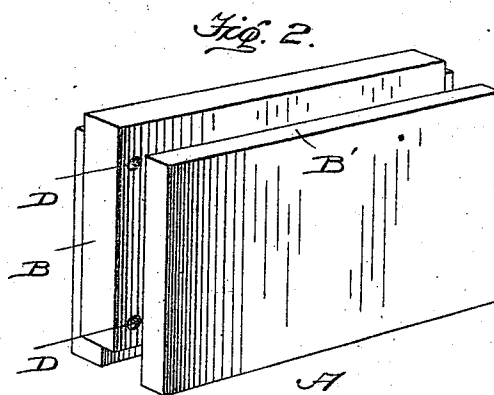
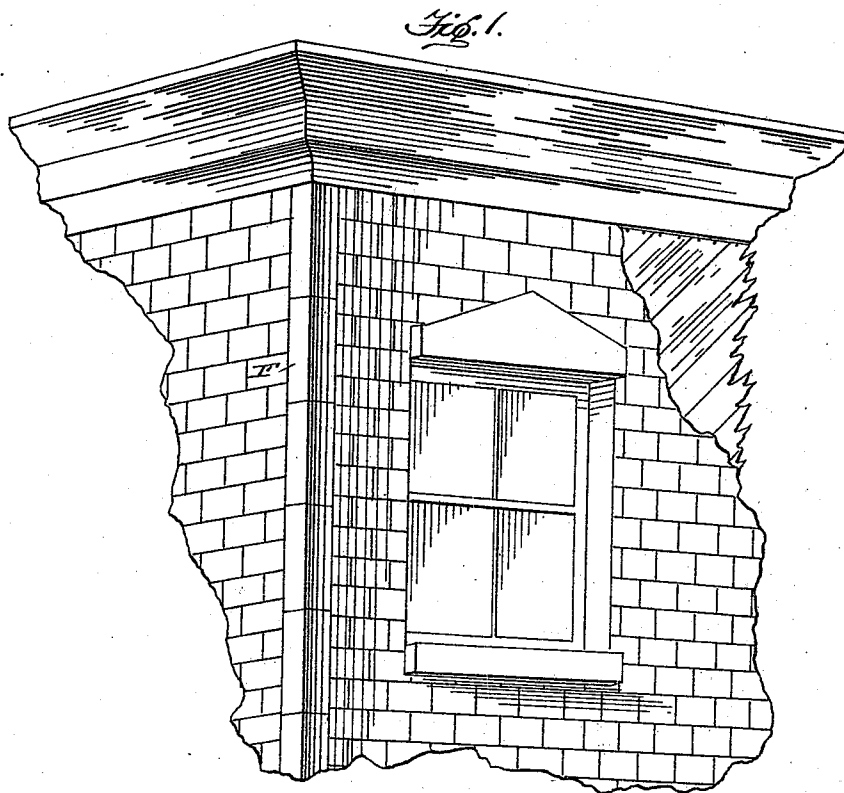
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

D. F. SAUM.
FACING FOR WALLS.

No. 501,029.

Patented July 4, 1893.



WITNESSES

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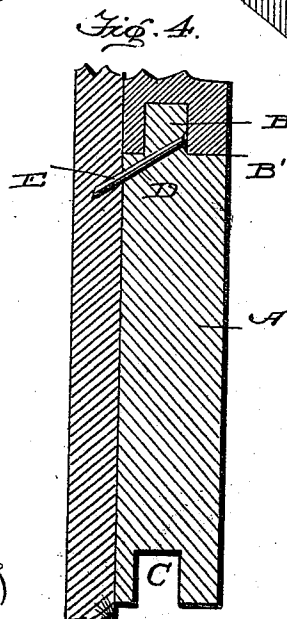
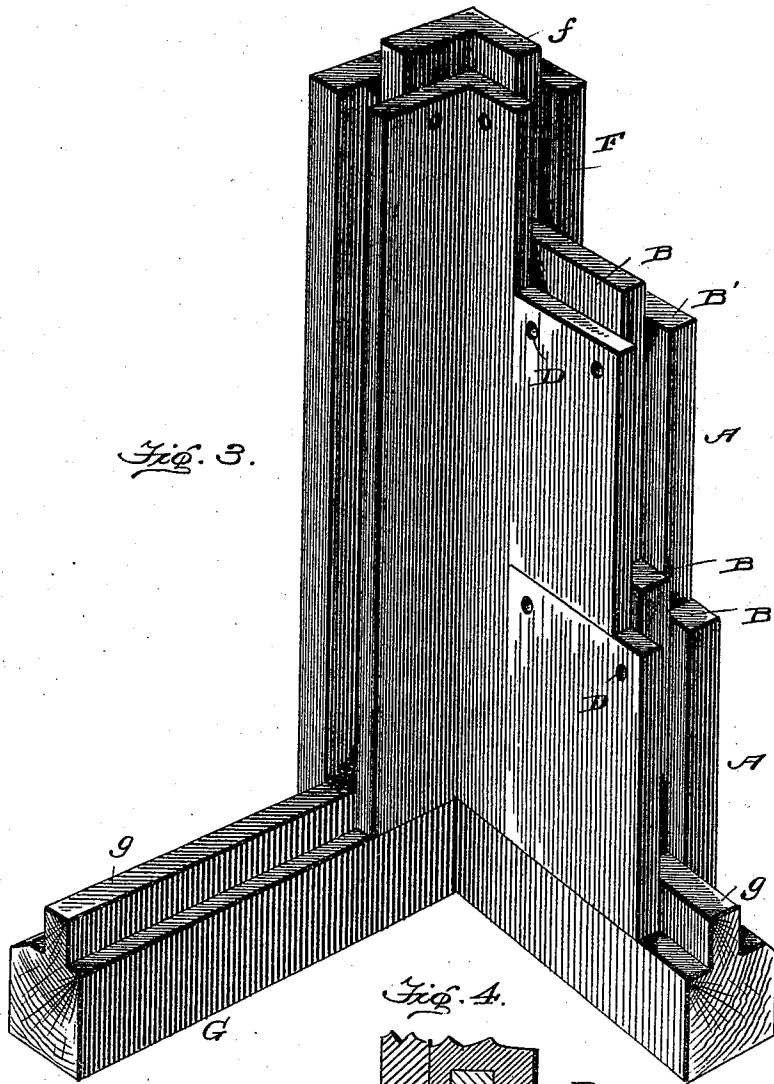
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID F. SAUM, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO JACOB C. DONALDSON, OF SAME PLACE.

FACING FOR WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,029, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed April 18, 1893. Serial No. 470,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID F. SAUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Facings for Walls; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in facings for walls; and the main object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and durable facing especially adapted for covering the exterior exposed surfaces of frame structures, which will be impervious to moisture and present an attractive and unbroken surface.

With these ends in view my improved facing consists in the combination of an angular corner piece, preferably composed of tile, made in sections adapted to be rigidly connected together, with a series of tiles adapted to be connected together and to the corner pieces and provided with means for attachment to a suitable support, said tiles being arranged to break joints with the sections of the corner pieces and with each other.

My invention further consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully pointed out and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a frame building provided with my improved facing. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail view of one of the tiles composing the facing. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lower section of one of the corner pieces. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view showing the manner of attaching the tiles to the sheathing of the structure or to any suitable support.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings, referring to which—

A designates the tiles of which the body of my improved wall facing is composed. As shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings the tiles, A, which may be of any desired size, are preferably made rectangular in form and are provided on two sides extending at right angles to each other

with an integral projecting flange or tongue B which is of less width than the thickness of the main body of the tile, A, so that a lateral extending seat or flange B' is formed on opposite sides thereof. In the other sides of the tile is formed a groove C which corresponds in width and depth with the thickness and width of the tongue B.

When the tiles A are assembled to form the facing of a wall the flange or tongue, B, of each tile fits into the groove C of the tile next above and to one side; and the groove C in each tile receives the flange of the tile below and to one side and the tiles are thus firmly locked together and their outer faces form a smooth unbroken surface the adjacent edge surfaces being such that a smooth and tight joint is formed between the tiles. If desired the grooves C in the tiles can be filled with cement before setting them in position. To more firmly unite the tiles to the structure or surface which it is desired to cover I form in each tile one or more nail or screw receiving passages D. The passages D, which are formed in the tile at the time of manufacture thereof, extend obliquely through the tile, as shown in Fig. 4, and at one end said passages open through the flange or tongue B, near the inner or lower edge thereof while the other ends of said passages open through the solid portion of the tile. By this construction a nail or screw, E, forced into the passage, D, and into the support in rear thereof operates to hold both the tile, through which it passes, and the tile into which the flange, A, fits in place without penetrating or coming in contact with the latter tile. Another advantage obtained by having the passages, D, inclined downwardly from their outer to their inner ends is that when the nail, screw or other retaining medium is forced therethrough it tends to force the tile downwardly and more closely against the next lower tile thus making a tight joint. The passages D are formed by means of an awl or suitable implement which is provided with means for enlarging the upper outer end of said passages to form a seat or socket into which the head of the nail or screw, E, fits; and the upper outer end of such screw or nail lies flush with the outer surface of the side of the flange or tongue B

and does not interfere with placing another tile in position thereon. It will be noticed that by arranging the nails or screws in the manner described the heads thereof are entirely covered and hid from view by the next tile, and do not therefore mar the appearance of the wall.

Besides being connected together in the manner hereinbefore described, the tiles A are connected to corner pieces, F, preferably composed of the same material as the tiles. The corner pieces are, as shown in Fig. 3, made in sections each of which is provided at one end with an integral flange or tongue, *f*, and at its opposite end with a groove corresponding in size and form with the tongue *f*, on the next adjoining section, which it is designed to receive. The sections composing the corner pieces are designed to be connected to the structure which it is desired to face by nails or screws fitted in obliquely extending passages formed therein in the same manner as the passages D in the tiles A.

Each section of the corner piece is preferably made of a length equal to about the height of three of the tiles A and said sections are arranged to break joints with said tiles as shown in Fig. 1. The tiles A are laid in the same manner as bricks and arranged to break joints.

The corner pieces F and the lower tier or row of tiles, A, may be supported on a base piece G, of any desired form, size and material, which is provided on its upper surface with a longitudinally extending rib or flange or rib *g*, designed to fit into the grooves formed in the lower sides of the tiles and lower sections of the corner pieces. The base piece, G, may be either attached to the structure to be faced by means similar to those employed for maintaining the tiles and corner pieces in position or they may be secured in the ground in any suitable manner. It will thus be seen that I have provided a very simple, inexpensive and durable facing for walls. By facing the walls of a frame structure with my improvements the same will be converted into a house as durable and lasting as though the walls were composed of brick or stone. The tiles are impervious to water and form a light and strong wall. If desired the outer faces or surfaces of the tiles may be embossed or otherwise suitably decorated.

Although I have described my improvements as applied to the exterior walls of frame structures, yet I am aware that it can be used to advantage as a facing for interior walls, ceilings, &c., and to form casings for doors and windows.

I am aware that changes in the form and proportion of parts and details of construc-

tion of the devices herein shown and described as an embodiment of my invention can be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the scope of the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a facing for walls, the combination of a corner piece and a series of tiles detachably connected together and to the corner piece and arranged to break joints with each other, substantially as described.

2. In a facing for walls, the combination with a series of tiles adapted to be rigidly connected together and to a suitable support, of corner pieces consisting of a series of sections adapted to be rigidly connected together and to the tiles, each section of the corner pieces being of greater length than the tiles so as to break joints therewith, substantially as described.

3. In a facing for walls, the combination with a series of tiles adapted to be rigidly connected together, of corner pieces provided in their edges with grooves adapted to receive flanges on the edges of the adjacent tiles, substantially as described.

4. In a facing for walls, the combination with a series of tiles adapted to be rigidly connected together by tongue and groove joints and provided with means for attachment to a suitable support, of sectional corner pieces having their adjacent ends connected by tongue and groove joints and provided in their side edges with longitudinal grooves adapted to receive tongues or flanges on adjacent tiles, the sections of the corner pieces being of greater length than the tiles so as to break joints therewith, substantially as described.

5. In a facing for walls, the combination of a base piece provided with a longitudinal rib on its upper surface, a series of rectangular tiles having grooves formed in two of their sides and provided on their other sides with integral tongues or flanges, whereby they are adapted to be connected together and to the base piece, and corner blocks supported by the base piece and provided in its longitudinal edges with grooves adapted to receive the tongues or flanges on the adjacent tiles, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID F. SAUM.

Witnesses:

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