

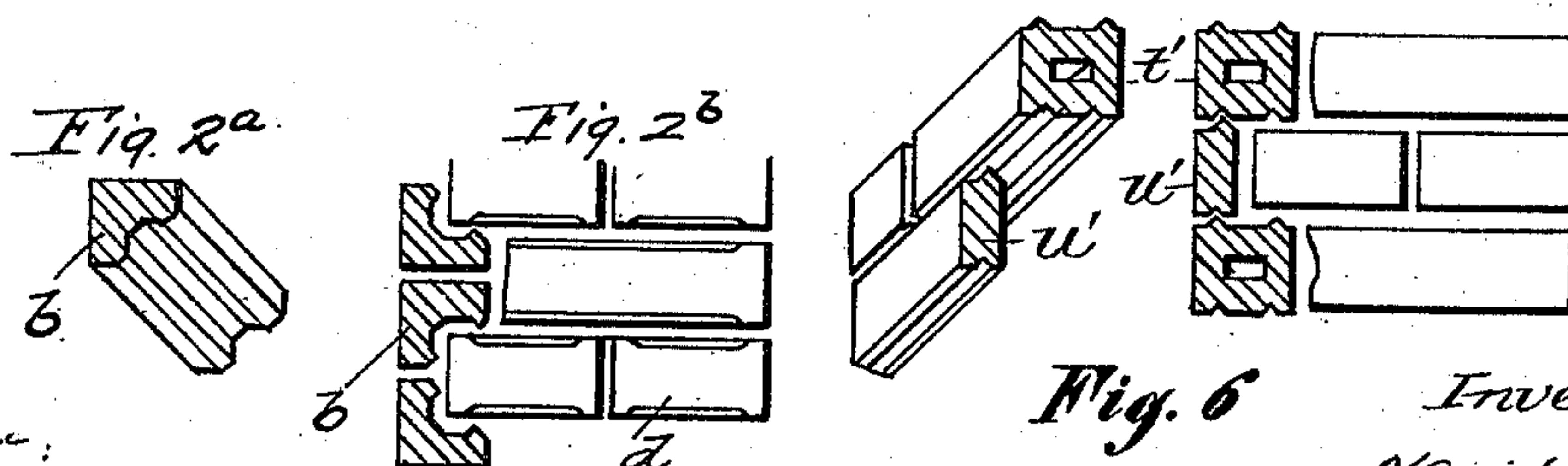
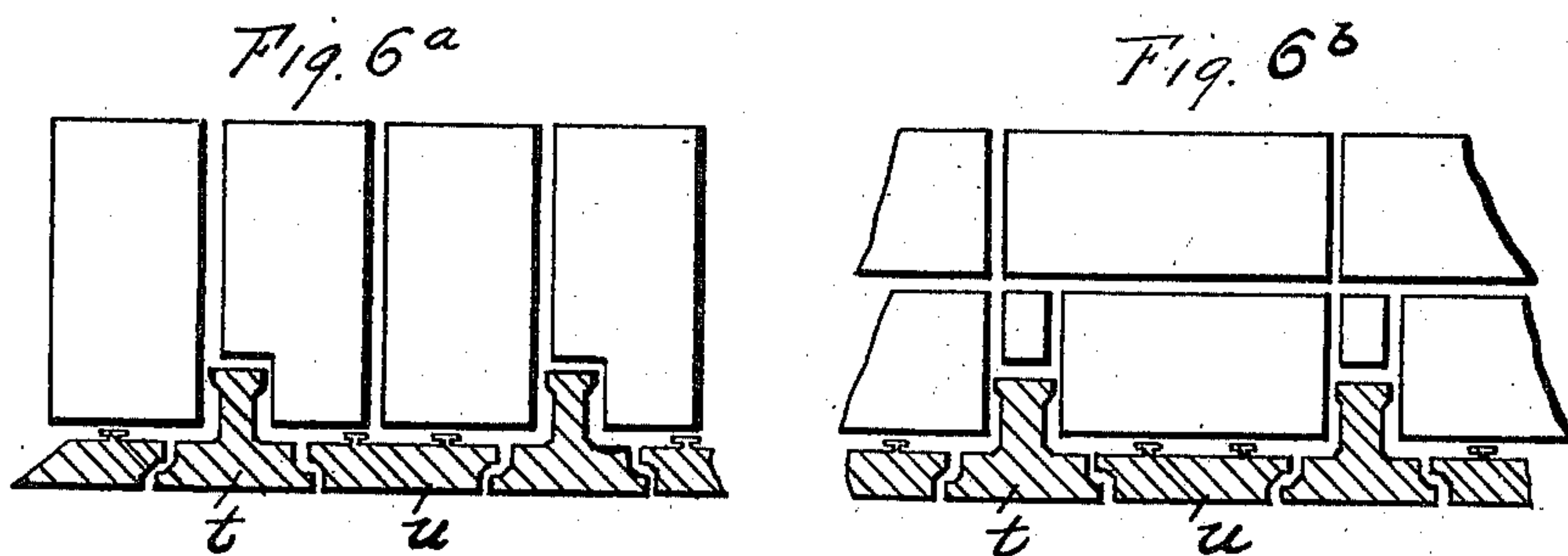
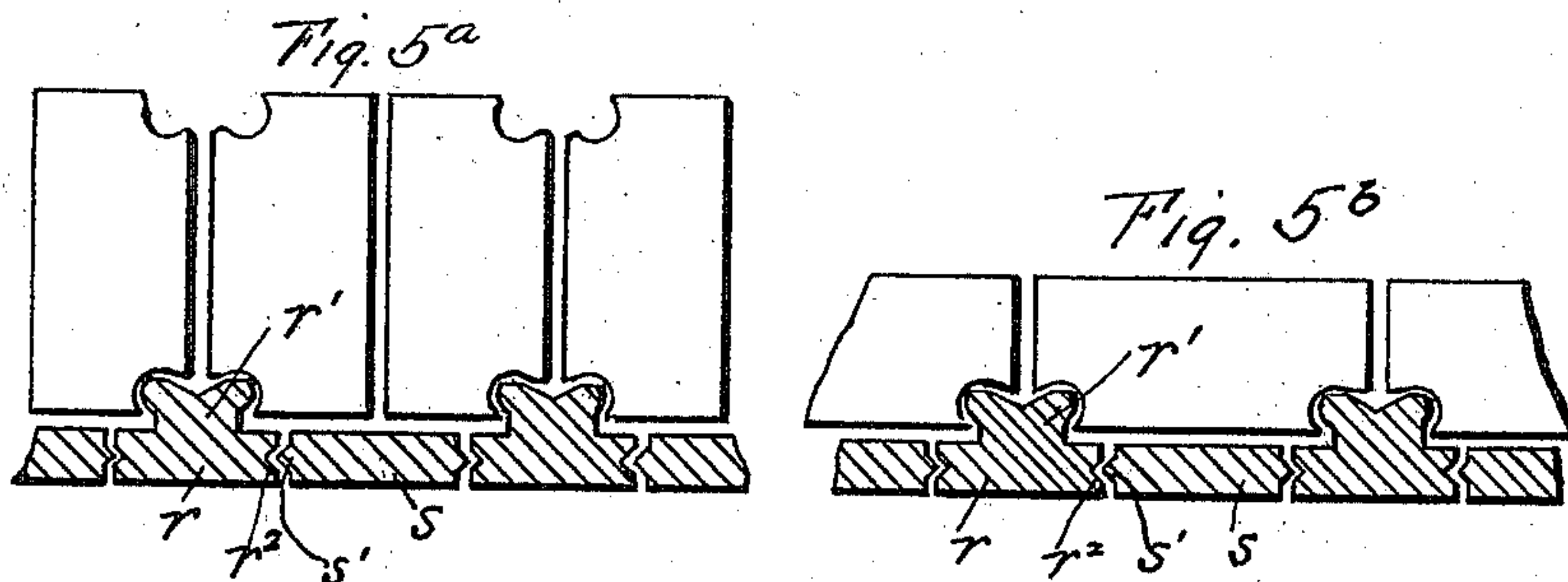
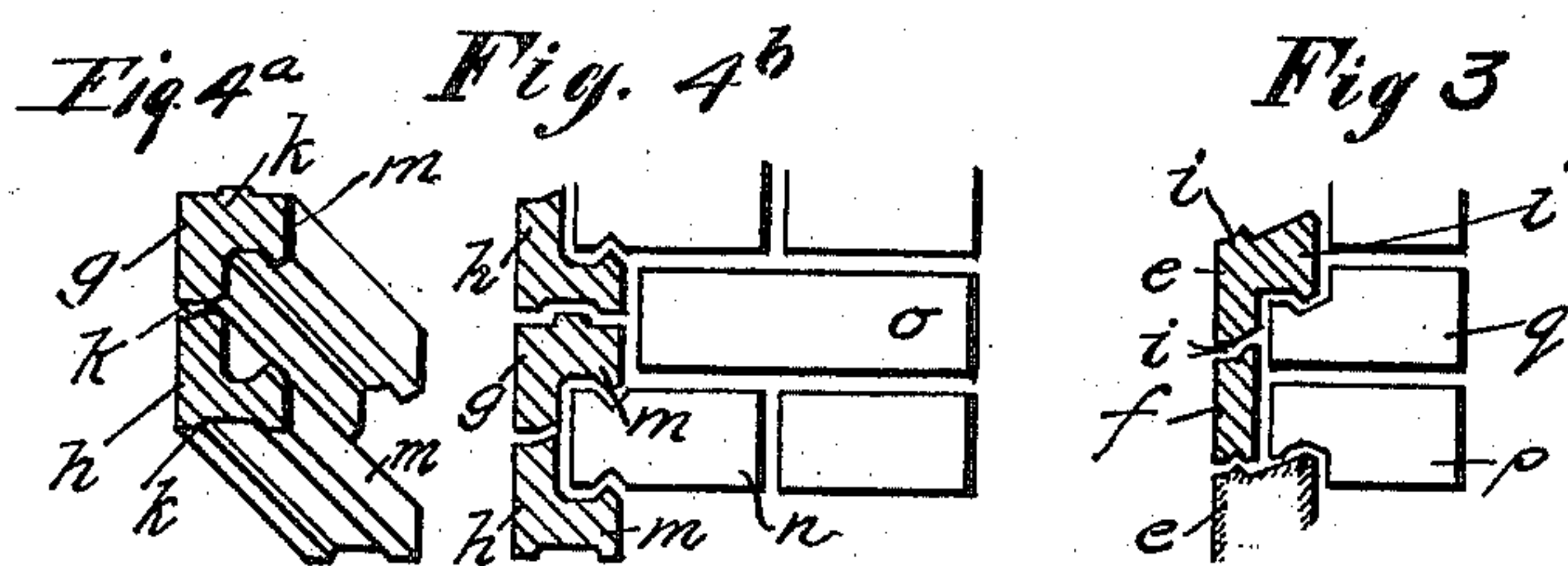
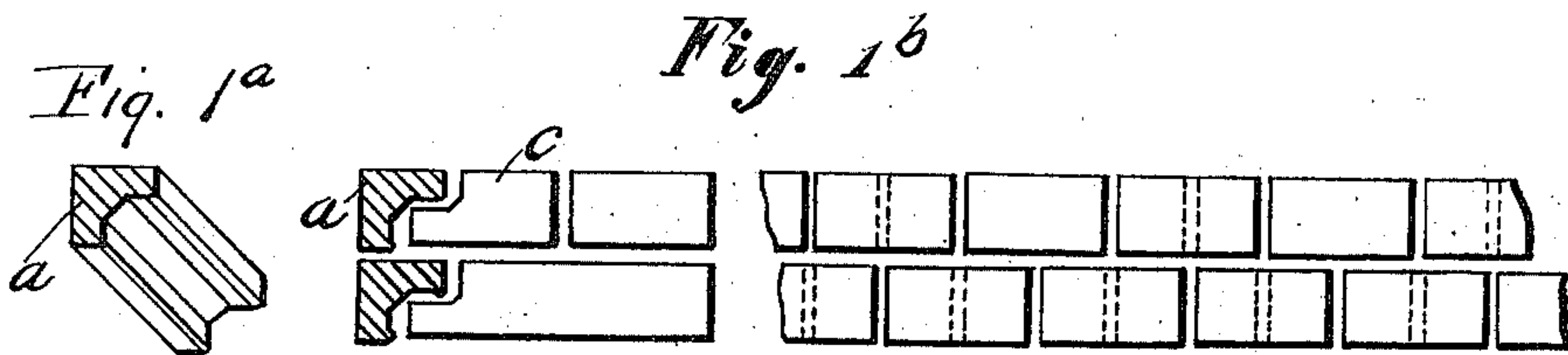
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

K. SIEBOLD.  
FACING FOR WALLS.

No. 600,897.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.



Witness:  
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D. F. Follen

Inventor:  
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Dr. J. Schanz, & Co.

(No Model.)

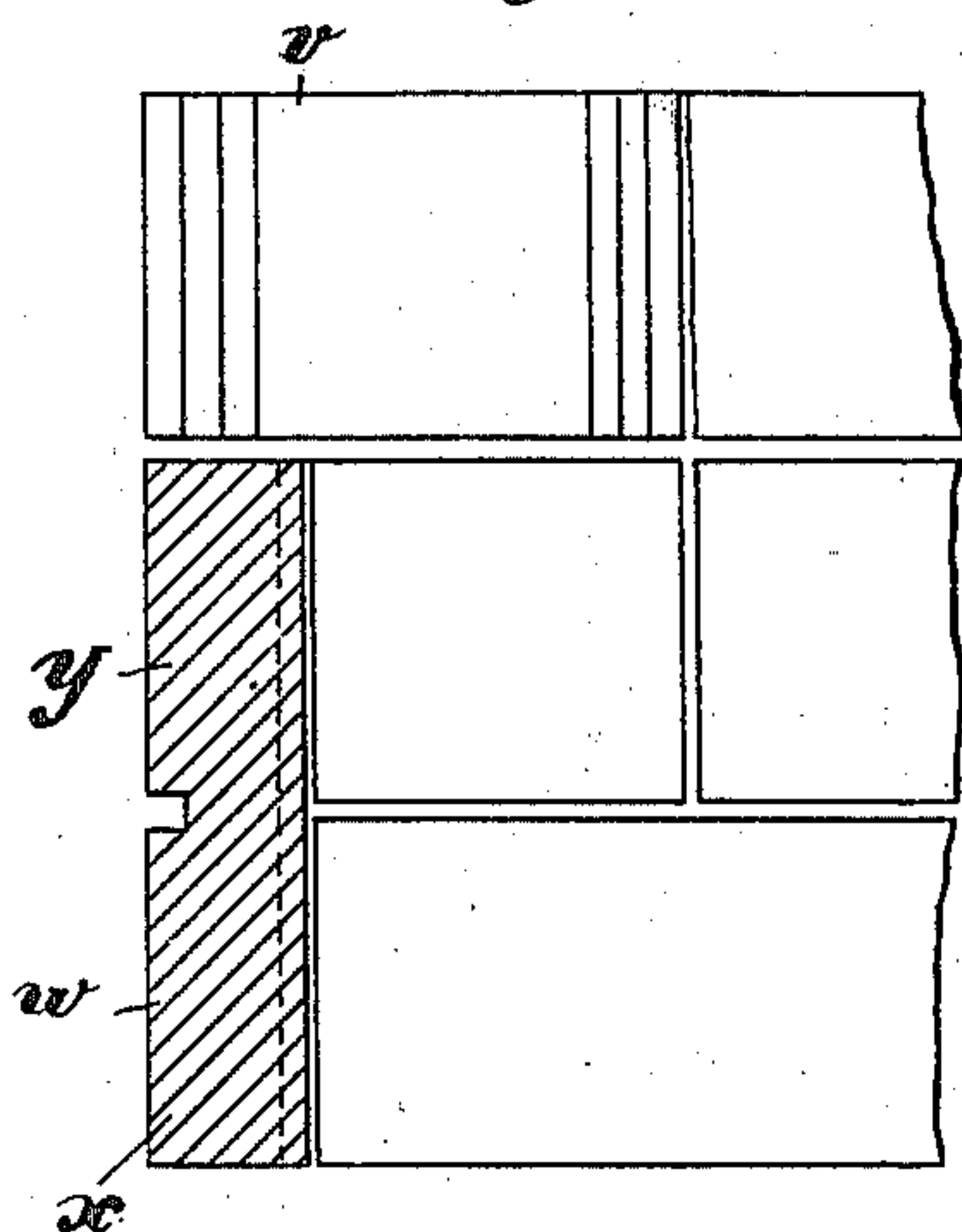
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K. SIEBOLD.  
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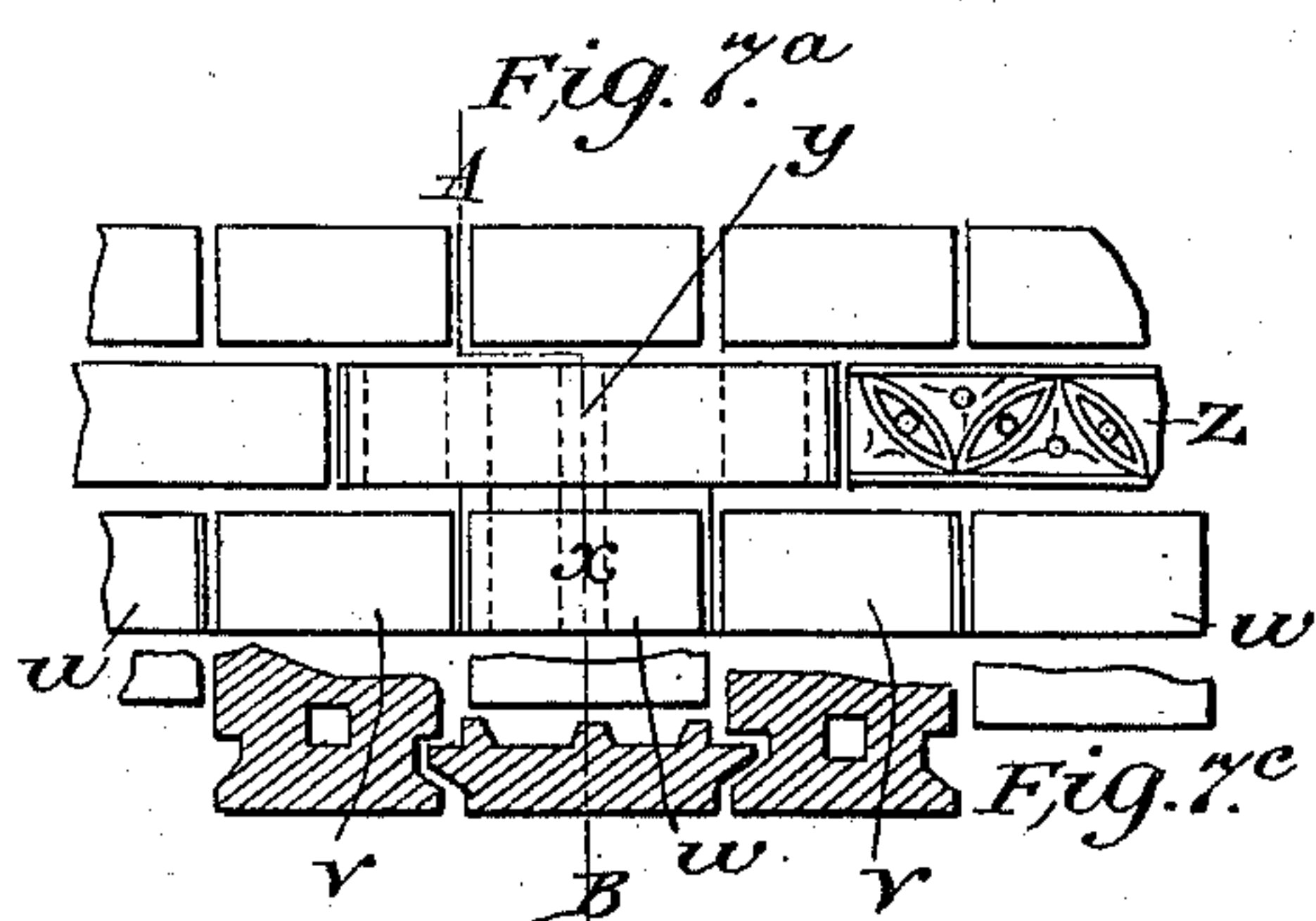
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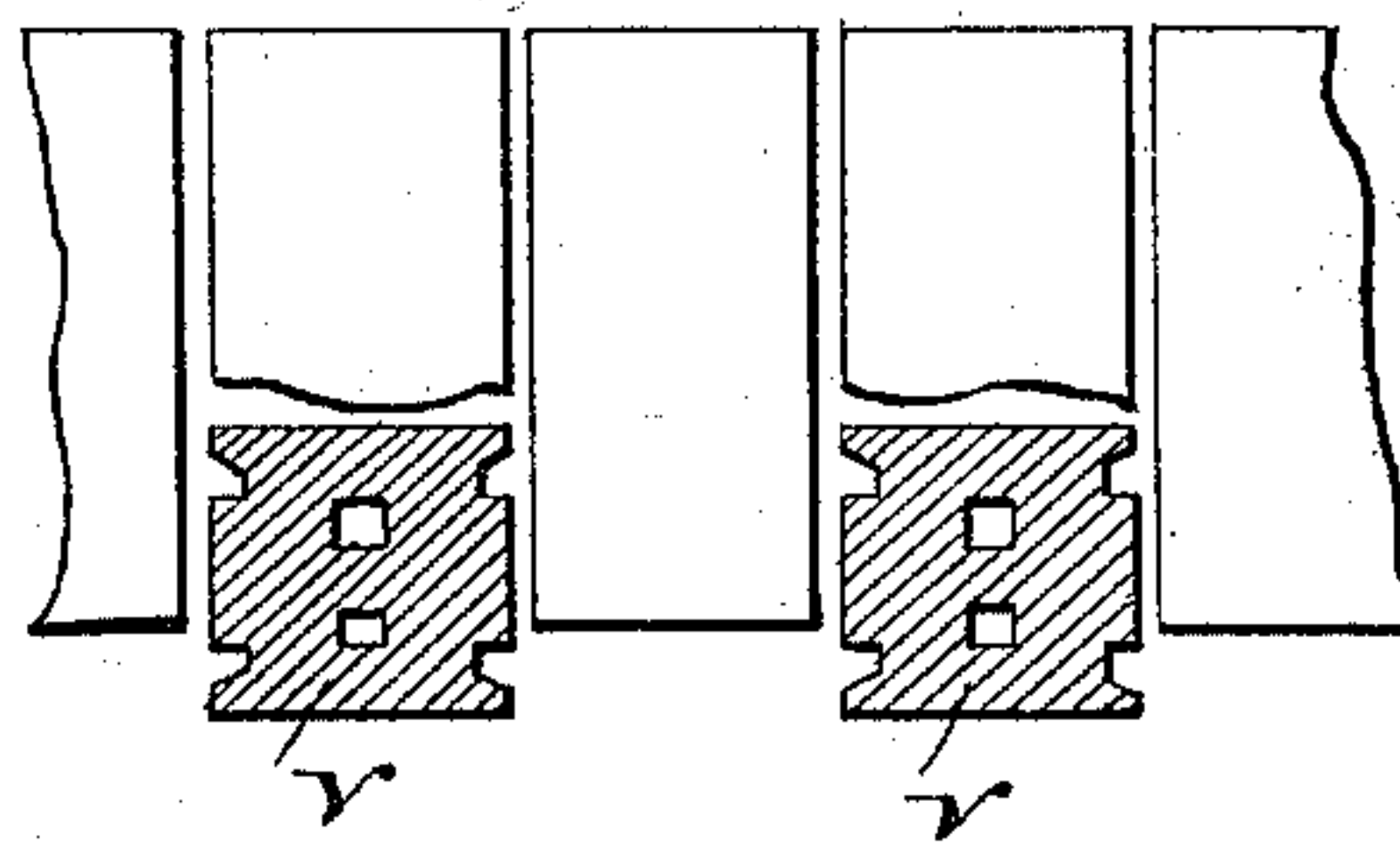
*Fig. 7d*



*Fig. 7a*



*Fig. 7b*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL SIEBOLD, OF GADDERBAUM, GERMANY.

## FACING FOR WALLS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 600,897, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed December 13, 1895. Serial No. 572,075. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, KARL SIEBOLD, architect, of Gadderbaum, near Bielefeld, in the Kingdom of Prussia, German Empire, have invented new and useful Improvements in and Relating to Facings for Walls and other Structures for Securing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a groove-and-tongue facing in which the facers are connected by grooves and tongues either with the backing or with each other or with the backing and also with one another.

The advantages obtained by this invention as compared with the mode of facing heretofore practiced, in which, according to the ordinary rules of the bond, the one-fourth and one-half facers are connected with the backing, are as follows: first, a considerable saving of facing material; second, a better protection of the wall than by the customary mode of facing, and, third, a saving of backing material.

As the mode of groove-and-tongue facing may be greatly varied according as it is carried out with horizontal or vertical tongues with or without special tongued backing, the following description has been divided into three main sections for the sake of clearness.

On the accompanying drawings several forms of execution of the new groove-and-tongue facing are represented.

Figures 1<sup>a</sup> and 1<sup>b</sup> show in perspective view and section the employment of a single-form piece. Figs. 2<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>b</sup> show in the same views a modification of the improvement. Fig. 3 shows in section the employment of two different stones for facing. Figs. 4<sup>a</sup> and 4<sup>b</sup> show in perspective view and section the employment of two other different facers. Figs. 5<sup>a</sup> and 5<sup>b</sup> show in sections of the bond-course and of the stretching-course two different facers. Fig. 6 shows in perspective view and section the combination of facing-stones and facing-plates. Figs. 6<sup>a</sup> and 6<sup>b</sup> show in the same views the employment of two modified facers; and Figs. 7<sup>a</sup>, 7<sup>b</sup>, 7<sup>c</sup>, and 7<sup>d</sup> show the employment of two other different facers in side elevation section of the bond-course, section of the stretching-course, and section taken on line A B of Fig. 7<sup>a</sup>.

The facing-stones *a* and *b* of Figs. 1<sup>a</sup> and 1<sup>b</sup>

and 2<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>b</sup> possess two suitable facing-surfaces. The tongue has a simple form and engages in a recess of the corresponding backing-stone. This recess is formed in Fig. 1<sup>b</sup> in the backing-stone *c* itself, while, according to Fig. 2<sup>b</sup>, it is formed by cutting off the corresponding stone of the bond-course *d*. The protection of the joint for the spandrel is obtained by alternating the facers relatively to the vertical joints of the backing.

In the two different-formed facing-stones *e* and *f* or *g* and *h* of Figs. 3, 4<sup>a</sup>, and 4<sup>b</sup>, where each facer has only one facing-surface, the joint-forming edges *i* or *k* engage each other fold-like, while at the same time the hook-shaped form *l* or *m* of the back side is lying in a recess of the backing. In the facing-stones of Fig. 3 only the stone *e* and in those of Figs. 4<sup>a</sup> and 4<sup>b</sup> each has a hook-shaped fold. In the latter arrangement the folds *m*, of two facers, extend in opposite directions, so that the one from above and the other from below engage the stone *n* of the stretching-course. The interjacent cut-off backing-stone *o* of the bond-course has no groove. As the vertical and horizontal joints of these facers are alternated against those of the backing the latter is perfectly protected against moisture. The same effect is also in the arrangement of Fig. 3, in which the hook-shaped fold *l* of the facer *e* engages in a groove as well of the stretching-stone *p* as of the bond-stone *q*. The flat facer *f* protects the joint formed by the stretching-course *p* and the following bond-course.

From the two different-shaped facers *r* and *s* of Figs. 5<sup>a</sup> and 5<sup>b</sup> stone *r* is provided at the middle of its back side with a projection *r'*, which is jointed into corresponding grooves of two backing-stones. The plate-shaped facer *s* fills the space between two facers *r* and engages with its lateral vertical tongues *s'* in the lateral vertical grooves *r''* of the facer *r*.

Similar to the above-described arrangement is that of the facers *t* and *u* of Figs. 6<sup>a</sup> and 6<sup>b</sup>; but it differs advantageously from the same by the fact that fewer tongued backing-stones are needed and that when some precaution is taken these may be produced from ordinary stones by cutting.

In the modification according to Figs. 7<sup>a</sup>, 7<sup>b</sup>, and 7<sup>c</sup> facers *v* are used which are provided



with tongues and grooves and are inserted in the bond-course of the backing in such a manner that certain intermediate spaces remain. These intermediate spaces are filled up by  
 5 pressed facing-plates  $w$ , which consist of a smaller portion  $x$  and a larger portion  $z$  and have a height of two courses of the backing, so that the plate  $w$  protects a portion of the bond-course and a portion of the stretching-  
 10 course of the backing. Each plate has at its sides tongues and grooves wherein tongues and grooves of portion  $x$  correspond with the tongues and grooves of the facer  $v$ , while the tongues and grooves of portion  $y$  serve for  
 15 connecting with the parts of other plates  $w$ . The advantage of this constructional form lies in a great saving of facing material and in the very easy work of facing. This form of execution is also adapted for facing old  
 20 houses because the small holes for the bond-facers can be put easily in the backing. With regard to the constructional forms represented in Figs. 6 and 7 it may be observed that these are particularly adapted for producing  
 25 ornamented facing, as shown as at  $x$ .

In the modification according to Fig. 6 the facing-plate  $u'$  engages with the facing-stones  $t'''$ . This constructional form has the distinguishing feature that no special backing-  
 30 stones and little facing material are required and that a good protection of the joint is ob-

tained by the peculiar connection of the facing-plates with the other facing-stones, for in this mode the bond-course is faced in the ordinary manner with one-fourth facing-  
 35 stones, while the stretching-course is covered by facing-plates connected by tongues with the other facers.

Having now described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-  
 40 ent, is—

1. In facings for walls and the like, the combination of facing-stones inserted in the backing, with facing-plates connected with the stones by groove and tongue, substantially  
 45 as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In facings for walls and the like, the combination of facing-stones inserted in the bond-course of the backing in such a manner that certain intermediate spaces remain, with fac-  
 50 ing-plates filling up the intermediate spaces, and being connected with the stones by groove and tongue, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed  
 55 my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

KARL SIEBOLD.

Witnesses:

WM. HAUPT,  
 CHR. KRÜGER.