

(No Model.)

T. L. HOBBS.
HOUSE SIDING.

No. 506,912.

Patented Oct. 17, 1893.

Fig. 1.

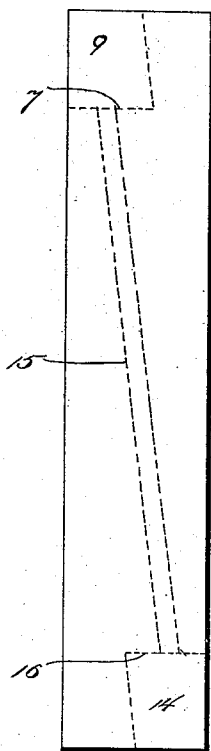


Fig. 2.

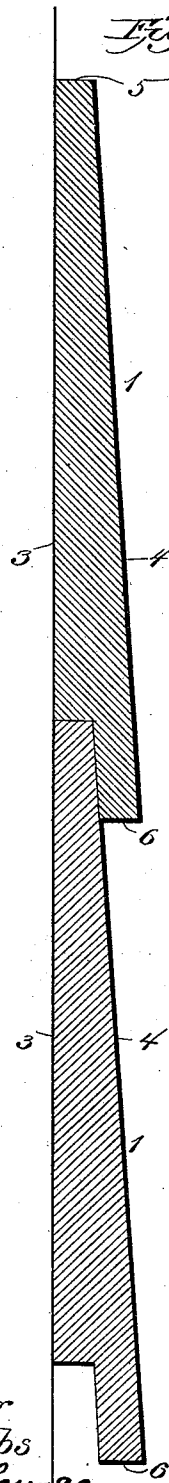
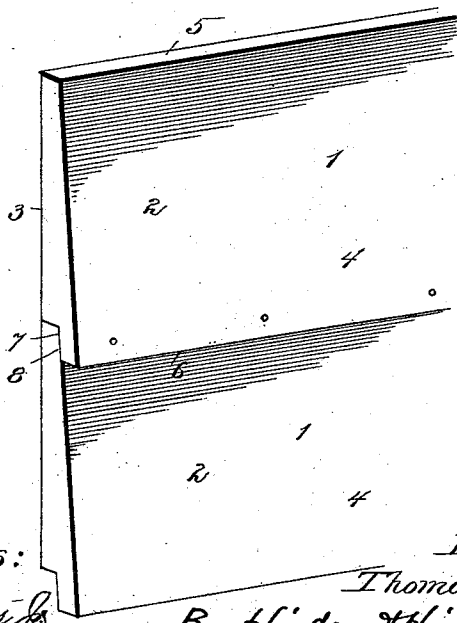


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS LEE HOBBS, OF WESTLAKE, LOUISIANA.

HOUSE-SIDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,912, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed May 8, 1893. Serial No. 473,351. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS LEE HOBBS, of the city of Westlake, parish of Calcasieu, and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in House-Sidings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to an improvement in making "house siding" as will be more fully hereinafter described and designated in the claim.

The object of my invention is to construct an improvement in the class of manufacture, commonly termed "weather boarding."

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the manner in which I cut the siding. Fig. 2 is a vertical end sectional view taken through several of the strips of siding as applied, and illustrating the manner of fitting the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of portions of two strips of siding, showing the manner in which they are joined.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates a piece of weather boarding constructed in accordance with my invention, which consists of a strip of timber 2, having a flat rear face 3, and a front canted face 4, the upper edge 5 of said strip being thinner than the lower edge 6. The nails of other mechanical devices used to secure the siding of the frame of the house, are placed through the lower edge of said siding, and the under-lapping under edge of the next lower piece of siding, as particularly shown in Fig. 3.

The method of making the siding consists

in first cutting a longitudinal rectangular groove or depression 9 in the rear upper edge of the rectangular strip of timber, cutting a similar groove 14 in the lower forward edge of said timber, and then separating said strip by taking a saw-cut 15 through said timber from the center of one groove to the center of the other to form two complete strips, said saw-cut being taken through the center of the lower edge 16 to the center of the upper edge 17, thus providing the canted sides of the two strips, and the proper form of grooves 7. This construction brings about a saving in the labor necessary to get the strips of siding straight, which is now done by the use of a gage, or by driving nails in the side of the building, and reaching a straight line by that means.

What I claim is—

The herein described method of making house siding, consisting in cutting a longitudinal rectangular groove in the rear and upper edge of a rectangular strip of timber, cutting a similar groove in the lower forward edge of said timber, and separating said strip by taking a saw-cut through said timber from the center of one groove to the center of the other to form two complete strips of siding, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS LEE HOBBS.

Witnesses.

S. ARTHUR KNAPP,
H. W. ROCK.