Oct. 27, 1942. J. KUBLANOW 2,300,258

VENEER SLAB SPACING AND GRIPPING ELEMENTS

Filed Oct. 5, 1939

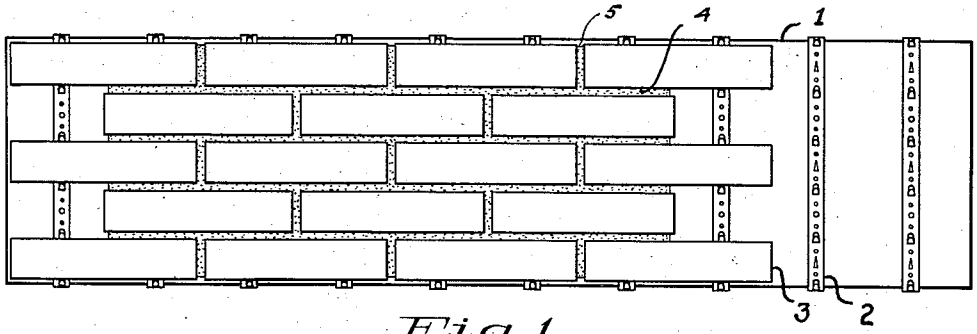


Fig. 1

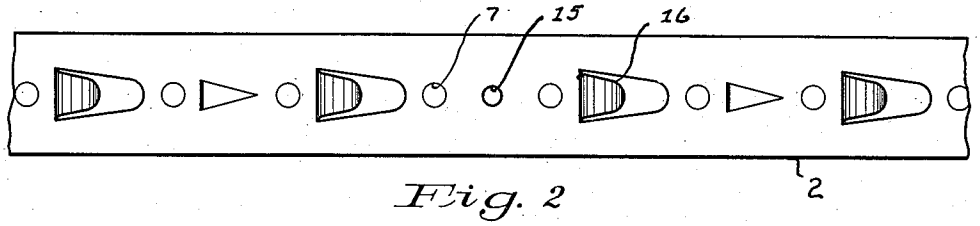


Fig. 2

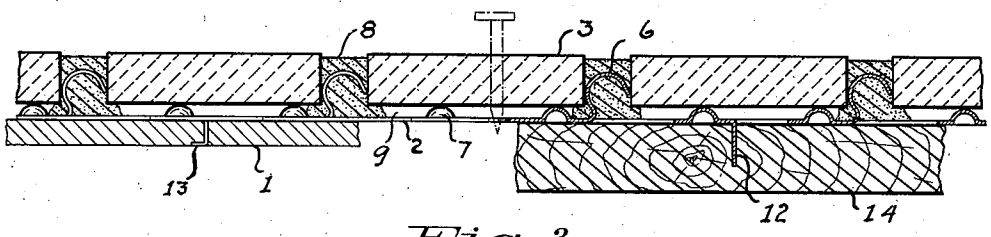


Fig. 3

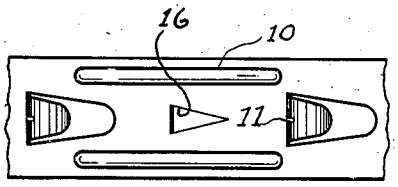


Fig. 4

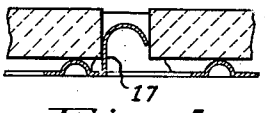


Fig. 5

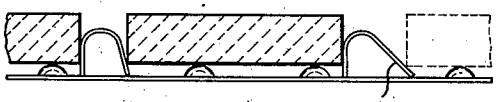


Fig. 7

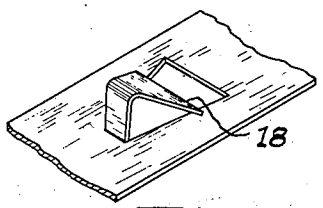


Fig. 6

INVENTOR.
Joseph Kublanow

BY William B. Jaspert
ATTORNEY.

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VENEER SLAB SPACING AND GRIPPING ELEMENT

Joseph Kublanow, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 72—19)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in wall veneering structures, more particularly to gripping and spacing elements for mounting thin veneer fired clay slabs or tile on the sidewalls of dwellings and the like.

It is among the objects of the invention to provide slab spacing and gripping elements which are designed to maintain absolute alignment of the slabs to produce uniform mortar joints horizontally and vertically of the wall.

Another object of the invention is the provision of such gripping and spacing elements with resilient gripping tangs which are designed to facilitate the placement of the slabs therein and to firmly secure them in place while permitting the removal of same during the application of the slabs to a wall and before the mortar or joint grouting material is put on.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a strip form of spacing and gripping element, the longitudinal axis of which is vertically disposed relative to a wall, whereby a minimum number of the spacing and gripping strips are needed for the mounting of slabs of a dimension corresponding to the standard 2" x 8" brick.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of a strip form of spacing and gripping material which is provided with upstruck portions constituting cleats by means of which the strip is firmly mounted on building wall boards or panels without the possibility of displacement of the strips on the panels in the subsequent handling thereof.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accompanying drawing constituting a part hereof in which like reference characters designate like parts and in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a building panel with strips embodying the principles of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the strip;

Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a portion of a panel and a portion of a wood wall showing the manner of attachment of the slab mounting strip thereto;

Fig. 4 a top plan view of a portion of the strip formed to provide for the spacing of the slabs from the face of the strip;

Fig. 5 a top section of a strip and ends of a pair of veneer slabs showing a modified form of resilient gripping element;

Fig. 6 a view in perspective of still another modified form of gripping element or tang; and

Fig. 7 a cross-section of the form shown in Fig. 6.

With reference to the several figures of the drawing, the structure therein illustrated comprises a panel 1 of building wall material such as the well-known Masonite or Celotex, which is preferably treated by dipping in a water-proofing compound, such as asphalt or other resinous substance, the dimensions of the panel being such as to permit of the convenient handling thereof in its application to the wall of a dwelling.

Mounted on the panel 1 are a plurality of vertical strips 2 for grippingly engaging the veneer slabs 3 in a manner to provide uniform horizontal and vertical mortar joints 4 and 5, respectively.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the strip 2 is provided with upstruck portions 6 which are of substantially S-shape in Fig. 3 but of a more hook-shape in Fig. 5.

The tangs or gripping elements 6 are of a size so that when a slab 3 is placed between adjacent tangs, one edge of the slab will engage the back of a tang and the other edge the hook or spring portion, the width between adjacent slabs being that desired for the mortar joint, which is ordinarily between ⅜" and ½".

The strip 2 is provided with beaded portions 7 which form spacing elements, as shown in Fig. 3, to raise the slab 3 above the face of the strip so that the grouting material or mortar 8 can flow beneath the slab 3 around the peripheral edges thereof, forming an air pocket 9 underneath the slab, which enhances the insulating quality of the wall.

In Fig. 4 an elongated upstanding element 10 is utilized in place of the beads 7 of Figs. 2 and 3. The cleats 6 may be provided with a reenforcing rib 11, Fig. 4, to stiffen the back of the cleat or tang while permitting a springy movement of the tip or end gripping portion thereof.

One of the important features of the invention is the provision of a cleat 12 which is upstruck on the bottom of the strip in the form of a V-shape sharp staple, which, as shown in Fig. 3, may be driven through the Masonite board 1 and turned over as shown at 13 or it may be driven into the sidewall 14 of the building, as shown on the right-hand side of Fig. 3.

In either event, the staple, being integral with the strip 2, provides a strong union between the individual strips and the wall board 1, so that the strips cannot be displaced relative to each

other, thereby assuring perfect alignment of the slabs and mortar joints.

Nail holes 15 may be provided in the strip, or the V-shaped openings 16, from which the staples are struck, may be employed for driving nails through the strip and panel into the building wall.

In the form of cleat or tang employed in Fig. 5, the back wall of the tang designated by the numeral 17 is straight; in the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the lip of the tang is of dove-tail shape, as shown at 18, and the free end is turned down to contact the strip, as shown at the extreme right of Fig. 7. When the slab is mounted therein, the lip 18 may be displaced towards the back, as shown on the left-hand side of Fig. 7 to make allowance for variations in brick or slab sizes.

In the assembly of the slabs on the panels or wall, one edge of the slab is placed against the back of the tang or clip, and the other end is then pressed against the spring end of the adjacent tang to obtain a strong gripping action. By choosing the proper gauge of metal for the strip, the gripping effect of the tang 6 can be produced as desired, depending upon whether or not the slabs are to be preassembled on the panels before mounting on the wall or are placed thereon after the panel is mounted on the wall. Also this particular shape of tang takes up substantial variations in slab sizes, which vary with the character of clay and the firing of each particular kiln charge.

If the strip is to be used without the insulating panel 1, it may, of course, be made of heavier gauge metal and reenforcing ribs, like the elements 10 can be used either spottedly or to extend the full length of the strip. Also, the base of the strip may be channelled if it is to be used as an independent mounting unit.

Although several embodiments of the invention have been herein illustrated and described, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the principles herein set forth.

I claim:

1. Metal stripping for mounting veneer slabs on the sidewall of dwellings and the like comprising strips adapted to be vertically disposed on the wall of the dwelling in spaced relation, each strip having resilient tangs upstanding thereon, which are arched to space the veneer slabs, with the free end of the tang adapted for engagement with the edge of one slab and the back of the tang with the face of an adjacent slab so that the chord of the arch of the tang defines the width of the mortar line between slabs.

2. A metallic stripping for mounting veneer slabs on the sidewall of dwellings and the like comprising sheet metal strips adapted for mounting on the sidewall of dwellings having upstanding resilient tangs for grippingly engaging slabs to be mounted therebetween, said tangs being arched to space the slabs and each having a free resilient edge for engaging a side of a slab and a rigid shank portion constituting an abutment for the side of another slab, with the space between the free end and shank constituting the mortar joint.

3. A metallic stripping for mounting veneer slabs on the side walls of dwellings and the like comprising sheet metal strips having upstanding resilient tangs spaced to conform to the width of a slab to be mounted between adjacent tangs, each tang being looped and having a free end and a rigid shank with the spacing between the free end and shank constituting the width of the mortar joint, and the body of the strip having raised portions between the tangs, the free end of one tang, the shank of the adjacent tang and the raised portions of the strip constituting a tile-way for resiliently gripping and spacing the slabs on the building wall.

4. A metallic stripping for mounting veneer slabs on the sidewall of dwellings and the like comprising sheet metal strips adapted for mounting on the sidewall of dwellings having upstanding resilient tangs for grippingly engaging slabs to be mounted therebetween, said tangs being arched to space the slabs and each having a free resilient edge for engaging a side of a slab and a rigid shank portion constituting an abutment for the side of another slab, with the space between the free end and shank constituting the mortar joint, said strips having raised portions on the same side as the tangs between said tangs and having upstruck sharp pointed portions on the side opposite the tangs constituting staples whereby the strip may be attached to a panel or building wall.

JOSEPH KUBLANOW.