Oct. 24, 1933. J. KUBLANOW 1,932,276

SIDE WALL STRUCTURE

Filed July 30, 1932

Fig. 1.

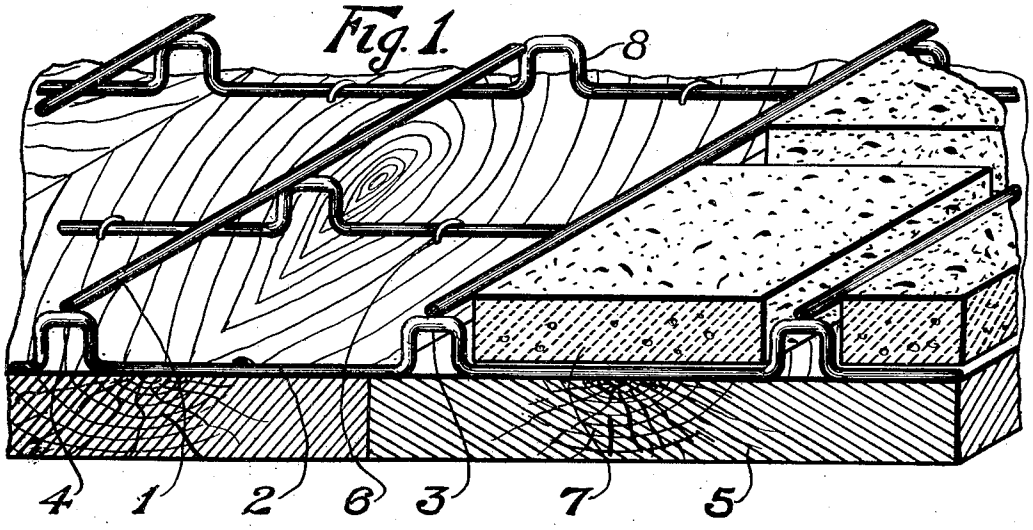


Fig. 2.

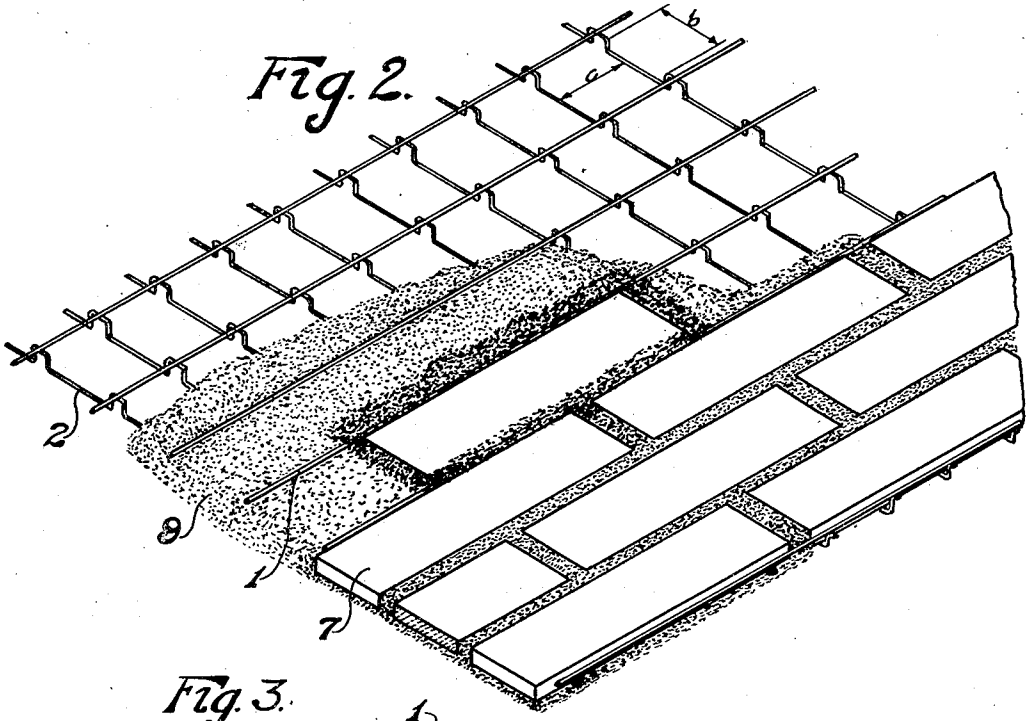


Fig. 3.

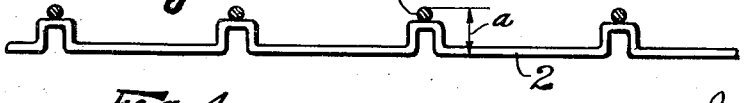
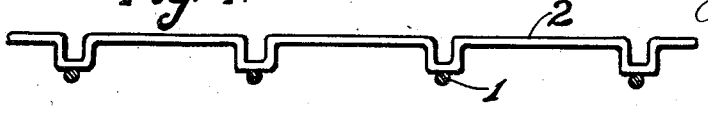


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR

Joseph Kublanow

by William B. Jasper

Attorney.

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SIDE WALL STRUCTURE

Joseph Kublanow, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Application July 30, 1932. Serial No. 626,836

5 Claims. (Cl. 72—24)

This invention relates to improvements in sidewall structures, and the present application is a continuation in part of an application bearing Serial No. 581,625, filed on the 17th day of December, 1931.

In the application referred to, I have disclosed a wire mesh for spacing and reinforcing a veneer slab or brick sidewall structure for dwelling houses or the like, and the present invention features a modification of the mesh structure disclosed therein, and also a method of applying the veneer slabs thereto.

The invention will become more apparent in connection with a description of the accompanying drawing constituting a part hereof in which like reference characters designate like parts and in which:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective illustrating a form of wire mesh and the position of the veneer slabs therein;

Figure 2 a view in perspective of the mesh structure and a partially completed wall with an incomplete portion illustrating the manner of applying the mortar to the mesh;

Figure 3 an end elevational view of the wire mesh structure; and,

Figure 4 a similar view showing the mesh inverted for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

With reference to the several figures of the drawing, the structure therein illustrated comprises a wire mesh consisting of longitudinal strands 1, and cross strands 2, the strands 2 being provided with off-set portions 3 to which the horizontal strands 1 are secured as by welding at their points of contact designated by the reference numeral 4.

The mesh is secured to the sidewall or weather boarding 5 by staples 6 to hold it on the wall, the strands 1 being arranged to constitute the longitudinal mortar joints.

The off-set portions 3 of the cross strands 2 are designed to constitute spacing abutments for the brick veneer or tile slabs 7 to maintain a true mortar joint. The spacing between the abutting faces 8 of the off-set portions 3 are substantially the width of the slabs 7 although they may be slightly larger than the width of the slabs in as much as the mortar is applied to the wall after the mesh is mounted and before the slabs are inserted between the spacing abutments. A building paper may be disposed between the mesh and the wall to constitute a backing for the mortar, and its use is desirable where the walls to be covered are of irregular contour. As shown in Figure 2, the mortar designated by the reference numeral 9 is applied by filling the mesh to the top level of the strands 1, the strands 1 being of an uninterrupted surface to constitute a guide along which the trowel is drawn to obtain a uniform depth of plaster throughout the entire structure.

The height of the longitudinal strands 1 from the wall 5 is designed to provide the exact amount of mortar necessary to provide a support on the back of the slabs 7 and also enough excess material to fill the mortar joints between the adjacent slabs when they are inserted in place between their cooperating spacing abutments 8.

The mortar is applied as shown in Figure 2 by filling in the mesh for a given area and leveling the mortar with the top of the strands 1. After it is levelled, the slabs 7 are inserted between the spacing abutments 8, and the mortar is displaced by pressing the slabs downwardly which causes it to flow between the adjacent faces of the slabs to the mortar joints to completely fill the joint.

In my former application, I have disclosed a wire mesh in which provision is made to effect a spacing of the veneer slabs to produce a staggered mortar joint.

It is found in practice that although this is a convenience, it is not an essential element in the wire structure and may be dispensed with, and for this reason the staggered spacing abutments are not shown in the mesh of Figures 1 and 2 in the instant case.

The spacing abutments 8 are, however, considered essential to maintain a true mortar line in building up the sidewall, and they further function as reinforcement in the mortar joints.

By applying the mortar in the manner hereinbefore described, namely, by filling in the mesh before inserting the slabs, the slabs are individually embedded in the mortar to firmly secure them in place and to prevent loosening by vibration. The transverse strands 2 become embedded in the mortar as well as the longitudinal strands 1 thereby strengthening the entire wall structure which becomes a unitary wall after the mortar has set.

As shown in Figure 3 of the drawing, the height of the strand 1 designated by the reference character (*a*) is such that when filled with mortar the displacement caused by the insertion of the slabs as shown in Figure 1 fills the mortar joints between adjacent bricks and provides an enveloping support of substantial thickness behind the slabs.

In the view shown in Figure 4, the transverse strands may be inverted and employed as align-

ing strands for maintaining mortar joints, and can be advantageously utilized when it is desired to obtain an especially close or narrow joint between the slab members. Also, the inverted form of the mesh may be employed in mounting tile and for other purposes.

If the mesh is intended to be employed in its inverted form the spacing (*b*) of the strands 2 should be made to correspond to the width of the slab or tile which is mounted therein.

I claim as my invention:

1. A composite sidewall structure comprising a wire mesh consisting of a plurality of wire strands in parallel spaced relation for engagement with the wall to which it is secured and transverse strands secured thereto forming a substantially rectangular mesh, said transverse strands being out of contact with said wall and constituting an uninterrupted surface for levelling the mortar in the mesh, and said first named strands being provided with off-set portions constituting spacing and aligning abutments for veneer slabs disposed between said transverse strands.

2. A wire mesh for sidewall structures comprising a plurality of parallel strands for seating on a wall having off-set portions constituting spacing and aligning abutments, and transverse strands secured to said off-set portions to hold them out of contact with said wall, said transverse strands being mounted above the first named strands to form an uninterrupted guide-way for levelling off the mortar to the thickness of the mesh.

3. A composite sidewall structure consisting of wire mesh having portions of its strands in spaced relation and out of contact with the wall and other portions in intimate engagement with said wall, brick slabs and mortar filling said mesh to constitute a brick veneering on said wall, and all of the strands of said mesh being disposed in the mortar to constitute reinforcing with portions of the strands disposed in the mortar joints between the brick slabs.

4. A wire mesh for mounting and reinforcing a veneer wall comprising, a plurality of parallel strands for seating on the wall and transverse strands secured to said first named strands and out of contact with said wall, said transverse strands constituting a guide by being spaced from the wall a distance corresponding to the thickness of mortar desired for embedding the veneer slabs.

5. A composite reinforced brick veneer sidewall comprising a supporting wall, a metal reinforcing structure mounted on said wall having off-set portions for centering and retaining brick slabs, mortar covering said reinforcing structure and brick slabs inserted in said mortar with the mortar filling the joints between adjacent slabs, and at least partially embedding the reinforcing structure therein, said off-set portions being shaped to determine the width of the space between the slabs and the depth of the mortar desired for embedding said slabs.

JOSEPH KUBLANOW.