

Aug. 9, 1938.

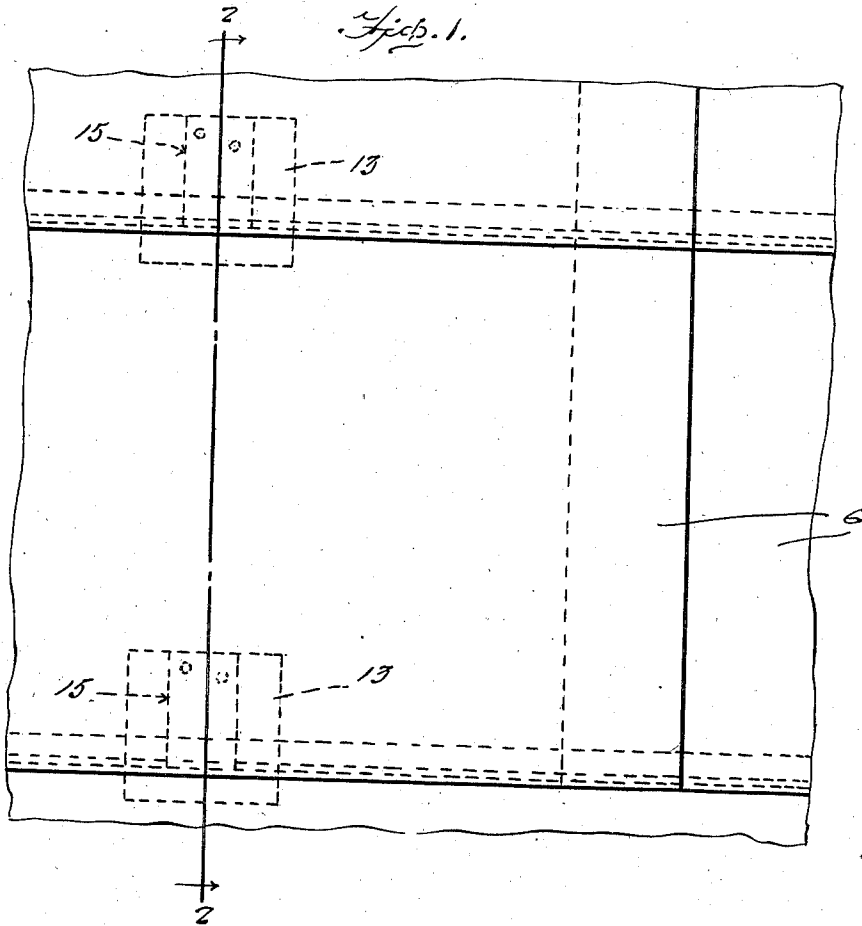
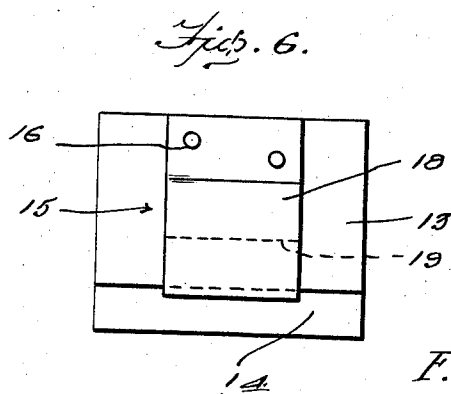
F. S. THOMAS

2,126,676

SIDING

Filed July 22, 1937

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



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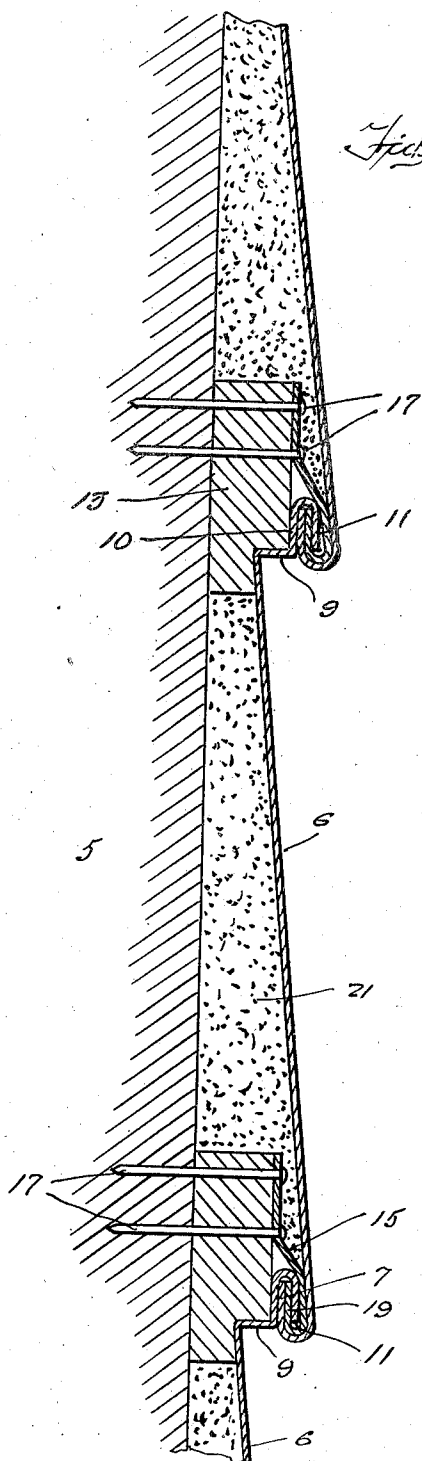


Fig. 2.

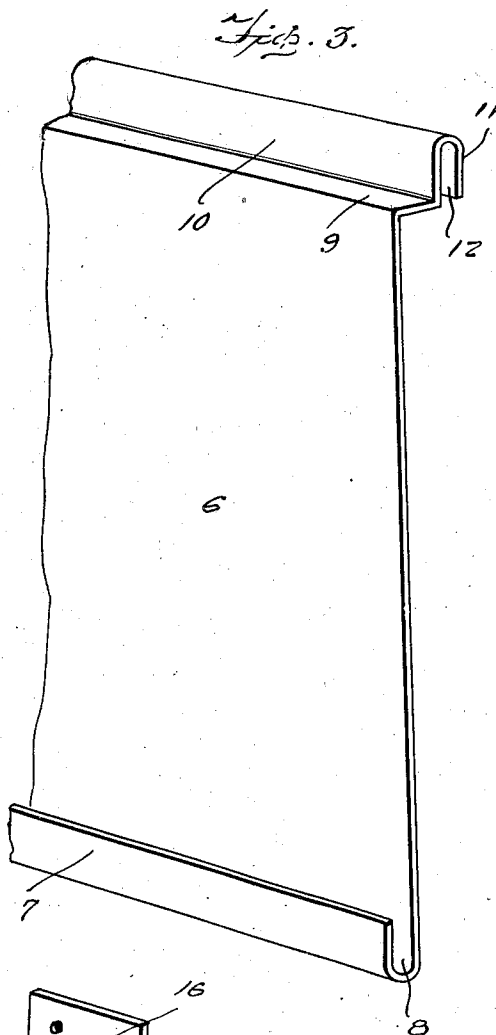


Fig. 3.

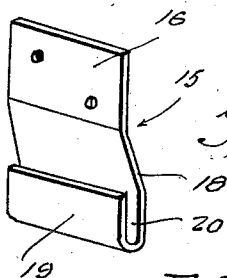


Fig. 4.

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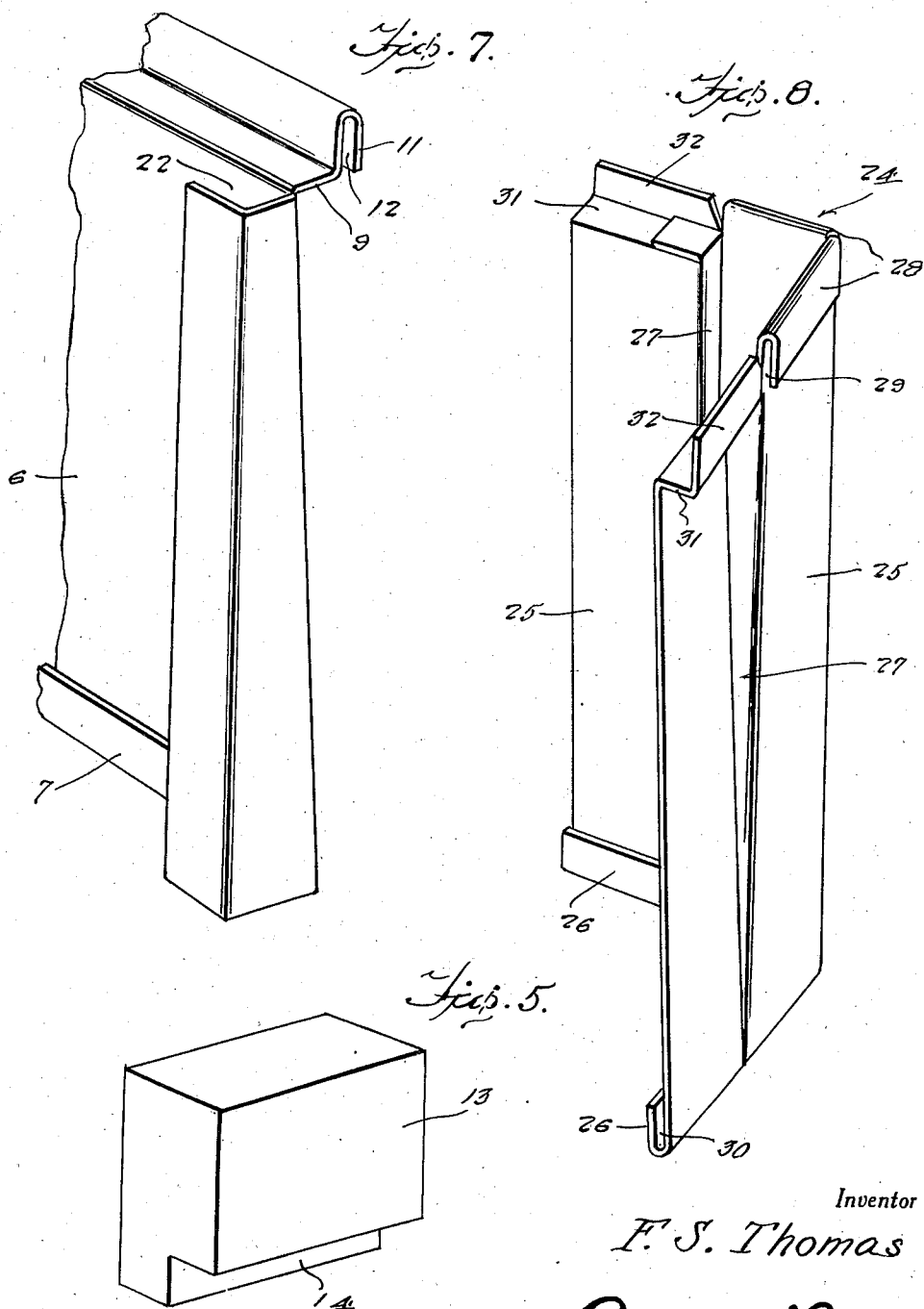
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3 Sheets-Sheet 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SIDING

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Application July 22, 1937, Serial No. 155,109

3 Claims. (Cl. 189-86)

This invention relates to improvements in siding and has as its object the provision of improved siding strips which may be used as a covering for the side wall of a structure or as a roofing covering as found desired.

More particularly the invention has reference to an improved metallic siding strip as above suggested.

Further the invention includes a novel form of corner return for building siding.

The invention together with its objects and advantages will be best understood from a study of the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary elevational view illustrating the application of the invention as a covering for a side wall of a structure.

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the siding strips.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a clip.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of an insulating block.

Figure 6 is an elevational view of an insulating block and clip associated therewith.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of an end siding member and

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a corner return.

In the drawings the invention is shown as applied as a covering for the side wall of a structure. Thus it will be seen that the numeral 5 indicates the side of a building which is surfaced or covered with strips of my improved siding 6.

Each siding strip 6 is formed from sheet metal, preferably from a non-rusting metal such as copper, aluminum or the like.

The lower edge of each strip 6 is bent backwardly upon the rear face of the strip at 7 to form a groove 8 extending along the lower edge of the strip at the rear thereof.

Also each strip 6 adjacent the upper edge hereof is bent forwardly and at substantially right angles from the front face of the strip to form a flange 9. The free edge of the flange 9 is bent upwardly and at substantially right angles to the flange as at 10 and then is bent forwardly and downwardly as at 11 to provide a downwardly opening groove 12 at the upper end of the strip.

Further in accordance with the present invention there are provided along the upper edge of the strip 6 a plurality of spaced apart blocks 13 of insulating material.

The blocks 13 at the front sides thereof have lower rabbeted edges 14 to accommodate the flange portion 9 of the strip as shown in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 2 and as will be apparent as the description proceeds blocks 13 which may be termed "chairs" serve to space the strip 6 from the side wall 5 the desired distance dependent upon the thickness of the chair blocks 13.

Further in accordance with the present invention there are provided clips 15.

Each clip 15 is formed from a sheet of metal, preferably of the same material from which the strips 6 are formed, and each clip 15 has an upper portion 16 that is secured directly to the front surface of a chair block 13 by nails 17 which extend through the upper portion 16 of a clip 15, the block 13 and into the wall structure 5.

Also each strip 15 is offset intermediate its ends as at 18 and at its lower edge is bent backwardly upon the rear face of the clip as at 19 to provide at the lower edge of the clip and at the rear of the clip a groove 20 that receives the outer wall 11 of the groove 12 of strip 6.

From an examination of Fig. 2 it will be apparent that a strip 6 receives in the groove 8 thereof the groove equipped end 20 of a lower series of clips 15 with the upper flange equipped portion of the strip engaging in the rabbeted edges of an upper series of blocks 13. The groove 20 at the lower end of the upper series of clips are placed in interlocking engagement with the groove 12 in the upper portion of the strip 6, and the upper portion 16 of the upper series of strips 15 nailed to the upper series of chair blocks 13, which in turn through the medium of the nail 17 are secured to the wall structure 5.

When the lowermost strip 6 has thus been secured to the surface 1 the next adjacent upper strip is applied, and in so doing the backwardly bent portion 7 of said strip is received in the channel or groove 12 of said lower strip 6, with the lower groove or channel portions 20 of the upper series of clips 15 being received in the channel or groove 8 at the lower edge of the uppermost clip 6.

Further in accordance with the present invention the adjacent ends of the adjoining strips 6 are arranged in overlapping relation as shown in Fig. 1 with the lapping end of a strip telescopically receiving in the channel or groove thereof the corresponding channel or groove lower edge portion of the lapped strip, and the channel 12 of the lapped strip accommodating the channel forming portion 12 of the lapping strip as is thought to be apparent thus pro-

viding for an interlocking of the strip at the lapping and overlapping ends thereof.

Also as shown in Figure 2 suitable insulating material, granular or otherwise and indicated by the reference numeral 21 is, with this construction securely confined in the space between the wall structure 5 and the sidings 6.

To prevent escape of such granular insulating material as may be resorted to, from the space between the wall 5 and the siding strips 6 the end siding strip 6, as shown in Fig. 7, have the free end edge thereof bent backwardly upon the rear face of the strip as at 22 to form a longitudinally tapering groove 23 along said end edge of the strip at the rear thereof, such construction obviously providing for the closing of the space between the strip 6 and the wall 5 at the end of the wall.

Further in accordance with the present invention there is provided a corner return or joint indicated generally by the reference numeral 24 and shown in Fig. 8.

This corner joint or return 24 is formed from a single blank of metal bent intermediate its ends to provide right angularly related portions 25—25.

Each of the portions 25 has the lower edge thereof bent backwardly upon the rear face of said portion 25 as at 26 and in the same manner as the lower edges of the strips 6.

Also, each portion 25 of the corner joint or return 24 is provided with a longitudinally tapered offset 27 and at one side of the offset 27 each part 25 of the clip at its upper end is bent forwardly upon the front face of said portion 25 as at 28 to provide a groove 29 to receive and interlockingly engage with the groove 30 of corresponding parts of the portions 25 of the next lower corner joint or return.

At the other side of the offsets 27 said portions 25 of the corner return 24 adjacent their upper edges are bent forwardly from the front faces of said portions to provide flanges 31 corresponding to the flanges 9 of the strips 6, and the flanges 31 terminate in upstanding extensions 32 to engage in the channels 12 at the end of the right angularly disposed strips 6 joined together by the joint or corner return member 24.

It is thought that the construction, utility and advantages of an invention of this character will be fully appreciated from the foregoing, so that a further detailed description thereof is deemed unnecessary; it being particularly noted that in view of the fact that the siding strips are not penetrated by nails or analogous fastening elements said strips are free to contract or expand in any and all directions.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a building construction of the class described, the combination with a surface to be covered, of a plurality of sheets of covering material adapted to cover said surface, each sheet having its lower marginal edge permanently bent backwardly upon the rear face of the sheet forming an upwardly directed groove along that edge of the sheet, also each sheet having its upper marginal edge permanently bent forwardly upon the front face of the sheet to form a downwardly directed groove along said upper edge of the sheet, metallic clips disposed in spaced relation along the upper and lower edges of each sheet, nails extending through said clips and into the surface to be covered for securing said clips in

position, said clips having lower edge portions permanently bent backwardly upon the rear faces of the clips to form upwardly directed grooves along the lower edges of the clips; said sheets being disposed in parallelism so that the lower edge of each sheet overlies the upper edge of the next adjacent sheet, the lower edges of the clips engaging in the groove in the lower edges of the sheet, and with the groove in the upper edges of the sheet engaging the grooves in the lower edges of the clip, and seat blocks interposed between said clip and the surface to be covered, the nails extending through said seat blocks to secure the latter in position on a surface to be covered with said seat blocks serving to space said sheets of covering material from the surface to be covered, and insulating material confined in the space between the surface to be covered and said sheets of covering material, said seat blocks having lower rabbeted edges, and said sheets of covering material adjacent the upper edges thereof having forwardly extended flanges engaging in the rabbeted edges of said seat blocks.

2. A metal corner return for siding comprising a pair of wings connected at right angles to each other to fit the front faces of a pair of siding members, each of said wings at the longitudinal median thereof being offset with a portion of each wing at one side of the offset having its upper marginal edge permanently bent forwardly upon the front face of the wing to form a downwardly directed groove along that edge of the wing, and each wing having the portion thereof at the opposite side of the offset permanently bent forwardly and then upwardly to provide a forwardly directed flange terminating in an upstanding flange extension, and each of said wings having its lower marginal edge permanently bent backwardly upon the rear face of the wing to form an upwardly directed groove along that edge of the wing.

3. In a building construction of the class described, the combination with a surface to be covered, of a plurality of sheets of covering material adapted to cover said surface, each sheet having its lower marginal edge bent backwardly upon the rear face of the sheet forming an upwardly directed groove along that edge of the sheet, and also having its upper marginal edge bent forwardly upon the front face of the sheet to form a downwardly directed groove along said upper edge of the sheet, metallic clips disposed in spaced relation along the upper and lower edges of each sheet, said clips having lower edge portions bent backwardly upon the rear faces of the clips to form upwardly directed grooves along the lower edges of the clips; said sheets being disposed in parallelism so that the lower edge of each sheet overlies the upper edge of the next adjacent sheet, with the lower edges of the clips engaging in the grooves in the lower edges of the sheets, and with the grooves in the upper edges of the sheets engaging the grooves in the lower edges of the clips, and seat blocks being interposed between said clips and the surface to be covered and nails extending through said clips and seat blocks into the surface to be covered; said seat blocks having lower rabbeted edges, and said sheets of covering material adjacent the upper edges thereof having forwardly extending flanges engaging in the rabbeted edges of said seat blocks.

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