

plate to a building and to the anchoring method. More
5 particularly, the field of the present invention relates to a
plate made of a stone material which is relatively thin, for
example 1.5-2 cm, or made of ceramic material, or
glass/crystal, or aluminium, or any other material which can
be used to face walls. In particular, plates made of ceramic
10 material are preferred, with respect to stone, because they
have a higher mechanical strength and can be thinner.

The plates are used to cover walls on the inside and on the
outside of buildings.

15

Various methods for covering buildings with plates are known;
for example, cement mortars are used which however are not
suitable for accurate execution of the work and do not
offer sufficient reliability as regards safety in the case of
20 very large faces, such as for example those of skyscrapers.

Other methods, disclosed for example in the German patent
application No 2827502 and European patent application No
483673, provide for external supporting hooks which allow, in
25 various manners, to fit the plates onto the walls. This
system, apart from the aesthetic flaws due to the presence of
hooks, has considerable problems if a single plate has to be
replaced, because it is necessary to remove an entire
adjacent region of plates until a so-called gutter is
30 reached. Fitting times are also rather long, and complicated

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9002802, German patent application no. 1684060, French
5 utility model no 2652132 disclose systems for anchoring
plates to walls including grooves formed on the plates so
that these grooves can be engaged by a connecting member
which connects the plates to horizontal profiles which are
fixed to the wall. However, in practice it has been observed
10 that this system is not free from drawbacks, because the
plates tend to break under high pressures, for example under
the force of wind, which for very tall buildings reaches a
speed of 150-200 h and produces very high pressure peaks
on the plates. Furthermore, the mounting is not accurate
15 enough, since the grooves formed on the plates are not all
identical, due for example to the wear of the disk of the
tool which produces these grooves, and a proportional
misalignment is a direct consequence of this. Furthermore,
despite the need to tighten a large number of locking
20 screws, a certain play remains; this play is very dangerous,
because it causes an inaccurate alignment and entails a
harmful effect in the course of time allowing a "flapping"
effect induced by the wind within this play. Furthermore,
fitting times are still rather long and complicated
25 operations are still necessary.

PCT Application WO 89/02960 and US patent N° 4 635 424
disclose systems suitable for covering surfaces and
particularly ceilings with plates. In particular WO 89/02960
30 discloses a connecting member in which the external pair of

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and "internal" designates the part directed toward the wall.

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The aim of the present invention is therefore to overcome the above drawbacks with a facing system and a process which allow precise fitting, with an excellent aesthetic effect, while reducing the working time.

10

An object of the invention is to avoid play between elements, so as to provide a durable and reliable mounting even in the presence of strong winds.

15 Another object of the invention is to prevent the manual adjusting of parts, such as for example screws, bolts, etc., to achieve the double aim of reducing the working time and of eliminating critical parts that always tend to break and oxidize.

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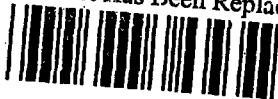
Another object of the invention is to obtain perfect planarity, independently of the depth of the grooves formed in the plates.

25 Another object is to allow the installation of plates even on inclined walls or on ceilings.

Another object is to allow prefabrication of a wall complete with plates in a factory.

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overall reliability of the entire system.

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This aim, these objects and others are achieved by a facing system according to claim 1.

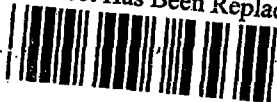
Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will
10 become apparent from the description of two preferred but not exclusive embodiments of the facing system, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, where.

15 Figure 1 is a sectional side view of the facing system according to the invention during assembly;

Figure 2 is a sectional side view of the facing system of Figure 1

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~~the device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} according to the invention during assembly;

5

Figure 4 is a side view of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} of Figure 3 after assembly;

10 Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a detail of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} of

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a detail of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} of Figure 3;

15 Figure 7 is a sectional side view of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} according to a third embodiment of the invention during assembly;

Figure 8 is a sectional side view of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} of Figure 7 after assembly;

20

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a detail of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} of Figure 7;

25 Figure 10 is a perspective view of a detail of the ~~device~~ ^{FACING SYSTEM} according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

With reference to Figures 1 to 10, the ~~device~~ ^{facing system} according to the invention for anchoring a plate 10 to a vertical wall 11 includes a horizontal profile 12 which can be fastened to the

30 wall 11. A first pair of supporting abutments 13 is formed in

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With reference to Figures 1 to 10, the device according
5 to the invention for anchoring a plate 10 to a vertical
wall 11 includes a horizontal profile 12 which can be
fastened to the wall 11. A first pair of supporting
abutments 13 is formed in the horizontal profile and
extends horizontally. In particular, the first pair of
10 abutments 13 is arranged on a plane which is
substantially parallel to the wall.

A second pair of abutments 14 is formed in the body of
the plate 10. The abutments 14 can be obtained either by
15 machining the plate 10 with a rotary-disk tool or, with
particular reference to the second preferred embodiment,
shown in Figures 3, 4 and 6, directly during the molding
of the tile. In this second case, the set of abutments 14
has the so-called dovetail shape.

20

A connecting member, generally designated by the
reference numeral 15, connects the plate 10 to the
profile 12. In particular, the connecting member 15 has
an external part, where "external" designates the part
25 directed toward the plate, and an internal part, where
"internal" designates the part directed toward the wall.
The external part of the connecting member 15 has an
external pair of abutments 16 which are shaped
complementarily to the second pair of abutments 14, so as
30 to be able to engage them adequately. The internal part

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are shaped complementarily to the first pair of abutments
5 13 and are suitable to engage them with a snap-together
action.

Preferably, the external part of the connecting member 15
includes a fifth pair of abutments 19 which is suitable
10 to engage a rear region 21 of the plate 10 which is
arranged parallel to an external face 22 of the plate 10.
In particular, the rear area 21 of the plate 10 is simply
a region which can act as reference so as to maintain the
parallel arrangement of the external face 22 of the plate
15 10.

Preferably, the internal part of the connecting member 15
includes a sixth pair of abutments 23; these abutments
are complementary and are suitable to elastically engage,
20 in a snap-together manner, a seventh pair of abutments 24
arranged on the profile 12. The sixth pair of abutments
23 and the seventh pair of abutments 24 act so as to
generate a force which is directed so as to prevent
disengagement between the first pair of abutments 13 and
25 the internal pair of abutments 17. In particular, the
elastic end 23 of the connecting member 15 forms the
sixth pair of abutments 23. In this manner, engagement
between the first pair of abutments 13 and the internal
pair of abutments 17 is ensured, because the end 23 is
30 locked in the seat 23 and prevents the connecting member

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the internal pair of abutments 17 are formed with a folded part of the connecting member 15. According to a preferred embodiment, the connecting member 15 is formed with a single piece of folded elastic steel with a thickness between 0.3 and 0.6 mm, preferably between 0.35 and 0.55 mm and more preferably between 0.4 and 0.5 mm.

10 Preferably, the connecting member 15 includes a central region 25 which cambers inward toward the wall 11. This central region is suitable to be engaged by an extension 26 of the profile 12 so that the extension 26 can press against the central region 25 so as to elastically deform

15 the central region 25 and change the position of the external pair of abutments 16, so as to improve engagement with the second pair of abutments 14. More preferably the extension 26 of the profile 12 has a concave angular shape, and the recessed central region 25

20 has convex angular shape. The coupling of the concave-convex shapes improves the vertical stability of the plate.

According to the first embodiment, with particular

25 reference to Figures 1, 2, 5, 7-9 the external pair of abutments 16 tapers inward. According to the second preferred embodiment, with particular reference to Figures 3, 4 and 6, the external pair of abutments 16 widens outward. Preferably, the length of the connecting

30 member 15, measured horizontally, is between 15 and 50

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the end 27 of the external pair of abutments 16 can be
5 rounded, so as to reduce shearing pressure on the plate
and limit the possibility of breakage.

It is provided for that the external abutment pair 16 may
yield elastically in the space 28 formed between the
10 connecting member 15 and the profile 12. Similarly, also
the internal pair of abutments 17 may elastically yield
in the region 29 between the connecting member 15 and the
profile 12. This elastic yield allows a certain
controlled movement of the plate 10 with respect to wall
15 11. In this manner not only are plays kept under control,
but it is possible to reduce the impact of external
forces on the various couplings. With respect to the
portion 18 of the connecting member 15, the profile 12
acts as a support which vertically supports the
20 connecting member 15 so as to avoid unwanted
deformations. In particular, the profile 12 externally
supports the connecting member 15 substantially along the
entire portion which joins the external pair of abutments
16 with the internal pair of abutments 17. The
25 unsupported portion has a length of approximately 3 mm.

The method according to the invention thus includes the
use of a plurality of devices as described above. In a
first step, the connecting members 15 are fitted to the
30 plates 10. For this purpose it is sufficient to slide the

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5 Abutments 14 are usually obtained on the sides of plates
10, but may be obtained also on the inner part of the
plates 10. In this latter case abutments 14 are dead and
the connecting members 15 may be mounted on plates 10, by
10 push one against the other and so as to diverge abutments
16, with particular reference to the embodiment reported
on figures 1, 2, 5. When abutments 16 are diverged it is
possible to insert them into abutments 14 of the plate.
This operation may be impossible with plates having a
15 large thickness and with longer abutments 16. In this
latter case, with particular reference to figure 10,
each abutment 14 comprises a chamber 30 having a
rectangular cross-section which is obtained into the body
of the plate. The chamber 30 is large enough to arrange
20 inside abutments 16 which can then slide laterally inside
abutments 14. The connecting members 15 can so be placed
in any requested position.

This first step may be performed prior to the time of
25 final installation and in a suitable location, other than
the building site. In a second step, the plates thus
prepared are fitted by snap-together coupling of the
first pair of abutments 13 and of the internal pair of
abutments 17. This coupling occurs by simple pressure, so
30 as to force the end 23 to flex and allow the entry of the

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5 sixth pair of abutments 23. Simultaneously, the extension
26 of the profile is located automatically against the
recessed part 25 of the connecting member so that by
means of the simple operation of pressing to insert the
plate all the abutments are placed under tension, to
10 ensure optimum locking. The particular shape of extension
26 and the recessed part 25 of the connecting body 15 is
an additional centering means between abutments 14 and
the central part of profile 12, so achieving an improved
horizontal selfalignment of the upper and lower edges of
15 the mounted plates.

If it is necessary to replace a defective plate in a
finished wall, the defective plate can be removed or
broken, and then a new plate can be simply inserted by
20 snap-together coupling, without disturbing the
surrounding plates.

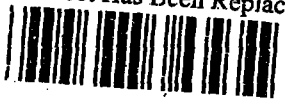
In practice it has been observed that the invention
allows to obtain a very stable anchoring with excellent
25 aesthetic finish, which is shown by an optimum
complanarity of the face plane, by the regularity of the
vista, i.e. of the spaces between the plates, both
horizontally and vertically.

30 This is automatically achieved by pressure coupling



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Furthermore it is ensured limitless durability for the damping action of the connecting member 15, especially if suitable materials, such as for example elastic stainless steel for the connecting member 15, are used.

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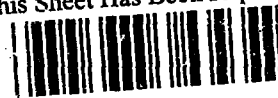
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the building and a connecting member (15) for connecting
5 said plate (10) to said profile (12); an external part of
said connecting member (15) being provided with an external
pair of abutments (16) which are complementary and are
adapted to engage a second pair (14) of abutments, formed
in the body of said plate; an internal part of said
10 connecting member (15) being provided with an internal pair
of abutments (17) which are elastically flexible,
complementary and adapted to engage in a snap-together
manner a first pair of abutments (13) formed on said profile
(12); characterized in that said external pair of abutments
15 (16) and said internal pair of abutments (17) are
substantially parallel and in that said internal part of
said connecting member (15) comprises a sixth pair of
abutments (23) which are complementary and are suitable to
engage, elastically and in a snap-together manner, a seventh
20 pair of abutments (24) located on said profile (12); said
sixth and seventh pairs of abutments generating a force
which is directed so as to prevent disengagement between
said first (13) and internal (17) abutment pairs.

25 2. A facing system according to claim 1, wherein said
external part of said connecting member (15) comprises a
fifth pair of abutments (19) adapted to engage a rear area
(21) of said plate (10) which is arranged parallel to an
external face of said plate (10).

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said internal part of said connecting member (15).

5

4. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair (16) and/or said internal pair (17) of abutments is formed with a folded part of said connecting member (15).

10

5. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external part of said connecting member (15) comprises a recessed central region (25) adapted to be engaged by an extension (26) of said profile (12) so as to elastically deform the position of said external pair of abutments (16) and improve engagement with said second pair of abutments (14).

6. A facing system according to claim 5 wherein said extension (26) of said profile (12) has a concave angular shape, and said recessed central region (25) has convex angular shape; the coupling of said concave-convex shapes, improving the vertical stability.

7. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair of abutments (16) widens outward.

8. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair of abutments

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* claims, wherein said connecting member (15) is formed from a
5 single piece of folded elastic steel.

10. A facing system according to claim 9, wherein the
thickness of said steel is comprised between 0.3 and 0.6 mm,
preferably between 0.35 and 0.55 mm, and more preferably
10 between 0.4 and 0.5 mm.

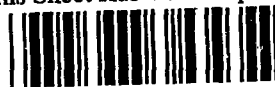
11. A facing system according to at least one of the
preceding claim wherein the horizontal length of said
connecting memb (15) is comprised between 15 and 50 mm,
15 preferably between 20 and 40 mm, more preferably between 25
and 35 mm.

12. A facing system according to at least one of the
preceding claims, wherein the end of said external pair of
20 abutments (16) is rounded.

13. A facing system according to at least one of the
preceding claims, wherein said external (16) and/or internal
(17) pair of abutments allow some give in order to damp
25 external forces and/or to improve centering.

14. A facing system according to at least one of the
preceding claims, wherein said profile (12) externally
supports said connecting member (15) substantially along
30 the entire portion which joins said external pair of

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4 facing system according to claim 1, comprising: a first step
5 in which said connecting members (15) are fitted on said
plates (10); and a second step in which said plates (10) are
assembled by snap-together coupling of said first (13) and
internal (17) pairs of abutments.

10 16. Method according to claim 15, for replacing a defective
plate (10) in a finished wall, comprising the breakage or
removal of said defective plate (10) and the insertion, by
snap-together coupling, of a new plate (10) without acting
on the surrounding plates.

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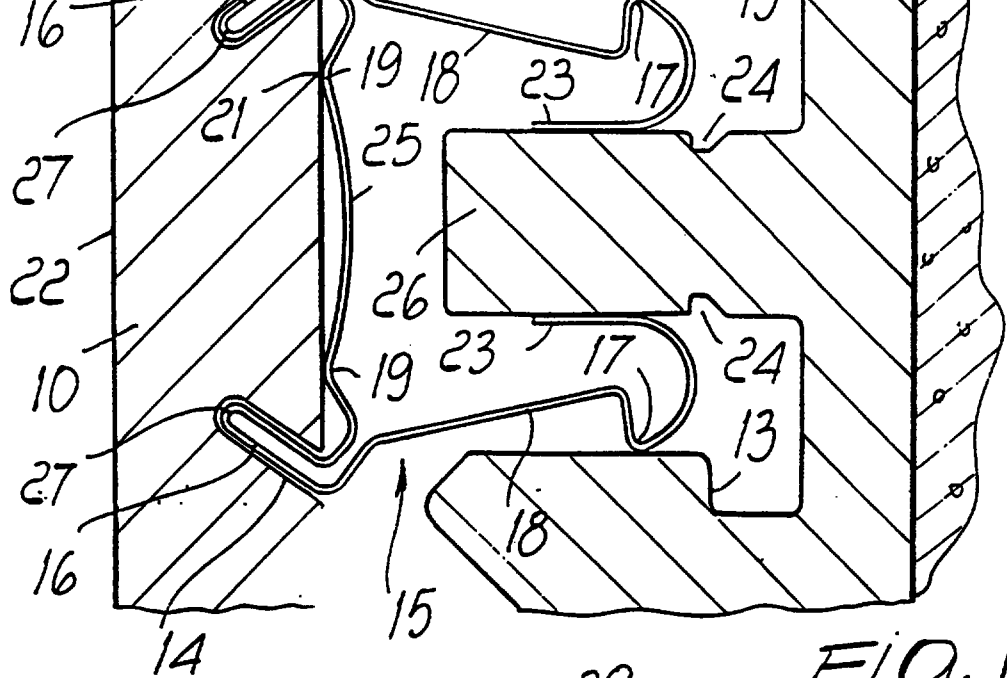


FIG. 1

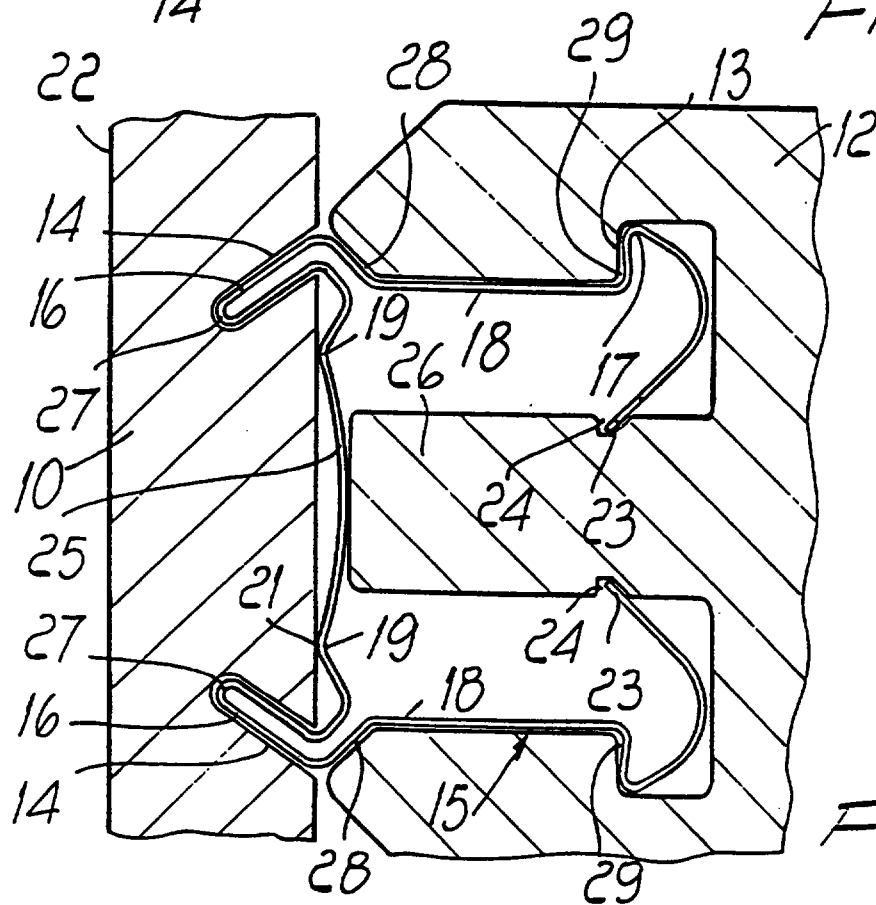
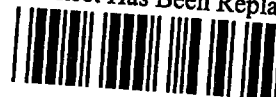
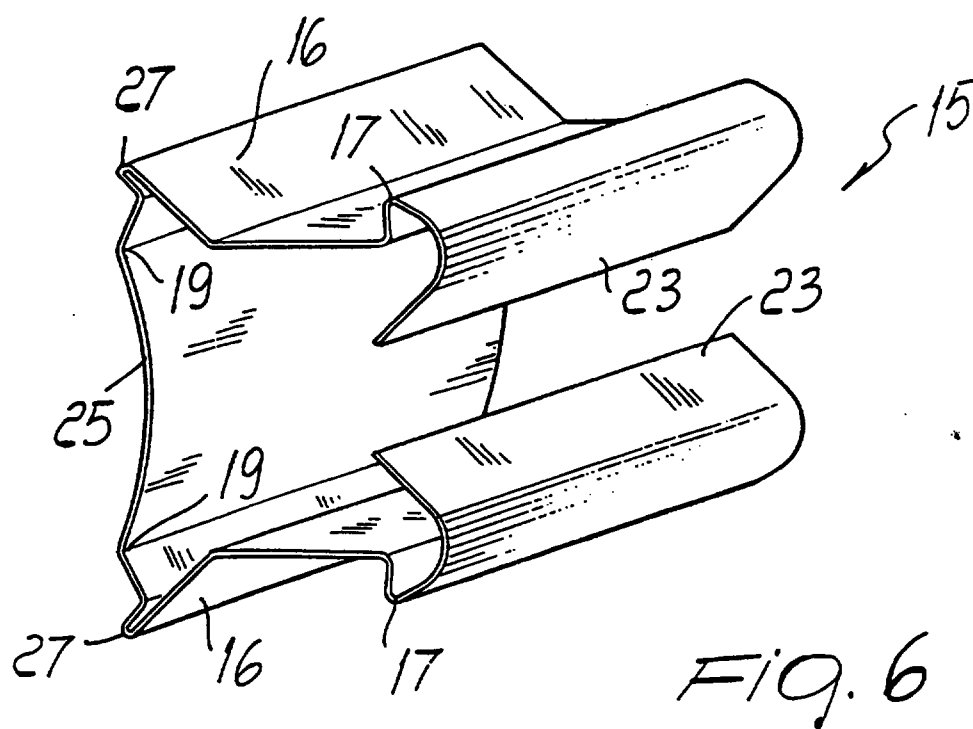
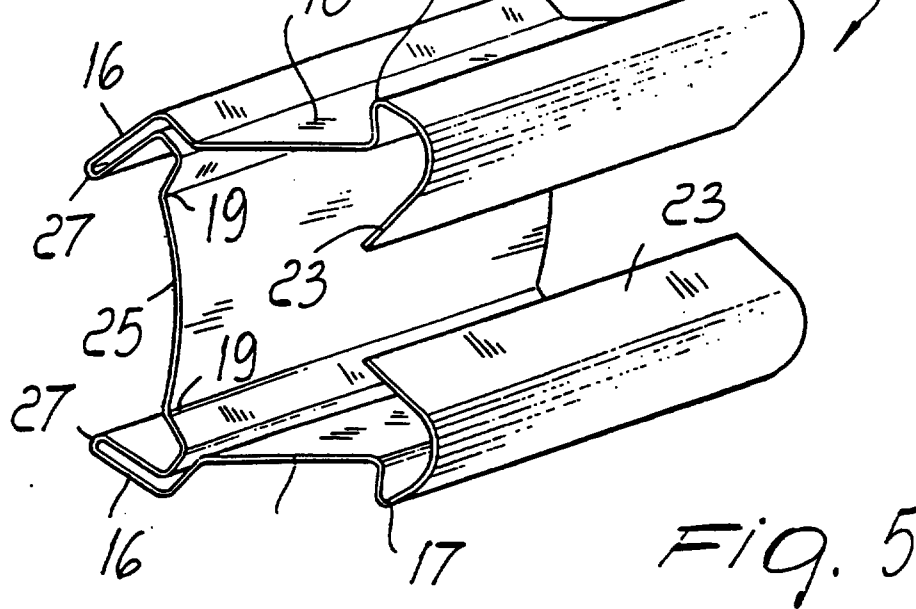


FIG. 2

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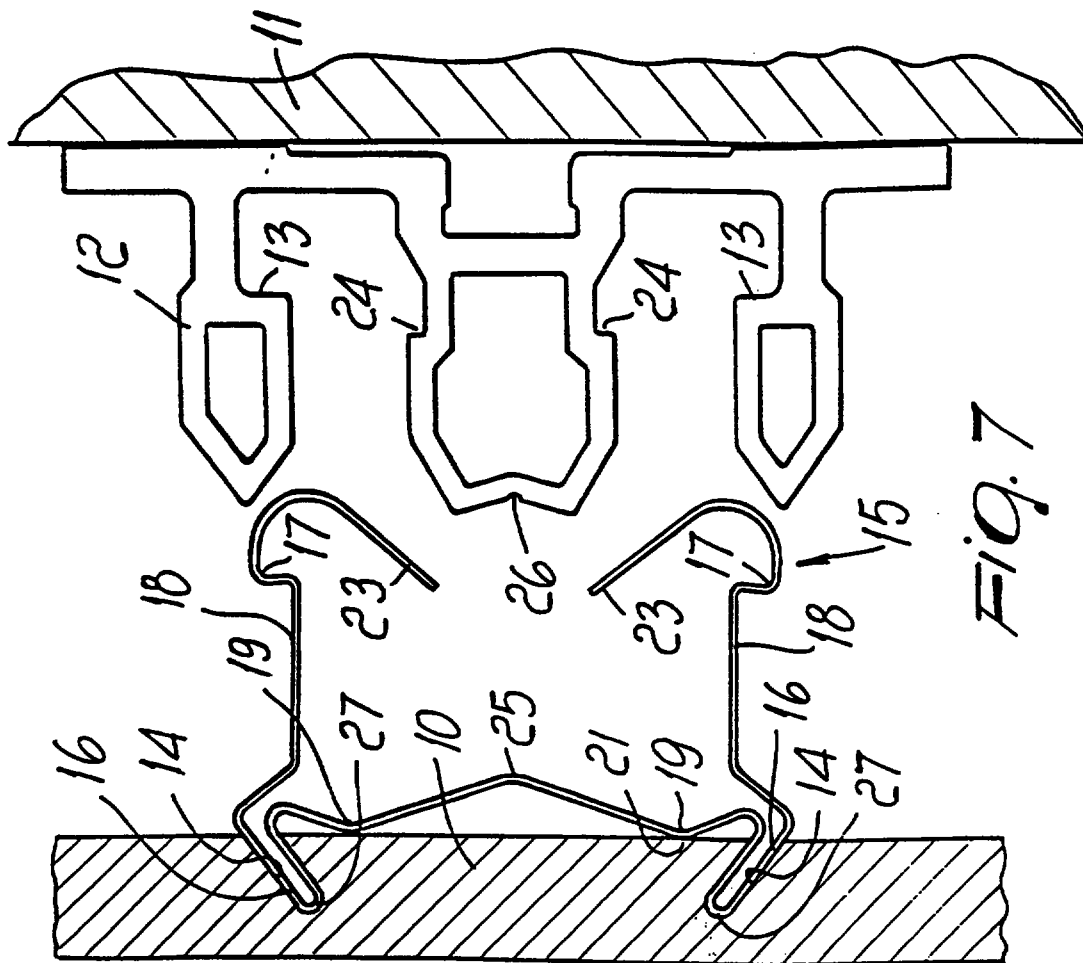


FIG. 7

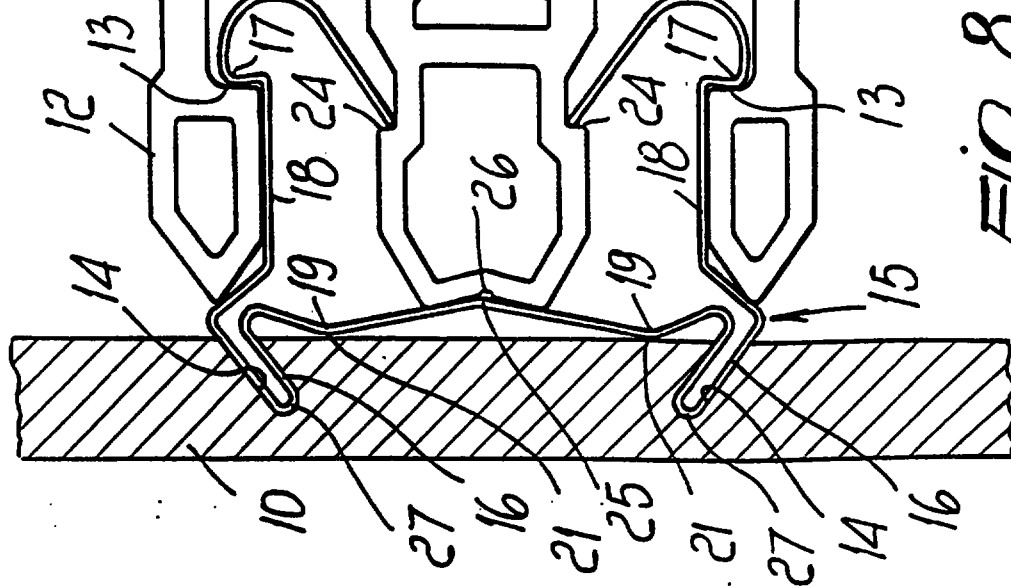
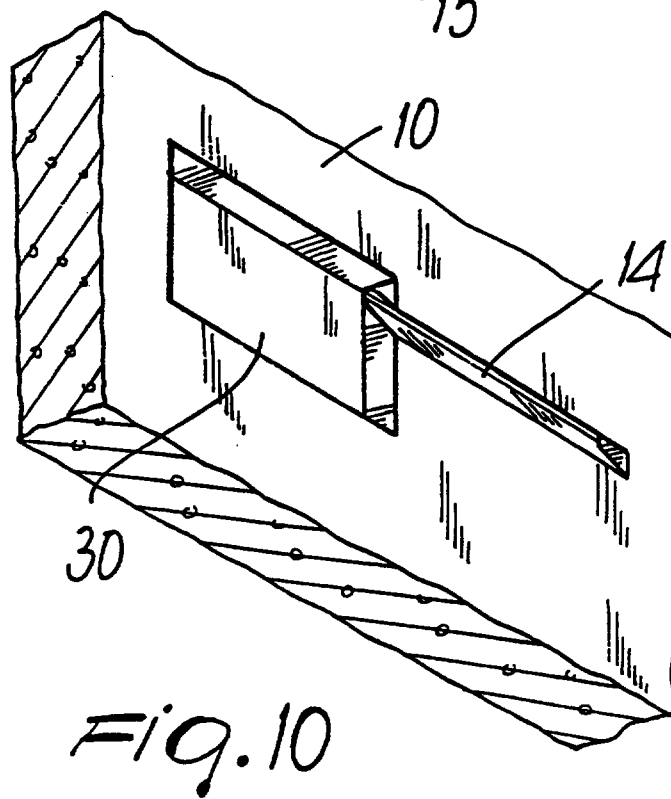
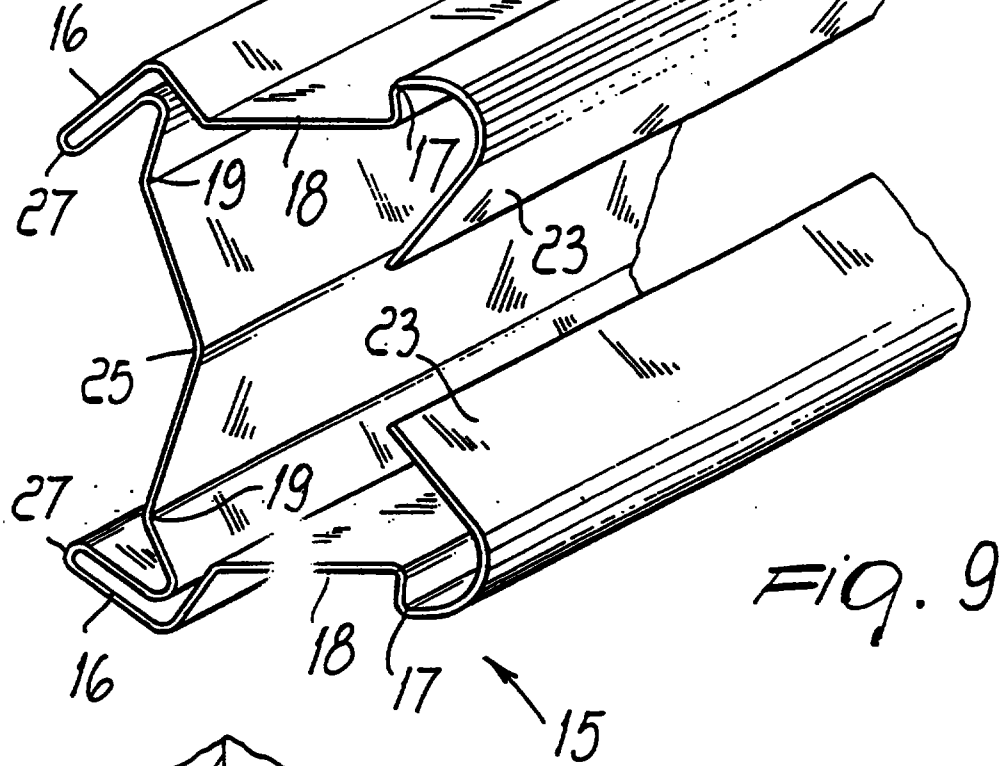


FIG. 8

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plate to a building and to the anchoring method. More particularly, the field of the present invention relates to a plate made of a stone material which is relatively thin, for example 1.5-2 cm, or made of ceramic material, or glass/crystal, or aluminium, or any other material which can be used to face walls. In particular, plates made of ceramic material are preferred, with respect to stone, because they have a higher mechanical strength and can be thinner.

The plates are used to cover walls on the inside and on the outside of buildings.

Various methods for covering buildings with plates are known; for example, cement mortars are used which however are not suitable for accurate execution of the work and do not offer sufficient reliability as regards safety in the case of very large faces, such as for example those of skyscrapers.

Other methods, disclosed for example in the German patent application No 2827502 and European patent application No 483673, provide for external supporting hooks which allow, in various manners, to fit the plates onto the walls. This system, apart from the aesthetic flaws due to the presence of hooks, has considerable problems if a single plate has to be replaced, because it is necessary to remove an entire adjacent region of plates until a so-called gutter is reached. Fitting times are also rather long, and complicated

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the Italian patent no. 0216861, Spanish utility model no. 9002802, German patent application no. 1684060, French utility model no 2652132 disclose systems for anchoring plates to walls including grooves formed on the plates so that these grooves can be engaged by a connecting member which connects the plates to horizontal profiles which are fixed to the wall. However, in practice it has been observed that this system is not free from drawbacks, because the plates tend to break under high pressures, for example under the force of wind, which for very tall buildings reaches a speed of 150-200 km/h and produces very high pressure peaks on the plates. Furthermore, the mounting is not accurate enough, since the grooves formed on the plates are not all identical, due for example to the wear of the disk of the tool which produces these grooves, and a proportional misalignment is a direct consequence of this. Furthermore, despite the need to tighten a large number of locking screws, a certain play remains; this play is very dangerous, because it causes an inaccurate alignment and entails a harmful effect in the course of time allowing a "flapping" effect induced by the wind within this play. Furthermore, fitting times are still rather long and complicated operations are still necessary.

PCT Application WO 89/02960 and US patent N° 4 635 424 disclose systems suitable for covering surfaces and particularly ceilings with plates. In particular WO 89/02960 discloses a connecting member in which the external pair of

and "internal" designates the part directed toward the wall.

The aim of the present invention is therefore to overcome the above drawbacks with a facing system and a process which allow precise fitting, with an excellent aesthetic effect, while reducing the working time.

An object of the invention is to avoid play between elements, so as to provide a durable and reliable mounting even in the presence of strong winds.

Another object of the invention is to prevent the manual adjusting of parts, such as for example screws, bolts, etc., to achieve the double aim of reducing the working time and of eliminating critical parts that always tend to break and oxidize.

Another object of the invention is to obtain perfect planarity, independently of the depth of the grooves formed in the plates.

Another object is to allow the installation of plates even on inclined walls or on ceilings.

Another object is to allow prefabrication of a wall complete with plates in a factory.

of approximately 20-25 mm to 3-10 mm, thus increasing the overall reliability of the entire system.

This aim, these objects and others are achieved by a facing system according to claim 1.

Further characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the description of two preferred but not exclusive embodiments of the facing system, illustrated only by way of non-limitative example in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a sectional side view of the facing system according to the invention during assembly;

Figure 2 is a sectional side view of the facing system of Figure 1

the facing system according to the invention during assembly;

Figure 4 is a side view of the facing system of Figure 3 after assembly;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a detail of the facing system of Figure 1;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a detail of the facing system of Figure 3;

Figure 7 is a sectional side view of the facing system according to a third embodiment of the invention during assembly;

Figure 8 is a sectional side view of the facing system of Figure 7 after assembly;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a detail of the facing system of Figure 7;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of a detail of the facing system according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

With reference to Figures 1 to 10, the facing system according to the invention for anchoring a plate 10 to a vertical wall 11 includes a horizontal profile 12 which can be fastened to the wall 11. A first pair of supporting abutments 13 is formed in

With reference to Figures 1 to 10, the device according to the invention for anchoring a plate 10 to a vertical wall 11 includes a horizontal profile 12 which can be fastened to the wall 11. A first pair of supporting abutments 13 is formed in the horizontal profile and extends horizontally. In particular, the first pair of abutments 13 is arranged on a plane which is substantially parallel to the wall.

A second pair of abutments 14 is formed in the body of the plate 10. The abutments 14 can be obtained either by machining the plate 10 with a rotary-disk tool or, with particular reference to the second preferred embodiment, shown in Figures 3, 4 and 6, directly during the molding of the tile. In this second case, the set of abutments 14 has the so-called dovetail shape.

A connecting member, generally designated by the reference numeral 15, connects the plate 10 to the profile 12. In particular, the connecting member 15 has an external part, where "external" designates the part directed toward the plate, and an internal part, where "internal" designates the part directed toward the wall. The external part of the connecting member 15 has an external pair of abutments 16 which are shaped complementarily to the second pair of abutments 14, so as to be able to engage them adequately. The internal part

are shaped complementarily to the first pair of abutments 13 and are suitable to engage them with a snap-together action.

Preferably, the external part of the connecting member 15 includes a fifth pair of abutments 19 which is suitable to engage a rear region 21 of the plate 10 which is arranged parallel to an external face 22 of the plate 10. In particular, the rear area 21 of the plate 10 is simply a region which can act as reference so as to maintain the parallel arrangement of the external face 22 of the plate 10.

Preferably, the internal part of the connecting member 15 includes a sixth pair of abutments 23; these abutments are complementary and are suitable to elastically engage, in a snap-together manner, a seventh pair of abutments 24 arranged on the profile 12. The sixth pair of abutments 23 and the seventh pair of abutments 24 act so as to generate a force which is directed so as to prevent disengagement between the first pair of abutments 13 and the internal pair of abutments 17. In particular, the elastic end 23 of the connecting member 15 forms the sixth pair of abutments 23. In this manner, engagement between the first pair of abutments 13 and the internal pair of abutments 17 is ensured, because the end 23 is locked in the seat 23 and prevents the connecting member

the internal pair of abutments 17 are formed with a folded part of the connecting member 15. According to a preferred embodiment, the connecting member 15 is formed with a single piece of folded elastic steel with a thickness between 0.3 and 0.6 mm, preferably between 0.35 and 0.55 mm and more preferably between 0.4 and 0.5 mm. Preferably, the connecting member 15 includes a central region 25 which cambers inward toward the wall 11. This central region is suitable to be engaged by an extension 26 of the profile 12 so that the extension 26 can press against the central region 25 so as to elastically deform the central region 25 and change the position of the external pair of abutments 16, so as to improve engagement with the second pair of abutments 14. More preferably the extension 26 of the profile 12 has a concave angular shape, and the recessed central region 25 has convex angular shape. The coupling of the concave-convex shapes improves the vertical stability of the plate.

According to the first embodiment, with particular reference to Figures 1, 2, 5, 7-9 the external pair of abutments 16 tapers inward. According to the second preferred embodiment, with particular reference to Figures 3, 4 and 6, the external pair of abutments 16 widens outward. Preferably, the length of the connecting member 15, measured horizontally, is between 15 and 50

The end 27 of the external pair of abutments 16 can be rounded, so as to reduce shearing pressure on the plate and limit the possibility of breakage.

It is provided for that the external abutment pair 16 may yield elastically in the space 28 formed between the connecting member 15 and the profile 12. Similarly, also the internal pair of abutments 17 may elastically yield in the region 29 between the connecting member 15 and the profile 12. This elastic yield allows a certain controlled movement of the plate 10 with respect to wall 11. In this manner not only are plays kept under control, but it is possible to reduce the impact of external forces on the various couplings. With respect to the portion 18 of the connecting member 15, the profile 12 acts as a support which vertically supports the connecting member 15 so as to avoid unwanted deformations. In particular, the profile 12 externally supports the connecting member 15 substantially along the entire portion which joins the external pair of abutments 16 with the internal pair of abutments 17. The unsupported portion has a length of approximately 3 mm.

The method according to the invention thus includes the use of a plurality of devices as described above. In a first step, the connecting members 15 are fitted to the plates 10. For this purpose it is sufficient to slide the

Abutments 14 are usually obtained on the sides of plates 10, but may be obtained also on the inner part of the plates 10. In this latter case abutments 14 are dead and the connecting members 15 may be mounted on plates 10, by a manual pressure perpendicular to the ends 23, so as to push one against the other and so as to diverge abutments 16, with particular reference to the embodiment reported on figures 1, 2, 5. When abutments 16 are diverged it is possible to insert them into abutments 14 of the plate. This operation may be impossible with plates having a large thickness and with longer abutments 16. In this latter case, with particular reference to figure 10, each abutment 14 comprises a chamber 30 having a rectangular cross-section which is obtained into the body of the plate. The chamber 30 is large enough to arrange inside abutments 16 which can then slide laterally inside abutments 14. The connecting members 15 can so be placed in any requested position.

This first step may be performed prior to the time of final installation and in a suitable location, other than the building site. In a second step, the plates thus prepared are fitted by snap-together coupling of the first pair of abutments 13 and of the internal pair of abutments 17. This coupling occurs by simple pressure, so as to force the end 23 to flex and allow the entry of the

internal pair of abutments 17 and then the snap of the sixth pair of abutments 23. Simultaneously, the extension 26 of the profile is located automatically against the recessed part 25 of the connecting member so that by means of the simple operation of pressing to insert the plate all the abutments are placed under tension, to ensure optimum locking. The particular shape of extension 26 and the recessed part 25 of the connecting body 15 is an additional centering means between abutments 14 and the central part of profile 12, so achieving an improved horizontal selfalignment of the upper and lower edges of the mounted plates.

If it is necessary to replace a defective plate in a finished wall, the defective plate can be removed or broken, and then a new plate can be simply inserted by snap-together coupling, without disturbing the surrounding plates.

In practice it has been observed that the invention allows to obtain a very stable anchoring with excellent aesthetic finish, which is shown by an optimum complanarity of the face plane, by the regularity of the vista, i.e. of the spaces between the plates, both horizontally and vertically.

This is automatically achieved by pressure coupling

sealants, etc.

Furthermore it is ensured limitless durability for the damping action of the connecting member 15, especially if suitable materials, such as for example elastic stainless steel for the connecting member 15, are used.

(10), a profile (12) intended to be mounted horizontally on the building and a connecting member (15) for connecting said plate (10) to said profile (12); an external part of said connecting member (15) being provided with an external pair of abutments (16) which are complementary and are adapted to engage a second pair (14) of abutments, formed in the body of said plate; an internal part of said connecting member (15) being provided with an internal pair of abutments (17) which are elastically flexible, complementary and adapted to engage in a snap-together manner a first pair of abutments (13) formed on said profile (12); characterized in that said external pair of abutments (16) and said internal pair of abutments (17) are substantially parallel and in that said internal part of said connecting member (15) comprises a sixth pair of abutments (23) which are complementary and are suitable to engage, elastically and in a snap-together manner, a seventh pair of abutments (24) located on said profile (12); said sixth and seventh pairs of abutments generating a force which is directed so as to prevent disengagement between said first (13) and internal (17) abutment pairs.

2. A facing system according to claim 1, wherein said external part of said connecting member (15) comprises a fifth pair of abutments (19) adapted to engage a rear area (21) of said plate (10) which is arranged parallel to an external face of said plate (10).

sixth pair of abutments (23) is formed by the elastic end of said internal part of said connecting member (15).

4. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair (16) and/or said internal pair (17) of abutments is formed with a folded part of said connecting member (15).

5. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external part of said connecting member (15) comprises a recessed central region (25) adapted to be engaged by an extension (26) of said profile (12) so as to elastically deform the position of said external pair of abutments (16) and improve engagement with said second pair of abutments (14).

6. A facing system according to claim 5 wherein said extension (26) of said profile (12) has a concave angular shape, and said recessed central region (25) has convex angular shape; the coupling of said concave-convex shapes improving the vertical stability.

7. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair of abutments (16) widens outward.

8. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external pair of abutments

9. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said connecting member (15) is formed from a single piece of folded elastic steel.

10. A facing system according to claim 9, wherein the thickness of said steel is comprised between 0.3 and 0.6 mm, preferably between 0.35 and 0.55 mm, and more preferably between 0.4 and 0.5 mm.

11. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the horizontal length of said connecting member (15) is comprised between 15 and 50 mm, preferably between 20 and 40 mm, more preferably between 25 and 35 mm.

12. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein the end of said external pair of abutments (16) is rounded.

13. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said external (16) and/or internal (17) pair of abutments allow some give in order to damp external forces and/or to improve centering.

14. A facing system according to at least one of the preceding claims, wherein said profile (12) externally supports said connecting member (15) substantially along the entire portion which joins said external pair of

15. Method for the assembly of a wall of plates by using a facing system according to claim 1, comprising: a first step in which said connecting members (15) are fitted on said plates (10); and a second step in which said plates (10) are assembled by snap-together coupling of said first (13) and internal (17) pairs of abutments.

16. Method according to claim 15, for replacing a defective plate (10) in a finished wall, comprising the breakage or removal of said defective plate (10) and the insertion, by snap-together coupling, of a new plate (10) without acting on the surrounding plates.

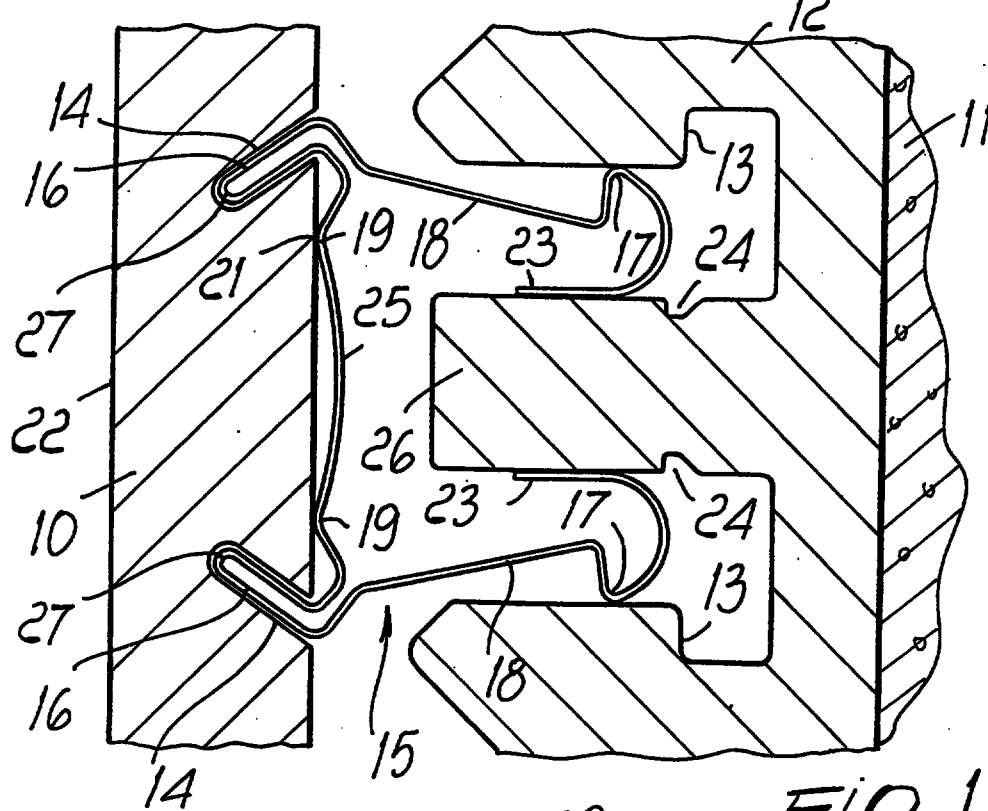


Fig. 1

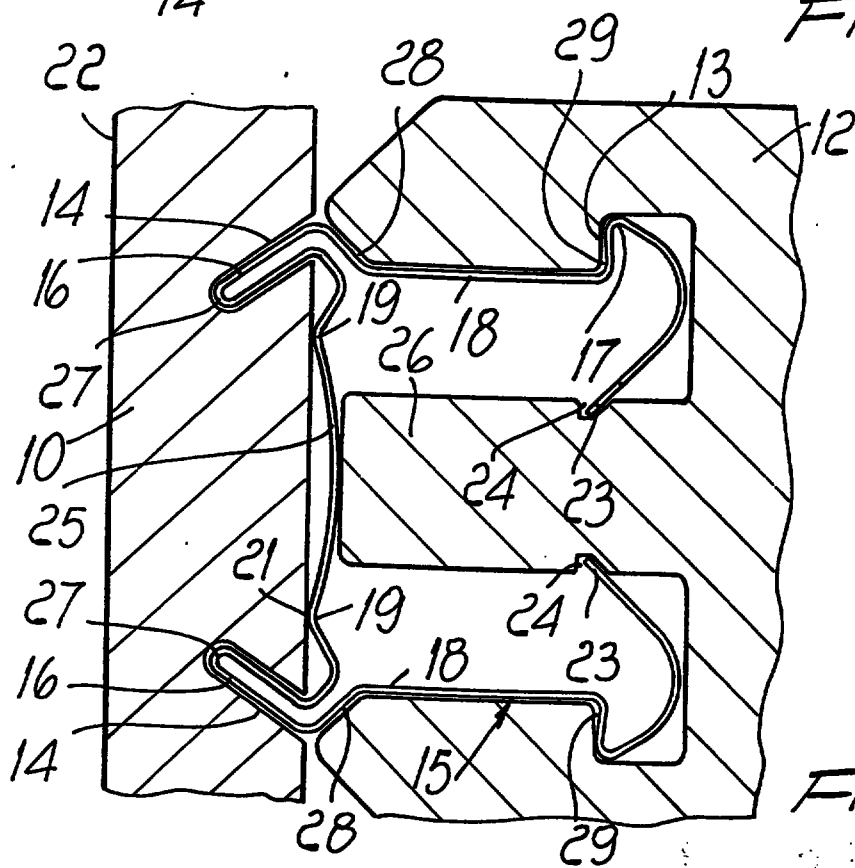


Fig. 2

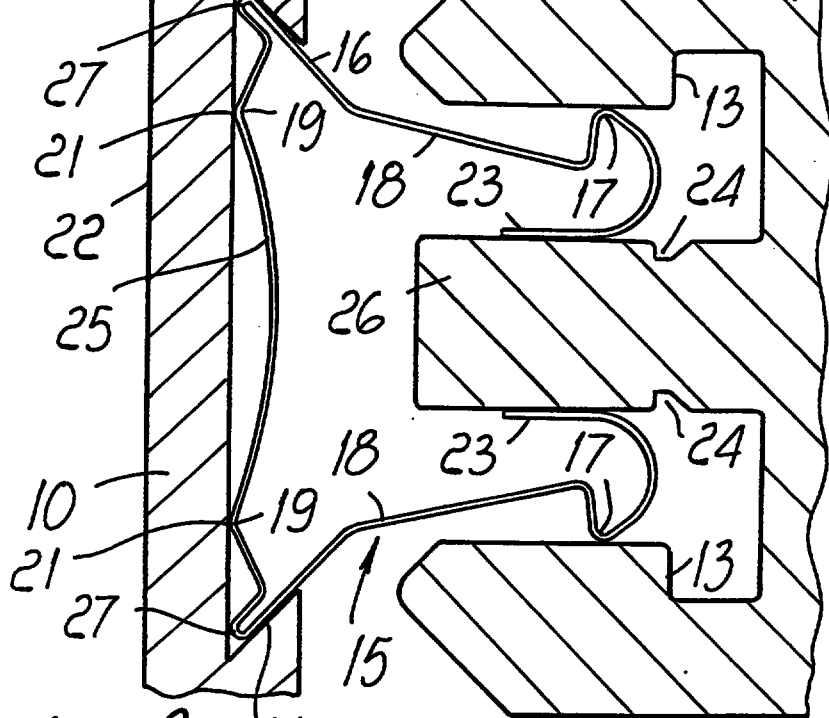


FIG. 3

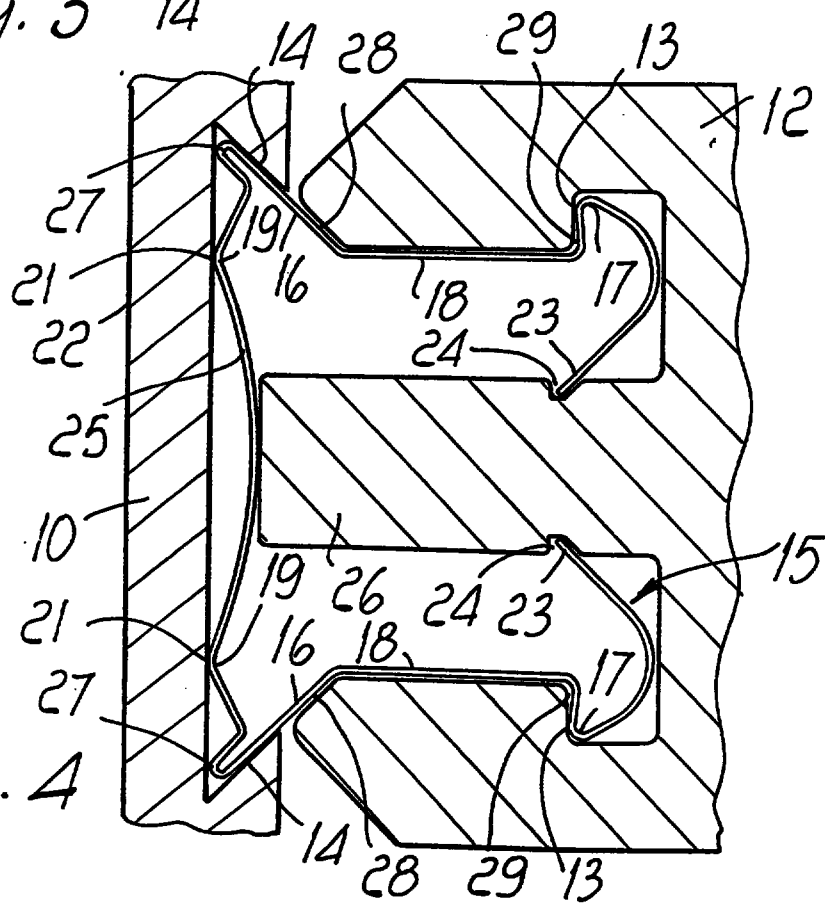
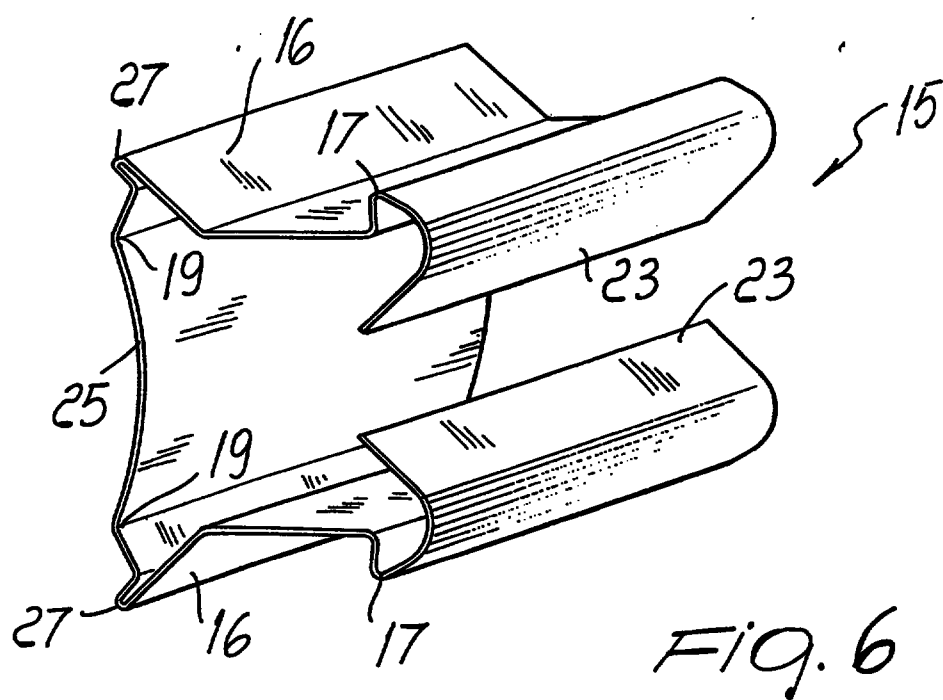
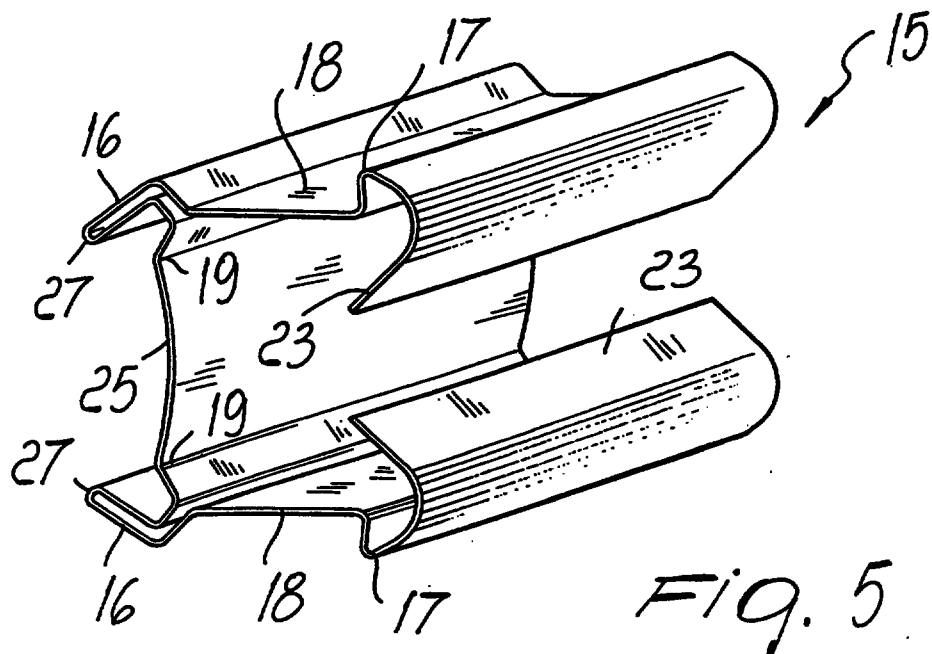
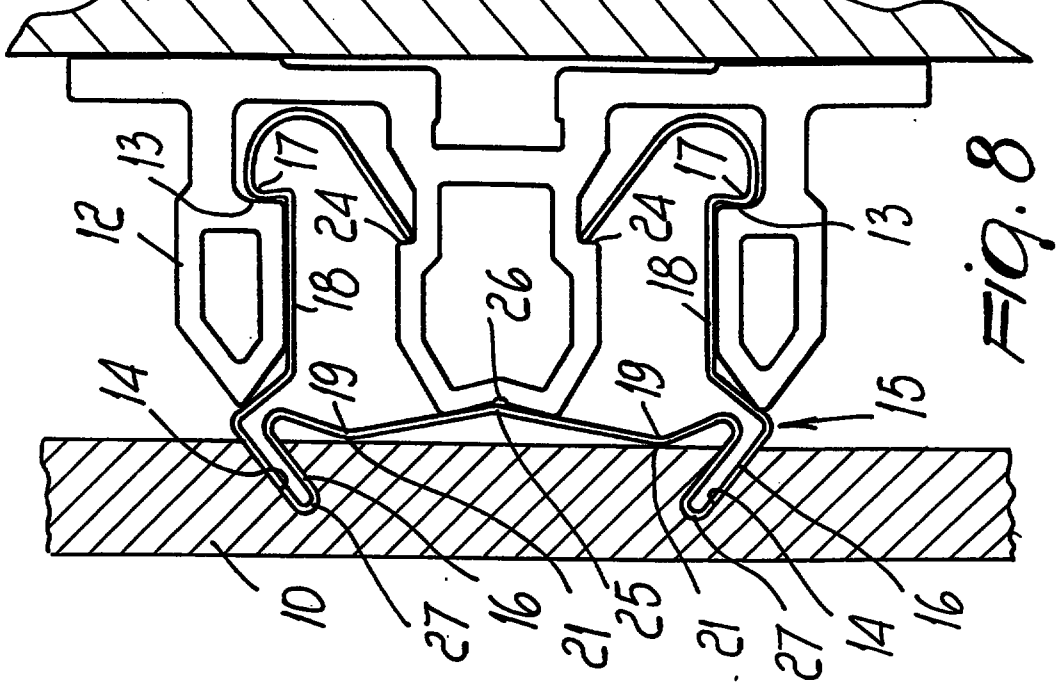
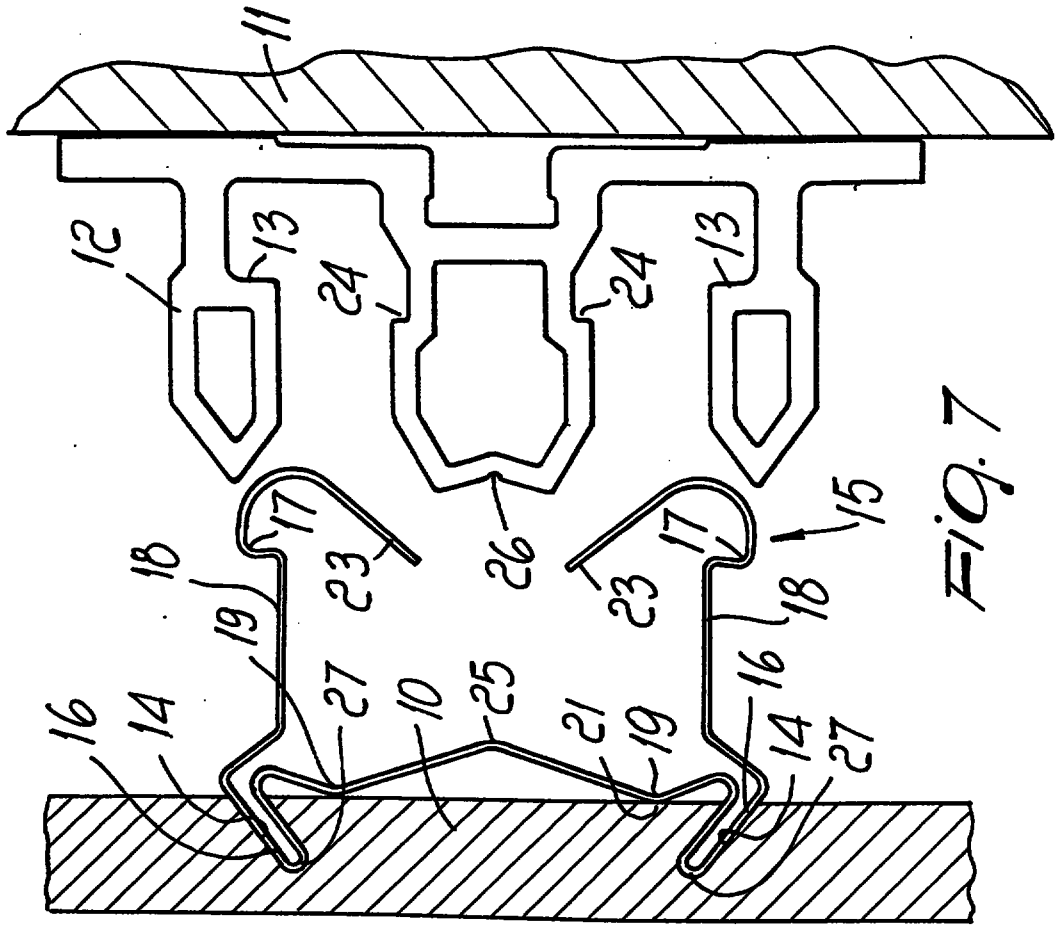
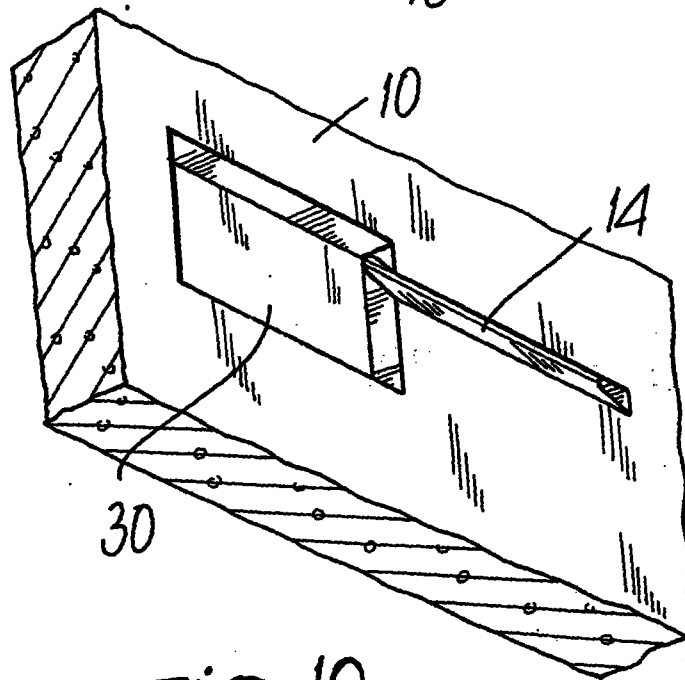
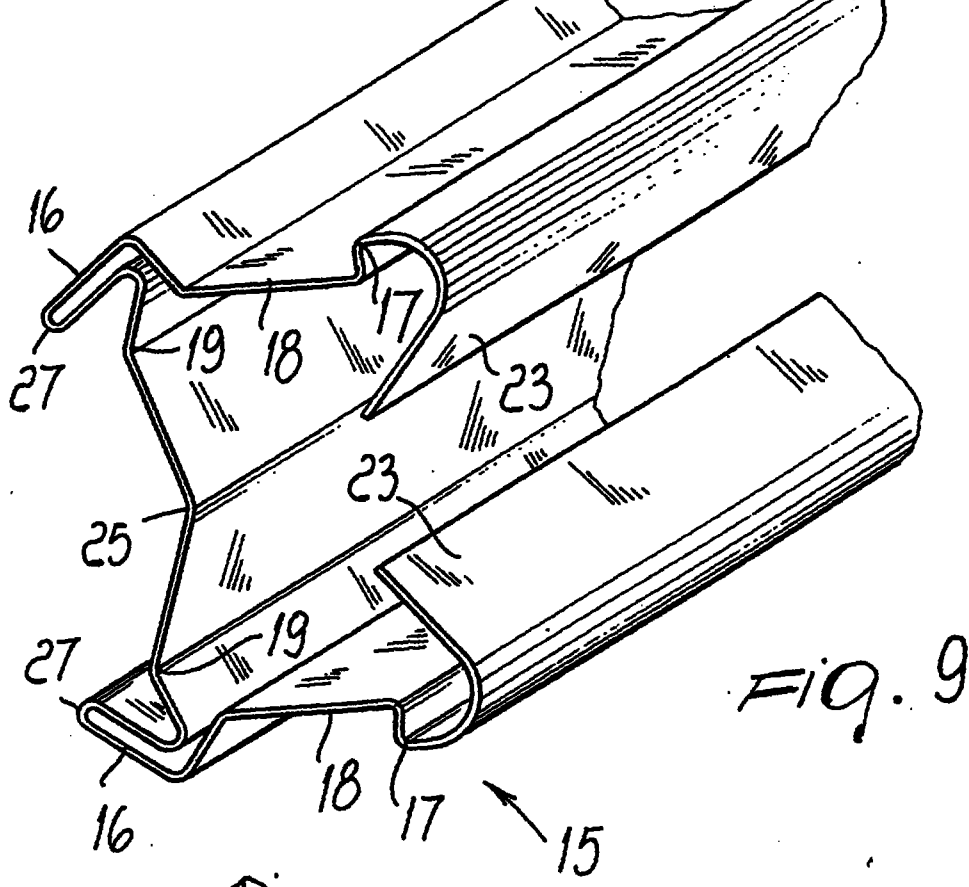


FIG. 4







FACING SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR FIXING A PLATE TO A BUILDING

A device for anchoring a plate (10) to a vertical wall including: a horizontal profile (12) which can be fastened to the wall; a first pair of plate supporting abutments (13) formed in the horizontal profile (12); a second pair of plate supporting abutments (14) formed in the body of the plate (10); a connecting member (15) to elastically connect in a snap-together manner the plate (10) to the horizontal profile (12). The invention furthermore relates to the assembly method. The invention provides an excellent aesthetic effect and high reliability.

Fig. 1