

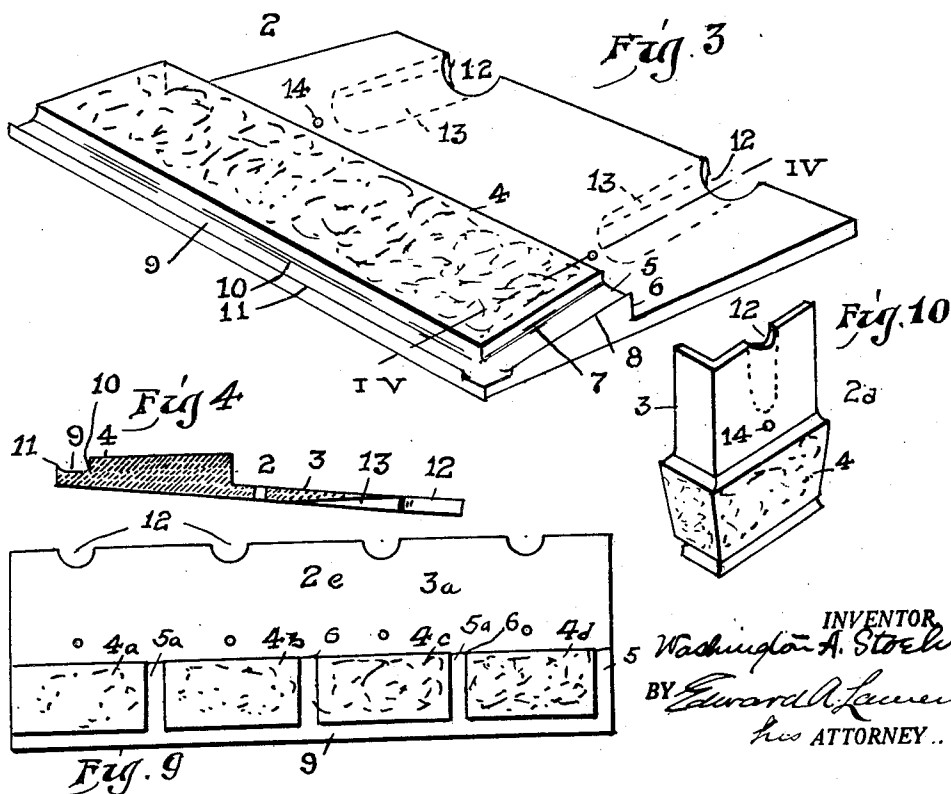
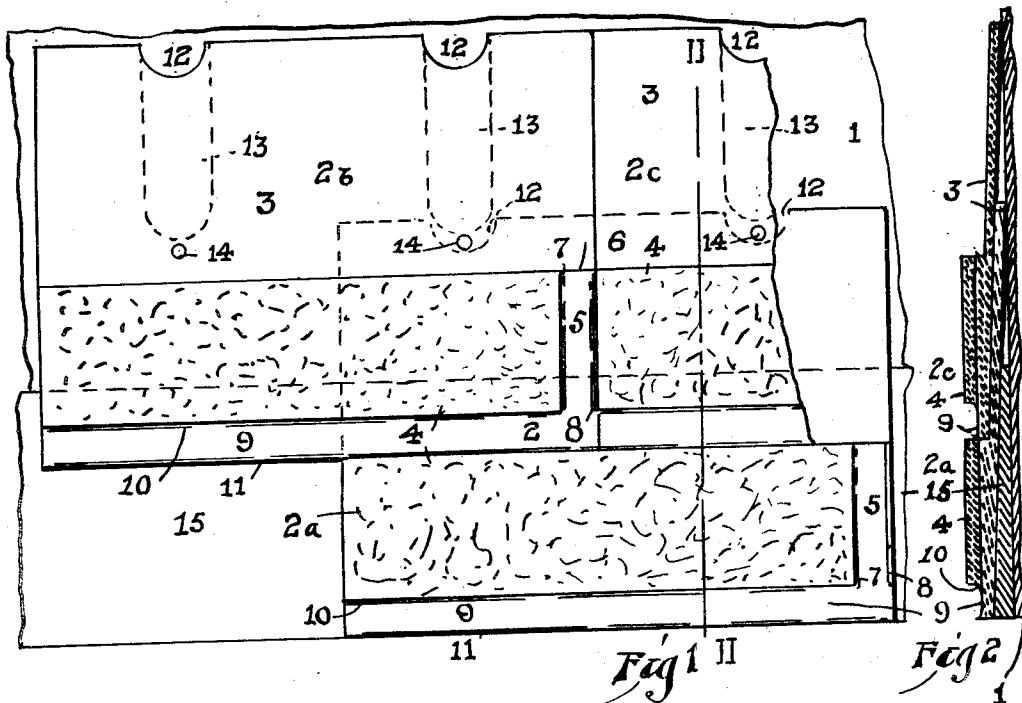
Oct. 23, 1928.

1,688,405

W. A. STOEHR
WALL VENEERING MATERIAL

Filed Oct. 2, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
Washington A. Stoehr.
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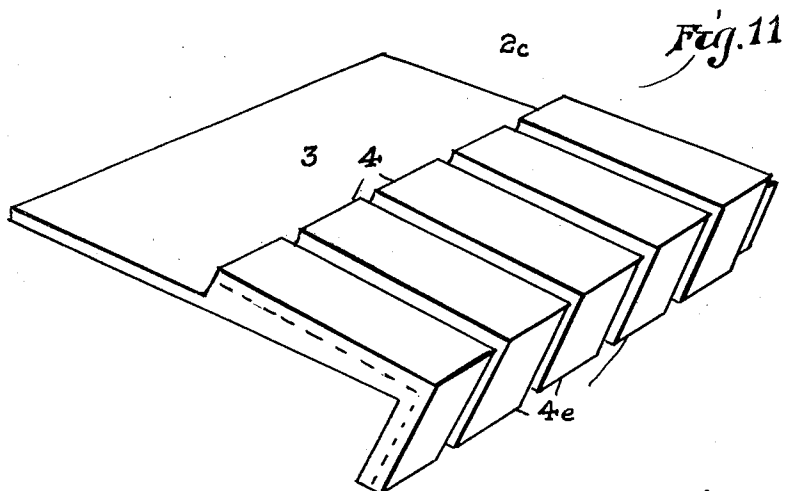
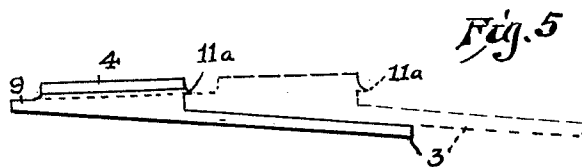
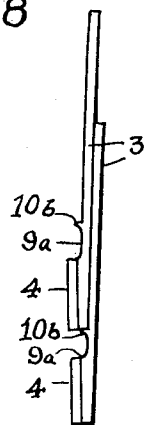
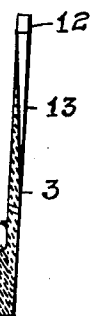
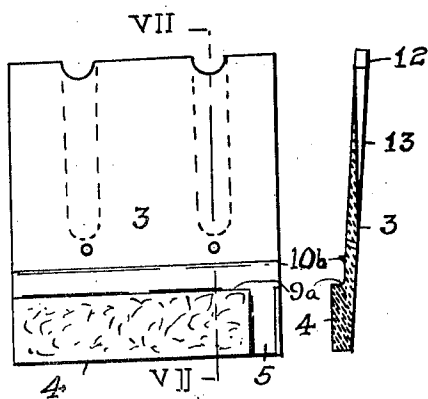


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WASHINGTON A. STOEHR, OF RESERVE TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENN-
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WALL-VENEERING MATERIAL.

Application filed October 2, 1926. Serial No. 139,120.

The object which I have in view is to provide a substantial, durable and inexpensive siding material for walls, either exterior or interior walls, which will closely simulate a wall of assembled building blocks or units such as brick, natural or artificial stone blocks, tile and the like.

For this purpose I have invented a new and improved siding or wall-surfacing material comprising a plurality of elements attached to the wall in downwardly overlapping relation, the exposed portion of each element presenting the appearance of one or more bricks or other building units, the individual units being represented as separated by the mortar bond in the usual manner.

The structure of my units is novel and they lend themselves to the close simulation of a wall built of bricks or the like.

I also provide a new and improved element for building up the corner of the wall or the joint of a wall opening.

I also provide a new and improved element for forming the arch or top of a window or door opening in the wall.

I also provide new and improved means for ventilating the rear of a wall surface formed of my improved elements, thereby obviating the collection of dampness and the occurrence of rot.

Other novel and advantageous features will appear from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, which however are not intended to limit the scope of my invention to what is therein shown but merely to illustrate the best embodiment of the principles of my invention now known to me, Fig. 1 is a broken elevation showing a plurality of the individual type of my siding elements secured to a vertical wall and assembled in overlapping relation; Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along the line II—II in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective of one of said elements; Fig. 4 is a reduced section taken along the line IV—IV in Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is an edge view showing two elements assembled in overlapping relation and embodying modification; Fig. 6 is a plan view of another modified form of the individual element; Fig. 7 is a section taken along the line VII—VII in Fig. 6; Fig. 8 is an edge view showing two of said elements in overlapping relation; Fig. 9 is an elevation showing the element developed in the form of a horizontally extended strip designed for the simulation of a plurality of bricks or

other building units; Fig. 10 is a perspective of one of the corner elements, and Fig. 11 is a perspective of one of the elements for forming the top of a window or door opening.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, 1 represents the wall or other substantially vertical support to which the siding is to be applied. The siding elements are indicated in general by the numeral 2, and in Fig. 1 three of said elements, 2^a, 2^b and 2^c are shown attached to the wall 1, the unit 2^a being below and the units 2^b and 2^c overlapping the same from above and breaking joints therewith.

Referring to Fig. 3, it is seen that the body of the element is in the form of a relatively thin back plate 3 which is preferably rectangular in form and is provided on its lower portion with an outwardly protruding block portion 4 which is shaped and colored and formed to represent the brick or other building unit. I have shown the representation as that of a horizontally disposed brick but it will be understood that the same may be of a brick laid on end or otherwise disposed.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the plane of the front face or surface of the block portion 4 is not parallel with the general plane of the backing plate 3 but diverges upwardly therefrom; this divergence compensating for the upwardly and inwardly inclined angle which the element assumes when placed in position on the wall in overlapping relation with the element below. Thus when in place on the wall the front surface of the block portion 4 is substantially vertical. The top and bottom surfaces of the block portion 4 are in planes at substantially right angles to the front surface thereof so as to be substantially horizontal when the element is in place.

When, as in Figs. 1 and 3, my element is of the individual type with a single block portion thereon, such block portion preferably extends flush with one of the vertical edges of the backing plate, as shown at the left in Figs. 1 and 3, while at its other end said block portion is stepped back from the edge of the backing sheet, leaving a narrow sunken strip 5 which is of the width usual for the mortar bond between building units, such as bricks, commonly a half inch.

The surface of the strip 5 is in a plane substantially parallel with the plane of the

front surface of the block portion 4, so that it is vertically disposed when the element is in position. The exposed surface of the strip 5 is colored and formed to represent mortar or cement. The upper end of the strip 5 terminates in a shoulder 6 lying in the plane of the top surface of the block portion 4.

The inner vertical edge of the strip 5 meets the end surface of the block portion 4 with a slight curve or fillet 7 and the outer vertical edge of the strip 5 is provided with a similar fillet 8. It is evident that the end of the block portion 4 of the next element will abut against the strip 5, the strip thus separating the two block portions in simulation of the mortar bond. The fillets 7 and 8 increase the resemblance to "pointed" mortar which usually meets the bricks with a curve.

In the figures of the drawings now being described, the lower edge of the backing plate 3 extends below the block portion 4 forming a sunken strip 9 which is horizontally disposed and is of substantially the same width as the vertical strip 5. The strip 9 meets the lower surface of the block portion 4 with a curved fillet 10 and its lower edge is provided with a curved fillet 11 which bears against the top surface of the block portion 4 of the elements next below when in position. The plane of the front surface of the strip 9 is substantially parallel with that of the front surface of the block portion 4 and when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation, the lower edge of the element above bears on the top surfaces of the block portions 4 and on the shoulders 6 of the elements below, the surface of the strip 5 below merging at its top into the surface of the strip 9 of the element above, the strip 9 being colored and formed like the strip 5 to represent mortar bond.

In Fig. 5 the lower edge of the strip 9 is not provided with the fillet 11 but the top surface of the block portion 4 is provided with a concaved bead 11^a behind which the lower edge of the element above fits as shown.

In Figs. 6, 7 and 8 I show the block 4 extending down flush with the lower edge of the backing plate 3, the horizontal mortar bond being represented by the strip 9^a above the block portion 4, the upper side of the strip being defined by the fillet 10^b against which the bottom edge of the element above rests, as shown in Fig. 8. In this form the upper end of the strip 5 merges into the strip 9^a.

This last described form of element is particularly advantageous where the element is formed by molding of cement and other materials while in a plastic state.

For the purpose of providing ventilation

and preventing the accumulation of dampness and the occurrence of rot, the top edge of each of the elements is provided with one or more notches 12, preferably of arcuate shape, into which merge the upper ends of the flutings 13 formed in the rear surface of the backing plate 3, said flutings extending down sufficiently to partially overlap the notches 12 of the elements next below, and the flutings and notches are so located that continuous vertical air spaces are thus formed in the rear of the elements. The flutings are preferably of upwardly increasing depth.

14 represent nail holes through the backing plates 3, the same being placed just below the lower ends of the flutings 13 so that the nails intersect the notches 12 of the elements next below. Thus the nails pass through but one element, reducing by one-half the number of nail holes required.

In Fig. 9 I have shown a unit 2^o wherein the backing is formed as a horizontally extended strip 3^a, and the front lower face of the same provided with a horizontally disposed series of any desired number of block portions 4^a, 4^b, 4^c, 4^d, etc. One end block portion, such as 4^a, extending flush with the adjacent edge of the backing while the other end block portion such as 4^d is shown spaced inwardly from the adjacent edge of the backing with a strip 5 interposed between the same, and the block portions being separated by strips 5^a, similar in character to the strip 5, but merging at either side with the block portions in the manner already described in connection with the strip 5. Each of said strips 5 and 5^a end in a vertical shoulder 6 similar to that already described in connection with the strip 5. The block portions 4^a, 4^b, 4^c and 4^d are stepped upwardly from the lower edge of the backing 3^a to provide the strip 9 as already described in connection with the preceding figures.

The strip elements 2^o are assembled in overlapping and staggered relation so that the horizontal rows of block portions will break joints with those above and below and the lower edge of the upper strip bears on the top of the block portions of the lower strip.

For use in forming the corner or end of the wall I provide the corner element 2^a shown in Fig. 10, the backing plate 3 being angular in horizontal cross sectional form as is also the block portion 4, the side of the brick being represented on one face of the element and the end of the brick on the other face thereof. The corner block illustrated is a right-hand block and it will be understood that left-hand blocks, with the representation of the brick reversed, are furnished so that by their alternate use the broken joints of the brick work may be simulated.

In Fig. 11 I show the strip element 2^c

which I provide for the top of a window or door opening, the lower end of the block portions 4 being turned in horizontally as at 4° to represent the lower ends of the brick or building units which form the arch.

15 represents the upwardly tapered spacer member which is introduced between the lower element or row of elements and the wall 1 to give the proper inclination to the same.

A large number of materials are adapted for use in the manufacture of my elements. Thus the backing plate may be of flexible material, such as flexible asbestos board or other waterproof material, while the block portions 4 are preferably of more rigid material, such as cement or similar material fixed to the backing board. Again the entire element may be made of a suitable cementitious material forming a rigid or substantially rigid element. For this purpose I may use an artificial slate or asbestos compound.

It is evident from the foregoing that my improved siding material may be quickly and permanently attached to the wall and that it will closely simulate walls of brick, stone and the like. It is also evident that the siding is durable and likewise inexpensive.

In some of the views of the drawings I have shown the block portions which represent bricks and the like simulating bricks horizontally disposed and in some cases bricks vertically disposed. It is understood that the bricks may be simulated as disposed either horizontally or vertically in connection with any of the forms of my element which I have illustrated.

What I desire to claim is:—

1. A siding element for a wall comprising a backing plate having the lower portion of its front surface provided with an outward extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, and the backing plate being provided with narrow portions at the end and along a horizontal side of the brick simulating the mortar bond between adjacent building units, the outer face of the block portion being disposed in a plane diverging upwardly from the general plane of the backing plate.

2. A siding element for a wall comprising a backing plate having the lower portion of its front surface provided with an outward extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, and the backing plate being provided with narrow portions at the end and along a horizontal side of the brick simulating the mortar bond between adjacent building units, the outer face of the block portion and the vertically disposed narrow portion being disposed in planes diverging upwardly from the general plane of the backing plate.

3. A siding element for a wall comprising a backing plate having the lower portion of its front surface provided with an outward extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, and the backing plate being provided with narrow portions at the end and along a horizontal side of the brick simulating the mortar bond between adjacent building units, the outer face of the block portion and the vertically disposed narrow portion being disposed in planes diverging upwardly from the general plane of the backing plate, and the upper end of the vertically disposed narrow portion ending in a shoulder in the same plane as the top edge of the brick.

4. A siding element for a wall comprising a backing plate having the lower portion of its front surface provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick and the backing plate being provided with narrow portions at the end and along a horizontal side of the brick simulating the mortar bond between adjacent building units, the outer face of the block portion and the vertically disposed narrow portion being disposed in substantially parallel planes diverging upwardly from the general plane of the backing plate.

5. A siding for a wall comprised of a plurality of elements disposed in downwardly overlapping relation, each element comprising a backing plate having its lower portion provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick and the backing plate being provided at the end and along a horizontal side of the block portion with portions simulating the mortar bond between adjacent bricks, the front face of the block portion being disposed in a plane upwardly diverging from the general plane of the backing plate to compensate for the tilting of the overlapped elements, the elements being overlapped so that the lower edge of one element bears on the top edges of the block portions of the elements next below.

6. A siding for a wall comprised of a plurality of elements disposed in downwardly overlapping relation, each element comprising a backing plate having its lower portion provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick and the backing plate being provided at the end and along a horizontal side of the block portion with portions simulating the mortar bond between adjacent bricks, the front face of the block portion and the vertically disposed mortar simulating portion at the end of the brick being disposed in planes upwardly diverging from the general plane of the backing plate to compensate for tilting of the overlapped elements, the elements being overlapped so that the lower

edge of one element bears on the upper edges of the block portions of the elements next below.

7. A siding for a wall comprised of a plurality of elements disposed in downwardly overlapping relation, each element comprising a backing plate having its lower portion provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick and the backing plate being provided along one horizontal side and at the end of the block portion with narrow portions to simulate the mortar bond between adjacent bricks, the front face of the block portion and the vertical mortar simulating portion being disposed in planes upwardly diverging from the general plane of the backing plate to compensate for the tilting of the overlapped elements and the upper end of said vertical mortar simulating portion ending in a shoulder disposed in the same plane as the upper edge of the block portion, and the lower edge of one element bearing on the top edge of the block portions and said shoulders of the elements next below.

8. A siding element for the purpose described comprised of a relatively thin backing plate provided on its lower portion with a block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, the rear of the backing plate being provided with a fluting, said flutings when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation forming a vertically disposed air space in the rear of the siding.

9. A siding element for the purpose described comprised of a relatively thin backing plate provided on its lower portion with a block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, the top edge of the element being provided with a notch and the rear face of the element being provided with a fluting extending upwardly to intersect the notch whereby when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation said notches and flutings form a continuous vertically disposed air chamber in the rear of the siding.

10. A siding element for the purpose described comprised of a relatively thin backing plate provided on its lower portion with a block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick, the top edge of the element

being provided with a notch and the rear face of the element being provided with a fluting extending upwardly to intersect the notch whereby when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation said notches and flutings form a continuous vertically disposed air chamber in the rear of the siding, and the elements being provided with nail holes registering with the notches of the elements which they overlap.

11. A siding for a wall consisting of a plurality of elements secured to a vertical support and disposed in a downwardly overlapping relation in planes angular to the vertical, said elements comprising a relatively thin backing plate having its outer surface provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick surrounded by sunken portions to simulate the mortar bond between the simulated bricks, the front face of the block portion being disposed in a plane upwardly diverging from the plane of the backing plate so that when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation the block will assume the position of a building unit in a vertical wall.

12. A siding for a wall consisting of a plurality of elements secured to a vertical support and disposed in a downwardly overlapping relation in planes angular to the vertical, said elements comprising a relatively thin backing plate having its outer surface provided with an outwardly extending block portion to simulate a building unit such as a brick surrounded by sunken portions to simulate the mortar bond between the simulated bricks, the front face of the block portion being disposed in a plane upwardly diverging from the plane of the backing plate so that when the elements are assembled in overlapping relation the block will assume the position of a building unit in a vertical wall and when assembled said units being so arranged that the block portions of adjacent units will be separated by the sunken portions which represent the mortar bond.

Signed at Pittsburgh, Pa., this 30th day of September, 1926.

WASHINGTON A. STOEHR.