H. Osgood.

Clapboard for Houses.

No. 50,839. Patented Nov. 7, 1865.

Fig. 1.

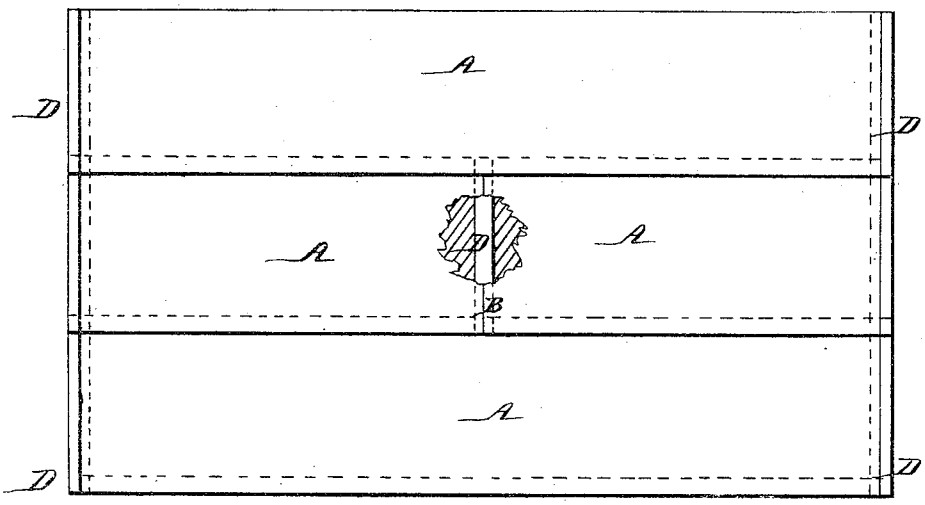

Fig. 2.

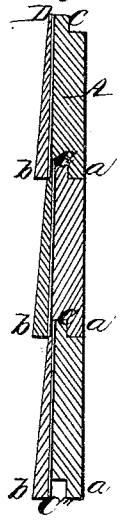

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUDSON OSGOOD, OF HARTLAND, MAINE.

IMPROVED CLAPBOARD.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,839**, dated November 7, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUDSON OSGOOD, of Hartland, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clapboards; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a house-siding formed with my improved clapboards, the joint of the two adjoining boards being broken away to show the metallic tongue. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the upper edge of one of the boards.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in a novel construction of clap-boards and other boards which it is desirable to prepare with a weather-joint, the back of the boards presenting a plane surface and the front an angular surface, so that when several are joined together they will present the appearance of ordinary clapboarding.

A A A represent boards severally prepared after my invention and connected together to form a siding. They are each formed with a plane and an angular surface, the thick edge, which is designed to be the lowest, having a groove, C′, formed in the middle of its thickness throughout its whole length, to receive a tongue, C, as hereinafter explained. The upper thinner edge of the board is rabbeted on its inner face, leaving a tongue, C, whose width should be equal to the depth of the groove C′. A narrow strip, D, of sheet metal not easily corroded, of a length equal to the width of the board, is driven edgewise or let partially into one end of the board, extending along the weather side of the groove C′ and up to the upper edge of the tongue. The portion of the metallic strip which projects from the edge of the board is let or driven into the adjacent edge of the next board in the series when the boards are laid up. Thus one end of each board is to be provided with a metallic strip, so as to form a tight joint with the next board. When the boards are laid up, the tongue C of the one last laid up is received into the groove of the next board, the lip *a* of the latter filling the rabbet on the thin edge of the lower board, so that the surfaces of the boards on that side will be flush with each other; at the same time that part of the lower thicker edge of the board last laid up, which forms the front surface of the board, overhangs the tongue-and-groove joint, as designated by the letters *b b*, &c. The overhang *b* of each board is separated from the groove C′ and from the tongue C which is inserted therein by the metallic strip D above mentioned. The joint B between the ends of adjacent boards occurs at such intervals as to be protected by the board next above, as in the ordinary way of breaking joints.

This method of making clapboards is simple of construction and forms a compact and tight siding. It is capable of other applications besides clapboarding, such as roofing.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In boards for siding and roofing houses, making their inner surfaces plane, their outer surfaces angular, and jointing their ends by means of metallic strips or plates, so as to protect the tongue-and-groove joints of adjacent boards from the weather, substantially as described.

HUDSON OSGOOD.

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