Feb. 7, 1933. V. E. SHANKLIN 1,896,188

MASONRY FACING CONSTRUCTION

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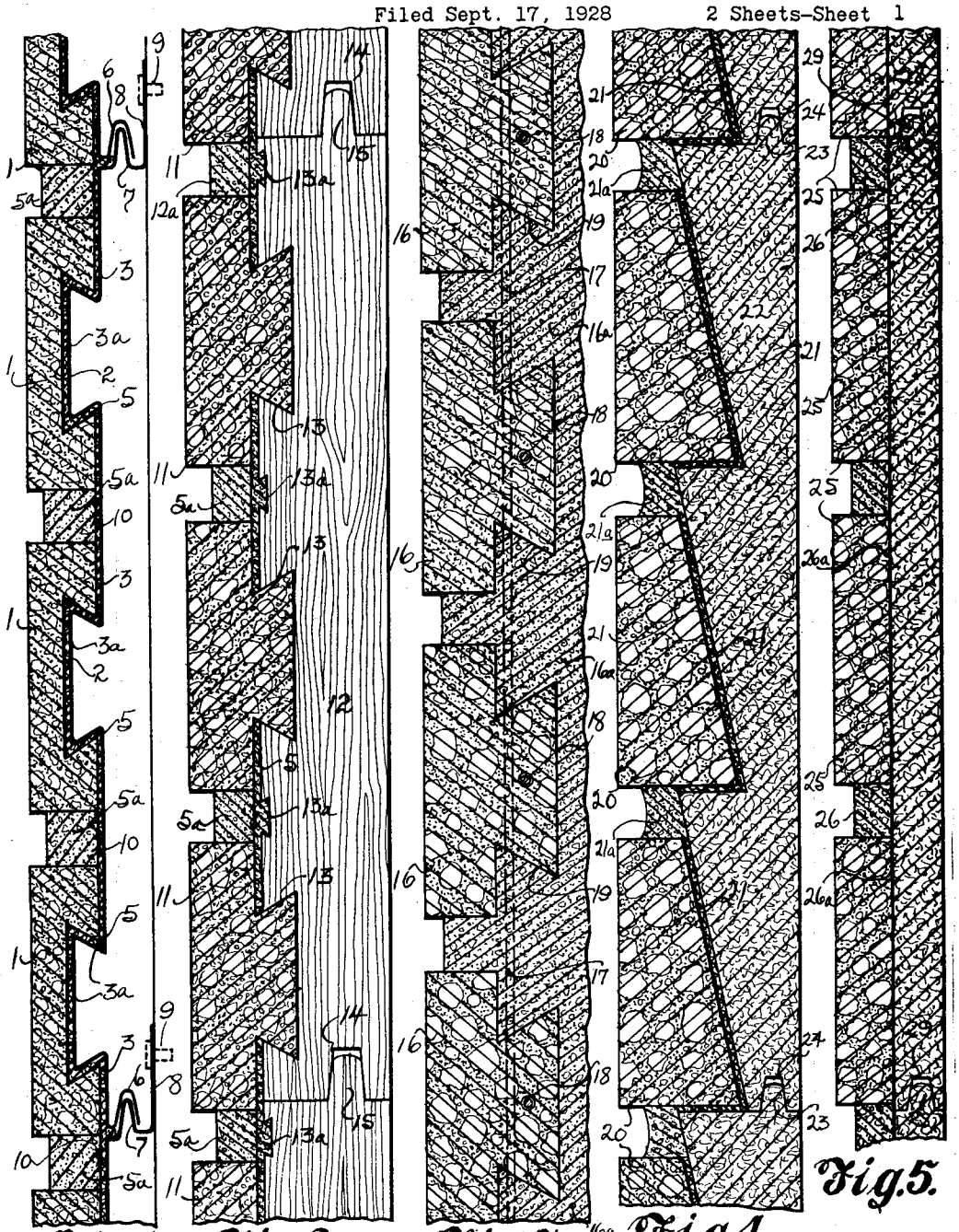


Fig.1. Fig.2. Fig.3. Fig.4. Fig.5.

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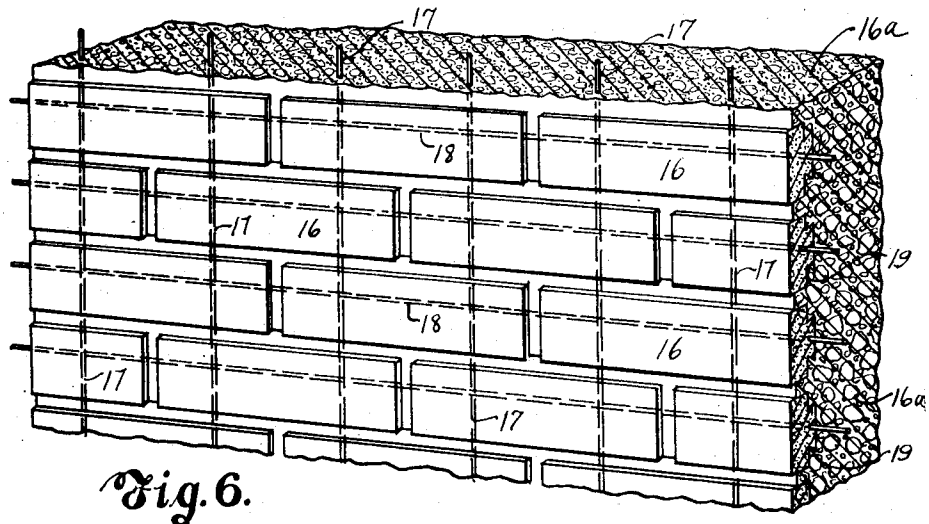


Fig. 6.

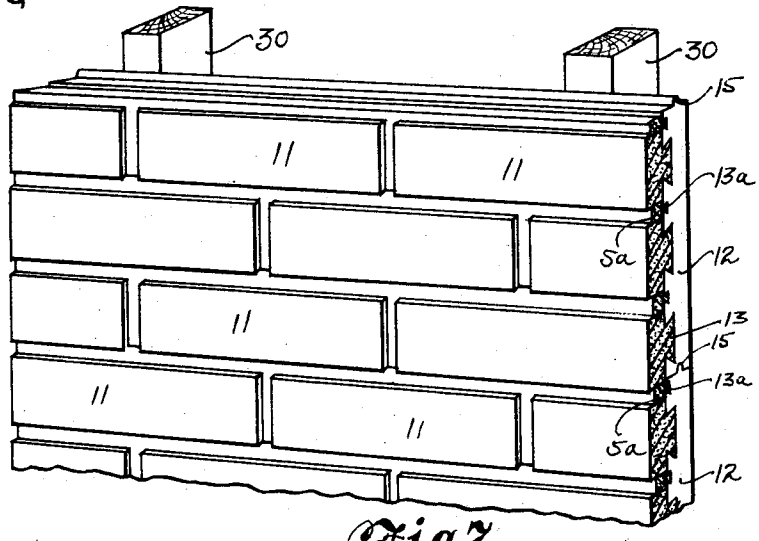


Fig. 7.

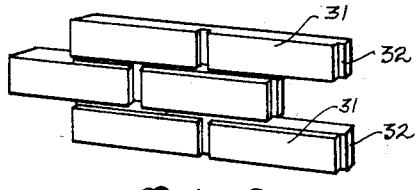


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MASONRY FACING CONSTRUCTION

Application filed September 17, 1928. Serial No. 306,439.

This invention relates to a method of applying masonry facing to composition, wood or metal backing and then securing said assembly upon a superstructure, particularly referring to such construction as applied to buildings where a veneer is required.

The object of this invention is to provide a means whereby construction and material costs are substantially reduced through saving in time and material, without detracting in any way from the appearance of the finished surface so treated or the wearing qualities thereof.

That which I believe to be new and novel in this construction is the division of the method of construction into two stages or steps, first, the securing of masonry facing units, such as brick, tile, artificial or natural stone, and the like, through dovetailing, interlocking or otherwise mechanically securing same, together with the assistance of a mastic binder, upon, into, or over a backing of wood, metal or composition, in this process, interlocking each masonry unit with the like unit adjacent to it which are provided in each unit for this purpose, and secondly, securing said assembly upon a superstructure in such a manner that the resultant completed work presents a uniform, weatherproof surface.

By the employment of this method, weight of materials may be substantially reduced and the assembling facilitated without the employment of highly skilled labor.

In the attached drawings are shown varied forms of facings and methods of attachment to backings of the characters mentioned, to more clearly demonstrate the working out of this method.

The detailed description of the figures is as follows.

Figure 1 is a sectional view showing a masonry facing secured by mechanical and plastic means to a metal frame adapted to be secured to the building superstructure.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of another form of facing secured through mechanical interlocking and plastic material to a wood base, all of which is thereafter nailed or otherwise secured to a superstructure.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of a like form of facing secured through the agency of a plurality of vertical and horizontal wires into the face of a concrete wall structure as the latter is poured into forms.

Figure 4 is another form of facing secured by plastic material to a composition backing.

Figure 5 is a sectional view of a series of plain facing units secured by mastic binder to a composition backing or base.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a section of that structure shown in Figure 3.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of that section shown in Figure 3.

Figure 8 is a unit of facing with a plane rear surface adapted to be secured by mastic or otherwise to a wood, metal or composition base, and the said assembly then secured to a superstructure.

Continuing the description, in Figure 1, facing units 1—1 are shown, each being provided with an internally expanding recess 2. A metal framework 3 is provided which has elongated elevations 3*a* thereon, adapted to engage within the recessed facing units, which are slid over them.

Between each of said units are secured in the rearward portion 4 of the metal backing, members 10—10 which tie into a mastic material 5. This material is placed upon the metal surface before the facing units are slid thereon, and, which upon hardening, serves to bind and stiffen the entire assembly. In this figure, as well as the other forms of construction shown, and indicated by different numerals, means at 6 and 7 are shown whereby adjacent assembly units are secured together. An extension 8 from member 7 is adapted to be secured by pins or other suitable means 9 to the building superstructure.

In Figure 2, a type of facing 11 is shown which has a rearwardly extending expanding shoulder 13 which conformably engages a wood backing 12 as shown, and a mastic filler 5 which passes between and beneath the facing in front of the shoulder engages a recess 13*a*, between each pair of facing units, and, in the wood backing, and upon solidification, binds the assembly together, each assembly unit being engageable with an adjacent unit by interlocking means 14 and 15

in the wooden backing. Plastic composition at 5*a* is adapted to fill the spaces between each pair of facing units.

In Figure 3, facing units 16—16, are shown being assembled upon wires 17 and 18, which form the mechanical means for tying the facing units into the concrete wall 16*a*, the latter being poured back of the facing unit assembly, which has been previously placed in the form. Spacers, not shown in the inner front side of the form, aline and space the facing units.

In Figure 4, a modified facing unit 20 is shown with its plane front surface forming a right angle with each of its top and bottom surfaces, the rear surface, however, of each unit tapering toward the top. The enlarged base is adapted to rest upon a composition backing 22 cut as shown to conform generally to the shape of each unit back; upon the backing is applied the mastic 21 and the facing units are then applied thereon. After the mastic hardens the spaces between the facing units are filled with the plastic material 21*a*, and the assembly is in readiness to be secured to the building superstructure. Interlocking members 23—24 in the backing are adapted to join the assembly units.

In Figure 5, brick facers 25 are secured by plastic 26 upon a composition backing 27, and after mechanical set is attained, each assembly unit is secured to its adjacent unit by members 28—29 and secured upon the superstructure.

In Figure 6, a perspective of that form shown in Figure 3 is shown to better depict the formation and arrangement of the different parts.

In Figure 7, in like manner, is illustrated in perspective, that form shown in Figure 2.

Figure 8 shows a modeled facing unit having the face thereof, with the appearance of a plurality of bricks or blocks, the extremities of each end being so shaped as to convey the impression of an unbroken wall surface when several units are secured by mastic or otherwise upon a backing of composition, wood or metal, the mastic or other means serving solely to secure them upon the backing as in the case of the brick facers of Figure 5.

Other modifications may be made within the scope and meaning of the following claim.

What I claim is:

In a wall and partition construction, the combination comprising masonry facing units having flaring tenons disposed longitudinally on one face thereof, sectional, interlocking backing units, each of said units having inwardly flared recesses equi-distantly spaced along their lengths to correspondingly receive the tenons of said facing units, said backing units further having smaller recesses of analogous shape intermediate each of said first recesses whereby to provide means for receiving a mastic filler to be incorporated between said facing and backing units to bind the same together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

VERN E. SHANKLIN.