

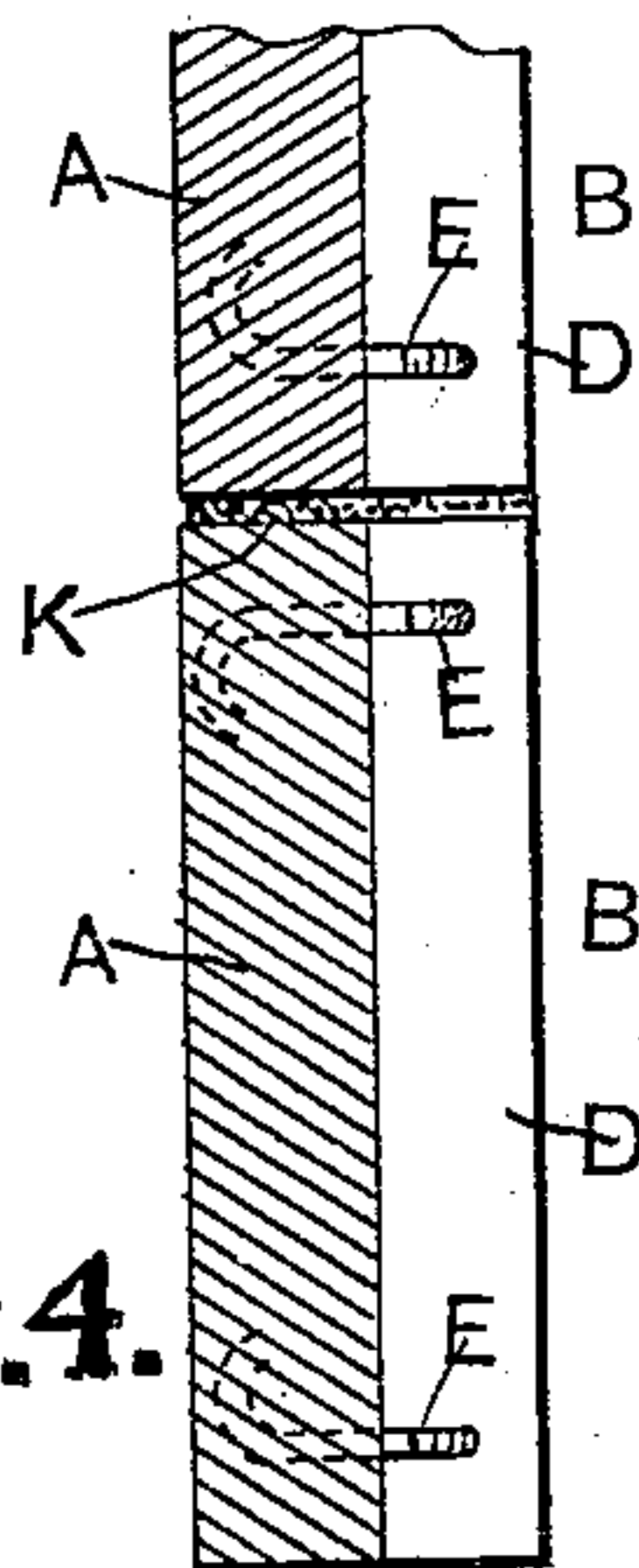
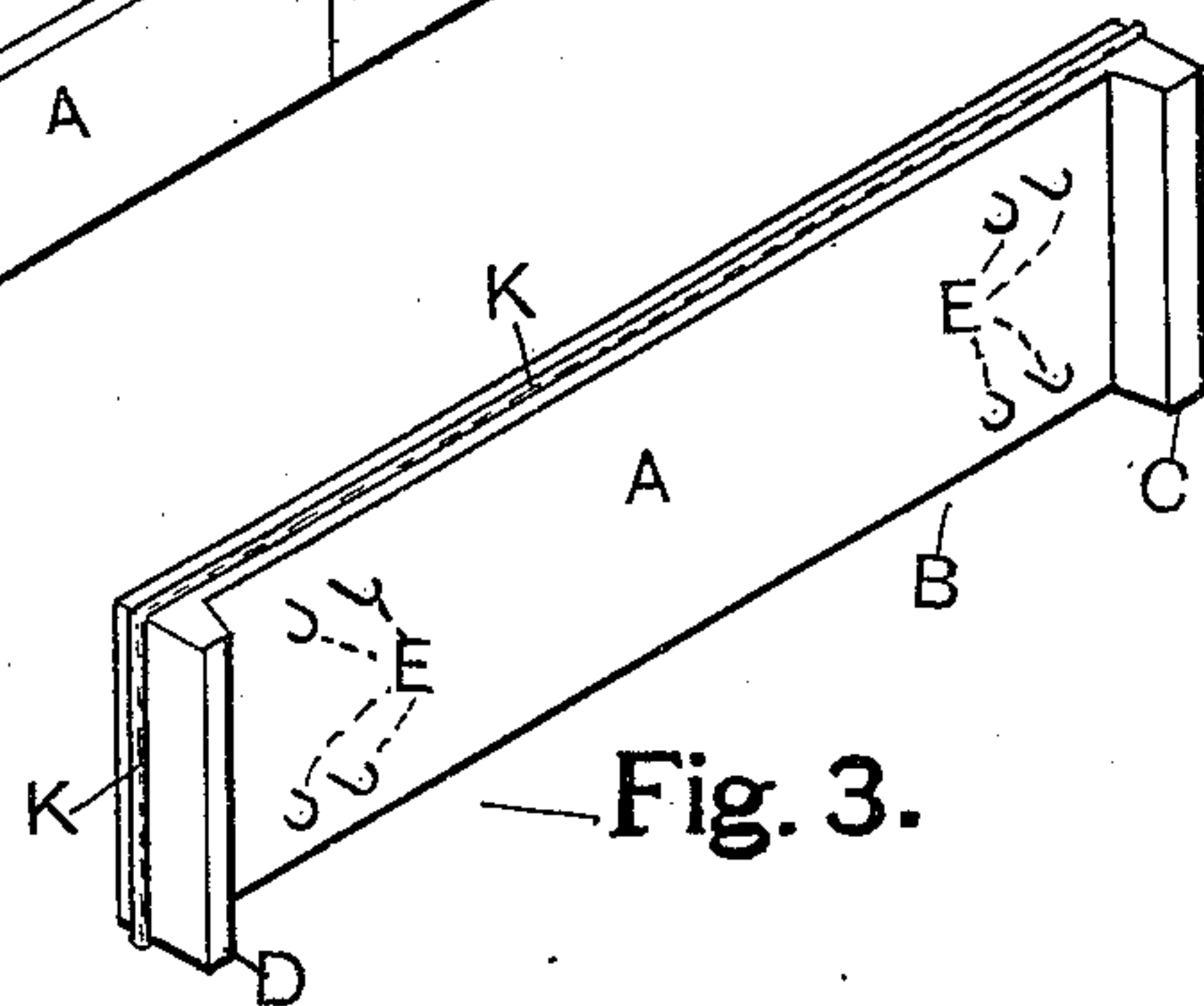
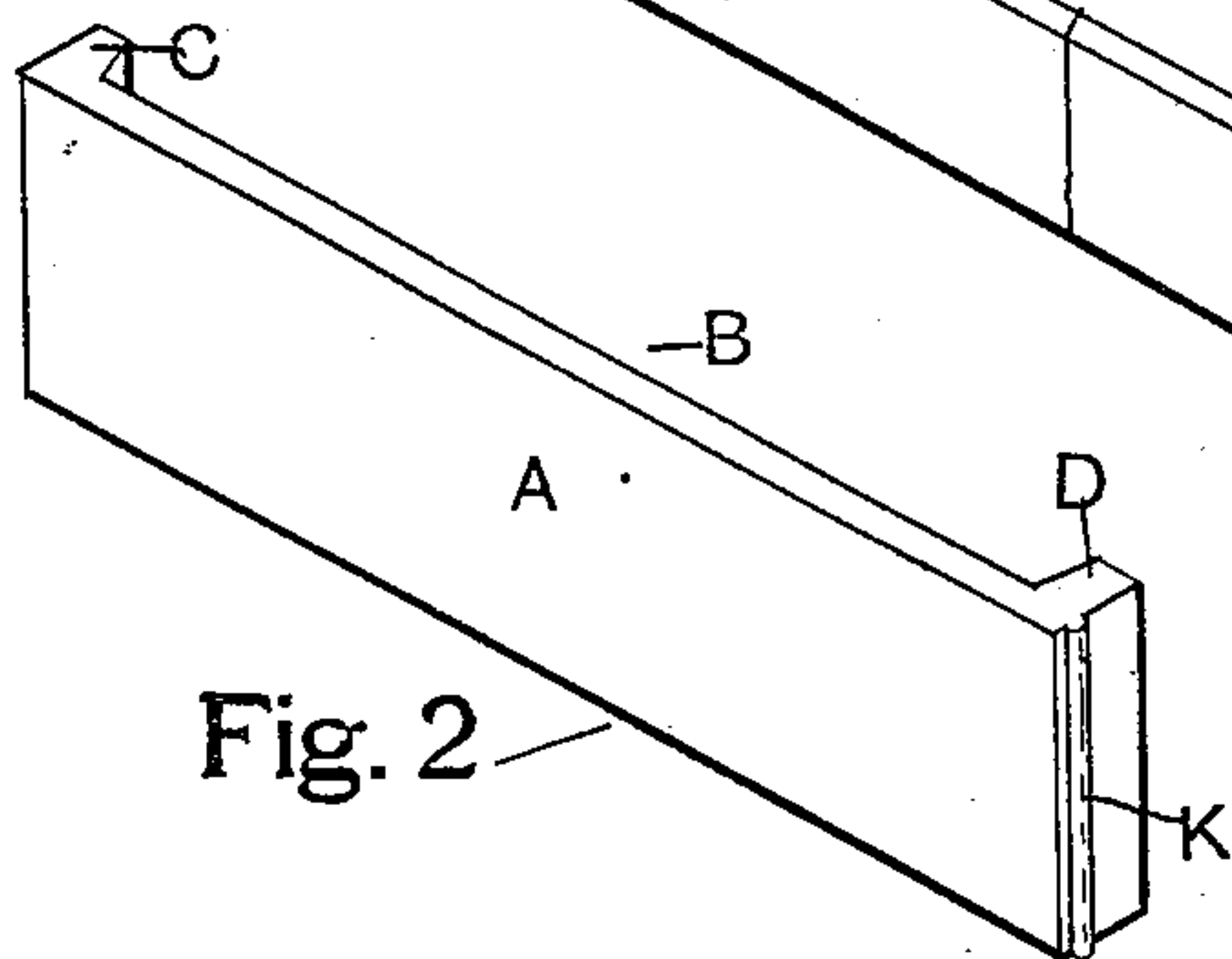
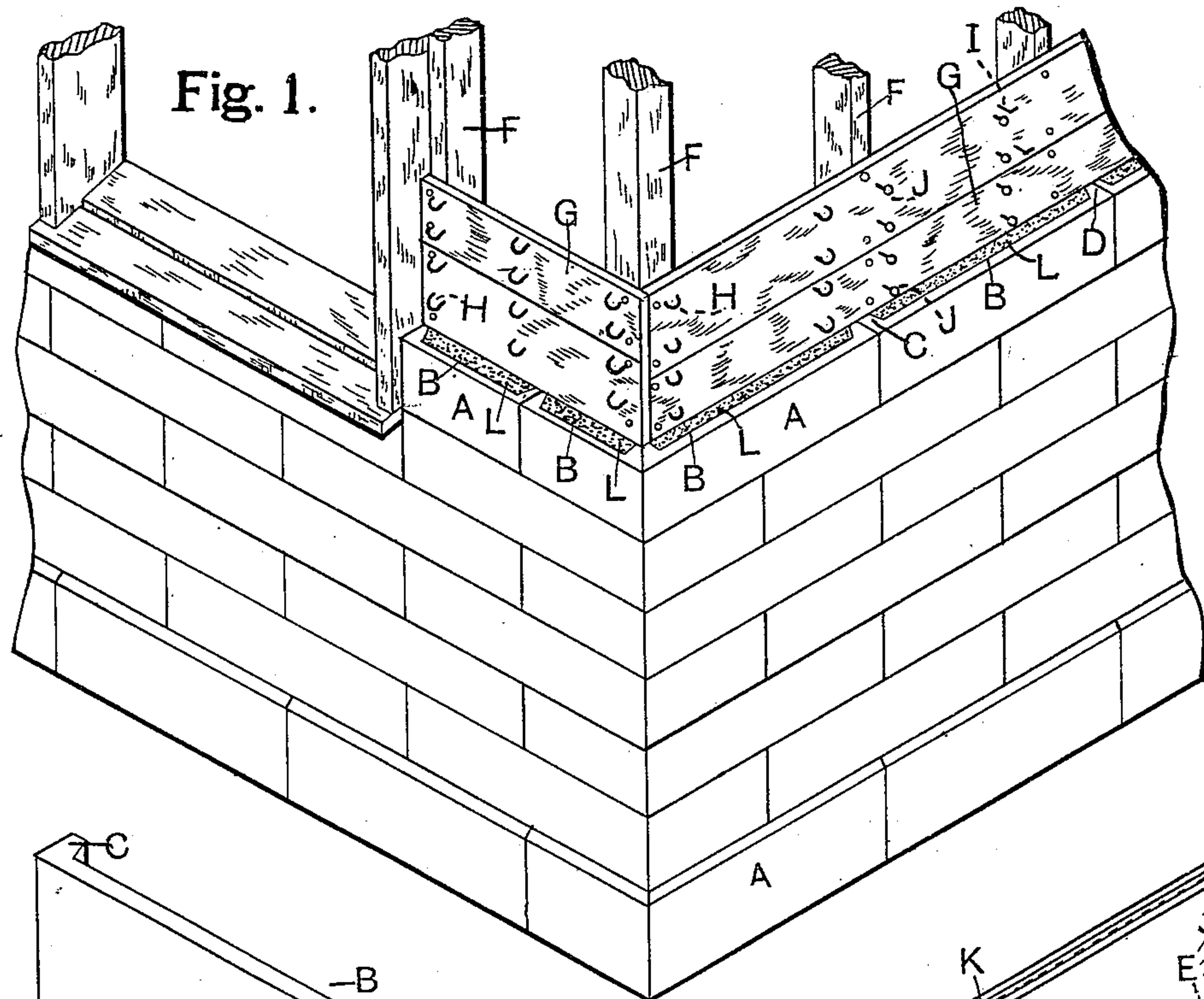
No. 674,615.

Patented May 21, 1901.

J. C. McCLENAHAN.
ARTIFICIAL STONE VENEER.

(Application filed Sept. 26, 1900.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
H. H. Hale.
Earl A. Anson

INVENTOR:
Jacob C. McClenahan,
By Oscar Snell,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB C. McCLENAHAN, OF COLDWATER, MICHIGAN.

ARTIFICIAL-STONE VENEER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 674,615, dated May 21, 1901.

Application filed September 26, 1900. Serial No. 31,160. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB C. McCLENAHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coldwater, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Artificial-Stone Veneer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the application of artificial stone as a covering or veneer to buildings, and more particularly to the process of applying such stone to wooden structures; and my object is to make the slabs or parts of such materials that a great variety of forms or colors may be easily made without a very great outlay, and yet the structure when completed will be adapted to resist the elements like natural stone and at the same time present a beautiful appearance, the same being hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric perspective view of part of the lower corner of a wooden structure upon which has been applied my improvement. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively perspective views of the outside, top, and one end and of the inside, top, and one end of a simple form of slab in which is embodied part of my invention. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section to illustrate a bead at the top or bottom and one end of the slabs for holding adjacent slabs a short distance apart, so as to form a space for cement and a perfectly even joint.

Similar letters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

In this instance the slabs A are shown with plain outer surfaces and all of a rectangular form; but it is obvious that these parts may be made of many different shapes and be elaborately ornamented, if desired. Each slab A is provided with a space B at the rear side, which may be any shape adapted to hold a filling of cement. In this instance space B is formed by inwardly-projecting parts, such as C and D, at the ends of the slabs, so that the space is open clear across the rear face before the slab is filled with cement.

At E may be seen a number of inwardly-projecting anchors, which are of metal in this instance.

The slabs A are made of any material, such as cement or mortar, which will flow or is plastic enough in the soft state to be poured or forced into a mold adapted to form the slab and which material will afterward set or harden, so as to form a hard stone. Ordinary clay which is plastic enough to be forced into molds and afterward be burned hard is also adapted to use in the manufacture of these slabs.

The anchors E are secured within the mold in such a position that one end thereof is held within the cement-space B, and in the process of casting the slab the other end of the anchor is surrounded by the material of the slab and securely held in place after it has set or hardened by fire, so that all the anchors project, as shown, after the slab has been removed from the mold.

The building to which these slabs are applied may be of any desired form; but in this instance I have shown a portion of a very simple structure having studding F, to which sheathing G is nailed, as is common in the construction of balloon-frame buildings, to receive the ordinary lap weather-boarding. Secured in the sheathing G and projecting therefrom and in register with the cement-spaces B at the rear side of slabs A are loops H, hooks I, or nails J with large heads, or any other form of anchor adapted to be secured to the sheathing, and project within the cement-spaces B at the back of the slabs when they are in position on a building. At K is shown a narrow bead which projects outward from the upper or lower edge and one end of the slabs.

Fig. 1 shows several rows of slabs A which have been secured in position against the outer surface of the building, and the process thereof is illustrated by this figure, which shows the space B at the rear of the slabs filled with cement L, which is done by holding a slab in position with the space B next to and with the projections C and D in close proximity to the face of the sheathing, when cement is poured or forced into the space B until it is full, the slab being held in position until the cement sets, when the cement filling will be firmly engaged with the anchors E and also with the loops, hooks, or nails

which form anchors projecting from the sheathing, and thus constitute a firm attachment between the slab and sheathing.

The rearwardly-projecting parts C and D 5 serve the purpose of guides to hold the slabs in the same relative position against the sheathing and also serve to greatly strengthen the ends of the slabs and to provide a wide contact for a mortar or cement joint.

10 I claim as my invention—

In a system of applying artificial stone to buildings, slabs of such stone having rearwardly-projecting portions at the ends thereof in direct contact with the face of the build-

ing, an interspace between the said rearward 15 projections, other rearward projections from the stone within the interspace but of less length than the first-named projections, outward projections from the face of the building into the said interspace, and cement in- 20 closing all the projections within the interspace, in the manner and for the purpose stated.

JACOB C. McCLENAHAN.

In presence of—

JOHN F. STEEL,
OSCAR SNELL.