

(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.
METALLIC FACING FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 448,732.

Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

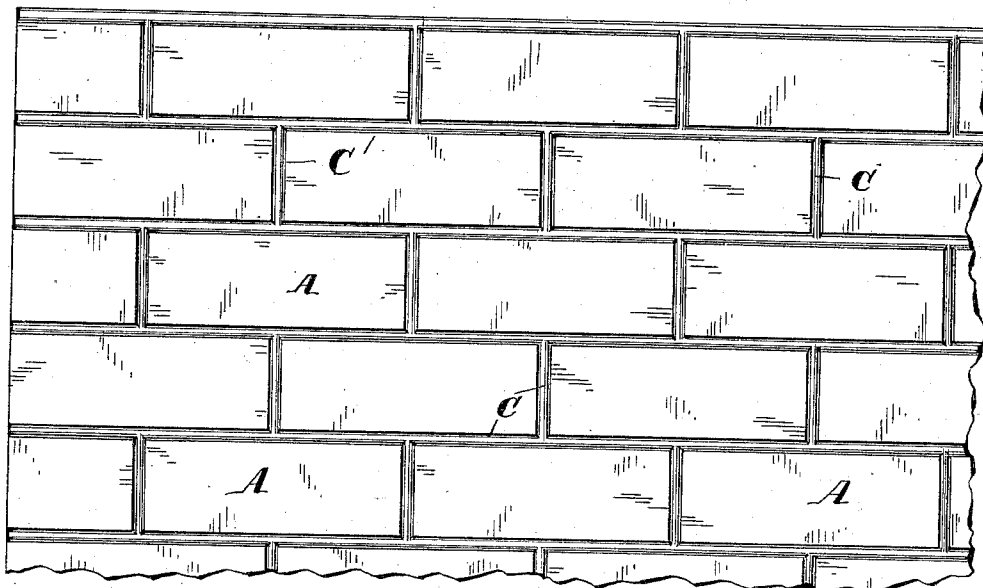


Fig. 2.

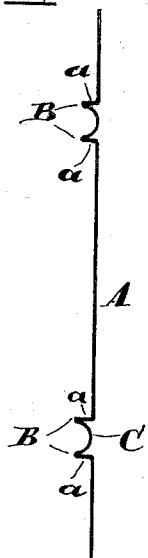
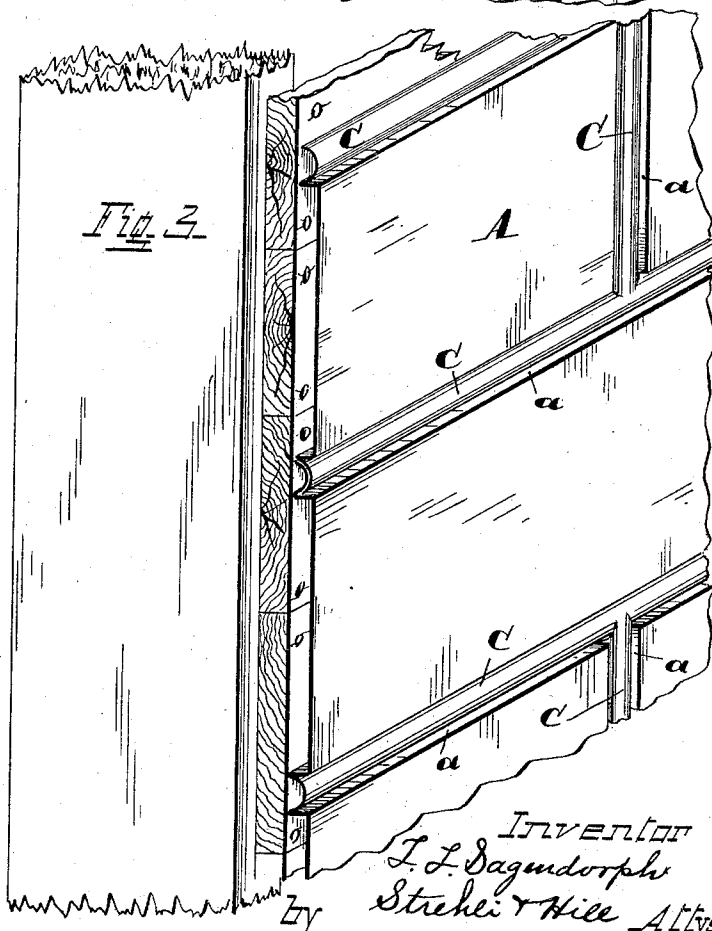


Fig. 3.



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METALLIC FACING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,732, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed October 25, 1890. Serial No. 369,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Facings for Buildings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to so form or stamp a sheet of metal as that the same shall be ornamental and at the same time add additional stiffness to the sheet and permit of an air-space beneath the joints of the sheets, and also beneath the peculiar-shaped grooves surrounding each block or figure, as will more fully hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective face view of a portion of a metallic sheet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through a portion of the sheet and two of the beaded grooves which surround each block, said section being on an enlarged scale from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of two sheets of metal, taken from an angle to the face thereof, showing the preferred mode of connecting the meeting sheets at their overlapping edge portion.

My improved facing for buildings consists of a sheet of suitable metal, stamped, as shown, with rectangular figures A, each figure being surrounded by the beaded grooves, as shown. This groove is formed by pressing or stamping the metal inward from the face of each block A, as shown at B, and then forcing the metal between said points outward, forming a convex bead or corrugation C therein the full length of said groove. Each horizontal and transverse groove is thus formed with the central bead C, as shown, the latter at its apex being almost or quite on a plane with the outer face of blocks A. It will be seen that the sides *a* of each block are at right angles with its face, the metal preferably being slightly rounded or beveled at the intersection of said sides *a* and the face of each block to prevent breaking the metal at that point. The edge of each sheet pref-

erably terminates with the full bead C, and in connecting said sheets these beads overlap each other, as shown in Fig. 3, but this feature might be varied without departing from my invention, the leading feature of which consists of a convex bead between rectangular figures, as set forth.

The advantages of the construction just described over that shown in Design Patent No. 17,235, granted to me April 5, 1887, are apparent. In said design each groove is simply a concave corrugation, the inner face of which rests against the boarded framework of the building. In the construction herein shown and claimed the acute bends B B rest against the boarded studding (or directly against the studding) and afford an air-space beneath the bead C to prevent any decay of the wooden foundation at those points. An additional feature of advantage over the circular groove aforementioned is the fact that the sheet is doubly strengthened or stiffened by reason of the acute angles B B at the base of each horizontal and transverse bead C. A sheet of metal thus formed is ornamental, the blocks A being in imitation of brick or stone work and the bead C representing the mortar-line, and when applied to a building the sheets are not liable to rattle (being doubly stiffened) and may be applied direct to the studding without boarding the latter, a feature which cannot be accomplished satisfactorily with a sheet of metal not thus strengthened.

While my improved metallic facing is intended and designed more especially for application to the outside of a building the same can be advantageously applied to the inside of a building to take the place of wainscoting, and when properly painted will form a durable, safe, and ornamental finish.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A metallic finishing-plate made up of rectangular blocks or figures A, each of which is surrounded with a groove having therein a bead convex with the outer face of said blocks, for the purposes set forth.

2. A metallic finishing-plate made up of

- blocks A, each block being surrounded by the vertical sides and ends *a*, the metal between said sides being formed into a corrugated bead C, as set forth.
- 5 3. A metallic finishing-plate made up of figures A, each of which is surrounded by a beaded groove, said groove consisting of the vertical sides *a a*, acute angles B B, and convex bead C, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH.

Witnesses:

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