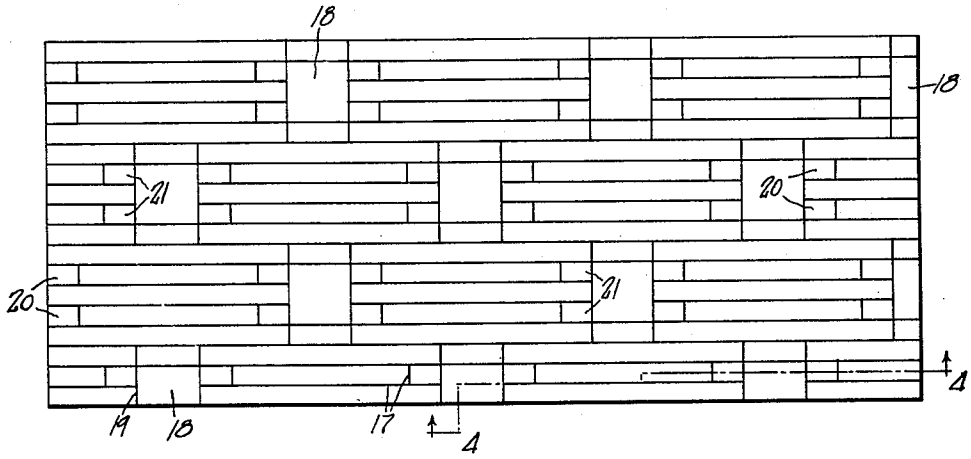
April 19, 1938. R. S. MACLEAN 2,114,450

SIDING PANEL FOR BUILDINGS

Filed March 30, 1936

FIG. 1.



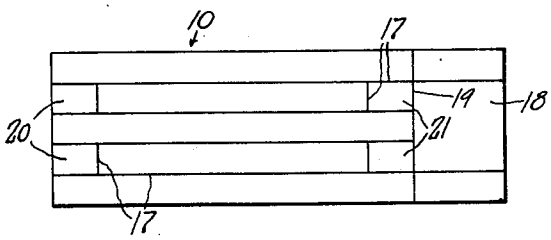


FIG. 2.

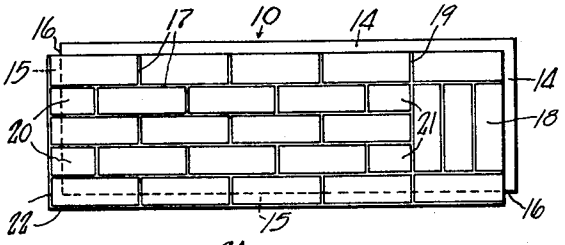


FIG. 3.

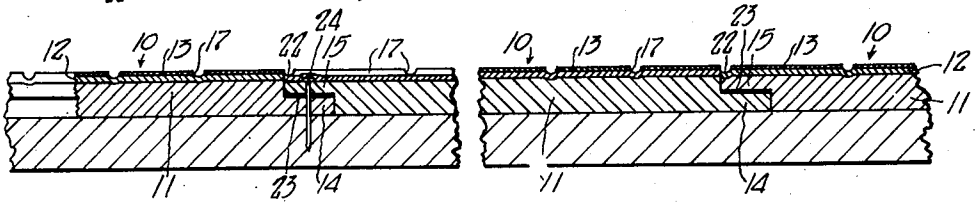
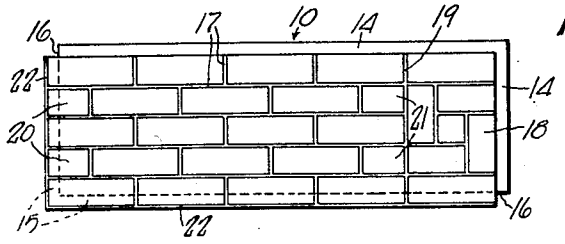


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.



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SIDING PANEL FOR BUILDINGS

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Application March 30, 1936, Serial No. 71,714

3 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to siding panels for buildings, and particularly to thin panels formed of sheet material adapted to be permanently applied to the exterior of the walls of a building in abutting relation to provide a weatherproof siding presenting the outward appearance of a masonry wall.

Heretofore, panel siding of this type has been objectionable to builders and home owners, and practically unsalable, for the reason that the panel-fabricated character thereof was obvious upon mere casual inspection. This difficulty was occasioned by the fact that, despite close surface simulation of masonry, such as brick work, on each individual panel, the continuous vertical edges of adjacent panels were clearly discernible when the panels were applied. In this connection the pattern of the brick work, which was of staggered-course character on the panel to comply with conventional masonry practice, was interrupted at the abutting edges of the panels. Additionally, the use of water-proofing material for the full length of the abutting vertical panel edges to meet the requirement for a weatherproof surface covering, emphasized these vertical panel joints.

It is therefore the primary object of this invention to provide rectangular siding panels in which these objections are overcome, by arranging masonry-simulating impressions on each individual panel in a manner to hide or render invisible the panel character of the applied siding.

A further object is to provide siding panels of this character in the shape of a parallelogram with masonry-simulating surface impressions so arranged as to present an all-over masonry pattern in which the panel joints are visually indiscernible when said panels are properly applied to the wall of a building.

A further object is to provide siding panels of this character with masonry-simulating surface impressions arranged to provide a main pattern, and a secondary pattern, at one end of the panel, with the main pattern of the panel complementary at the opposite ends thereof.

A further object is to provide siding panels of this character with a novel marginal construction to facilitate mounting of the panels and to provide a panel joint of superior weather proof character.

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

In the drawing:

Figure 1 illustrates the panels in assembled relation to form the exterior surface of the wall of a building, with the all-over masonry pattern thereof diagrammatically illustrated.

Figure 2 is a front view of an individual siding panel with the masonry-simulating pattern thereof diagrammatically illustrated.

Figure 3 is a front view of an individual siding panel illustrating one embodiment or arrangement of the masonry-simulating surface impressions thereof.

Figure 4 is a sectional view of the applied panels, taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a front view of an individual siding panel illustrating another specific embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the drawing, which illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 designates an individual siding panel. These panels preferably comprise a body 11 in the nature of an elongated, rectangular, comparatively thin piece of fabricated cellulose material, which is substantially rigid and possessed of high heat insulating qualities. Applied to one surface of the body 11 is a layer 12 of asphalt or other waterproof material which is preferably of plastic character. Applied to and partially imbedded in the waterproofing layer 12 is a layer 13 of comminuted masonry material, such as crushed face brick, which presents the same surface appearance as an integral masonry element.

The marginal portions of each panel 10 are of reduced thickness, with two adjacent marginal portions 14 thereof formed in indented relation to the front or face surface of the panel and flush with the back surface of the panel; and the other two adjacent marginal portions 15 thereof flush with and treated similarly to the front or face surface of the panel and inwardly off-set with relation to the back surface of the panel. These marginal portions are of complementary thickness, that is, the sum of the thickness dimensions of portions 14 and 15 is substantially equal to the thickness of the central panel portion. The end edges of each pair of similar marginal portions preferably form continuations of the shoulders defining the inner sides of the adjacent marginal portions of the other pair, whereby diagonally opposed corners are provided with notches 16 and each panel has the outward appearance of a pair of similar superimposed panels arranged in diagonally off-set relation.

The front or face surface of each panel has a plurality of narrow grooves or impressions 17 formed thereon to interrupt the surface layer 13. The predominant or basic arrangement of these grooves is preferably horizontal and vertical to

simulate masonry. The simulation of brick work has been found to be the most practical and desirable, and the horizontal grooves are therefore substantially coextensive with the length of each panel to designate a plurality of courses of brick on each panel. The vertical grooves or impressions extend between adjacent horizontal grooves to provide the conventional staggered appearance of bricks laid flat in courses. Any such desired staggered arrangement, simulating appearance of courses of brick, may be employed to constitute the main pattern of each panel. In this connection, the panels are preferably of a dimension to provide five or a greater odd number of courses in the main pattern thereof, so that the upper and lower courses are similar and constitute a full number of bricks, as five. Intermediate the two outer courses, and preferably of a width of one brick portion, the main brick pattern is discontinued at one end of the panel to provide a small portion 18, which is defined in part by a continuous vertical impression 19. This portion 18 may either be entirely plain, as in simulation of a piece of stone, or may have a secondary pattern of brick work therein, two specific forms being illustrated in Figures 3 and 5. The intermediate courses of the main pattern which are interrupted to provide portion 18, are of complementary design at the panel end opposite portion 18 and at the end of the design adjacent impression 19. Thus, as diagrammatically illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, blocks 20 may be provided at the end of the panel and similar blocks 21 are provided in the same relation to be defined in part by impression 19. Marginal impressions 22 are preferably formed on an adjacent side and end of the panel.

This construction of the panels permits the same to be applied to a building in horizontally aligned abutting relation, with the panels in adjacent vertical courses staggered in approved structural manner. In such application the upper and lower courses of the adjacent horizontal panels have a continuous appearance, facilitated by the marginal impression 22 at the end of the panel. Likewise, the end blocks 20 of the main pattern of each panel bear the same relation to the portion 18 of the adjacent panel as the blocks 21 bear thereto, and thereby effect a visual continuity. Also the impression 19 of each panel visually pairs with the vertical marginal impression at the joint between the panels. The provision of the horizontal marginal impression 22 serves to make the adjacent courses of the vertically adjacent panels bear the same relation to each other that the adjacent courses of the same panel bear to each other. The continuous visual result of this panel arrangement is illustrated in Figure 1, and is of such character that the relation of the panels is entirely hidden to ordinary observation. It will also be seen that the provision of the marginal impressions 22 facilitates sealing of the panel joints, by permitting the same waterproofing material used in layer 12 to be applied in said marginal impressions at said joint, without destroying the outward appearance of similarity to a normal impression 17.

The provision of marginal portions 14 and 15 on each panel 10 accommodates joining of adjacent panels in lapped relation, as best illustrated in Figure 4. At the lapping portion of this joint a suitable mastic 23 may be applied to serve to secure the panels and to waterproof the joint. Additionally, the lapped joint structure permits a securing member or nail 24 to pass through adjacent panels, to facilitate proper relation of the panels, and to reduce to a minimum the number of nails employed. The nails are located at one of the surface impressions 17 of the overlapping marginal portion 15, whereby the head thereof may be covered with asphalt, as shown in Figure 4, to serve the dual function of hiding the nail head and waterproofing between the nail and the panel.

I claim:

1. Building siding comprising a plurality of staggered juxtaposed courses of coplanar units, each unit comprising a rectangular panel of rigid insulating material having ship lap marginal flanges cooperating with complementary flanges of adjacent panels to provide weather-tight joints therebetween, a continuous plastic layer coating one face of each panel, colored granular material bound by said plastic and covering predetermined areas of said plastic to simulate masonry faces, the uncovered plastic simulating mortar joints and defining a conventional pattern of horizontal courses of staggered masonry faces over the major portion of each panel, the remaining face portion of each panel at one end thereof and between marginal horizontal courses of the main pattern being defined in a secondary masonry pattern outlined in part by a portion of uncovered plastic parallel to the end panel edge, said last named uncovered plastic portion interrupting the intermediate portion of said main pattern in complementary relation to the formation of the opposed end of said main pattern portion, whereby the assembled units provide a siding having a main pattern interrupted by vertically spaced staggered series of small horizontally aligned spaced secondary patterns to conceal the vertical edges of the constituent rectangular panel units.

2. Building siding comprising a plurality of abutting staggered courses of coplanar units, each unit comprising a rectangular panel of rigid insulating material, a continuous weatherproof layer having a brick simulating surface interrupted by narrow elongated depressions coating one face of said panel, said depressions defining horizontal courses of staggered brick faces over the major portion of said panel, the upper and lower courses being similar and extending from end to end of the panel, a small secondary pattern being defined at one end of said panel between said upper and lower courses by a vertical depression parallel to the panel edge and forming a continuation of the depressions defining the inner edges of the end brick faces of said upper and lower courses, the arrangement of the brick faces at the other panel end and at said vertical depression being similar whereby the assembled siding comprises staggered courses of brick faces interrupted by a series of horizontally aligned spaced secondary patterns, adjacent series of said secondary patterns being staggered and separated by at least two courses of brick faces to conceal the vertical panel edges.

3. Building siding comprising a plurality of abutting staggered courses of coplanar units, each unit comprising a rectangular panel of rigid insulating material, a continuous weatherproof layer of weatherproof plastic coating one face of each panel, colored granular material adhering to said plastic and covering predetermined areas thereof to simulate brick faces separated by narrow elongated portions simulating mortar joints, said brick face portions being arranged to provide a continuous vertical mortar-simulating portion at

one panel end and a second continuous mortar-simulating portion parallel to said first named continuous vertical portion and between the center and an end of the panel, the brick faces being arranged in staggered horizontal courses on the major portion of said panel defined at one end by said last named line and with end arrangements thereof similar, a secondary pattern provided by the arrangement of the granular material on the remainder of the panel, said secondary pattern being juxtaposed to complementary end portions of said horizontal staggered courses of brick faces and defined by said continuous vertical mortar-simulating portion to conceal the panel character of said siding when said units are assembled.

ROBERT S. MACLEAN.