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L. H. MATTES ET AL
INTERLOCKING PANEL SIDING

2,122,577

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FIG. 1.

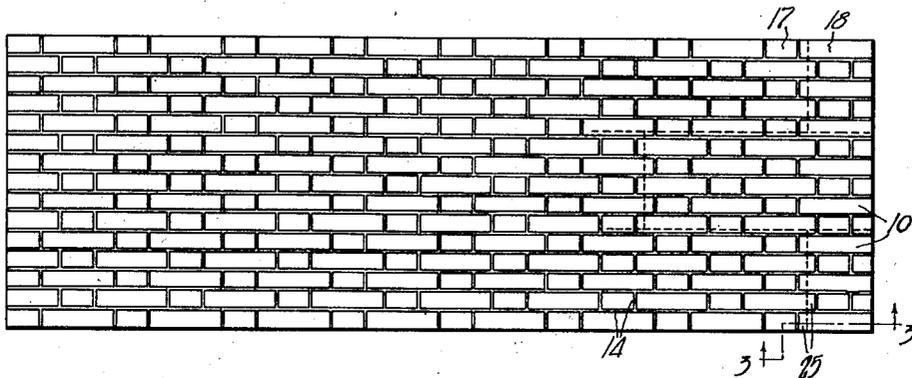


FIG. 2.

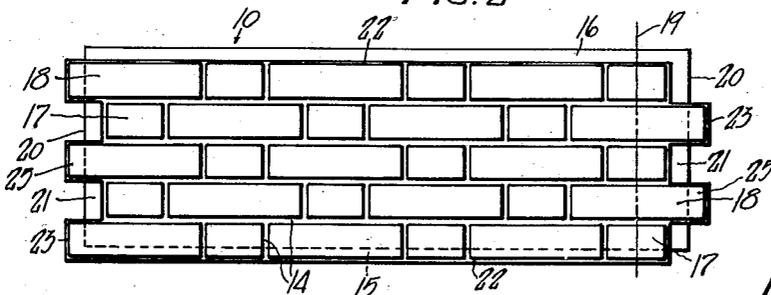


FIG. 3.

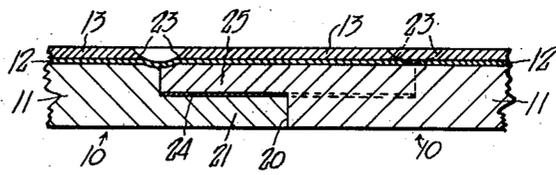


FIG. 4.

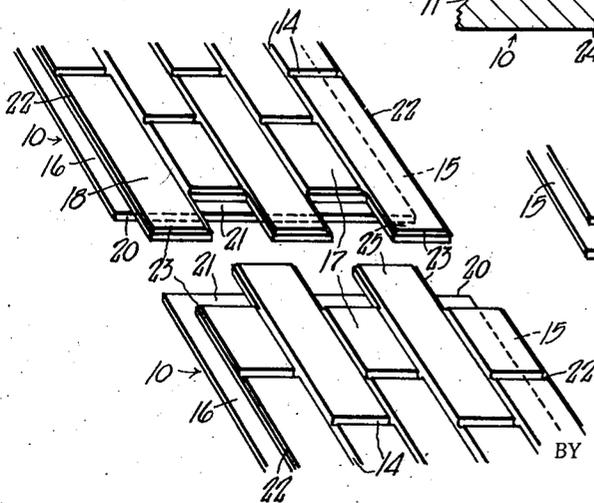
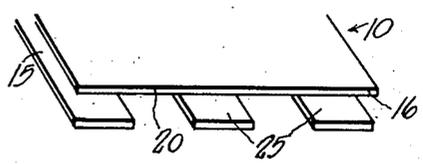


FIG. 5.



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INTERLOCKING PANEL SIDING

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1 Claim. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to interlocking panel siding, and particularly to panel siding provided with a surface appearance simulating masonry and adapted to be applied to the side of a building with the panels in abutting and coplanar relation.

The primary object of the invention is to provide panel siding interconnected by edge joints which are entirely concealed when applied, whereby the assembled siding presents the same appearance as a wall of conventional masonry.

A further object is to provide a novel interlock for adjacent siding panels.

A further object is to provide interlocked panel siding of this character with an effective weathertight panel joint.

Other objects will be apparent from the description and the appended claim.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a view illustrating the panel siding in assembled relation.

Figure 2 is a plan view of an individual panel.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view of assembled panels taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary top perspective view illustrating the relation of a pair of adjacent panels in the same course preparatory to interlocking thereof.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary bottom perspective view of one end of a panel.

Referring to the drawing, which illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 designates an individual siding panel formed of a sheet 11 of rigid, comparatively thin insulating material, or the like. To one face of the sheet 11 is applied a layer 12 of a waterproofing material, such as mastic asphalt. A layer 13 of comminuted masonry particles, preferably crushed brick, is pressed into the asphalt to provide a masonry face for the panel. The masonry layer 13 is interrupted by a plurality of grooves or impressions 14 extending parallel to the edges of sheet 11 and presenting the appearance of courses of masonry. For the purpose of this invention, it has been found that the most suitable arrangement or pattern design of the impressions or grooves, is a simulation of bricks laid in a Flemish bond pattern, i. e. with the bricks in each course alternately presenting their side and end faces, and the bricks in adjacent vertical courses vertically centered but with staggered end arrangement. Each panel bears the representation of a series of complete brick-simulating outlines.

Each panel sheet 11 is routed at its marginal

edges, there being provided a longitudinal undercut 15 at one longitudinal margin thereof which exposes the face layer 13 in overhanging relation, and a recessed or inset flange 16 at the opposite longitudinal edge. These flanges 15 and 16 are therefore of reduced thickness relative to the body of the panel, and the back face of flange 15 is substantially coplanar with the front face of the inset flange 16. At the ends of the panel, the sheet 11 is routed in serrated pattern determined by the pattern of the brick work simulated. In the Flemish bond pattern illustrated, with brick-end faces 17 and brick-side faces 18 alternating both horizontally and vertically, and with said faces 17 and 18 centered vertically, as relative to vertical center line 19 in Fig. 2, the ends of the panel are formed to terminate in toothed form outlined by the edges of brick-simulating impressions 17 and 18 in a vertical course or alignment. The bottom of each panel is undercut to the same depth as undercut 15 at each end thereof in parallel relation, preferably perpendicular to the longitudinal panel edges, and substantially one-half the dimension of the teeth in the face portion, i. e. medially of the edges of faces 17 and 18 of the panel, to provide a straight substantially vertical edge 20. This leaves the outer ends 18 of the brick-simulating faces 18 projecting from the body of the panel, in the form of undercut flanges of the same thickness as the longitudinal undercut flanges 15. The upper face of the panel is then routed between face portions 18 back to the end edge of face portions 17 to provide inset flange portions 21 in spaced relation at each margin of the panel ends. Thus each panel is provided with a continuous, straight, vertical guide edge 20 from which outwardly project undercut flange end portions 25 and from which inwardly project inset or reduced width flanges 21, the inwardly and outwardly projecting portions alternating, and the relation thereof at opposite ends of the same course being reversed.

Each panel is preferably provided with marginal longitudinal depressions 22 in the face thereof which are of a width one-half the width of grooves 14, and with similar marginal depressions 23 in the face thereof and of a width one-half the width of grooves 14 outlining the face portions 17 and 18 at the opposite ends of the panel.

In applying the panels, the same are arranged in aligned horizontal relation to provide horizontal courses, and the panels are vertically staggered, as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Thus where the individual panels are provided with impressions defining five horizontal masonry courses, the vertical staggering of the panels will properly stagger the adjacent courses of the adjacent vertical panels. The complementary ends of adjacent panels are adapted to interfit as illustrated in Fig. 4, with the vertical edges thereof in abutting relation to properly align and position the panels and the undercut projecting flange portions overlying the inset or recessed flange portions of the adjacent panels. A suitable mastic layer is provided between the overlapping faces of flange portions and to effect a waterproof seal therebetween and at the same time hold the overlapping flange portions against separation, either in the nature of coplanar separation by pulling apart of the panels or by bending or flexing of the flange portions outwardly of the face of the body of the panel. The juxtaposition of the depressions of adjacent panels provides grooves at the panel ends of the same width as grooves which are adapted to receive a mastic sealing material similar to that of layer to render said end joints weather-tight. The marginal longitudinal ship-lap flanges and of panels in adjacent ver-

tical courses are also adapted to overlap to provide a shiplap joint receiving mastic between the overlapping faces and a surface seal in the juxtaposed marginal depressions. The panels are adapted to be nailed to the exterior of a wall of a building, either for new or resurfacing purposes, with the heads of the nails lodging in the grooves whereby they may be covered with a layer of the mastic asphalt to seal and conceal the same.

I claim:—

As a new article of manufacture, a surface covering comprising a substantially rigid and rectangular panel having ship lap flanges at two opposed edges thereof, spaced tongues integral with but of less thickness than the panel projecting from the other opposed ends, portions of said panel alternating with said tongues and of the same size as said tongues being of reduced thickness whereby the surfaces thereof lie in the same plane as the rear faces of said tongues, and a surface layer adhering to the face of said panel outlined by the edges of said tongues and alternate reduced thickness portions.

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