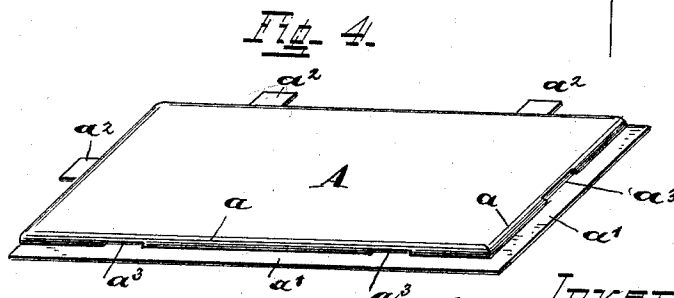
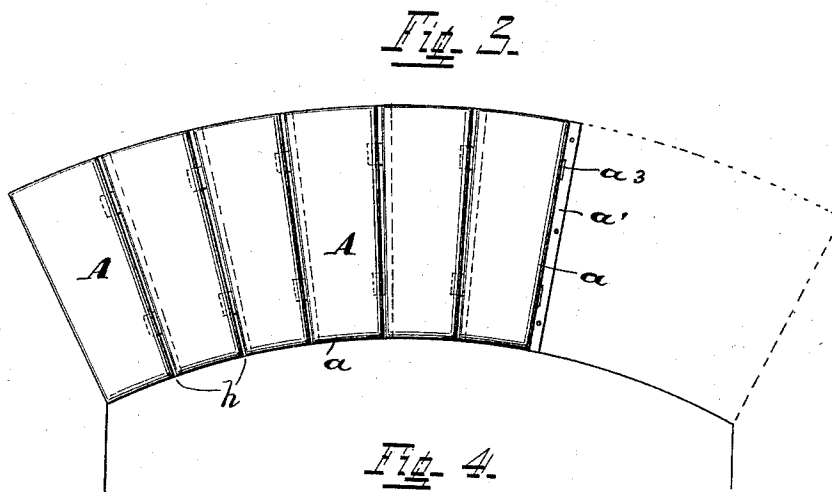
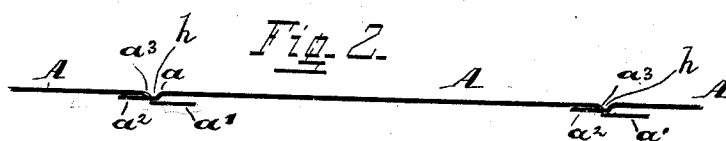
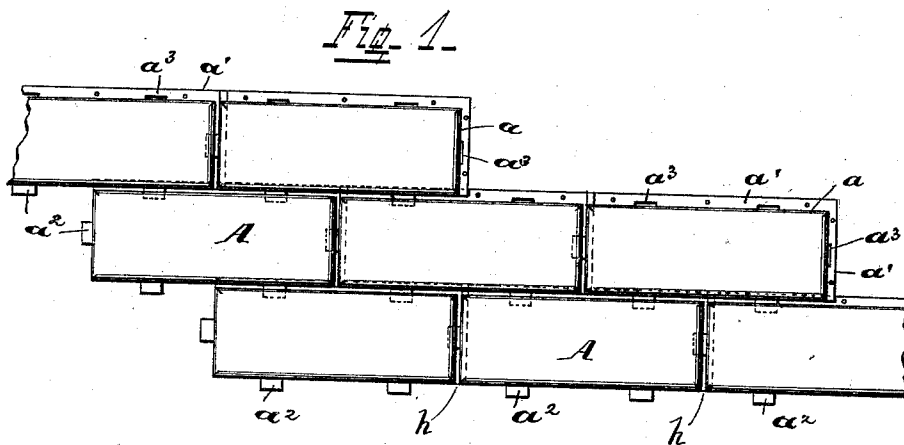


(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.  
METALLIC FACING PLATE.

No. 448,733.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.



Attest  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## METALLIC FACING-PLATE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,733, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed November 26, 1890. Serial No. 372,686. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Facing-Plates, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to so construct a metallic plate as that a number of said plates may be readily and quickly joined together to produce a neat and durable facing for buildings, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a number of my improved facing-plates locked together, the dotted lines indicating the position of the flanges and tongues of the underlying plates. Fig. 2 is a cross-section, on an enlarged scale, taken through that portion where the tongue of one plate projects through and beneath the adjacent plate. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a number of plates arranged to describe a portion of a circle, showing their application as a finishing for windows or doors. Fig. 4 is a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of one of the plates shown in Fig. 1.

Each facing-plate A is stamped in such a manner as to form the offset or ledge *a* along one or more of its sides or ends. This ledge terminates in an outer flange *a'* at one side of the plate when designed to be applied as shown in Fig. 3, and at one side and one end when designed to be applied as shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to connect a number of the plates, as shown in Fig. 1, to represent brick-work, the offset *a* and flange *a'* are present at one side and one end of each plate, and the opposite side and end of each plate are provided with one or more tongues *a<sup>2</sup>*, which are adapted to enter elongated openings *a<sup>3</sup>*, formed in the offset or ledge *a* of the adjacent plate. When it is desired to apply the plates as shown in Fig. 3, the end tongues and flanges may be dispensed with. The side of the plate on which the tongues are formed is also provided with the ledge *a*, so that when two plates are connected in the manner shown and described there will be formed a

groove *h* between said adjacent ledges, said groove being somewhat semicircular in cross-section, as more clearly shown in Fig. 2, said ledges simulating the rounded edges of brick or stone. When applied as shown in Fig. 1, the lower row of plates is nailed to the sheeting, and each succeeding row of plates is secured to the adjacent lower plates by means of the tongues *a<sup>2</sup>*, projecting through the openings *a<sup>3</sup>* in said adjacent sheet or plate, after which the flange *a'* is nailed to the sheeting, each succeeding row of plates being successively secured and locked in place in the manner just described.

When designed to describe a partial circle, as shown in Fig. 3, it is necessary that one or more of the plates should be wider at the top than at the bottom, in order to properly form the arch.

The devices shown in Figs. 1 and 3 are practically the same—that is, the means employed for connecting the longitudinal sides of adjacent plates are the same. In Fig. 3 the end tongues *a<sup>2</sup>* (shown in Fig. 1) may be dispensed with, not being necessary when forming an arch. The offset or ledge *a* is formed by rounding down or compressing the outer edge of metal below the plane of the outer face of the plate, thus bringing the outer flange *a'* on a plane differing from said outer face, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

The advantages of my improved facing-plates are apparent, as they can be readily and cheaply manufactured and secured to place on the building, rendering it practically fire-proof on its exterior.

The plates, when put to place, present the appearance of brick-work, being preferably of a size corresponding with ordinary clay brick. The surface of each plate is not sufficient to admit of any perceptible expansion or contraction and the tongue connections provide for any degree of expansion or contraction that may be necessary.

By forming one or more of the plates wider at one end than at the other a symmetrical metallic arch can be formed over windows and doors—a feature not heretofore attained.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A metallic plate having at one side an offset or ledge *a*, terminating in a flange *a'*,

differing in plane from the face of the plate, the said ledge having an opening  $a^3$  therein, the opposite side of said plate having a tongue  $a^2$ , for the purposes set forth.

5 2. As a new article of manufacture, a metallic facing-plate wider at one end than at the opposite end to form an arch.

3. A metallic facing-plate having at one side and one end the ledge  $a$  and flange  $a'$ ,  
10 the opposite side and end of said plate having the ledge  $a$  and tongues  $a^2$ , the ledges on the flange side and end of the plate having

the openings  $a^3$  therein, for the purposes set forth.

4. A metallic facing-plate wider at one end 15 than at the opposite end, one side of said plate having a flange  $a'$  and ledge  $a$ , the latter having an opening  $a^3$  therein, the opposite side of said plate having a ledge  $a$  and tongue  $a^2$ , as and for the purposes specified. 20

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPIL.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL D. HAGNER,  
P. DEXTER SHELMIER.