

No. 695,722.

R. HEILMANN.

Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

FIREPROOF COVERING FOR FRAME STRUCTURES.

(Application filed June 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig:1.

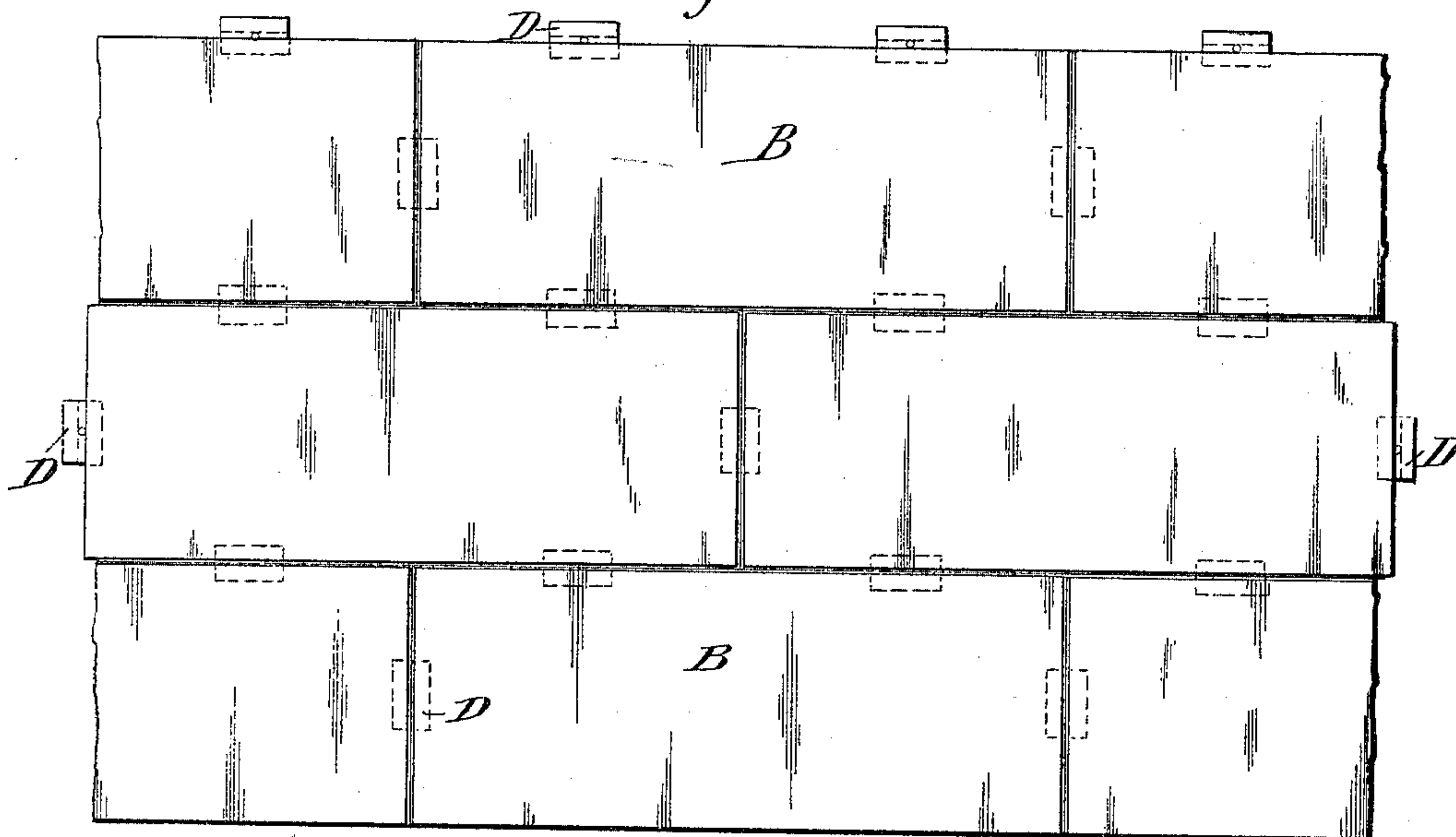


Fig:2.

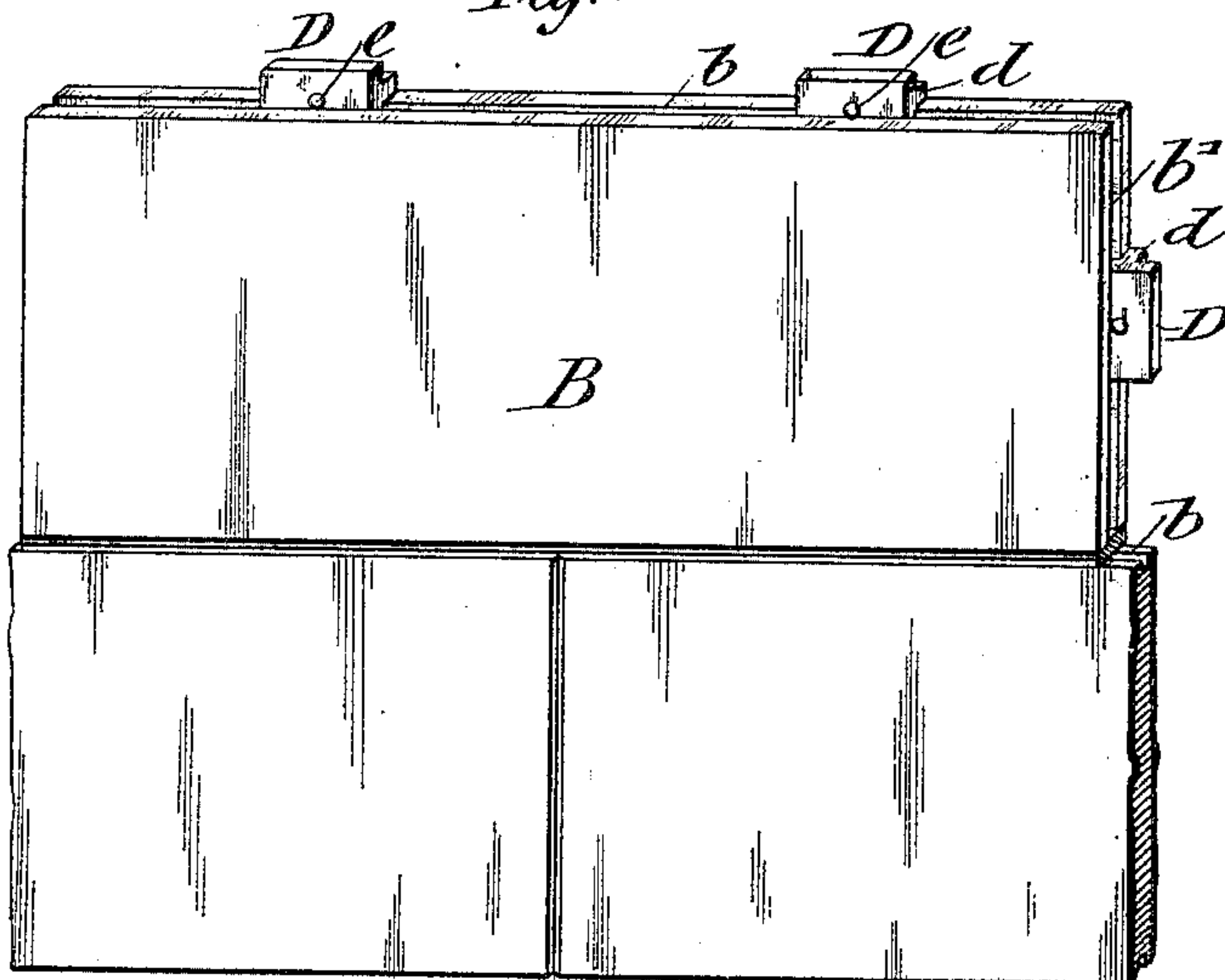


Fig:3.

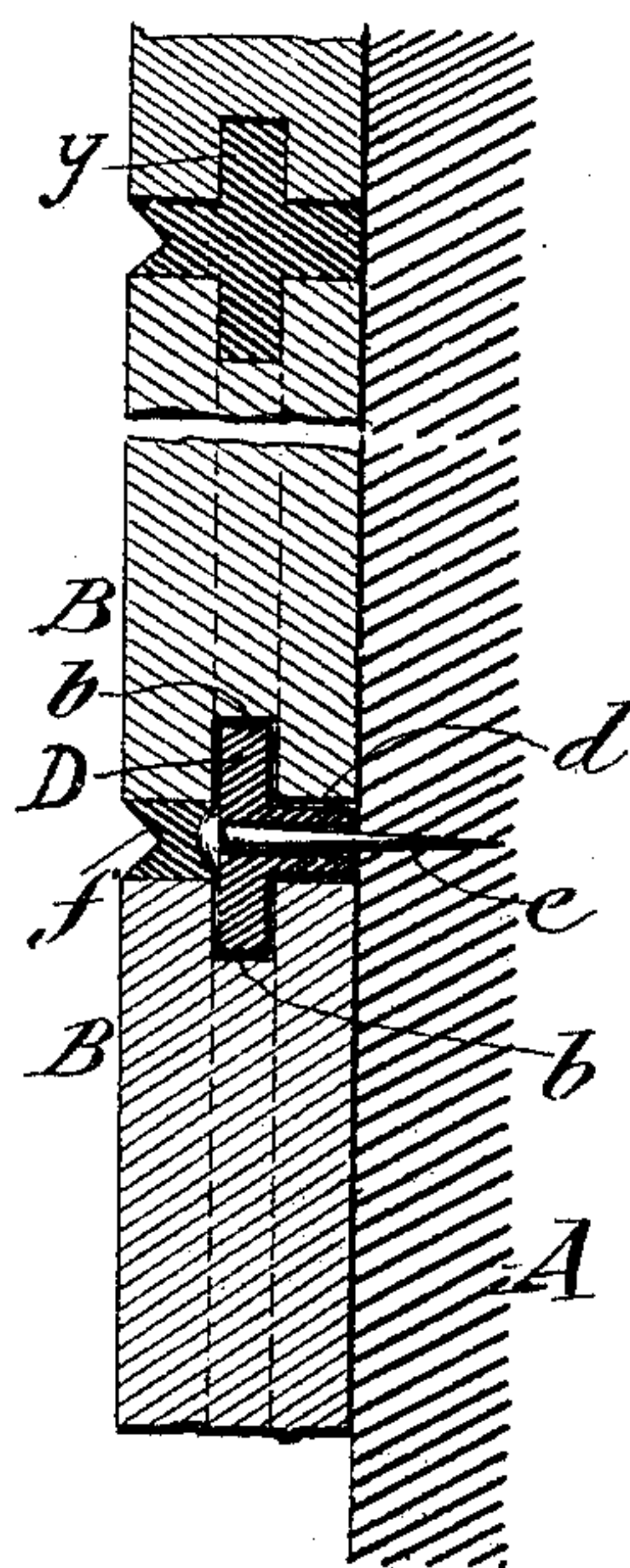
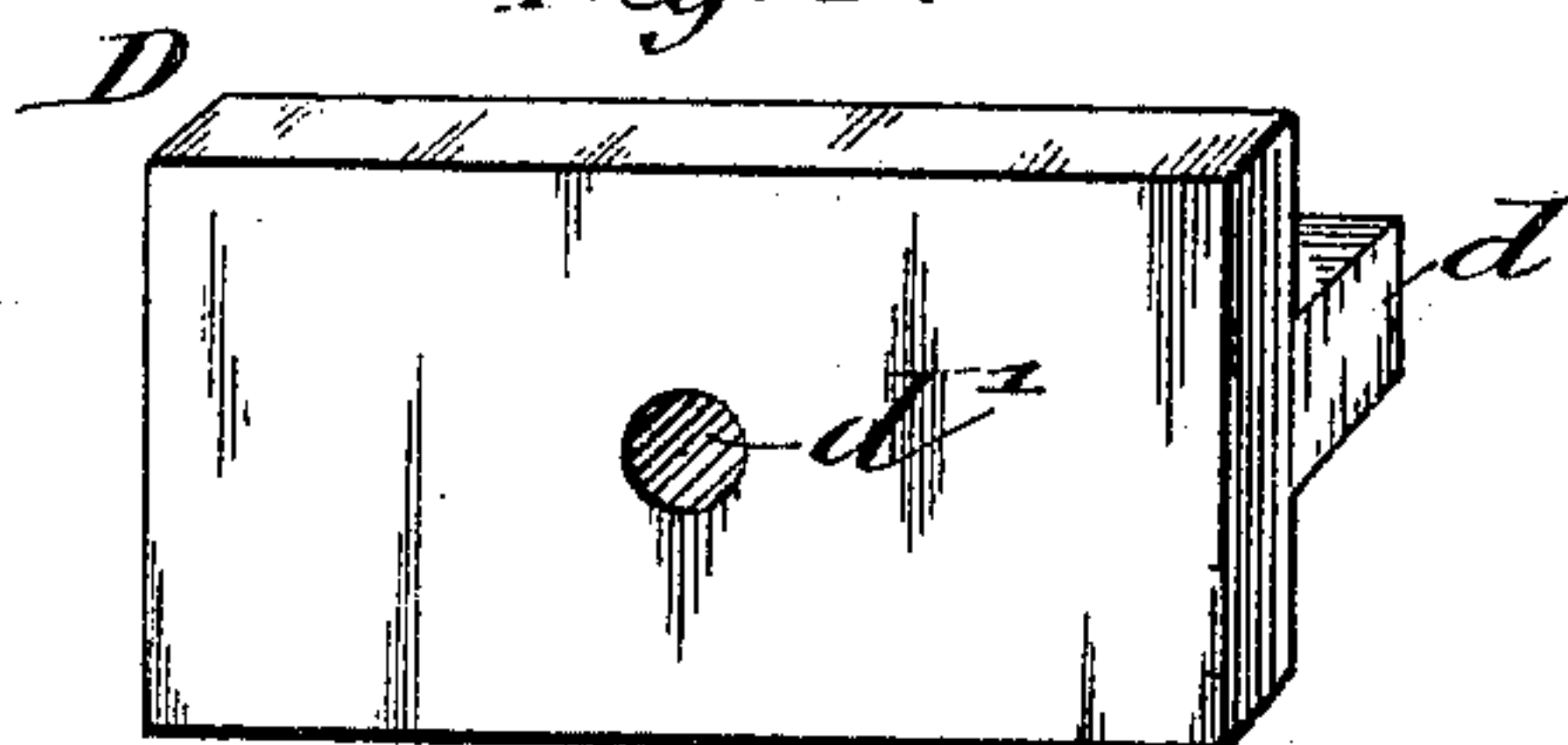


Fig:4.



WITNESSES:

Wacker Wallheim.
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FIREPROOF COVERING FOR FRAME STRUCTURES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,722, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed June 21, 1901. Serial No. 65,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUDOLPH HEILMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fireproof Coverings for Frame Structures, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of fireproof coverings for structures which cause the structure to have the appearance of a stone building; and the object of the invention is to provide an economical, simple, and effective fireproof covering for buildings which can be readily placed in position and which has a unique and ornamental appearance.

My invention consists of certain details of construction and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described in detail and then specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing a large portion of my improved fireproof covering for frame structures. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of a few blocks, plates, or slabs connected and provided with supporting-washers constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 is a broken transverse sectional view showing my invention more in detail, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the washers employed.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the studding, sheathing, or other portion of a frame or other structure, and B indicates the slabs, plates, or blocks which compose the siding or covering. These slabs, plates, or blocks are composed of suitable fireproof material, preferably containing considerable asbestos, which, together with suitable cement and a binder, is made up into the slabs, plates, or blocks. The slabs, plates, or blocks B are provided with grooves b b' , respectively, at the opposite side edges and the opposite ends. These grooves permit a tongue-and-groove connection to be made in accordance with my invention, which consists mainly in metal washers D of any suitable form, preferably flat and oblong, and which are provided with longitudinal shoulders or ribs d , so that a washer is produced which has a T-shaped cross-section. These washers are provided with preferably central perforations or holes

d' , that pass through the main body of the washers and through the ribs or shoulders d .

In placing my improved facing or siding upon a structure the lower slabs, plates, or blocks are first set in position in cement mortar, and the metallic washers d are inserted into the grooves b' , so that the abutting ends of the slabs, plates, or blocks will receive the opposite side portions of the washers, which form tongues, while in a similar manner by placing washers D in the side grooves b the lower layer of slabs, plates, or blocks is connected with the upper or next adjacent layer of slabs, plates, or blocks, the abutting ends of which are connected together in similar manner to the lower layer. As a layer of the slabs, plates, or blocks is placed in position the proper number of washers D are inserted into the grooves of the same, and the shoulder d of the washers will form abutments for the slabs, plates, or blocks which are to be joined with those first placed in position, the shoulders d defining the width of the joint. Mortar is spread along the ends and the sides of the slabs, plates, or blocks in the usual manner, but so as to fill the grooves b b' , the spreading of the mortar first done, of course, before another course is laid. The mortar filling is clearly shown at y , Fig. 3. As soon as the connection is made between adjacent slabs, plates, or blocks D nails, screws, or other fastenings, such as e , are driven through the perforations d' and into the studding, sheathing, or other portion of a building or structure which is to be faced or covered. In this manner the slabs, plates, or blocks are placed together and built one upon the other and finally the facing or covering produced, in which the width of the joints is defined by the shoulders d , while the tongue-and-groove connection formed by the washers D and the grooves b b' and the attachment afforded by the nails, screws, or other fastenings e act conjointly to retain the individual slabs, plates, or blocks and finally the whole facing or covering in position. Also, the mortar filling in the grooves after it has set firmly and solidly connects the slabs, plates, or blocks with each other, so that practically a monolithic facing may be said to be produced. The joints are pointed up in any suitable

manner, as shown at *f*. After this is done the joints of the slabs, plates, or blocks are tooled and finished in the manner now in use in stone structures.

5 Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

10 The combination, with a portion of a building or structure to be faced or covered, of a facing or covering, consisting of a series of slabs, plates or blocks provided each with edge grooves, washers inserted into the grooves of the adjacent slabs, plates or

blocks, and provided with ribs or shoulders defining the width of the joints, said washers 15 and shoulders being perforated, and fastenings passing through the perforations of the washers and shoulders, and entering the building or structure, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 20 my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RUDOLPH HEILMANN.

Witnesses:

GEORGE GEIBEL,
IRVING E. DOOB.