May 9, 1933. H. D. BROWN 1,908,313

BRICK SIDING

Filed April 28, 1931

Fig. 1.

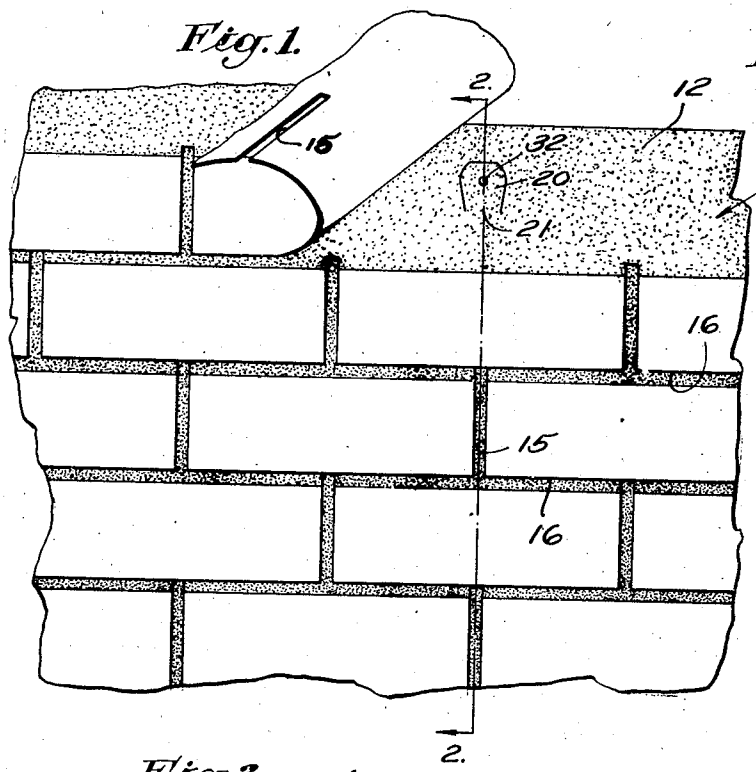


Fig. 2.

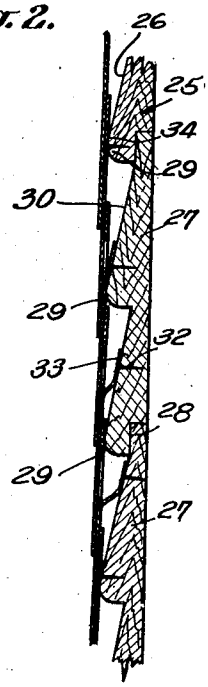


Fig. 3.

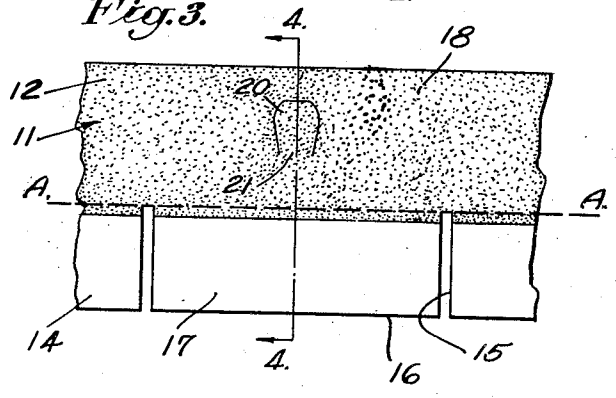


Fig. 4.

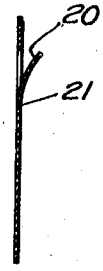
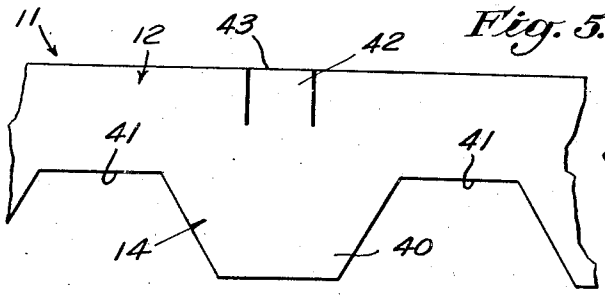


Fig. 5.



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Patented May 9, 1933 1,908,313

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HAROLD D. BROWN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

BRICK SIDING

Application filed April 28, 1931. Serial No. 533,423.

My invention relates to a coverage for buildings adapted to be attached to even or uneven surfaces, and also relates to a novel coverage member for use in such a coverage.

The coverage of my invention is adapted for application to horizontal, vertical or inclined surfaces, and may be equally well applied to new or old structures.

Unless a surface is especially prepared for receiving coverage members, it may be uneven, thus rendering it difficult to satisfactorily lay coverage members not designed particularly for laying on an uneven surface.

My invention provides a coverage consisting of a plurality of members laid in overlapping relation. Each of the members has one or more attaching portions which are free to adhere to the contour of the surface to which the coverage is secured. A nail or other securing means is used to secure the attaching portion to the surface. By reason of the relation of the attaching portion and the body portion of the coverage members, the coverage members will lie against adjacent ones and the exposed portions thereof will lie flatly against adjacent coverage members. When the various coverage members are installed in place, therefore, the body portions thereof are relatively flat and overlie each other in close relation. The attaching portions deviate from the plane of the coverage members and adhere to the contour of the uneven surface.

The exposed parts of the coverage members may be provided with any suitable design, and when the coverage members are used on the side of a structure the exposed portions may be designed to represent brickwork. My invention, however, is not limited to any particular shape of the exposed portions of the coverage members.

In the accompanying drawing a preferred form of my invention is illustrated. In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a face view showing the coverage of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and clearly shows the manner in which the coverage members lie flat against each other, and in which the attaching portions adhere to the contour of the uneven surface to which the coverage is attached.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the coverage members of my invention.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view showing a coverage member of an alternative form.

Referring to the drawing in detail, I will describe the features of my invention and the details of construction thereof.

Referring first to Fig. 3, the numeral 11 represents a coverage member employed in the coverage of my invention. This coverage member includes a covered part 12 and an exposed part 14 joined together on a plane represented by the line A—A of Fig. 3. When the exposed portion is to represent brickwork it is provided with a series of recesses 15 which extend from the lower edge 16 thereof to the plane A—A. The greater portion of the exposed part 14 represented by the numeral 17 is of the color of brick or may be any other color desired. The upper portion of the exposed part 14 and the covered part 12 is of a different color, as represented by the numeral 18, and is preferably of such a color as to represent mortar.

In the covered part of each coverage member there is provided one or a plurality of attaching portions 20 which are preferably in the form of lugs or ears which are cut as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The upper end of the attaching portion is cut free of the coverage member while the lower portion, as shown at 21, is attached to the coverage member. Before the coverage member is used the attaching portions 20 lie in the same plane as the body portion of the coverage member, but may be removed from this flat plane, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The coverage members are laid on a surface, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower edge 16 of each coverage member 11 is placed to coincide with the plane A—A of the coverage member immediately below it. The coverage members are so laid that the recesses 15 are relatively offset from each other, as shown in Fig. 1. The covered part 12 of each coverage member is covered by the exposed por-

tion of the coverage member immediately above it, except where the recesses 15 are laid. At these points the covered portion of the underlying coverage member is exposed. In view of the fact that the upper portion of each exposed part 14 is colored to represent mortar, there will be a horizontal strip below each edge 16, and there will be a vertical strip below each recess 15. These mortar-colored strips surround each brick area, which is the area 17 below the mortar-colored portion and between adjacent recesses of each coverage member. It will, therefore, be seen that when this type of coverage member is laid on a surface, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the surface will have the appearance of brickwork and will cause the surface to resemble a brick wall.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view, and shows clearly the wall which I will indicate by the numeral 25 to which the coverage is secured. The wall 25 illustrated provides an uneven surface 26, and is formed from a common type of wood surfacing material. The wall 25 is composed of horizontal wood strips 27 which are joined together, as indicated at 28, and each of which has a pair of peaks 29 joined together by inclined faces 30.

If the coverage members were of such a width that the securing portions thereof would coincide with the peaks 29 of the uneven surface it would, of course, be unnecessary to provide the attaching portions 20. Howver, this is ordinarily not the case; and it is, therefore, necessary to attach some of the coverage members at a point spaced from the peak 29 and somewhere on the inclined face 30. The securement is accomplished by a securing means, such as a nail 32, which is driven through one of the attaching portions 20. The attaching portion, being cut on three sides, is free to move from the plane of the body of the coverage member and to adhere to the uneven surface of the wall 25, as illustrated, for example, at 33 in Fig. 2. Where the attaching portion 20 coincides with one of the peaks 29, such as illustrated at 34 in Fig. 2, it is not necessary for the attaching portion to deviate from the plane of the body of the coverage member.

If the coverage members were not provided with the attaching portions 20 of my invention, it would be impossible to attach the coverage members to an uneven surface 26 without causing the exposed parts 14 thereof to be separated from adjacent coverage members. This would be caused by reason of the fact that where the nails 32 were driven into the covered parts 12 of the coverage member the adjacent portion would be pulled inwardly and caused to adhere to the contour of the adjacent part of the uneven surface, and this would have the effect of swinging the coverage member on a fulcrum coinciding with the high point in the uneven surface directly below the point of attachment, with the result that the exposed part would be moved outward, thus leaving a wedge-shaped space between this particular coverage member and the coverage member directly below it. This would provide a coverage of unsatisfactory appearance and one in which the protection from weather would not be nearly as good as where the coverage members lie closely in contact with each other, as shown in Fig. 2.

As pointed out in the fore part of this specification, my invention is not limited to any particular design of the exposed part 14. The exposed part 14 may be left plain or it may be provided with other designs such as semi-hexagons of the type quite extensively used for roofs.

In Fig. 5 I illustrate an alternative form of my invention which will show that the invention is not limited to the design shown in Figs. 1 to 4. In this form of my invention the exposed part 14 is provided with semi-hexagons 40 separated by recesses 41. The covered part 12 is provided with attaching portions 42 which are not cut entirely within the covered part 12, but have the upper edge 43 thereof which constitutes a part of the upper edge of the coverage member.

From the foregoing description the utility and the decided advantages of the invention will be apparent. It is, of course, obvious that the invention may be used on a flat surface as well as an uneven surface. When used on flat surfaces the attaching portions are not moved from the plane of the body. In view of the various modifications which might be made without departing from the invention, it is my desire that the scope of the invention be construed in accordance with the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a coverage for a surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid on said surface in overlapping relation, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, and each of said coverage members having an attaching tab in said covered part capable of moving from the plane of said coverage member to which it is attached; and means for securing each attaching tab to said surface.

2. In a coverage for a surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid on said surface in overlapping relation, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, and each of said coverage members having an attaching portion formed in said covered part within and spaced from the edge thereof and being capable of moving from the plane of said coverage member to which it is attached; and means for securing each attaching portion to said surface.

3. In a coverage adapted to be applied to an uneven surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, and each of said coverage members having at least one attaching portion in said covered part susceptible of being moved from the plane of said coverage member with which same is associated, so as to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface; and means for securing each attaching portion to said uneven surface.

4. In a coverage adapted to be applied to an uneven surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, the adjacent coverage members lying flatly in contact, and each of said coverage members having at least one attaching portion in said covered part susceptible of being moved from the plane of said coverage member with which same is associated, so as to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface without disturbing the close adherence of one coverage member to the other; and means for securing each attaching portion to said uneven surface.

5. In a wall structure the combination of: a wall having an uneven surface; a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members having attaching portions capable of being moved from the plane of said coverage members; and securing means for securing said attaching portions to said uneven surface, said attaching portions being caused to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface.

6. In a wall surface the combination of: a wall having an uneven surface; a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface and lying flatly in contact with each other, said coverage members having attaching portions capable of being moved from the plane of said coverage members; and securing means for securing said attaching portions to said uneven surface, said attaching portions being caused to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface.

7. In a wall structure the combination of: a wall having an uneven surface; a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members having attaching portions which extend at an angle to said coverage members and in contact with said uneven surface; and securing means for securing said attaching portions to said uneven surface, said attaching portions being caused to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface.

8. In a wall structure the combination of: a wall having an uneven surface; a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface and lying flatly in contact with each other, said coverage members having attaching portions which extend at an angle to said coverage members and in contact with said uneven surface; and securing means for securing said attaching portions to said uneven surface, said attaching portions being caused to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface.

9. A coverage member comprising: a covered portion adapted to be covered by an adjacent coverage member; an exposed portion contiguous thereto; and flexible attaching means on said covered portion and remote from the edges thereof whereby said coverage member may be secured in place, said attaching means being bendable from the plane of said covered portion of the coverage member.

10. In a coverage for a surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid on said surface in overlapping relation, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, and each of said coverage members having an attaching tab in said covered part capable of moving from the plane of said coverage member to which it is attached without disturbing the close adherence of one coverage member to another; and means for securing each attaching tab to said surface.

11. In a coverage adapted to be applied to an uneven surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, and each of said coverage members having at least one attaching tab in said covered part susceptible of being moved from the plane of said coverage member with which same is associated without disturbing the close adherence of one coverage member to another, so as to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface; and means for securing each attaching tab to said uneven surface.

12. In a coverage adapted to be applied to an uneven surface, the combination of: a plurality of coverage members laid in overlapping relation on said uneven surface, said coverage members each having a covered part and an exposed part, said covered part being covered by an adjacent member, the adjacent coverage members lying flatly in contact, and each of said coverage members having at least one attaching tab in said covered part susceptible of being moved from the plane of said coverage member with

which same is associated, so as to adhere to the contour of said uneven surface without disturbing the close adherence of one coverage member to the other; and means for securing each attaching tab to said uneven surface.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 23 day of April, 1931.

HAROLD D. BROWN.