Jan. 8, 1935. J. A. KLIMSZA 1,986,829

IMITATION BRICK SIDING

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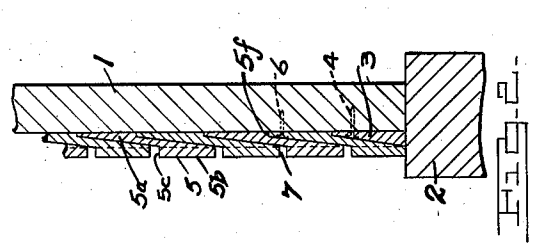



FIG. 2.

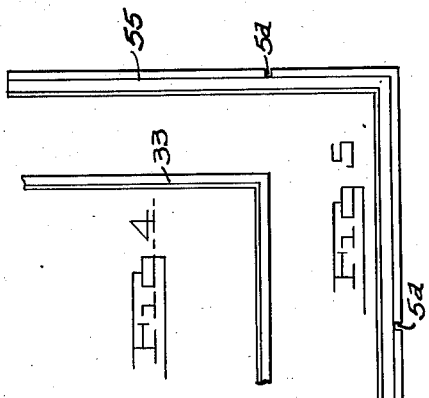



FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

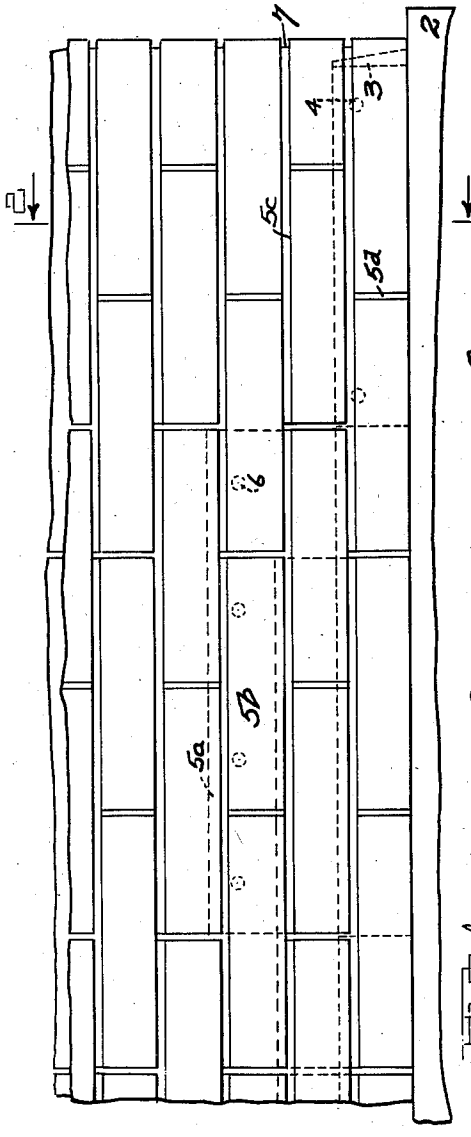



FIG. 1.

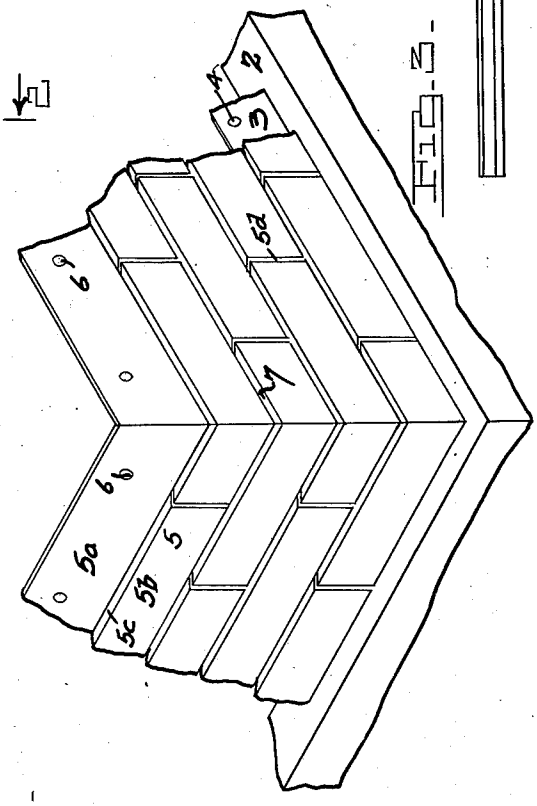



FIG. 3.

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## IMITATION BRICK SIDING

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5 Claims (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to improvements in imitation brick siding assemblies for buildings, and consists in the provision of siding pieces adapted to be secured to buildings, said pieces having their lower inner and upper outer faces inclined and being stepped on their outer faces between their upper and lower portions to form the lower extremities of mortar lines, in combination with bottom strips which extend around the base of buildings and conform in cross section to the shape of the upper portions of the siding pieces.

Another object of the invention is to provide such siding pieces each having a lower portion the outer face of which is intended to lie vertically while its inclined inner face is intended to rest against the correspondingly inclined outer face of the upper portion of another siding piece the lower extremity of which projects below the first named piece. Moreover the inner face of the upper portion of each siding piece is intended to lie substantially contiguous to the outer side of a building to which the siding is applied and to be secured thereto.

A further object of the invention is to provide such siding pieces which are so proportioned that the upper extremity of each piece extends above the step formed on the outer face of the siding piece next above it and lying contiguous to it so that the said upper portion projects above the mortar line the lower margin of which is formed by the aforesaid step.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide such siding pieces and bottom strips which may be satisfactorily employed around the corners of buildings.

Another object of the invention is to provide a relatively cheap and easily applied form of imitation brick siding assembly which, when in place on a building, presents the appearance so similar to real brick siding that it may be readily mistaken therefor, and which is materially cheaper than real brick siding to install.

Having thus enumerated some of the major objects and advantages of the invention I will now proceed to describe a preferred embodiment thereof with the aid of the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 illustrates a portion of a wall to which the siding has been applied.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a corner of a building faced with the siding.

Figures 4 and 5 are plan views of a siding piece and a portion of a bottom strip respectively both of which are flexed intermediately of their length and are intended to be used on corners of buildings.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a portion of a wall of a building resting on a sill 2. On the latter and against the wall 1 I first arrange a plurality of bottom strips 3 which are secured at intervals to the wall 1 as by nails 4 as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. The outer faces of the strips 3 are inclined so that the bottoms of these strips are thickest and their upper margins thinnest. At the corners of the building I employ corner strips 33 as shown in Figure 5 which are flexed intermediately of their length but are otherwise exactly similar to the strips 3.

Each siding piece 5 consists of an upper and a lower portion 5*a* and 5*b* respectively. The lower portion 5*b* has a vertical outer face while its inner face is inclined so that the said lower portion is thinner at its bottom extremity. At the top of the lower portion its outer face is stepped as shown at 5*c*, and extending upwardly from the inner margin of the step is the upper portion 5*a*. The outer face of the latter is inclined while its inner face is vertically disposed for the major portion of its height so that the said upper portion 5*a* is thinnest at its upper extremity. The tapered inner face of the lower portion 5*b* is parallel with the tapered outer face of the upper portion 5*a* so that when the siding pieces are applied and lie in overlapping relation to one another the tapered inner face of each lower portion 5*b* lies in contact with the tapered outer face of the upper portion 5*a* of the siding piece which projects downwardly beneath it. Moreover the inclination of the tapered outer faces of the bottom strips 3 must conform to the taper of the inner faces of bottom portion 5*b* of the siding pieces 5 which rest against them. Angle siding pieces 55 similar to the pieces 5 except that they are flexed intermediately of their length are employed on corners of buildings above the angle bottom strips 33.

In the inner faces of the siding pieces steps 5*f* occur in their inner faces above the steps 5*c* in the outer faces. These steps 5*f* are so formed as to receive the upper margins of the pieces 5, or bottom strips 3, which lie behind them. The siding pieces 5 are so proportioned that when their inner steps 5*f* are thus supported their lower margins are spaced above the steps 5*c* of the pieces which project below them thereby forming a horizontal slot 7 which presents the appearance of a horizontal mortar line. It will also be noted that the inner steps 5*f* occur some

distance above the outer steps 5c so that the upper portion 5a of each siding piece extends above the lower margin of the siding piece next but one above it, thereby providing three thicknesses of siding pieces behind the lower extremity of each piece, and so protecting the wall 1 from moisture that might otherwise penetrate between the adjacent vertical margins of the pairs of horizontally aligned siding pieces, the width of each of which is uniform throughout its entire height.

Here it is to be further noted that the abutted inclined faces of the lower and upper portions of adjacent vertically placed siding pieces provides for a downward wedging action of the uppermost siding piece relatively to the next lower siding piece during the bringing of successive siding pieces into assembly. This wedging action, which is accentuated during the nailing operation to a lesser or greater degree depending upon the straight-in or down-toeing drive of the fastening nails, in any case, results in a tight joint being formed between the steps 5f and the top margins of adjacent upper and lower siding pieces, as well as between the said inclined faces themselves.

I prefer to make each siding piece 5 greater than one brick in length, and in order to preserve a brick-like appearance vertical slots 5d are formed in the faces of the lower siding portions 5a. The lower portions 5b of the siding pieces I prefer to color either red or yellow to present the appearance of brick while the upper portions 5a and the bottom strips 3 I usually make black so that their exposed portions will present the appearance of mortar.

From the above it will be obvious that after the strips 3 have been applied the siding pieces 5 are applied course on course working upwards, each piece being secured in place by a plurality of nails as shown at 6.

While in the foregoing the preferred embodiment of the invention has been described and shown, it is understood that the construction is susceptible to such alterations and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A siding strip comprising an elongated body, the outer face of the lower portion of said body and the inner face of the upper portion of said body extending parallel, and the inner face of the lower portion of said body and the outer face of the upper portion of said body extending parallel and inclined to said first-mentioned faces, the inclined face of the upper portion being longer than the inclined face of the lower portion and extending at its lower edge, below the upper edge of the inclined face of the lower portion.

2. A siding strip comprising an elongated body, the outer face of the lower portion of said body and the inner face of the upper portion of said body extending parallel, and the inner face of the lower portion of said body and the outer face of the upper portion of said body extending parallel and inclined to said first-mentioned faces, the inclined face of the upper portion being longer than the inclined face of the lower portion and extending at its lower edge, below the upper edge of the inclined face of the lower portion, there being formed in the lower portion of each strip spaced slots.

3. A siding assembly comprising a plurality of similar elongated pieces arranged horizontally in rows to form a vertically directed structure, the outer face of the lower portion of each piece lying parallel to the inner face of the upper portion of each piece, the inner face of the lower portion of each piece and the outer face of the upper portion of each piece extending parallel in inclined relation to said first-mentioned parallel faces, there being formed on the rear side of each piece at the juncture of the rear face of the lower portion and the rear face of the upper portion a shoulder, the inclined rear face of the lower portion being shorter than the inclined front face of the upper portion, the lower portion of each row overlying the upper portion of the row immediately below and engaging at its shoulder the upper edge of the row immediately below said upper and lower portions being connected by a thin strip having opposite parallel inclined faces.

4. A siding assembly comprising a plurality of similar elongated pieces arranged horizontally in rows to form a vertically directed structure, the outer face of the lower portion of each piece lying parallel to the inner face of the upper portion of each piece, the inner face of the lower portion of each piece and the outer face of the upper portion of each piece extending parallel in inclined relation to said first-mentioned parallel faces, there being formed on the rear side of each piece at the juncture of the rear face of the lower portion and the rear face of the upper portion a shoulder, the inclined rear face of the lower portion being shorter than the inclined front face of the upper portion so that the inclined front faces of the upper portion over-lap the inclined rear face of the lower portion, the lower portion of each row overlying the upper portion of the row immediately below and engaging at its shoulder the upper edge of the row immediately below; and a wedge shaped supporting piece engaging behind and contacting with the shoulder on the lowermost row for supporting the same.

5. A siding assembly comprising a plurality of similar elongated strips arranged horizontally in rows to form a vertically directed structure, the outer face of the lower portion of each strip, and the inner face of the upper portion of each strip being directed vertically and the rear face of the lower portion of each strip and the outer face of the upper portion of each strip being inclined to the vertical the outer inclined face being of greater length than the rear inclined face and extending at its lower edge below the upper edge of said rear inclined face, there being formed a shoulder on the front and rear faces of each strip at the juncture of the inclined faces with the vertically directed faces, said strips being arranged with the lower portion overlapping the upper portion of the strip immediately below and engaging at its shoulder on the upper edge of the strip below and terminating at its lower edge in spaced relation to the shoulder formed on the front face of the strip below, there being formed in the lower portion, extending inwardly from the lower edge, a plurality of spaced slots corresponding in width to the space between the lower edge of the lower portion and the shoulder on the outer face of the strip immediately below.

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