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C. A. WESEMAN

2,403,318

BUILDING SIDING

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Fig. 1.

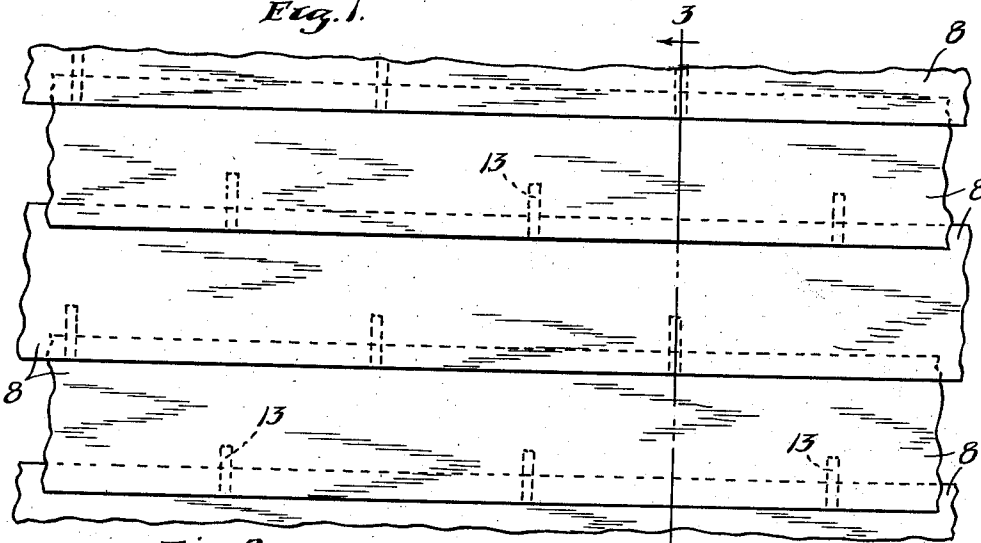


Fig. 2.

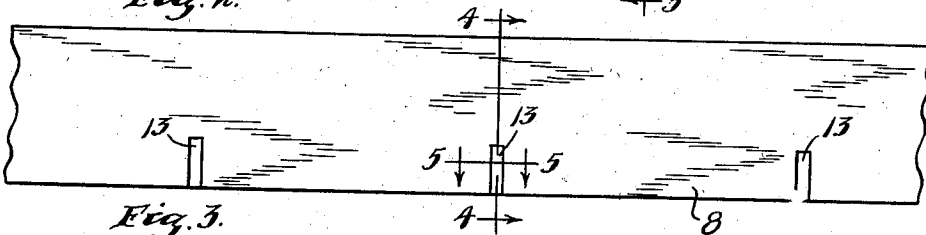


Fig. 3.

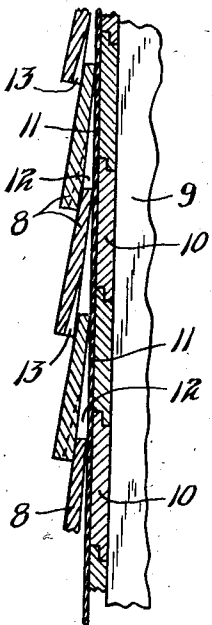


Fig. 4.

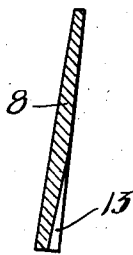


Fig. 6.

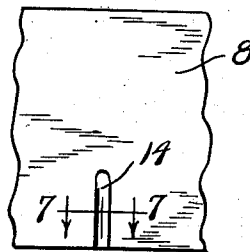


Fig. 5.

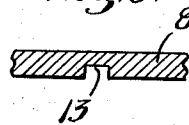
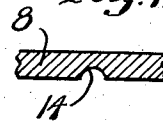


Fig. 7.



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BUILDING SIDING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20-5)

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This invention relates to construction materials and more particularly to siding which is used for the outer finish of some frame buildings.

Siding is generally made of wood, although, of course, substitute materials might be used. However, I will consider the siding disclosed in the application as made of wood for purposes of this description. Siding is generally applied over sheathing which has been covered with building paper and the siding strips are laid longitudinally starting at the bottom of the wall and built upwardly. As each succeeding strip is laid its lower edge overlaps the upper edge portion of the previously applied strip immediately therebelow. Frequently moisture accumulates in the pockets formed between the upper edge of one strip, the inner face of the strip which overlaps it and the building paper on the sheathing. If there is no escape for this moisture it soaks the siding causing the paint to slough off and the wooden siding to rot.

It is an object of my invention to provide siding which is so formed that moisture will not accumulate beneath it but will drain out and air can circulate to keep the wood from rotting and also to keep the paint from being damaged.

Another object of the invention is to provide siding having means for draining and ventilating the same to prevent accumulation of moisture wherein the draining and ventilating means is substantially concealed from view.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will more fully appear from the following description made in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein like reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the views, and, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary elevation of a wall with my improved siding incorporated therewith;

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a portion of one strip of siding;

Fig. 3 is a section taken approximately on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a section taken approximately on the line 4-4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section taken approximately on the line 5-5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary rear elevation of a piece of siding with a different type of channel formed therein; and

Fig. 7 is a section taken approximately on the line 7-7 of Fig. 6.

In Figs. 1 and 3 there is shown a plurality of siding strips 8 such as are conventionally placed upon a wall. It will be seen that the top edges

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of said strips are relatively thick as compared to a shingle. In Fig. 3 there is shown studding 9 and sheathing 10 covered by building paper 11. The siding strips are placed horizontally with each strip next above having its lower edge portion overlapping the upper edge of the strip therebelow. This leaves spaces 12 as shown in Fig. 3 which at times accumulates moisture. This moisture frequently soaks into the siding causing it to rot and also seriously damaging the paint on the outer faces of the siding so that the paint has a tendency to blister and peel. This results in frequent repainting and premature patching and/or replacement of the siding. In order to overcome this difficulty I have provided a type of siding which permits excessive moisture to drain from the spaces 12 and also permits air to circulate into the spaces 12 from the exterior so that the moisture is carried off. One of the simplest ways to do this is to provide a series of spaced tapering channels 13 in the inner sides of the siding strips, it being noted that the channels extend upwardly a substantial distance from the lower edge of each siding strip. Thus excessive moisture can drain from the spaces 12 through the channels 13 and down the outer faces of the siding strips where the moisture can do no harm since it will either be dried by the sun or will run off into gutters or onto the ground. Furthermore, the channels 13 provide openings from the spaces 12 to the outside air so that said spaces 12 are ventilated to keep the wood dry and in good condition.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the channels 13 are shown rectangular in cross section. In Figs. 6 and 7 I show half round channels 14. The particular shapes of the channel is not material. I prefer that they be given a maximum depth approximately as shown so that they will not become easily clogged with dirt while at the same time the strips are not materially weakened and the channels are not visible from the outside. Furthermore, the lengths of the channels should be such that they extend somewhat above the upper edge of the strip which is overlapped so that placing of the siding need not require any more care than with the conventional type of material.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have provided a siding strip and wall construction wherein accumulation of moisture between the siding and the sheathing is prevented and ventilation is provided for so that the inner sides of the siding strips will remain dry at all times. It is a structure which can be easily and

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cheaply produced and can be applied in the same manner as conventional siding without any drain means incorporated therewith.

While I have shown the channels 13 as being vertically disposed it is, of course, to be understood that they might be placed at somewhat of an angle if desired and their spacing, size and design may be varied considerably while at the same time retaining the features of the invention.

It will, of course, be understood that various changes may be made in the form, details, arrangement and proportions of the various parts without departing from the scope of my invention.

What is claimed is:

1. In an outer wall construction, a plurality of elongated rows of siding strips, said strips being

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arranged horizontally in rows overlapping each other to form elongated horizontal air pockets behind the rows, each of said strips being thicker at its bottom than at the top and having a plurality of spaced vertical slots undercut in the thicker bottom portions thereof between said pockets and the lower edges of said strips to a depth sufficient to insure free drainage through said slots without materially weakening said strips of siding.

2. The structure in claim 1 and said slots being diminished in depth from the thicker bottom portions of the siding upwardly toward the less thicker upper portions thereof.

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