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VENEER FOR BUILDING WALLS

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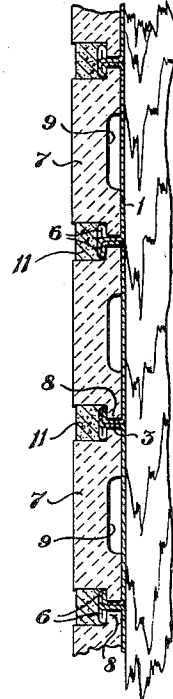
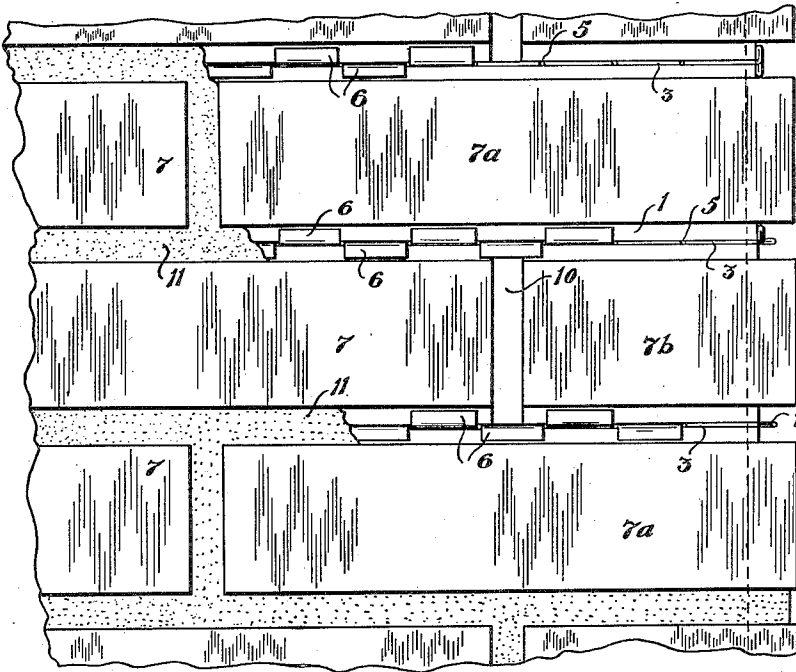


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

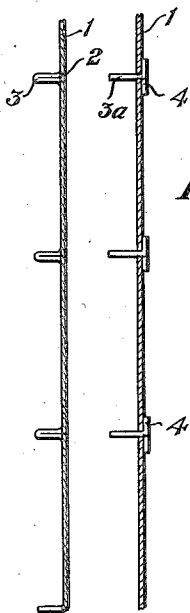


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

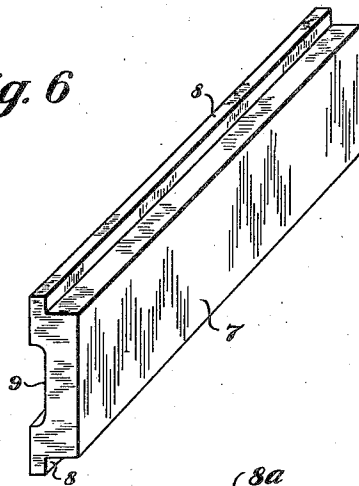


Fig. 3

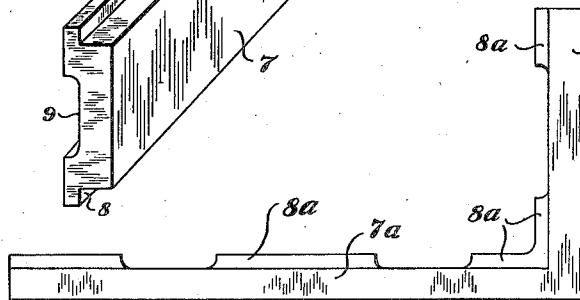


Fig. 4

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VENEER FOR BUILDING WALLS.

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The invention relates to means for applying a veneer of brick, tile, cement or the like to walls, floors, ceilings, or roofs and more particularly to a structure of this kind including sheets of metal or other suitable material adapted to be attached to the wall or the like to be covered and having means thereon for attaching substantially thin tiles of brick, concrete, cinder block, wood, hay-dite, steel or other material.

The object of the improvement is to provide sheets adapted to be attached to the wall or the like to be veneered, and having spaced rows of tangs thereon adapted for engagement over reduced flanges provided upon the veneer tiles, whereby the tiles may be attached to the sheets without the use of nails or the like; the joints between courses of the veneer tile being filled with mortar or the like covering the attaching tangs and producing an effect identical to a wall built of brick, cement or stone blocks or the like.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Figure 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a portion of a wall covered with the improved veneering, showing different stages of the operation;

Fig. 2, a vertical transverse section there-through;

Fig. 3, a detached perspective view of one of the veneer tiles;

Fig. 4, an edge view of one of the corner tiles;

Fig. 5, a vertical sectional view through one of the metal sheets for applying the tiles; and

Fig. 6, a similar view of another form of metal sheet.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawing.

For the purpose of attaching the veneer tiles to the wall, sheets 1 of metal or other suitable material may be provided, having means thereon for attaching the tiles to the sheets, the sheets themselves being first attached to the wall.

These sheets may be nailed or otherwise attached to wood or metal studs, in building a new house, or may be nailed or otherwise attached to the walls of frame or other houses desired to be veneered.

Each of these sheets may be provided at intervals, corresponding substantially to the width or height of the veneer tiles, with

longitudinally disposed ribs which may be formed as by folding the sheet upon itself at intervals as shown at 2 in Fig. 5 to form the ribs 3, or separate rows of metal ears 3^a may be attached at intervals to the sheet as shown in Fig. 6.

These ears may be attached to the sheet in any suitable manner as by providing spaced tangs 4 adapted to pass through apertures in the sheet and to be bent in opposite directions as shown in Fig. 6, or the ears may be welded, riveted or otherwise secured to the sheets.

Each of these ribs 3 is transversely cut at intervals as shown at 5, forming a plurality of tangs or ears 6 adapted to be alternately bent in opposite directions to secure the veneer tiles thereto as will be later described.

The veneer tiles, shown generally at 7, may be of burned clay, cement or any other desirable material and, as shown on the drawings, may be of a height and length substantially equal to that of the ordinary building brick or may be of other proportions to imitate cement block, stone or the like.

Each tile is preferably provided with the reduced flanges 8 at its upper and lower edges and, for the purpose of decreasing the weight thereof, may be cut away on its rear side as shown at 9.

After the sheets 1 have been attached to the wall, the veneer tiles are placed in position between the ribs 3 as shown in Fig. 1, a suitable space being left between the ends of the tiles as indicated at 10.

The tangs or ears 6 are alternately bent in opposite directions, engaging the reduced flanges 8 of the tiles to retain the same in position upon the sheets, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The veneer tiles are thus attached to the sheets 1 without the necessity of driving nails or the like through the tiles, thus obviating the possibility of breaking the same.

These attaching ears may then be covered with mortar or the like, as shown at 11, which may be applied by means of a gun, such as used in applying grease to moving parts of machinery. Any well known form of mortar joint may be made, either flush or raked, as desired.

For forming the corners of walls, a special tile such as shown at 7^a in Fig. 4, may be provided, this tile having one face similar to the face of the tile 7 and a short angular face 7^b, substantially the width of an ordi-

nary brick. These corner tiles may be provided with the reduced flanges 8^a for connection to the sheets by means of the ears 6.

From the above, it will be seen that a simple and inexpensive structure is provided which permits of rapid construction of a wall or veneer for a wall.

It will be seen that highly skilled labor is not required in applying the tiles to a wall, and the necessity of expensive foundation walls, such as are required for brick buildings, can be dispensed with. This is especially desirable in warm climates, where buildings are often constructed without cellars.

It should also be understood that the metal sheets may be attached to brick or metal studs, or can be applied over the weatherboarding or siding of old buildings.

The tiles may be made of any material and in any texture or color to imitate brick, stone or cement blocks. The metal fasteners may be made in sheets of any desired size with the attaching ears formed integral therewith, or strips of these ears may be attached to the metal sheets at the proper points in any suitable manner.

These sheets can be nailed or riveted to wooden or metal studs or walls, and may be provided with extensions or ties for attaching the same to masonry walls formed of burned clay, hollow tile, concrete blocks, bricks or other material where nails or rivets cannot be used.

Particular attention is called to the fact that no nails or screws are located through the veneer tiles, the method of holding the tiles thus permitting of considerable expansion and contraction without breaking or

loosening the tiles. Any portion of the veneer wall which becomes damaged may be easily replaced without disturbing the adjoining tiles.

I claim:

1. In combination with veneer tiles, a sheet adapted to be attached to a wall or the like and spaced rows of integral ears upon the sheet adapted to be bent in opposite directions over the edge portions of adjacent tiles.

2. In combination with veneer tiles, a sheet adapted to be attached to a wall or the like and provided with spaced rows of integral ears formed by folding the sheet upon itself at intervals, forming ribs and cutting the ribs transversely at spaced points, providing integral ears adapted to be bent in opposite directions over the edge portions of adjacent tiles.

3. In combination with veneer tiles, having reduced flanges at their edges, a sheet adapted to be attached to a wall or the like and spaced rows of integral ears upon the sheet adapted to be bent in opposite directions over the reduced flanges of adjacent tiles.

4. A veneer for a wall, comprising a sheet adapted to be connected to the wall, spaced rows of integral ears upon the sheet, veneer tiles adapted to be located between said rows of ears, reduced flanges at the edges of the tiles from which the ears are adapted to be bent, and mortar between the tiles covering the reduced flanges and ears.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

ALBERT D. COCHRAN.