

Nov. 29, 1955

A. W. HERBES
SIDING UNDERLAY STRIP

2,724,872

Filed Dec. 8, 1951

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2

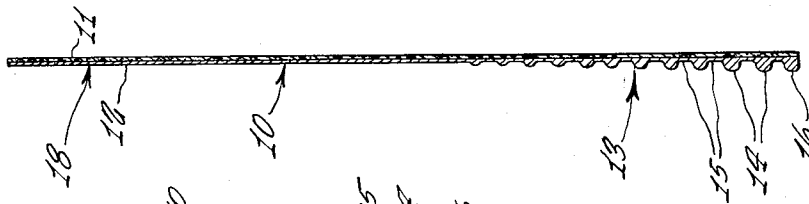
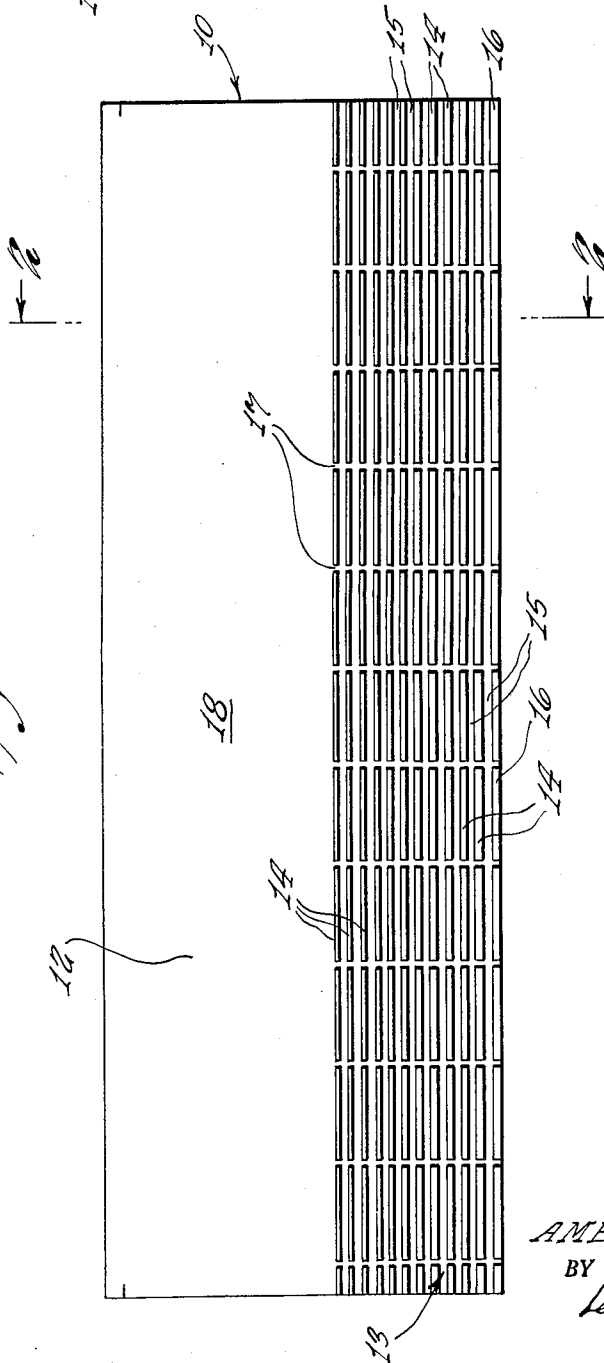


Fig. 1



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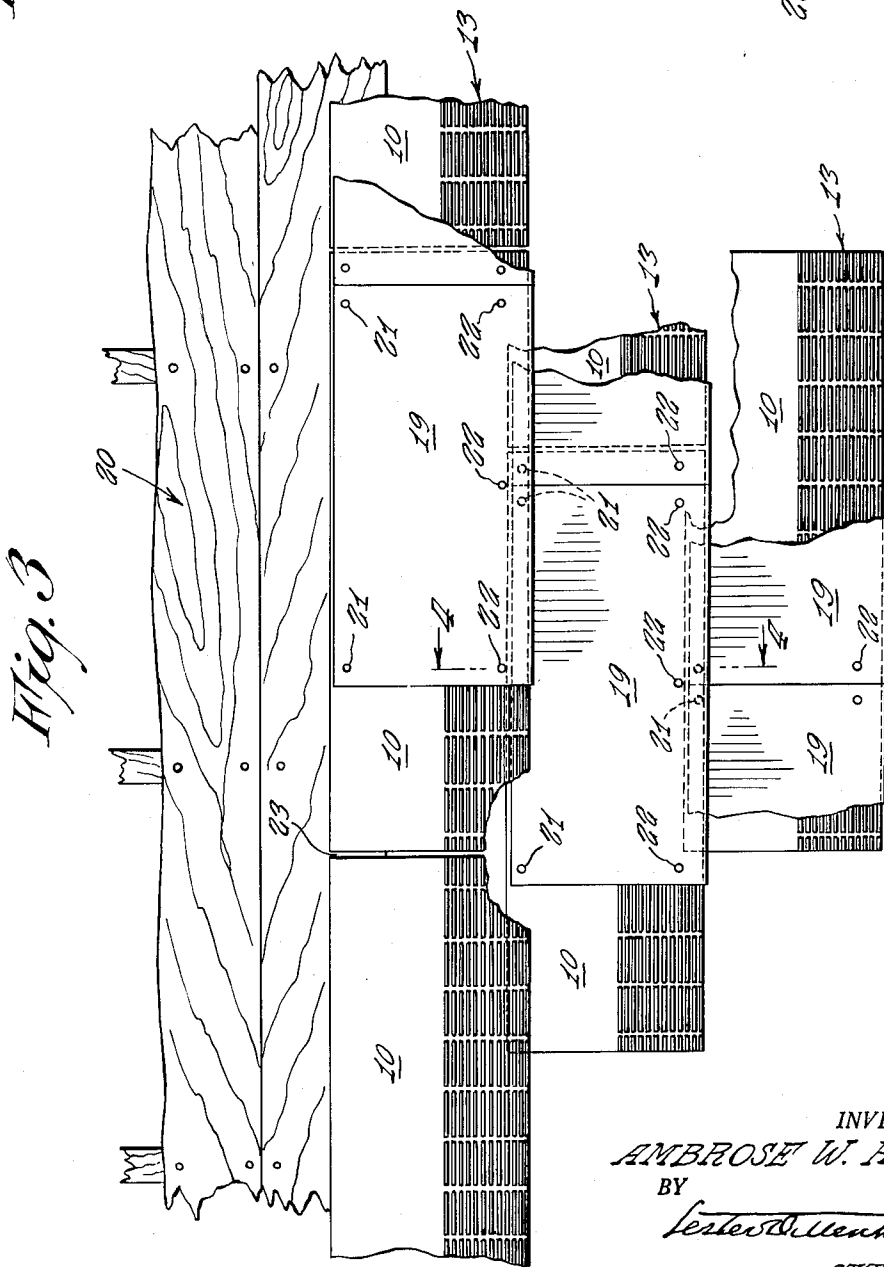
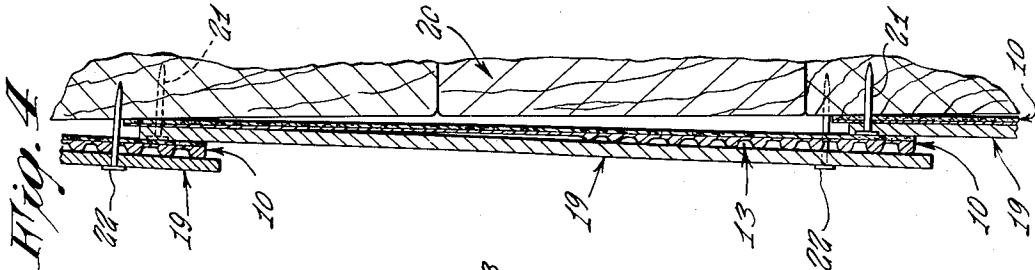
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1

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SIDING UNDERLAY STRIP

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4 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to a siding underlay strip for use in the application of asbestos-cement siding elements, or the like, to the outer side walls of building structures.

According to the present practice of applying asbestos-cement siding it is now customary first to cover the wall surface with sheets of insulating felt or building paper, and then to nail waterproof felt strips, such as vertical strips of roofing felt or the like, at the places where the ends of adjacent elements of each course will abut so as to protect against leakage at the joints.

Use of my underlay strips eliminates the need of applying a wall covering of insulating felt and of nailing separate waterproof strips under the joints, thus effecting an economy in the cost of application.

Other advantages that arise from the use of my underlay strips are;

(1) That they effect a heavy shadow-line under the lower edge of the siding elements of each overlying course to enhance the attractive appearance of the siding when applied and to effect a simulation of massiveness.

(2) That they automatically cant the siding elements to the desired degree of slant.

(3) They afford self-contained means for preventing leakage at the joints between the siding elements of each course.

(4) They provide means whereby moisture, whether caused by condensation or otherwise, that might ordinarily be entrapped under the siding elements can readily escape.

(5) They permit "breathing" of the walls of the structure to which they are applied, and avoid formation of objectionable vapor barrier.

(6) They serve to cushion the rigid siding elements, thus avoiding or minimizing breakage of said elements during application, and resulting in a siding wall that has greatly increased resistance to shock.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a face view of a siding underlay strip embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section, on an enlarged scale, taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of a side wall showing the manner of application of the underlay strips and the asbestos-cement siding elements of several courses; and

Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the wall, on an enlarged scale, taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

The siding underlay 10 is in the form of a rectangular strip of considerably greater length than width. In practice I have found that strips measuring approximately 12" x 36" may be conveniently made and handled. The strip consists of a felt base 11 saturated or impregnated with a waterproofing substance such as asphalt or other bituminous substance, and having a coating 12 on its upper surface of a like substance but usually of a different consistency. The coating may be, and preferably is, faced on its surface with mineral granules of the kind used on asphalt roofings. For the sake of clarity of illustration the granules are not shown on the drawings. Moreover,

2

if desired, the lower surface of the felt base may also be coated.

The lower end portion 13 of the coated upper surface is provided with a series of parallel longitudinal or horizontal ridges 14, and intervening spaces or channels 15, extending lengthwise of the strip. The ridges, as best seen in Figs. 2 and 4, are graduated in height, being highest at the lower or bottom edge 16 and being gradually reduced in height toward the upper edge of portion 13 so as to provide a taper that automatically determines the cant or slant of the siding elements 19 when they are laid as hereinafter described. Transverse or vertical grooves 17 are formed at intervals through the tapering series of ridges 14. In a strip of 12" width the series of ridges extend upward from the lower edge a distance of about 5". With such a strip the thickness at the lowermost ridge is about $\frac{5}{16}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ ", at the uppermost ridge about $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The portion 18 of the strip above the uppermost ridge is of substantially uniform thickness throughout.

On referring to Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that in covering the side wall 20 of the building structure, the strips 10 are applied so that their thick, lower, butt edges 16 overlap the heads or upper edges of the next lower course of siding element 19 to an extent of approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". The next upper course of siding elements is then applied directly over, and in contact with, the underlay strips 10, allowing the usual headlap of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", thus giving the siding elements of each upper course a drip edge of about $\frac{1}{4}$ ", as seen in Fig. 4.

The asbestos-cement siding elements 19 are each fastened at their upper corners by nails 21, the heads of which nails are covered by overlapping portions of strips and siding elements of the next upper course. The lower portions of each siding element are fastened by face nails 22. These nails are driven so as to clear the upper edge of the siding elements of the next lower course as shown in Fig. 4.

As seen in Fig. 3, the underlay strips 10 are preferably applied to provide gaps 23 between the edges of adjacent strips so as to permit the wall structure to "breathe" and prevent formation of a vapor barrier. By reason of the ridges 14, channels 15, and grooves 17 at the lower, tapered end portion 13 of each underlay strip 10, the siding structure as a whole has increased insulating properties, is highly shock resistant, and provides a plurality of vents through which any entrapped moisture can readily escape and will drain off to the outside. It will be observed that a portion of the strips 10 underlie the joints between the abutting edges of the siding elements 19 of each course so as effectually to prevent any leakage of water through the joints.

While I have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be understood that various modifications in the details thereof may be made within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

What I claim is:

1. A siding underlay strip, comprising a substantially rectangular strip of felted fibrous material saturated and coated on one surface with bituminous waterproofing substances, the lower portion of said surface of the strip having a series of longitudinal ridges thereon extending lengthwise thereof, said ridges being gradually decreased in height from the lowermost ridge to the uppermost one, the crests of said ridges lying in a gradient plane that descends from the lowermost ridge toward the upper portion of the strip, the ridges being intersected at spaced intervals by substantially transverse grooves that extend widthwise of the strip through the ridged portion.

2. A siding underlay strip, comprising a substantially rectangular strip of roofing felt saturated and coated on

3

one surface with bituminous waterproofing substances, the coating on the lower portion of said surface of the strip providing a series of substantially parallel spaced longitudinal ridges, said ridges being uniformly graduated in height with the lowermost ridge of greatest height and the uppermost one of least height, and a plurality of substantially transverse grooves extending widthwise of the strip and intersecting the series of ridges at spaced intervals.

3. A siding underlay strip comprising a substantially rectangular strip of flexible waterproof material of greater length than width and of substantially uniform thickness, said strip having on the lower portion of one face a series of spaced ridges extending lengthwise thereof, said ridges being successively and regularly decreased in height from the lowermost to the uppermost one, and a series of grooves extending widthwise of the strip through the said lower portion to intersect the ridges at spaced points.

4

4. A siding underlay strip comprising a substantially rectangular strip of waterproofed felt of greater length than width and of substantially uniform thickness, said strip having on the lower portion of one face a series of parallel ridges extending lengthwise thereof, said ridges being regularly decreased in height from the lowermost to the uppermost one, and a series of grooves extending widthwise of the strip through the said lower portion to intersect the ridges at spaced points.

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