

No. 705,156.

Patented July 22, 1902.

C. W. STEVENS.
ARTIFICIAL STONE FACING.

(Application filed Jan. 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

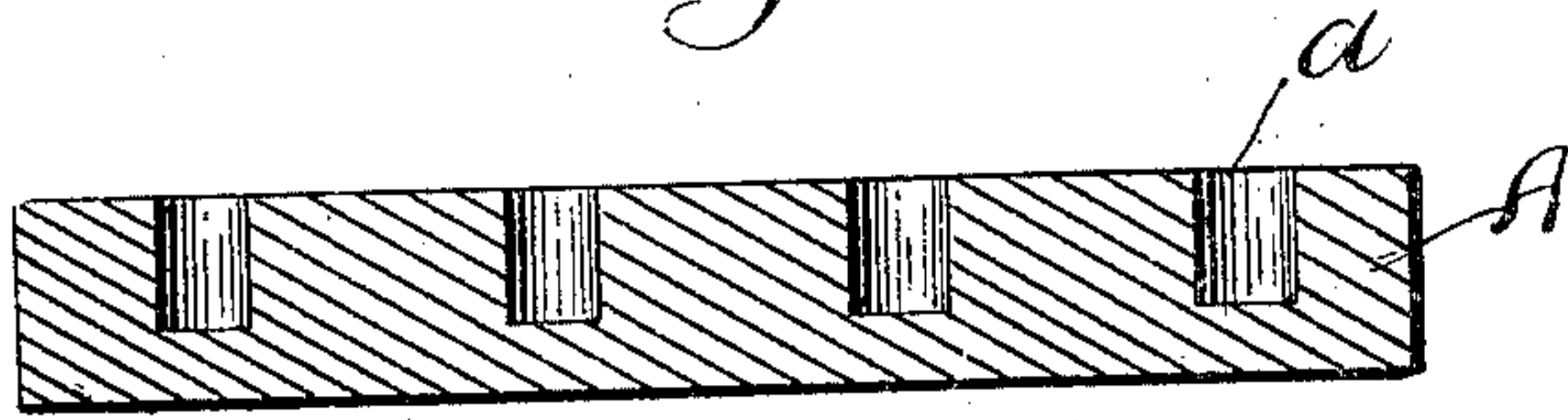


Fig. 2.

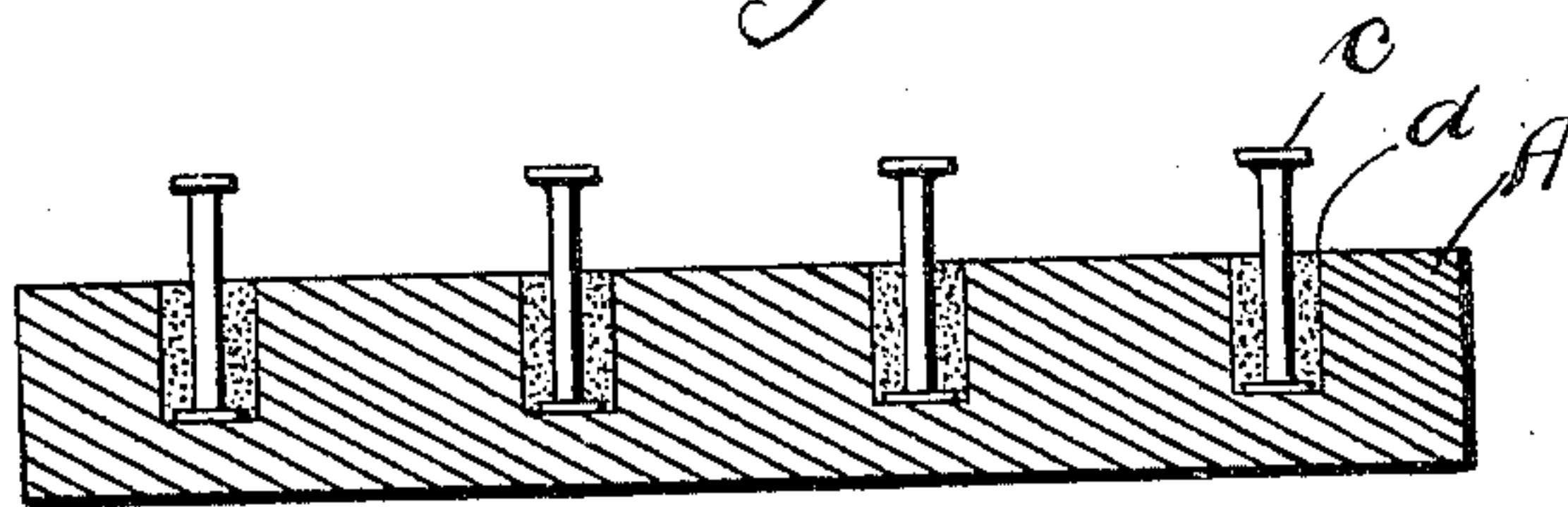


Fig. 3.

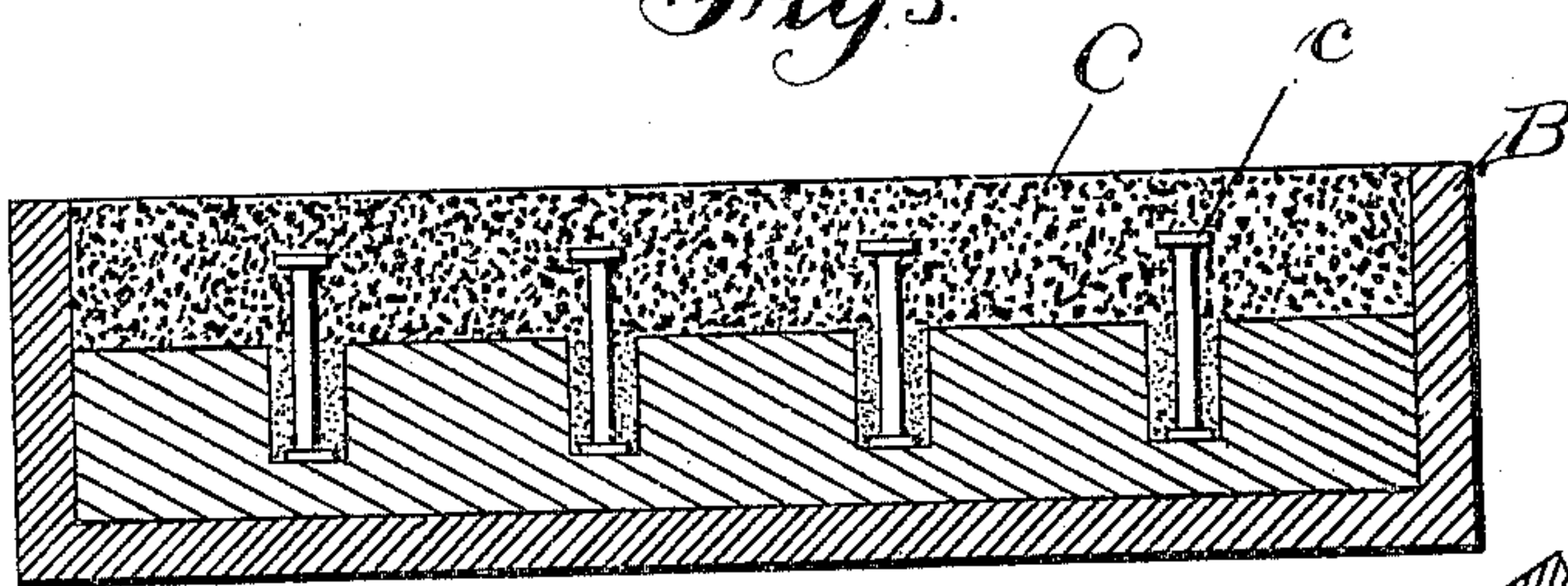


Fig. 6.

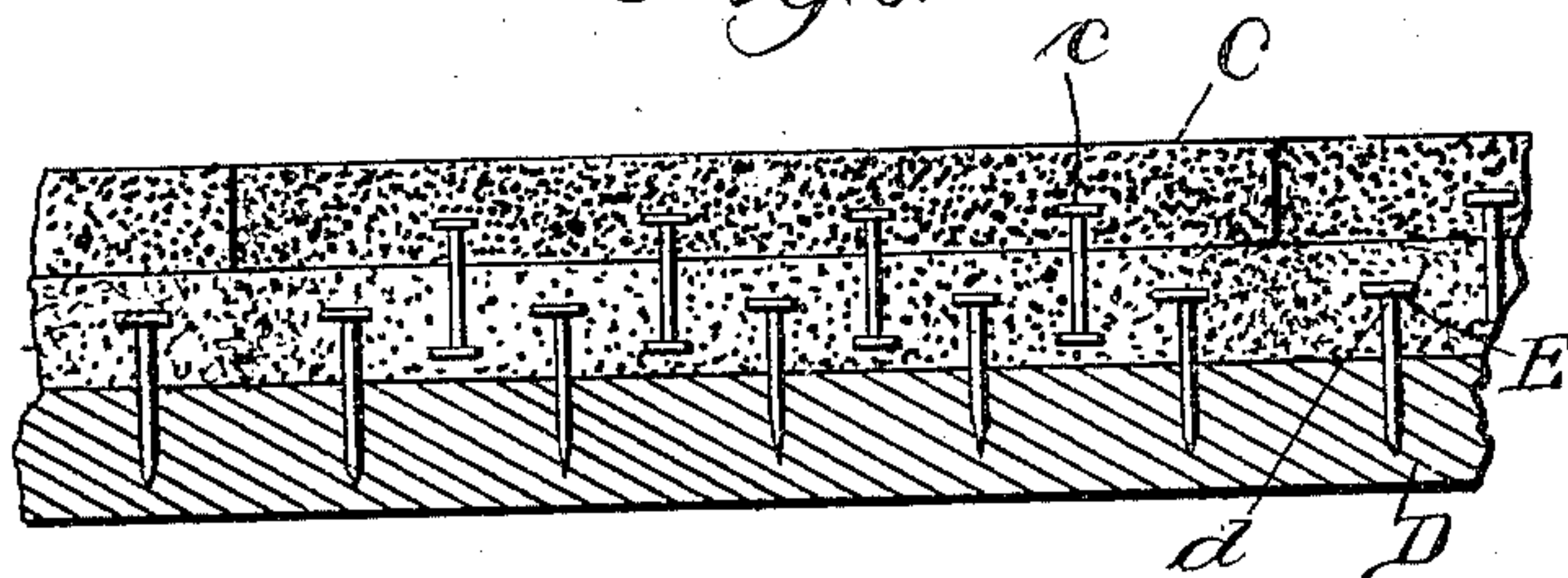
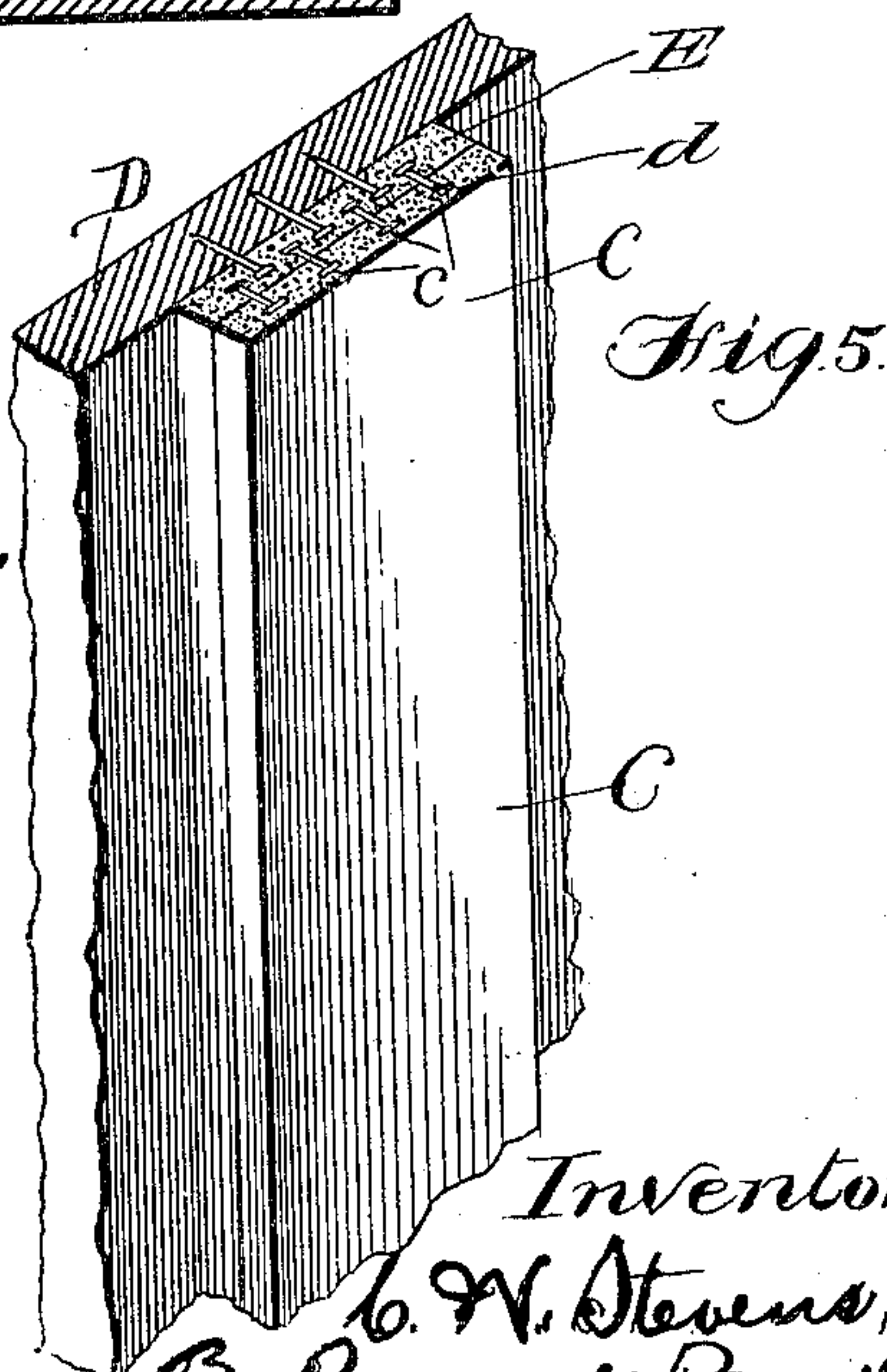
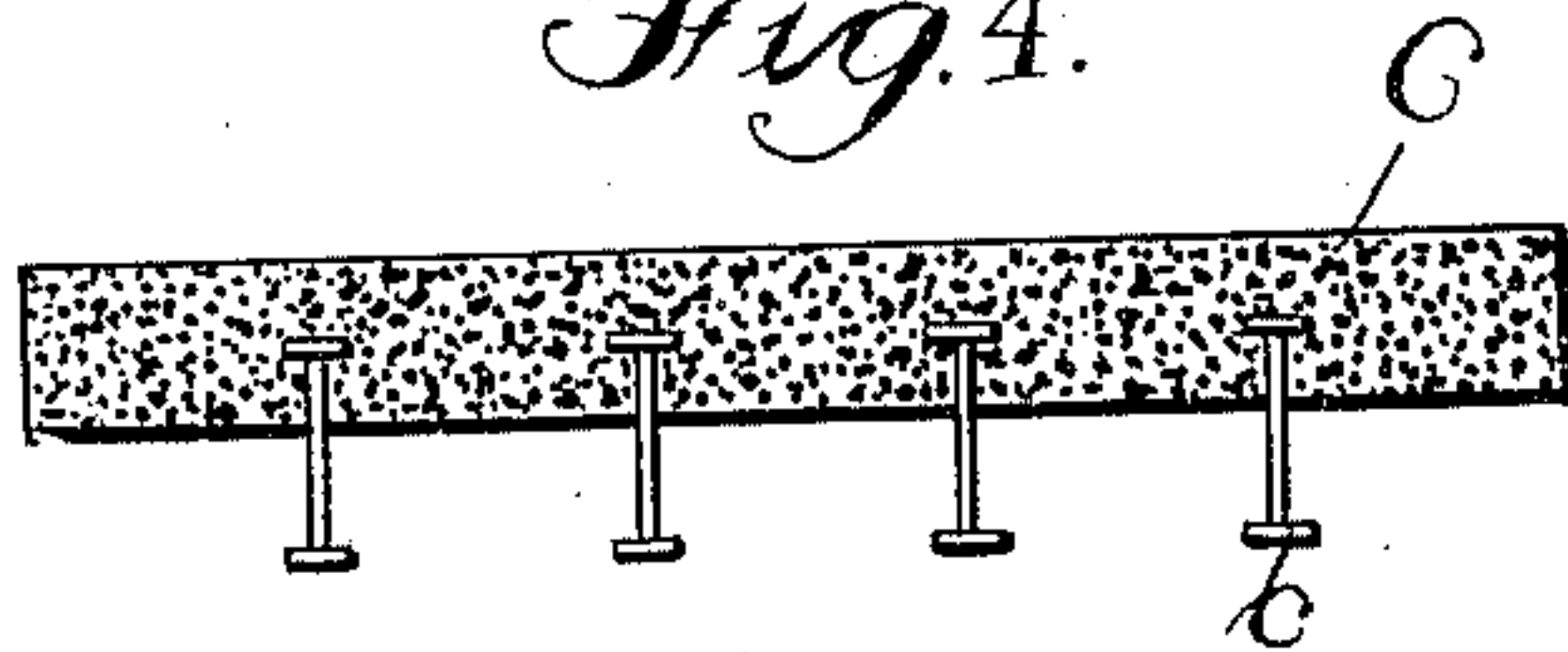


Fig. 4.



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ARTIFICIAL-STONE FACING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 705,156, dated July 22, 1902.

Application filed January 17, 1901. Serial No. 43,628. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Harvey, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Constructing Walls with Artificial-Stone Facing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of walls with artificial-stone facings.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a method of constructing walls of wood or other material into which nails, screws, &c., may be readily driven with an artificial-stone facing, although my invention is adaptable for use in the construction of any walls within which projecting anchors may be securely fastened or embedded.

A further important object of my invention is to provide means for so attaching artificial stone to other surfaces in such a manner as to provide a sheathing of artificial stone without any joint or crack passing there-through, thereby providing a wind-proof, damp-proof, and frost-proof sheathing for walls of any kind, but particularly for old frame buildings.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a mold-block for use in the construction of stone to be used in the practice of my invention. Fig. 2 is a like view of such mold-block, showing bolts placed in position in the pockets therein, said pockets being filled with sand. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a mold containing said mold-block, also shown in cross-section, and showing said mold filled with concrete to form one of my sections of improved stone for use in the practice of my invention. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a section of stone as made in the mold shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a section of artificial stone attached to a wood surface by my improved method; and Fig. 6 is a detail cross-section of a block of artificial stone and portions of another block immediately adjacent thereto attached to a wall by my improved method, showing how I attach the stone so as

to provide a sheathing without any crack or joint therethrough.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A is a mold-block provided with the pockets *a*. This mold-block is placed in the bottom of a suitable mold B. The double-headed bolts *c* are then placed in the pockets *a*, and the space in said pockets surrounding the bolts *c* is then filled with loose sand level with the upper surface of the mold-block A. The mold is then filled level with the stone compound in the manner familiar to those skilled in this art, and when the stone compound has sufficiently set it is removed from the mold. The space in the pockets *a* surrounding the lower ends of the bolts *c* having been filled with sand, as before noted, the stone compound does not enter said pockets, and so upon removing the stone C from the mold the sand in the pockets falls away from the lower ends of the bolts *c*, leaving the same projecting from the under surface of the stone C, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. I now prepare the wall of wood or other material to which the stone is to be attached by driving into it nails, screws, or the like *d*, leaving the ends thereof projecting substantially the same distance as the lower ends of the bolts *c* project below the under surface of the stone C. The nails so driven into the wood are arranged, preferably, so as to stand in staggered relation to the projecting ends of the bolts *c* when the stone C is placed adjacent to the surface of the wood D. I then place the stone C adjacent to the surface of the wood D and, holding the stone C in position in any suitable manner, I pour cement or other artificial-stone mixture or compound E into the space between the walls *c'*, so as to partially fill said space and surround the heads and projecting portions of the nails *d* and the bolts *c*. I now place another section of artificial stone in position adjacent to the wall and in contact with one of the lateral edges of the stone so secured to the wall, as above noted, and again partially fill the space between the artificial stone and the wall with cement or other artificial-stone mixture or compound, filling the cement or stone compound immediately adjacent to the cement which had been previously filled in and in such a manner that the cement now

filled in shall overlap the joint between the two sections of artificial stone. It will thus be seen that I at the same time securely attach my sheathing of artificial stone to a
5 frame building or other surface and provide between the building and the sheathing of stone blocks a continuous sheathing of artificial stone, which forms a permanent bond
10 between the building and the sheathing of stone blocks and also of itself constitutes practically one continuous stone entirely surrounding the building. Of course the artificial-stone compound so filled in to secure the stone blocks to the surface of a building
15 may also be filled in so as to overlap the joints between the courses of stone as well as between successive stones in the same course. As soon as the stone compound has set, which it does very quickly, the headed bolts *c* and
20 the head and projecting portions of the nails *d* are firmly embedded in and secured to a mass of artificial stone formed around them, and it is obvious that the stone *C* is firmly attached to the wood surface *D* without breaking or marring the surface of the stone *C* in
25 any manner or in any way showing any portion of the attaching means.

The above-described process is especially adaptable and valuable for covering or sheathing
30 frame buildings, which can be quickly converted into buildings having a stone veneer, and thereby made stronger, warmer, drier, and better in every way at but little expense and without the use of skilled labor.

35 Of course where the only purpose is to attach the artificial-stone blocks to the other

surface it is not essential that the entire space between the artificial stone and the other surface shall be filled with cement or stone compound; but the opposing surfaces
40 may be studded with projecting bolts and the like to such extent as may be deemed necessary for the secure attachment of the stone and then sufficient stone compound filled into the space between the stone and the other
45 surface to surround said projecting attaching means and hold the same securely in position when the compound shall have set.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 50

An artificial-stone facing for attachment to surfaces, comprising a substantially rectangular block having its faces bounded in the same plane throughout, and a series of
55 anchors having their ends upset and headed, with one of the headed ends embedded in the block and the other end projecting from one of the faces thereof, the surface to which the facing is to be applied being provided with
60 projecting anchors in staggered relation to those carried by the blocks and received between those of the blocks, the blocks being entirely out of engagement with the surface throughout, and cement interposed between
65 the surface and the said face of the block and engaging the latter throughout said face, substantially as described.

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