April 19, 1949. G. STROHM 2,467,637

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Filed July 31, 1946

Fig. 1.

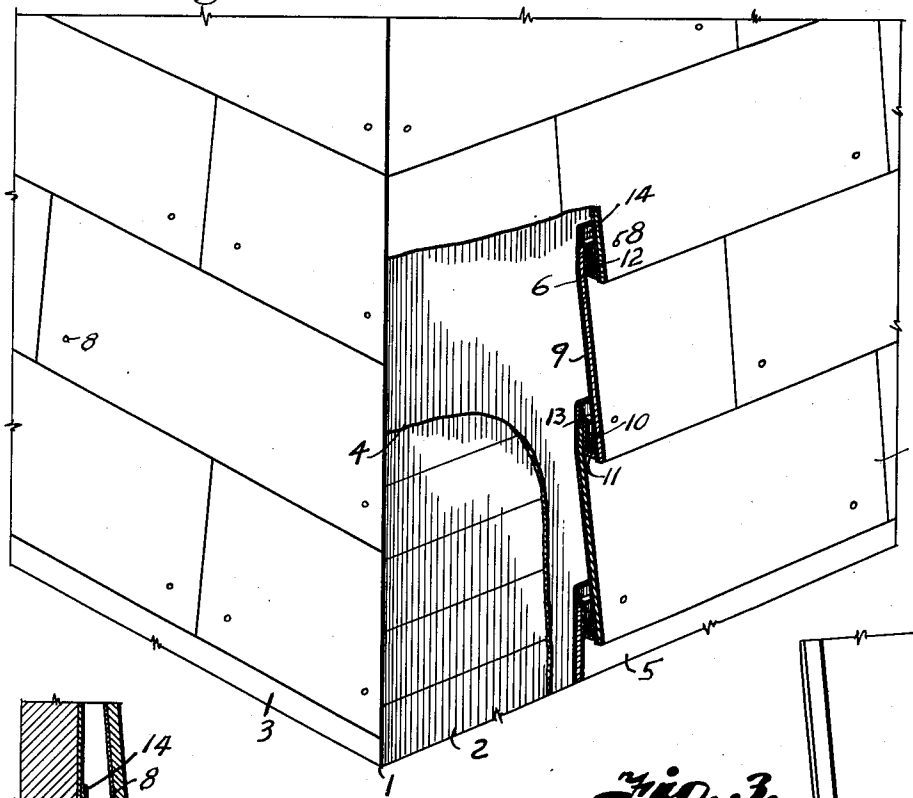


Fig. 2.

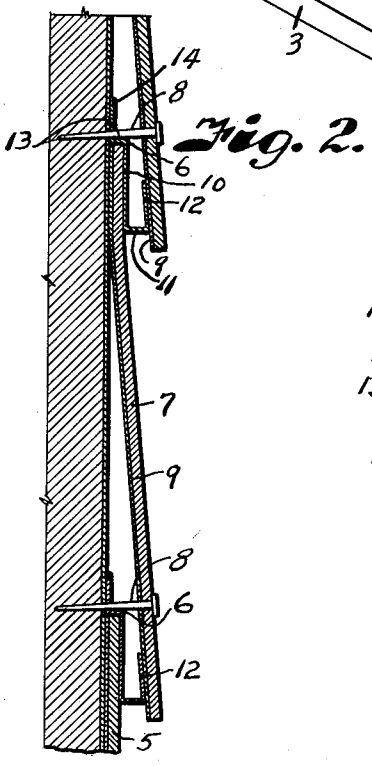
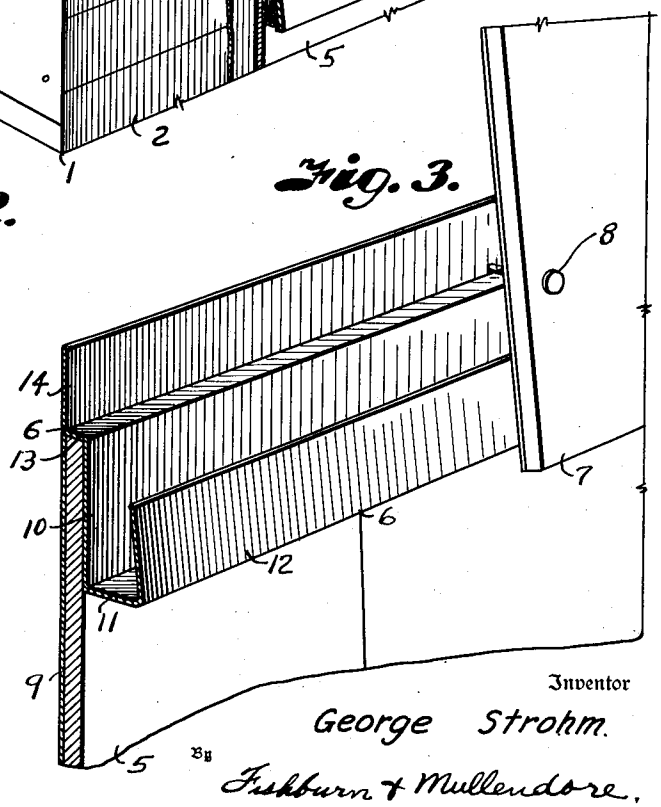


Fig. 3.



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BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

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This invention relates to building constructions, and more particularly to a siding construction for buildings, enclosures and the like.

This invention provides a siding construction of shingle type particularly adaptable for employing composition, slate, wood, asbestos, and cement shingles, or other materials of very thin nature, usually of an even thickness about three-sixteenths of an inch. In making sides of buildings of this construction the shingles are so thin when laid to overlap one another as is the usual practice, they lie very close together and when viewed from a short distance, the overlapping shingles are not distinguishable. In other words, there is no pitch to the shingles and the siding has the appearance of a single sheet of material and is usually very unattractive.

It is the principal objects of the present invention to provide a building construction and particularly sides of buildings made of thin shingles to space the overlapping shingle from the underneath shingle so that the side of the building will have the appearance of a thick shingle siding; to provide a siding giving the appearance of depth and shadow to the installed shingle; to provide means for spacing the overlapping shingle from the underneath shingle; and to provide a construction of this character which is simple, economical to construct and efficient in operation.

In accomplishing these and other objects of the present invention I have provided improved details of structure, the preferred form of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my invention with parts broken away to better illustrate the structure.

Fig. 2 is a vertical cross sectional view of a part of the shingle showing the spacing means and the means for fastening the shingles to the wall.

Fig. 3 is an elevational view of a piece of the spacing means showing it in place on the underneath shingle and the outer shingle secured thereto.

Referring more in detail to the drawings:

1 designates a building construction having side walls 2 and end walls 3. In structures of this type it is usually the practice to cover the side and end walls with a siding material of a cheaper grade of lumber. Over this siding material is placed a layer of thin material 4, such as building paper, rubberoid paper or the like, and held in

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place by the usual method, such as nailing or the like.

The part of the construction thus far described is conventional practice and my invention contemplates the use of a siding construction of considerable less weight than the usual conventional arrangement so that it can be applied with less manual effort and with relatively inexperienced labor. The composite construction embodying the invention not only provides an exterior exposed surface but also provides insulation against transmission of heat therethrough.

Referring particularly to the siding construction, 5 designates a row or course of shingles secured to the lower edge of the sides and ends of the building construction by nailing as is the usual practice. A spacing strip 6 is then placed over the upper edge of the shingle 5 and the second row or course of shingles 7 placed thereover and secured to the wall by nails 8. This operation is repeated until the desired height of the wall is completed.

While I do not wish to be limited to any particular type of shingles, I preferably use shingles one foot high, two feet wide, and three-sixteenth of an inch thick. The bottom of the outer shingle extends one-fourth inch below the spacer. The sections or shingles are offset so that the mating edges will be staggered as illustrated in Fig. 1. Underneath the mating edges of the shingles I preferably place a strip of thin material 9, such as building paper, rubberoid paper or the like, and the strip is usually about three inches wide. This strip will prevent dirt and moisture from entering between the shingles. This strip 8 is substantially of a length equal to the height of the shingle, and is particularly adapted to prevent moisture and dust or dirt from entering between the shingles.

Referring particularly to the spacing strip, 10 designates a body portion having its lower edge turned outwardly to form an arm 11 and thence upwardly forming a side flange 12 against which the underneath side of the shingle 6 is adapted to rest. The upper edge of the body member 10 is turned in the opposite direction of the arm 11 as indicated at 13, providing an offset portion for engaging over the upper edge of the shingle 5. The offset portion 13 is then turned upwardly forming a flange 14 which provides a nailing strip for the spacer. It will be noted that the nails are driven through the outer shingle 7 and the upwardly extending or nailing flange 14 of the spacer and only one nailing is required for each

shingle. The nail 8 is preferably driven through the flange 14 just above the underneath shingle as best illustrated in Fig. 2. This will tend to support the outer shingle due to the shank of the nail resting on the offset portion 13 of the spacer. The offset portion 13 is of a width substantially equal to the width of the shingle, i. e., three-sixteenths of an inch, and the arm 11 is preferably one-half inch in length, holding the outer shingle spaced slightly more than one-half inch from the underneath shingle. The upturned flanges 12 and 14 are of substantially equal width, i. e., approximately five-eighths of an inch. The spacer is made of thin material, such as metal, and may be made in any desired length, not to exceed twelve feet in length. The upturned flange 12 may be bent slightly inwardly if desired, although if made of resilient material the weight of the shingle in nailing thereon will conform the strip to the underneath side of the shingle to form a tight fit, and the strip will prevent moisture, dust and foreign matter from entering the space between the shingles or courses from below the bottom of the outer shingle.

If desired, the strips may be mitered around the corners to show the depth and shadow of the construction at such corners. Spacing of the outer shingle from the underneath shingle also provides a dead air space which acts as an insulation for the walls of the building.

It will be obvious from the foregoing that I have provided a building construction which provides depth and shadow to the installed shingle or siding to give the appearance of a thick shingle sometimes used in such construction, and in which moisture, dirt, dust, and other foreign matter will be excluded therefrom.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A siding strip adapted for use in a siding construction of overlapping rows of shingles on a sub-siding structure comprising, an elongated sheet bent upon itself to form spaced legs extending substantially parallel with one another, one of said legs being substantially longer than the other and having a transversely out-turned portion forming a flange adapted to engage over the top of a row of shingles, said flange being then bent upwardly to form a plane surface adapted to engage the sub-siding, the bent portion of the sheet forming an arm to space said legs apart, the shorter leg engaging the underneath side of the bottoms of a row of said shingles and spaced from the lower end thereof, and means for fastening said strip to said siding construction.

2. In combination with a siding construction having overlapping rows of shingles laid in abutting relation on a sub-siding structure, one row of shingles overlapping the upper part of another row, the shingles in alternate rows being positioned in staggered relation with the shingles in the other rows, a siding strip comprising an elongated sheet bent upon itself to form spaced legs extending substantially parallel with one another, one of said legs being substantially longer than the other and having a transversely out-turned portion forming a flange adapted to engage over the top of a row of shingles, said flange being then bent upwardly to form a plane surface adapted to engage the sub-siding, the bent portion of the sheet forming an arm to space said legs apart, the shorter leg engaging the underneath side of the bottoms of a row of said shingles and spaced from the lower end thereof, and means for fastening said strip to said siding construction.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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