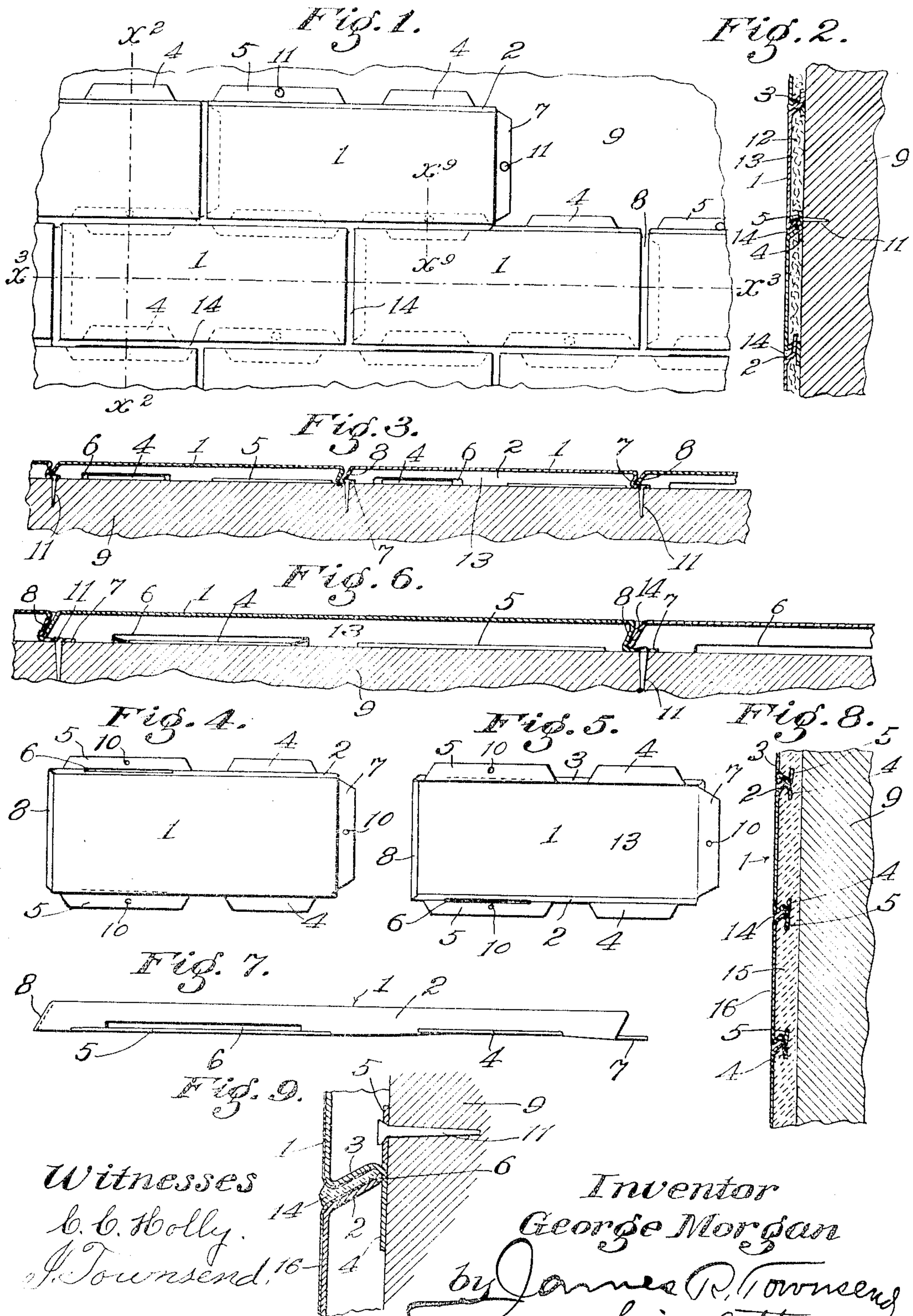


No. 872,003.

PATENTED NOV. 26, 1907.

G. MORGAN.
IMITATION BRICK FACING.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 17, 1906.



Witnesses
C. C. Holly.
J. Townsend.

Inventor
George Morgan
by James R. Townsend
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MORGAN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES C. CARTER, OF
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

IMITATION BRICK FACING.

No. 872,003.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1907.

Application filed September 17, 1906. Serial No. 335,034.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MORGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Imitation Brick Facing, of which the following is a specification.

It is of the objects of this invention to provide a cheap, simple, strong, light and durable fire-proof facing for walls of buildings, that can be readily manufactured by machinery and easily applied to buildings in such a manner that the removal of sections thereof would be difficult.

This invention comprises a facing composed of interlocking metal plates fastened to a wall in combination with fire-proofing filling material and elastic cement whereby the contraction and expansion of the metal facing of the building will not damage the appearance of the building.

It also includes the metal plate and other features hereinafter more particularly pointed out.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention:

Figure 1 is a fragmental view of a wall provided with this newly-invented imitation brick facing. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on line x^2 , Fig. 1, cutting through the interlocking side flanges. Fig. 3 is a section on line x^3 , Fig. 1, cutting through the end flanges and omitting the asbestos filler. Fig. 4 is a view of the face side of one of the metallic brick sections. Fig. 5 is a view of the reverse side of said section shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on the same line as Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a view of the upper edge of the brick section. Fig. 8 shows the invention as applied on a brick or stone wall. Fig. 9 is an enlarged section on line x^9 , Fig. 1, omitting the filler.

1 is a plate provided with two side flanges that both slope in the same direction; the flange 2 slanting upwardly away from the middle of the plate, and the other flange 3 sloping upwardly toward the mid-line of the plate. The side flanges 2 and 3 are each provided with tongues 4 disposed at the same distance from the end of the plate, and with a bar 5 and slot 6 to receive the interlocking tongues or other plates.

7 is an angle-end flange at one end of the plate, and 8 is a straight-end flange at the other end of the plate.

9 is the wall to which the plates are to be applied.

10 designates perforations in the flanges to receive nails 11 to fasten the plates to the wall.

12 designates asbestos or other fire-proofing filler in the cavity 13 formed between the side and end flanges 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the plate. 14 designates elastic cement in the joints between the sides and the ends of the sections.

In practice, the wall may be of wood, brick, plaster, cement, or any other suitable building material to which the sections may be fastened. The workman will apply a section at an appropriate place and will secure the same by nails through the top slotted bar 5 and the angle-end flange 7, thus leaving the tongue 4 free to enter the slot of another section, and also leaving the upper slot 6 open to receive a tongue of another section. Subsequent sections will be applied in like manner, in each instance the lowermost tongue of one section being inserted in the uppermost slot of the preceding section, and so on until the wall is covered, each section being nailed with two nails as before stated.

In case the material of the wall on which the facing is to be applied is not adapted to hold nails, the facing may be impressed into a coating of cement 15 which may be applied to brick, stone, or other kinds of walls.

The surface of the sections may be finished either before or after application to the wall. In some cases an enamel coat 16 may be united with the metallic sections in the process of manufacture, and in other cases the plain metal may be painted either before or after being set in place to imitate red, buff, or other colored brick.

The plates may be readily manufactured by the usual processes of punching and stamping.

By slanting both the side or edge flanges 2 and 3 upwardly, as most clearly shown in Fig. 9, the plates shed water at the edge joints when the artificial brick facing is applied to a wall. The elastic cement 14 allows for the expansion and contraction consequent on the changes of temperature that occur in the plates exposed to the elements on the face of a wall. It is thus seen that each of the facing plates is provided with flanges at its edges and ends, the opposite ends of the edge flanges being complementary to each other, so that the plate is adapted

ed at one end to engage another like plate at the end thereof corresponding with the other end of said first-named facing-plate.

What I claim is:—

- 5 An imitation brick facing comprising plates each provided at its edges with flanges both slanting in one direction, and with tongues at one end of said flanges and with slots and bars at the other end of said flanges, the bars
10 being perforated to receive nails, and the slots being of corresponding dimensions relative to the tongues to receive like tongues of

other plates, the plate being provided at one end with an angle flange perforated to receive a nail and at the other end with a flange 15 adapted to engage an angle flange of another plate.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles California this 6th day of September 1906.

GEORGE MORGAN.

In presence of—

JAMES P. TOWNSEND,
JULIA TOWNSEND.