W. E. AYCOCK.

WEATHER BOARDING.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1916.

1,202,770. Patented Oct. 31, 1916.

FIG. 1.

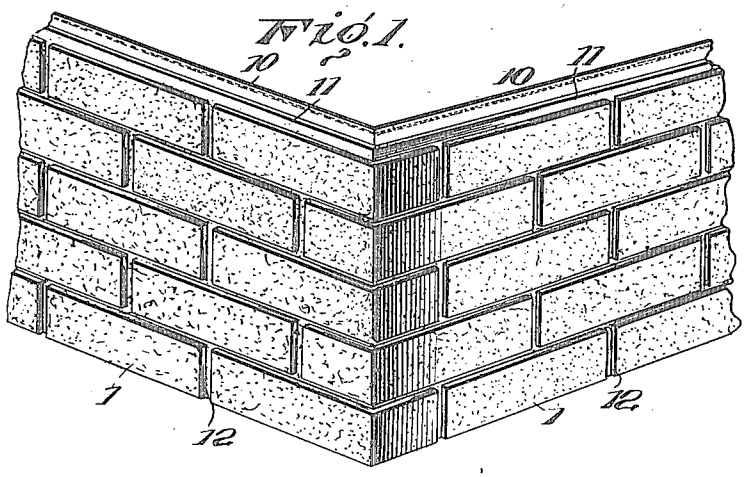


FIG. 2.

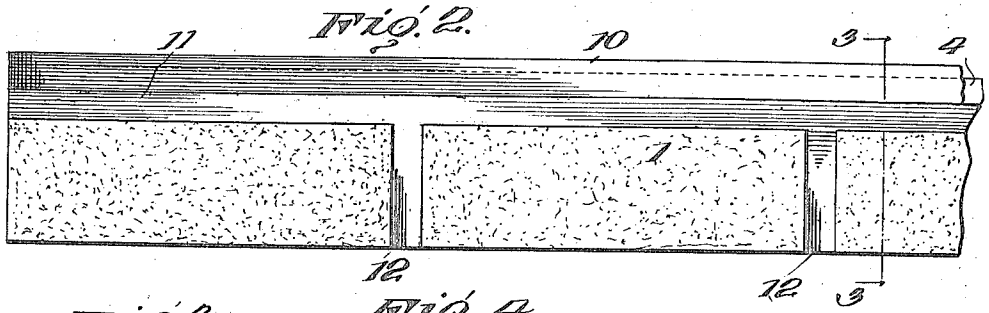


FIG. 3.

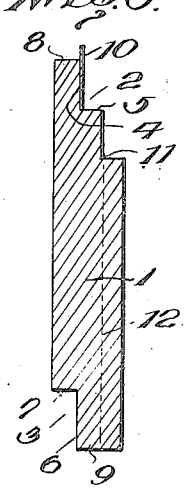


FIG. 4.

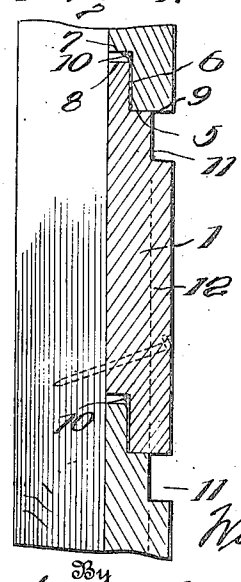
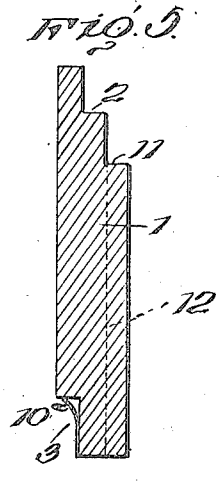


FIG. 5.



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WEATHER-BOARDING.

1,202,770. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 31, 1916.

Application filed February 16, 1916. Serial No. 78,757.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. AYCOCK, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Moultrie, Colquitt county, Georgia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Weather-Boarding, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates especially to improvements in weather-boarding, although some of the features of the invention are applicable to lumber of other sorts.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved means whereby the joint between one board and another may be made air-tight, the said means being not only efficient but simple and inexpensive.

It has heretofore been customary, in the construction of a wall, to apply and fasten in place sheets of building paper or building felt over which, or outside of which, the weather-boarding was secured. Not only was such paper or felt quite expensive, but considerable time was required on the part of the carpenter to put it in place. When weather-boarding embodying this invention is used, such sheets of paper or felt applied directly to the wall can be omitted, the weather-boarding itself, together with the special means that will be described, forming an air-tight covering.

In the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated the embodiment of the invention that is now deemed preferable, but it is to be understood that the invention may be embodied in other constructions, and that the drawings are not to be understood as defining or limiting the invention, the appended claims being relied upon for that purpose.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing several strips of weather-boarding embodying the invention placed together to form a corner; Fig. 2 is a face view of a part of one of the boards; Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through several boards forming a part of a wall; Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing another construction embodying the invention.

By reference to the drawings, it will be observed that I have illustrated weather-boarding which is so formed that, when properly laid, it presents an appearance similar to that of a brick-wall. I do not herein broadly claim weather-boarding constructed in the way shown and adapted to imitate a brick-wall, as such weather-boarding is covered by my Patent No. 1,171,081, issued Feb. 8, 1916, for weather-boarding. It will be understood that my present improvements, while well adapted for use with weather-boarding of the sort shown, are also capable of a wider application.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents as a whole a strip of weather-boarding or other lumber, the edges of the board being formed to interlock with similar edges on other boards. As clearly shown in Fig. 3, each board 1 is provided with two longitudinally extending oppositely disposed reverse rabbets 2 and 3 in the edge portions thereof. The rabbet 2 has an outward exposed face 4 and a wall 5 perpendicular thereto, and the rabbet 3 has an inward exposed face 6 and a wall 7 perpendicular thereto. The edge surface of the board, adjacent the rabbet 2, is indicated by 8 and the opposite edge surface, adjacent the rabbet 3, is indicated by 9. The two rabbets have such depths from the front and the back of the board, respectively, that, when two boards are placed edge to edge, the face 4 of the rabbet 2 of one board will be adjacent the face 6 of the rabbet 3 of the next board. Preferably, as shown in Fig. 4, the rabbet 2 is a little narrower, measured from the edge of the board, than the rabbet 3, thus leaving a narrow open space between the surface 8 and the wall 7 when two boards are placed side by side with the surface 9 in direct contact with the wall 5. In practice, because of the difficulty in accurately cutting the lumber and because of the uncertainty of shrinkage and warping, it is very difficult, if not impossible, to make the two rabbets so uniform in widths as to insure contact at the surfaces 7 and 8 and also at the surfaces 5 and 9. Inasmuch as it is more important to have contact at the outer surfaces 5 and 9, which are more directly exposed to the weather,

the rabbets 2 are cut a little narrower than the rabbets 3, as stated above, thus insuring contact at the surfaces 5 and 9 and leaving narrow open slots between the surfaces 7 and 8.

As shown, the rabbet 2 is formed in the upper front portion of the board, and the rabbet 3 is formed on the lower back portion. While I prefer this construction, it will be understood that other relative arrangements of the rabbets may be adopted without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In order to make a tight joint between each board and the next, I introduce between the two boards a narrow strip 10 of flexible material, such as building paper or building felt, this strip lying between and contacting with the juxtaposed faces 4 and 6 of the two rabbets 2 and 3. As shown in Fig. 4, one edge of the strip lies adjacent the common plane of the surfaces 5 and 9, and the opposite edge portion of the strip projects a short distance beyond the opposite free edge of the face 4 of the rabbet 2 and engages the wall 7 of the rabbet 3, being slightly bent or curled over. The resiliency of the material of the strip holds the said bent or curled edge in firm engagement with the said wall 7, thus preventing the passage of air through the joint.

For convenience in handling and applying, it is desirable to secure the strip 10 to one of the said faces 4 and 6. Preferably it is secured to the face 4 as shown in Fig. 3, but, if desired, it can be secured to the face 6 as shown at 10^a in Fig. 5. In either case the strip is a little wider than the face to which it is attached and has one edge substantially flush with one edge of the said face. The strip may be secured by glue, or otherwise, as desired. With a strip 10 thus secured to each board throughout its entire length, the boards can be handled in the usual way and can be applied to the wall without any loss of time on the part of the carpenter. When the boards are to be arranged as shown in Fig. 4, they are put in place successively, beginning with the lowermost. As each board is nailed or otherwise secured, it thereby helps to secure the board beneath, which it overlaps. The carpenter does not have to apply to the wall any large sheets of building paper as has heretofore been necessary, and he has to pay no attention to the strips attached to the boards, as these act automatically to form tight joints as the boards are successively secured in place on the wall.

As already stated, I prefer to use weatherboarding which is formed to provide an appearance simulating that of brick. With this end in view, one edge of each board, preferably the upper edge as shown in the drawings, is provided with a second rabbet 11. Vertical transverse grooves 12 are formed across the front of the board, these grooves being of the same depth as the rabbet 11. As the result of this construction, the boards when properly put in place in a wall, as indicated in Fig. 1, have an appearance closely similar to that of brick.

While I have described the invention with considerable particularity, in order that the same may be perfectly understood, the invention is not limited to the specific details of construction thus described and illustrated in the drawing, but is broad enough to include variations thereof which would fall within the limits of the claims hereto appended, and which are designed to define the invention.

What is claimed is:—

1. In combination, a board provided with two longitudinally extending oppositely disposed reverse rabbets in the respective edge portions thereof, and a strip of thin flexible material secured to the face of one of the rabbets, the said strip being wider than the face to which it is attached and having one edge substantially flush with one edge of the said face.

2. In combination, a board provided with two longitudinally extending oppositely disposed reverse rabbets in the respective edge portions thereof, and a strip of thin flexible material secured to the face of one of the rabbets and having one edge portion projecting beyond the adjacent edge of the board.

3. In combination, a board provided with two longitudinally extending reverse rabbets oppositely disposed at the front and back in the respective edge portions, the front rabbet having a width slightly less than that of the back rabbet, and a strip of thin flexible material engaging the face of the front rabbet and projecting beyond the adjacent edge of the board.

4. A wall comprising a plurality of boards in direct edge to edge contact, each board being provided with two longitudinally extending oppositely disposed reverse rabbets in the respective edge portions, whereby each board is enabled to overlap an adjacent board, and strips of thin flexible material located respectively between the juxtaposed faces of the rabbets of each two adjacent boards, each strip projecting beyond the edge of one of the boards and having its edge portion in forced engagement with the wall of the adjacent rabbet of the other board.

5. A wall comprising a plurality of boards in direct edge to edge contact, each board being provided with two longitudinally extending reverse rabbets oppositely disposed at the front and back in the respective edge

portions, whereby each board is enabled to overlap an adjacent board, the front rabbet having a width slightly less than that of the back rabbet, and strips of flexible material located respectively between the juxtaposed faces of the rabbets of each two adjacent boards, each strip projecting beyond the free edge of the face of the front rabbet and by its own resiliency holding its edge in engagement with the wall of the back rabbet.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification.

WILLIAM E. AYCOCK.