3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. B. FIELD.

Facing for Buildings.

No. 200,039. Patented Feb. 5, 1878.

Fig. 1.

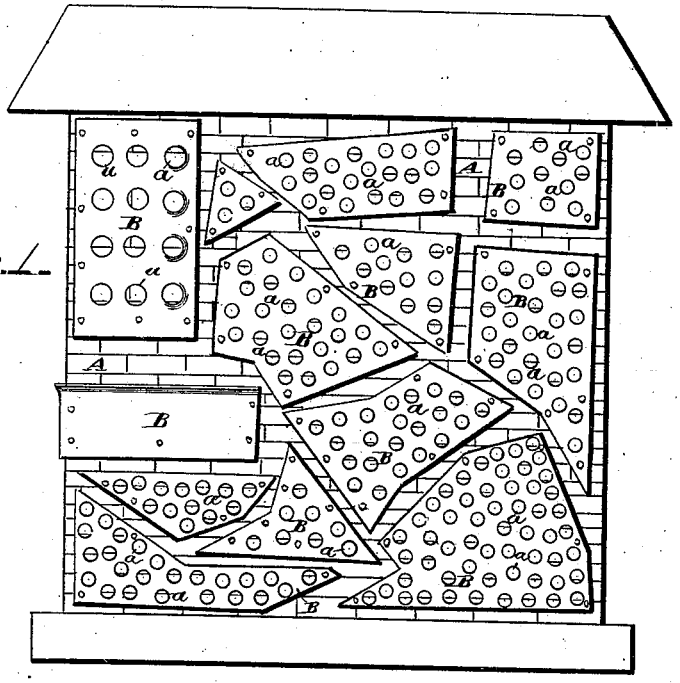
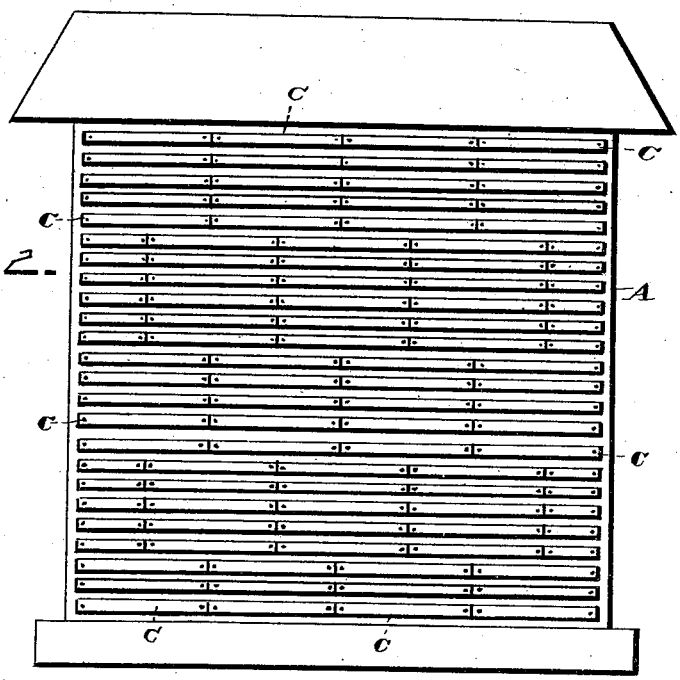


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

Ed. L. Nottingham

A. M. Bright

INVENTOR

George B. Field.

By H. A. Seymour.

ATTORNEY

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. B. FIELD.

Facing for Buildings.

No. 200,039. Patented Feb. 5, 1878.

Fig. 3.

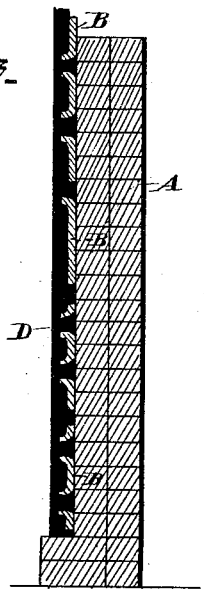


Fig. 4.

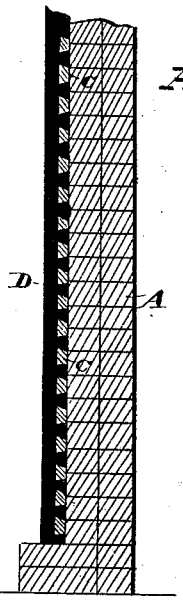
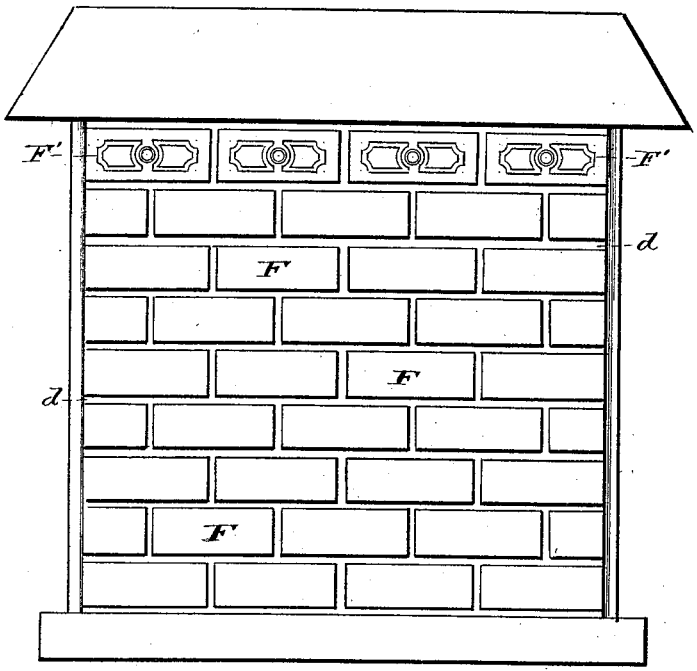


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

Ed L. Nottingham

A. M. Bright

INVENTOR

George B. Field,

By H. A. Seymour,

ATTORNEY

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

G. B. FIELD.

Facing for Buildings.

No. 200,039. **Patented Feb. 5, 1878.**

Fig. 6.

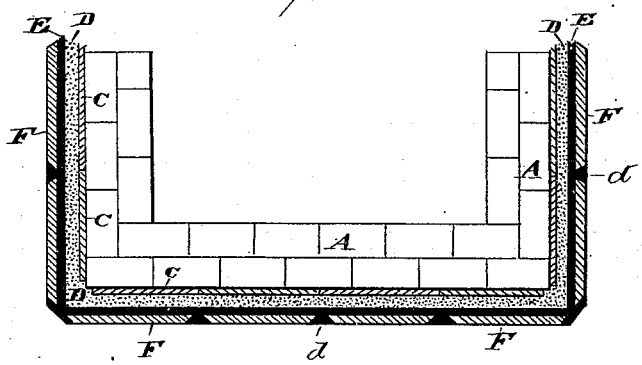


Fig. 7.

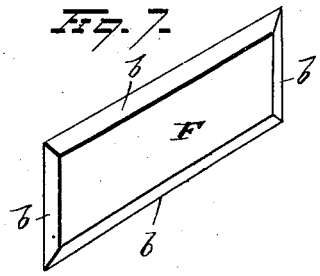
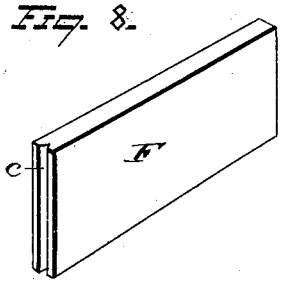


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

Ed L. Nottingham

A. M. Bright.

INVENTOR

Geo B. Field.

By H. A. Seymour.

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. FIELD, OF NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO JAMES A. CLARY, OF AUBURN, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN FACINGS FOR BUILDINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,039**, dated February 5, 1878; application filed December 6, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BAKER FIELD, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Facings for Buildings; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in facings for buildings, the object of the same being to provide a facing of such a construction and character that, when applied, it will withstand the action of the atmosphere for a long period of time, and is comparatively indestructible, and not liable to become detached from the building; and while my improved facing is neat and artistic in appearance, it may be applied at a small initial cost.

My invention consists in the method of applying a facing to the surfaces of buildings, which consists in first attaching perforated scrap-iron, tin, or other metal, or beveled laths or metallic strips, to the outer surface of the building, and upon said perforated sheets of metal or laths is then placed a coating of cement, preferably of hydraulic cement, mixed with coarse sand, though other suitable cements may be employed for inside work. After the surface of the building has been leveled up by means of the first and main coating of cement, a backing, consisting of cement and fine sand, colored as may be desired, is then applied to the first coating. Upon this backing are then placed plates of glass, preferably the ordinary window-glass, the edges of which are beveled or grooved, and arranged so that there shall be an intervening space between the several adjacent edges of the plates. The plates are then secured to the backing of cement by means of a suitable cement, which is inserted between the edges of the plates, and as the cement overlaps the beveled edges of the glass plates, and firmly incorporates itself with the backing upon which the glass plates are supported, it operates to secure the plates in the most firm and rigid manner to the wall of the building.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents the front of a building having pieces of perforated scrap metal attached thereto, preparatory to the application of a coating of cement. Fig. 2 shows a building-front having undercut laths of wood or metal secured thereto in lieu of the perforated metal strips or scraps, said laths serving to bind the coating of cement to the surface of the building. Figs. 3 and 4 are sections of the wall, showing the application of the coating of the cement as applied to the perforated metal scraps, and also to the beveled laths. Fig. 5 represents the completed front having the glass plates applied thereto, and Fig. 6 shows a horizontal section of the front. Fig. 7 is a detached view of a plate of glass formed with beveled edges; and Fig. 8 shows the edges of the plate provided with grooves, within which the cement may enter and bind the plates to the backing of cement.

A represents the wall of a building to which my improved facing is to be applied. B are scraps of tin or other metal, having any desired number of perforations, *a*, formed therein. The perforations *a*, instead of being circular, may be made of any form desired. The metal scraps or pieces B are firmly secured to the wall A by nails, or in any desired manner.

The purpose of securing the metal scraps B to the wall is to provide holding or binding surfaces for the coating of cement, and to prevent the latter from peeling off when subjected to the action of the atmosphere.

Instead of employing the perforated metal sheets or scraps B, the same result may be secured by using the wooden or metallic laths C, as represented in Fig. 2, the same being formed with undercut or beveled edges, thereby serving to hold the coating of cement in place. After the surface of the building has been furnished with the perforated metal scraps or beveled laths or strips, then a coating, D, of any suitable hydraulic cement, mixed with coarse sand, is applied to such surface, and is securely held in place. Upon the surface of coating D is then applied a backing, E, which consists of a mixture of fine sand and cement, or other suitable material, which mixture may be made of any desired color, according to the taste of the builder. In other words, the

color of the backing will be the color of the finished building. Upon the backing E the plates of ordinary window-glass F are then placed. Each glass plate has its edges beveled, as shown at *b*, Fig. 7, or provided with grooves, as shown at *c* in Fig. 8. Between the edges of the several glass plates or slabs composing the surface of the building cement *d* is applied, for the purpose of securing the plates firmly in place. As the "pointing" *d* of cement is placed upon the beveled edges of the plates, and also thoroughly incorporates itself with the backing E at points between the adjacent edges of the several slabs or plates, it operates to secure the plates firmly in place and prevent any displacement or injury to the facing, which is sometimes caused by the action of the atmosphere. The grooves *c* also allow the cement to enter therein, and thus secure the slabs or plates in place.

The walls of a building may be ornamented in any artistic manner desired by placing any suitable design, F', beneath the glass plates, and while such designs are held in place and protected from the action of the atmosphere, they are made to stand out in pleasant relief and at a small expense to the builder.

A building, either of wood or brick, may be embelished in the most elegant manner by the application of my improved facing thereto, and the expense attending the same is comparatively slight, while the facing is both artistic in finish and durable in use.

The slabs or plates, even of the ordinary thickness of window-glass, will withstand quite heavy pressure or blows when secured in place, as they are mounted on an even and hard backing of cement, while their edges are completely embedded and protected by said cement, and thus there are no weak places in the slab to permit of its becoming broken when the same is subjected to any ordinary blow or pressure.

Should one of the slabs become broken, no great damage is caused thereby, as the cement surrounding the same may be readily removed, a new slab inserted, and readily secured in a permanent position in the facing of the building.

My improved facing for buildings is adapted for either inside or outside surfaces, and owing to its peculiar adaptability for furnishing a cheap and durable ornamental surface, it is specially adapted for use in all apartments where such decorations are desired.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A facing for buildings, consisting of a main coating of cement secured to the wall by means of perforated metal sheets or beveled laths, and an outer surfacing, consisting of glass plates or slabs secured to said main coating by means of a backing of fine sand and cement, or equivalent material, substantially as set forth.

2. The outer surface of a facing for buildings, composed of glass plates formed with beveled or grooved edges, and secured in place by means of suitable cement inserted between the adjacent edges of said glass plates, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

GEO. B. FIELD.

Witnesses:
F. O. McCLEARY,
A. W. BRIGHT.