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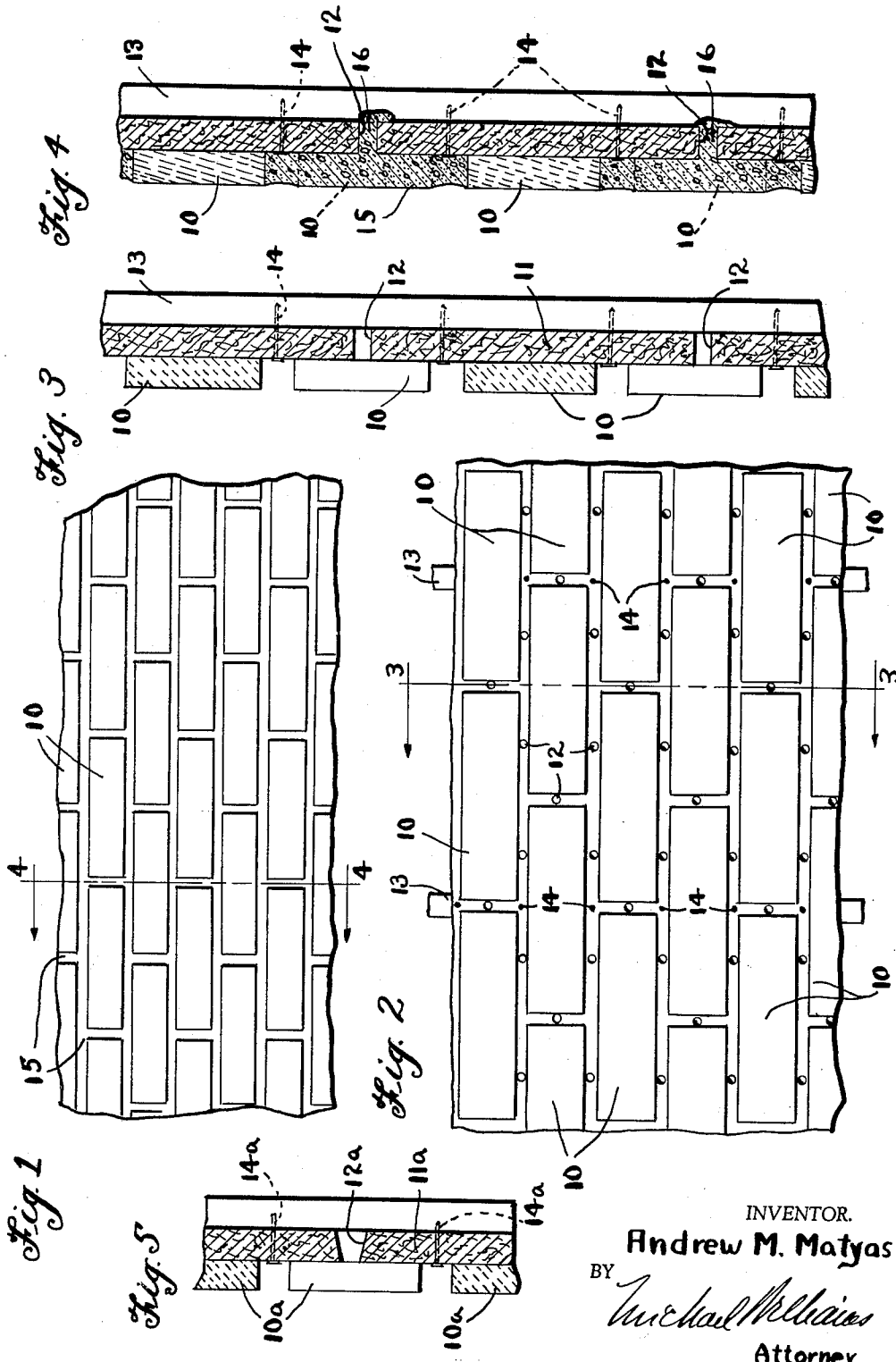
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3,045,396

WALL FACING MATERIAL

Filed March 19, 1958

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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Fig. 7

Fig. 8

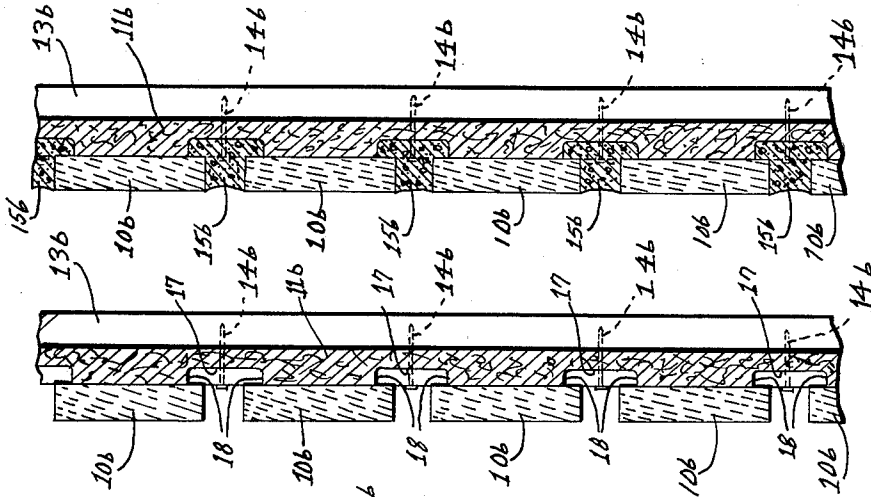
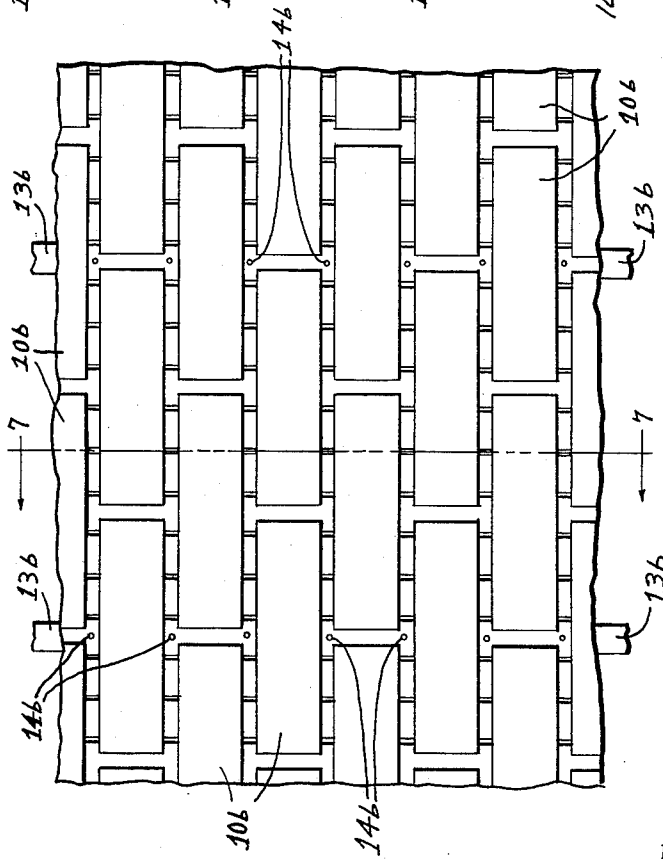


Fig. 6



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WALL FACING MATERIAL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 50—342)

The present invention relates to wall facing material, more particularly to a partial prefabricated facing material suitable for exterior use in new building constructions or for use in refacing the walls of old structures, and the principal object of my invention is to provide new and improved wall facings of such character. This application is a continuation-in-part of my application filed on August 13, 1957, Serial Number 677,904, entitled, Wall Facing Material and now abandoned.

Most present day brick house constructions are of the brick veneer type; that is, the exterior walls, though brick, are not load bearing but merely cover a conventional wooden frame structure. Despite the fact that such brick walls serve no other purpose but to shield the underlying wooden structure, such walls are laboriously built up brick by brick and course by course. As will readily be apparent, this type of construction is time-consuming and expensive.

The present invention provides a brick veneer wall facing which may be constructed with great rapidity and without expensive mason work because the brick by brick method of construction heretofore employed is eliminated. Furthermore, the present invention may be employed for facing the walls of old structures, without disturbing the original wall facing, as readily as it may be used in new constructions. These and other advantages will readily become apparent from a study of the following description and from the drawings appended hereto.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part of this application there are shown, for purpose of illustration, embodiments which the invention may assume, and in these drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a fragmentary, front elevational view of a wall which is faced in accordance with the present invention,

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged view, similar to FIGURE 1, during an intermediate state of construction,

FIGURE 3 is a further enlarged sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the invention and generally corresponding to the line 3—3 of FIGURE 2,

FIGURE 4 is a view similar to FIGURE 3 but illustrating the structure after the application of mortar,

FIGURE 5 is a fragmentary view similar to FIGURE 3 but of another embodiment of the invention,

FIGURE 6 is a view similar to FIGURE 2 but of still another embodiment of the invention,

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged sectional view generally corresponding to the line 7—7 of FIGURE 6, and

FIGURE 8 is a view similar to FIGURE 7 but illustrating the structure after the application of mortar.

At the onset, it is to be understood that while the invention is hereinafter disclosed with reference to a brick wall facing, this is to be taken as illustrative only and that the invention is applicable with equal facility to wall facings of stone or other similar material which is conventionally built up piece by piece with mortar between respective adjoining pieces.

The wall facing illustrated in FIGURE 1 is, to all outward appearances, a conventional brick wall formed of individually laid successive courses of bricks secured together by mortar. Such wall facings, however, instead of being formed of individually laid bricks, is formed by securing to the wall to be covered, a suitable panel, to one side of which the bricks have previously been secured in the desired pattern. After the panel is secured in place,

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the spaces between the bricks will be filled with mortar which hardens to provide with the bricks a rigid, structurally integrated, weather-proof facing.

As best seen in FIGURES 2 and 3, the bricks 10 of the present invention are relatively thin, being in the order of about one half inch thick instead of the conventional four inches thick. These bricks are secured in spaced-apart relation and in the desired pattern, such as the conventional pattern shown, to one side of a suitable backing board panel 11 by means of any suitable cement or the like. Panel 11 may be of any suitable material such as, for example, the fibrous composition material frequently used in modern construction beneath the outer siding material and marketed by one manufacturer under the name of "Celotex." The panel may be of any size suitable for easy handling such as the conventional building material size of two feet by eight feet.

In the spaces between the bricks 10 and for a purpose to be disclosed, apertures 12 extend through the panel 11 from one side to the other. As will later appear, this is an important feature of the present invention.

To complete a wall facing in accordance with the present invention and assuming this wall facing is for a new structure, a workman will place the panels in position against the usual spaced, upright studding members 13 and secure the panels in place, with the brick side outermost of course, by means of nails 14 or the like which are driven through the panel and into the studding members. With the panel fastened in place as seen in FIGURES 2 and 3, the spaces between the bricks will be filled with mortar 15. It is essential that the mortar be forced into apertures 12, as shown at 16 in FIGURE 4, and to preferably project slightly beyond the back of the panel. As illustrated, the mortar will spread out slightly at the back of the panel to form a flange which engages therebehind. Upon hardening of the mortar, the bricks will be permanently secured together thereby and the mortar will be permanently anchored to the panel by virtue of the mortar portions 16 which extend through apertures 12 of the panel and which project beyond the rear thereof. Note that the hardened mortar will secure the bricks to the panel irrespective of the cement by means of which the bricks were originally secured thereto; accordingly, though this cement should in time deteriorate, the rigidity and permanency of the wall facing will be unaffected.

Under certain circumstances, particularly where the panel is secured flat against an existing wall, such as would be the case when it is desired to cover an old wall, it may be impossible to extrude the mortar through the aperture to project beyond the back of the panel. In such a case, the mortar would obviously be less securely anchored to the panel. Under such circumstances, it may be desirable to form the panel as shown in FIGURE 5. In this embodiment, apertures 12a in panel 11a are tapered, as shown, with the smallest portion of the aperture adjacent the front of the panel and the largest portion of the aperture adjacent the back of the panel. With the aperture formed in this manner, the mortar portion disposed therein will have a conical configuration which will firmly anchor the mortar to the panel despite the fact that no mortar will be extruded through the aperture to project beyond the back of the panel.

Under certain circumstances, objections may arise to the perforated panels heretofore disclosed on the ground that after the wall facing is applied, mortar must be applied between the bricks before the panels are weather-proof. Accordingly, and when the wall facing is employed for new constructions, rain and the like might enter the house through the panel apertures until the opportunity arises to apply the mortar. Since weather conditions or other circumstances may sometimes unavoidably delay the application of mortar, it therefore be-

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comes desirable to so construct the panels that they will be weatherproof even before the mortar is applied.

To accomplish the foregoing, the embodiment shown in FIGURES 6, 7 and 8 may be employed wherein like parts are identified with the same reference characters as before but with the suffix "b" added. As best seen in FIGURE 6, each panel 11b may be formed to provide a plurality of spaced-apart recesses 17 preferably located between adjoining, vertically spaced rows of bricks 10b.

Referring now to FIGURE 7, it will be seen that while each recess 17 is of a depth to extend but part way through the panel, each is of a length to extend beneath the edges of adjoining bricks as indicated at 18. Recesses 17 may be formed in the panel in any convenient manner; however, it will obviously be preferable to form them in the panel prior to cementing the bricks thereto.

With the panel 11b secured to the wall to be covered as shown in FIGURE 7, the spaces between the bricks will be filled with mortar 15b as seen in FIGURE 8. Note that the mortar is preferably forced into the recesses 17 to more or less completely fill them so that the mortar portions adjacent recess portions 18 will be engaged behind the bricks to thus anchor the mortar and insure its retention between the bricks.

In view of the foregoing it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that I have accomplished at least the principal object of my invention and it will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that the embodiments herein described may be variously changed and modified, without departing from the spirit of the invention, and that the invention is capable of uses and has advantages not herein specifically described, hence it will be appreciated that the herein disclosed embodiments are illustrative only, and that my invention is not limited thereto.

I claim:

A wall facing assembly comprising a flat, rigid panel, a plurality of flat, decorative members of rectangular shape each having its rear face cemented flatwise to the front surface of said panel and said members being arranged in vertically spaced, horizontally extending rows

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with adjoining rows being horizontally offset from each other and with alternate rows in vertical alignment, the marginal edge surfaces of each member being normal to its front face and adjoining members being spaced both vertically and horizontally to provide constant width spaces between adjoining members for the reception of mortar, said panel having a plurality of recesses in its front surface arranged in vertically and horizontally aligned rows, the vertical spacing between adjoining recesses coinciding with the vertical spacing between corresponding portions of the members of adjoining, vertically spaced rows of members and each recess falling within a mortar space between adjoining, vertically spaced members, the horizontal spacing between adjoining recesses being such that at least two recesses are spaced along the horizontally extending margin of each full length member and each recess being so proportioned that its vertical dimension is greater than the vertical width of the mortar space between adjoining, vertically spaced members and each recess spanning a respective such mortar space, and mortar substantially filling said mortar spaces and displaced into said panel recesses, said mortar when set forming a head within each recess engaged behind respective decorative members to key said mortar in position.

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