

T. WALTON.

FACING FOR WALLS OF HOUSES.

No. 188,447.

Patented March 13, 1877.

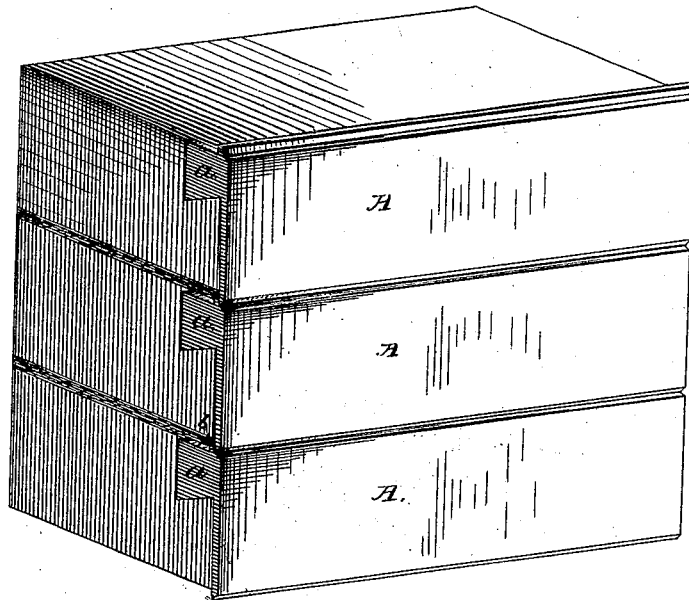


Fig. 1.

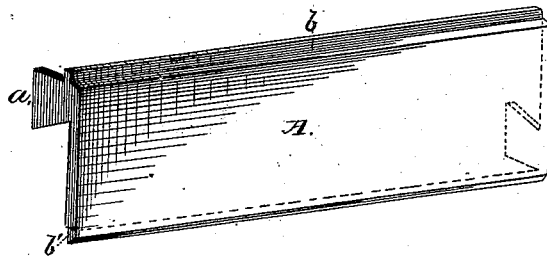


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

*John Kemmer*  
*Chas. A. Pettit*

INVENTOR:

*Thomas Walton*  
BY *Wm. P. C.*

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS WALTON, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN FACINGS FOR WALLS OF HOUSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,447**, dated March 13, 1877; application filed January 31, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS WALTON, of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Facing for Building Walls, Floors, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The outer walls of buildings have been covered with cement, and faced with plates held in place by means of dovetail or T-shaped ribs, which entered the cement.

My invention relates to a facing-plate adapted for application to buildings having brick or stone walls; and to this end I provide said plate with flanges or projections whose sides are at right angles to the body of the plate, and thus adapted to enter the spaces between the bricks or stones, as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the plate. Fig. 2 is an end view of the plate and a brick, to the face of which it is applied.

The dotted lines indicate the position of a superposed plate and brick.

The plate A is rectangular in form, and provided with rabbets *b* and *b'* on its respective upper and lower edges. When a wall is faced with plates A, the rabbeted edges form lap-joints, as shown in Fig. 1.

I prefer to construct the plate of glass, earthenware, or porcelain; but I do not restrict myself in respect to material.

When made of glass, any suitable ornamental or artistic design may be applied to the back thereof; but when made of porcelain, a design may be applied to the face of the plate, and rendered permanent by the usual process of burning. The face side of the plate may, however, be corrugated or provided with any other ornamental configuration which taste or fancy may dictate.

The plate will usually be made of the same dimensions superficially as the exposed side of the bricks or stones composing the wall to which it is to be applied. The means of attaching it to the wall consist of projections or lugs *a*, which are cast or formed in one piece with the body thereof. These projections stand parallel at right angles to the side of the plate, so that they will enter the spaces between the bricks or stones, and, being embedded in the mortar or cement, will retain the plate firmly in place.

In case the plate is to be applied to the angle or corner of a wall, it is made of corresponding shape, and will, in general, be provided with but one lug or projection.

When the plate is used as a tile or floor-covering, it may be laid upon a mortar bed, according to the usual method.

When the plate is used to form an ornamental facing for the inner walls of buildings, it will be applied directly to the bare surface of the wall, thus taking the place of the ordinary wainscot or lath-and-plaster covering.

As above intimated, I do not claim, broadly, the use of a facing-plate provided with dorsal ribs; but

I claim—

As an article of manufacture, the improved facing-plate for brick or stone walls, the same having rabbets *b b'* and lugs or flanges *a*, whose sides are parallel to the body thereof, to adapt them to enter the spaces between the bricks or stones, as shown and described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 30th day of January, A. D. 1877.

THOS. WALTON.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,  
CHAS. A. PETTIT.