Nov. 12, 1940. F. P. GOLDSCHMIDT, SR 2,221,475

SIDING UNIT

Filed Dec. 12, 1939

Fig. 1.

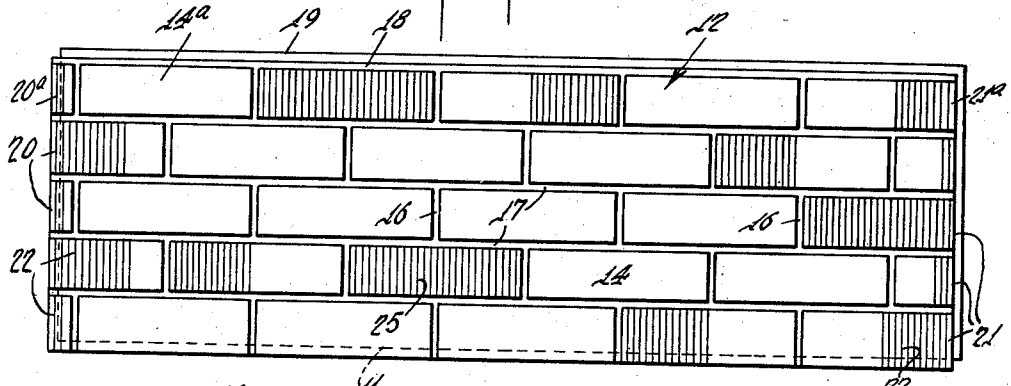


Fig. 2.

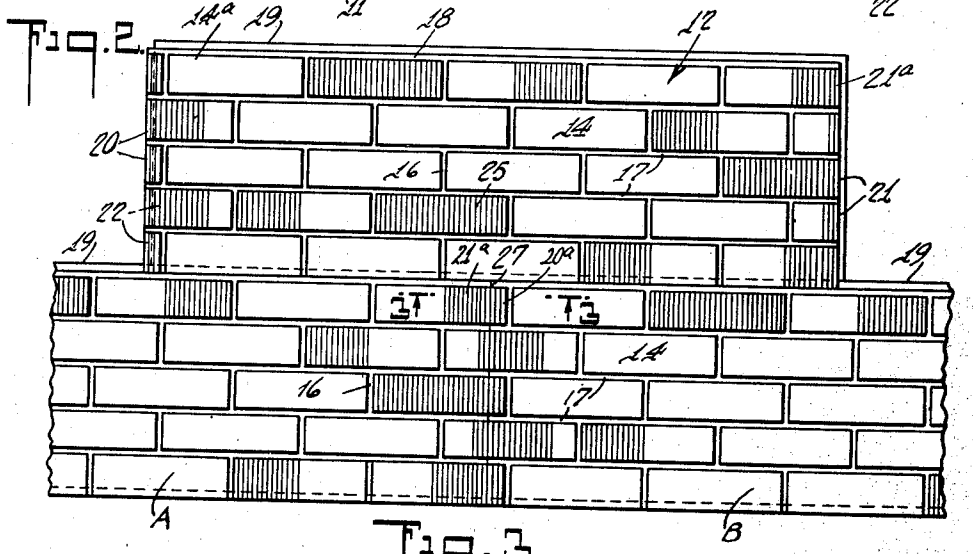


Fig. 3.

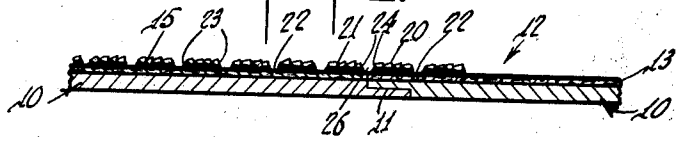


Fig. 5.

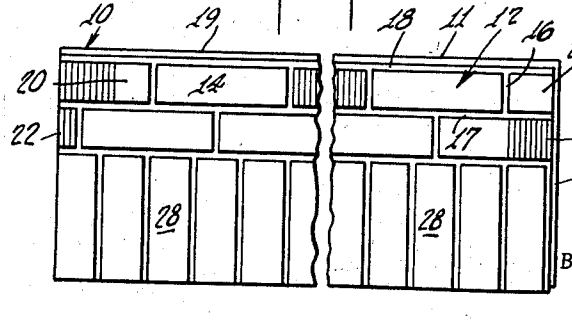
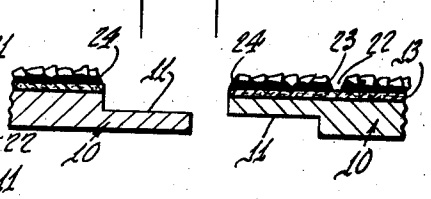


Fig. 4.



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SIDING UNIT

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Application December 12, 1939, Serial No. 308,764

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to an improved siding unit for use with other similar units in covering the sides of building structures.

An object of the invention is to provide a siding which may be readily applied to produce a brick-like surface in which the joints between the ends of contiguous units are effectually concealed so as to present the simulated appearance of an unbroken wall of regularly arranged bricks.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a face view of a single siding unit;

Fig. 2 is a similar view of three units showing the manner in which they are laid to form a siding;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary view in elevation of the butt-lap-joint between the ends of two units;

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the two units slightly separated; and

Fig. 5 is a face view of a modification of the siding element.

The siding element in the forms illustrated comprises a foundation panel 10 of composition board of any suitable character, preferably waterproofed. A lap 11, such as is usual in weatherboarding, is formed around the edges of the foundation board to provide the desired lap-joints at the longitudinal and end edges when a plurality of the units are assembled in a siding as shown in Fig. 2.

Once face of the foundation 10 is covered over its entire area with a facing simulating brickwork, indicated generally by the reference character 12. The facing is adhered to the foundation by asphalt or other suitable cement.

The facing 12 consists of a base of felt 13, of the kind commonly known as "roofing felt," saturated and coated with asphalt compositions or the like, and it is formed with a plurality of oblong-shaped brick-like formations 14 in relief, which formations may be of the same or similar material as the coating. These oblong-shaped formations 14 are of suitable width and length to simulate brick and they are covered with particles of colored grit 15 such as are commonly used in the manufacture of prepared roofing shingles. In some instances the felt base may be eliminated and the brick-like formations 14 may be applied to or formed on the face of the foundation 10.

The brick-like formations 14 are arranged in horizontal rows in staggered order, and they are mutually similar in length and width. Spaces 16 are left between the ends of the adjacent brick-like formations of each row, and spaces 17 are left between the succeeding rows. A similar space 18 is left between the top horizontal row of brick-like formations and the upper edge 19 of the foundation board. These spaces are all preferably of uniform width. The dark asphalt coating shows through the spaces thus setting off the colored brick-like formations in the manner that bricks are set off by the mortar lines in a brick masonry wall.

At one end of each horizontal row there is formed a part brick formation 20 and at the opposite end of each row a part brick formation 21. These part brick formations are of the same character, material and width as the whole brick formations 14 but differ therefrom in length. The lengths of the two end part-brick formations 20 and 21 of each row combined is equal to the length of the individual intermediate whole brick formations 14. For example, the combined length, measured longitudinally of the siding, of the end formations 20a and 21a of the top horizontal row is equal to the length of any of the intermediate formations 14a of said row.

A series of uniformly spaced narrow grooves 22 are formed transversely on all of the part brick formations 20 or 21 at one or at both ends of the siding unit, preferably at both ends. The number of these grooves on each part brick may vary but it is essential that a plurality of such grooves be formed on all of the part bricks at least at one end of the unit, and that the corresponding transverse grooves on all of the part bricks be in alignment with one another. The grooves have chamfered or beveled walls 23, and the outer ends of all of the part brick formations 20 and 21 have similarly chamfered or beveled edges 24. Similar transverse grooves 25, in varying numbers, are formed on some of the brick-like formations 14 for the purpose of providing a surface design in which the grooves at the ends of the unit do not stand out particularly.

When two units A and B are joined endwise as shown in Fig. 2, the part bricks 20 of one unit abut against the part bricks 21 of the other with the chamfered edges 24 meeting and forming a groove 26 similar to the grooves 22 and 25. These grooves 26 formed by the meeting edges of the units extend throughout the entire height of the units and serve effectually to conceal the joint between said units. The only parts of the joint that are exposed are the lines 27 extending across the spaces 17 and 18 but since these spaces are of dark color and of very narrow width in comparison to the width of the brick like formations the

lines of the joint will not ordinarily be visible.

A modification of the invention is shown in Fig. 5 wherein is illustrated a siding unit or soldier course for trimming the base of the wall. This modified form of unit is exactly similar in construction to the units hereinabove described except that some of the horizontal rows of brick-like formations are eliminated and a row of spaced vertically disposed brick-like formations 28 are substituted therefor.

I claim:

1. A siding unit comprising a rectangular body having its weather face provided with a plurality of whole brick simulating formations in relief arranged in horizontal rows in staggered order, and having a part-brick formation at each end of each row, the part-brick formations of at least one end having a plurality of uniformly spaced vertical grooves therein.

2. A siding unit comprising a rectangular body having its weather face provided with a plurality of whole brick simulating formations in relief arranged in horizontal rows in staggered order, and having a part-brick formation at each end of each row, the part-brick formations of at least one end having a plurality of uniformly spaced vertical grooves therein, the combined length of the part-brick formations at the two ends of each row being equal in length to each of the whole brick formations of the same row.

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