

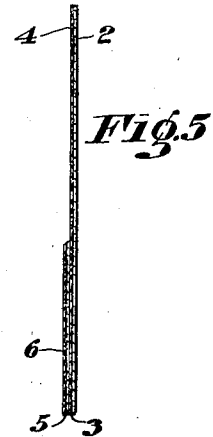
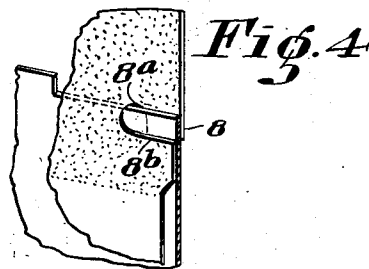
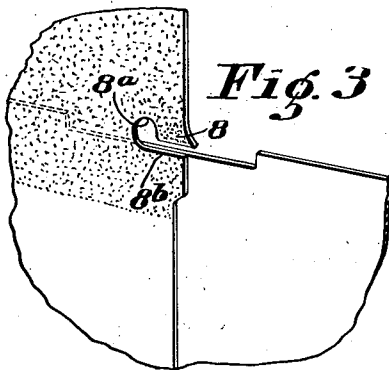
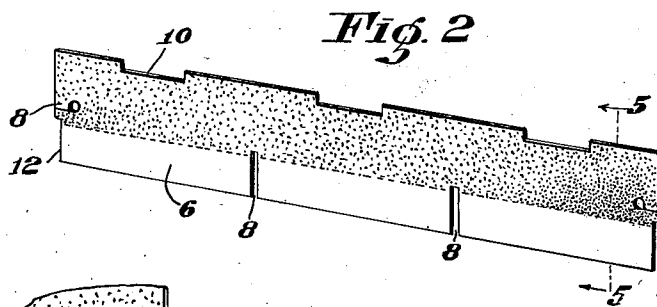
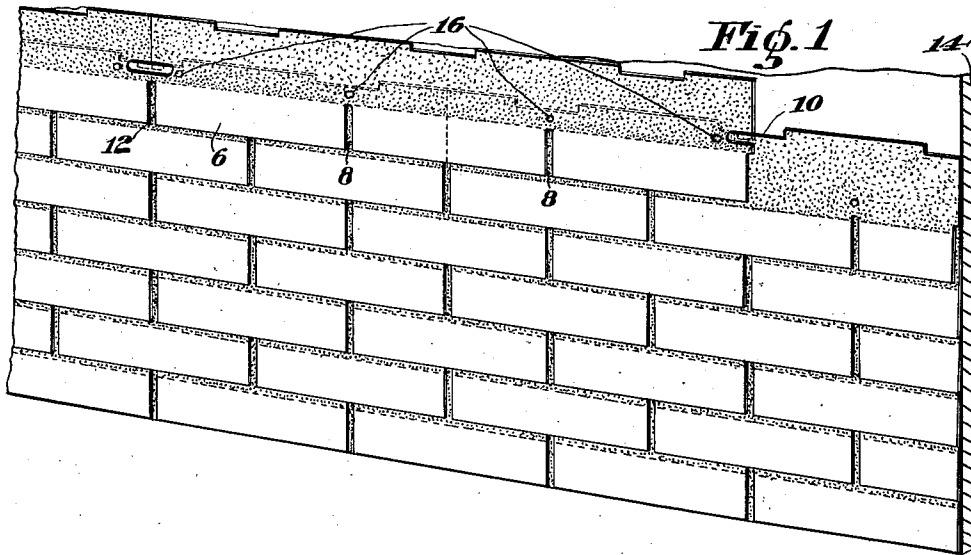
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BUILDING STRIP AND CONSTRUCTION

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BUILDING STRIP AND CONSTRUCTION

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This invention relates to an improved and attractive building strip and construction so as to secure a durable, efficient and sightly construction of this type and with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. It is particularly adapted to provide a durable imitation brick wall construction which will give the attractive contrasting color effect of brick accurately laid in mortar of contrasting shade or color, means being provided whereby to secure even and parallel mortar lines so as to give a uniform and even appearance.

The invention is best explained in connection with the accompanying illustrated drawings in which like numerals represent like parts.

In the drawings, which show the preferred form of building strip and construction:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a wall constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the building strip, the construction and use of which will more fully hereinafter appear;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating the operation of placing the strips so as to secure the desired even mortar line and appearance;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing portions of two building strips in their final position after having been brought to the position shown in Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 2 showing the thick-butt construction of building strips made in accordance with this invention.

Referring to the drawings; the figures of the drawings show the preferred type of building strip which is made of an asphalt-saturated base or backing 2 having upon one surface a layer of crushed slate 4 adhering thereto throughout the extent of such surface of the felt base 2 due to an application of asphalt 3 which causes the adherence of the slate 4 to the felt base or backing 2. Upon a portion of the slate surface 4 is laid an additional stripe of slate 6 of a contrasting shade or color, the contrasting shades or colors, for

convenience, being shown in the drawings with but one section shaded and the other unshaded without reference to the actual shades or colors employed in practice. In the manufacture of building strips in accordance with this invention the stripe 6 is applied by first coating the slate surfacing 4 with additional asphalt 5, and then depositing thereon, by suitable apparatus, the slate surface 6 of contrasting shade or color, just mentioned. However, the effect may also be obtained by applying the slate surface 4 in a lateral stripe to only a portion of the asphalt-saturated base 2 and then depositing the additional lateral stripe of contrasting shade or color 6 directly to the unsurfaced balance of the asphalt-saturated base so that the respective adjacent margins of the stripes 4 and 6 meet or contact. Another alternative, though at the expense of life or durability, is to simply apply the colored strip 6 leaving the upper portion unsurfaced. The stripe 6 as shown in the drawings is laid on, for example, in a width of approximately $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches to correspond to the thickness of a brick. Between each $9\frac{3}{4}$ inch length of said stripe is made a vertical cutout 8 approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in width through which may be seen the surface 6 of an underlying strip, the narrower cutouts 12 being provided at the ends of the strips so as to present, when two strips are joined, the same visual appearance as the cutouts 8. In this way the cutouts are approximately every 10 or $18\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart (on centers) and make the stripe 6 discontinuous in character so as to closely approach or give the same visual effect as of bricks $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length laid up with the usual amount of mortar. In lieu of cutouts, a similar visual effect may be produced by marking the vertical lines with an overlay line, for example, of asphaltic paint. The above dimensions were selected as giving the most pleasing effect when laid, though they may be varied as desired.

In order that the strips may be applied so as to give even mortar lines, that is with the bottom edges of the strips, and hence the transverse mortar lines, parallel, we have provided a novel means for aligning the strips

consisting, in the preferred type, of depending tabs 8 formed by a slit 8b terminating in small circular cutouts 8a, thus providing a tab 8 which may be bent rearwardly so as to come behind the upper edge of an underlying course of building strips. The tabs are so made with reference to the bottom edge of each strip so that the vertical width or thickness of the mortar line is fixed thereby as the extent to which the strip can be moved downwardly depends upon the placing and size of the circular cutout 8a. In order that the desired precision in laying may be secured there may also be provided for contacting with the circular cutouts 8a, cut-edges 10 which ensure the correct vertical distance and spacing of the building strips. Such cut-outs providing cut-edges 10 are not however essential to the successful use of our building strips.

An important advantage of building strips made in accordance with this invention is the ease with which they may be applied (particularly to vertical surfaces) where the strips of the preferred type having the hook-like tabs 8 may be hung upon the underlying course or row in advance of the nailing operation, without the need of any great care or precision being used for lining up. Thus, they are, in effect, self aligning. This will be evident upon reference to Fig. 1, where the building strips are shown as a portion of the building construction including a wall 14 having attached thereto the improved building strips laid in horizontal courses. It will be noted that each strip is so laid with reference to its underlying strip or course that there intervenes between the lower edge of one course and the upper edge of the stripe 6 of the underlying course a space which in practice is approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch. In this way a contrasting shade or color of the surfaces 4 appears between the adjacent parallel edges of the stripes 6 corresponding to the bricks in each layer. When applied, therefore, the stripes are exposed approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch to the weather. This leaves from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of the surface 4 exposed along the top of the overlay stripes 6 and also between the cutouts 8, thus blocking off the overlay stripe 6 into rectangles approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches giving the contrasting appearance of mortar between the brick-like overlay stripe 6. Referring to Fig. 1, the upper course shown is seen with the tabs 8 as held by the upper edges of the cutouts 10 in the manner shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and because of the position and arrangement of the tabs 8, the overlaying strips may be hung and will remain in place (without being there held) until the nails 16 may be driven through such strip which is being fastened in place, the tabs being hooked behind the upper edge of the underlying course. Having described our invention what we

wish to claim and secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a building construction, a building covering comprising overlapping courses of flexible building units, said units having a water-proofed fibrous base and a surfacing of finely divided material applied thereto, the units of each course being laid with the ends of said units in closely adjacent relation to each other, latching tongues defined by cuts formed on said ends, said tongues underlying an upper edge portion of the units of the adjacent underlying course.

2. A flexible building unit adapted to be laid with similar units in overlapping courses, the units in each course lying in closely adjacent relation, said unit having a waterproofed fibrous base and a surfacing of finely divided material applied thereto, said unit having cut edges on the upper edge portions thereof, and downwardly directed latching tongues formed at the end portions intermediate the upper and lower edges thereof in predetermined vertically spaced relation to said cut edges, said tongues being adapted to engage the said cut edges of similar units of an overlapped course.

3. A flexible building unit adapted to be laid with similar units in overlapping courses, the units in each course lying in closely adjacent relation, said unit having recesses in the upper edge portion thereof and downwardly directed latching tongues formed at the end portions intermediate the upper and lower edges thereof in predetermined vertically spaced relation to said recesses, said tongues being adapted to engage the said recesses of similar units of an overlapped course.

4. In a building construction simulating a brick wall, a series of overlapping courses of flexible building units, the units of each course being laid with the ends of said units in closely adjacent relation to each other, each unit being cut through at opposite ends thereof to provide spacing and supporting tongues at the ends of the units, said tongues underlying an upper edge portion of the units of the adjacent underlying course.

5. In a building construction simulating a brick wall, a series of overlapping courses of flexible building units, the units of each course being laid with the ends of said units in closely adjacent relation to each other, each unit having at opposite ends thereof transverse cuts terminating in circular cutouts whereby to provide spacing and supporting tabs for relatively spacing horizontal courses of said units, said tabs underlying an upper edge portion of the units of the adjacent underlying course.

6. In a building construction simulating a brick wall, a series of overlapping courses of flexible building units, the units of each course being laid with the ends of said units in closely adjacent relation to each other, each unit

having cut edges on the upper edge portion thereof, and latching tongues defined by cuts formed on its ends, said tongues underlying the said cut edge portions of the units of the
5 adjacent underlying courses.

7. In a building construction simulating a brick wall, a series of overlapping courses of flexible building units, the units of each course being laid with the ends of said units in close-
10 ly adjacent relation to each other, each unit having cut edges on the upper edge portion thereof and latching tongues defined by cuts formed on its ends in predetermined vertically spaced relation to said cut edges, said
15 tongues being adapted to engage the said cut edges of similar units of an overlapped course.

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