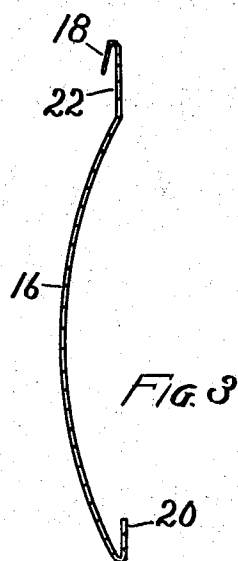
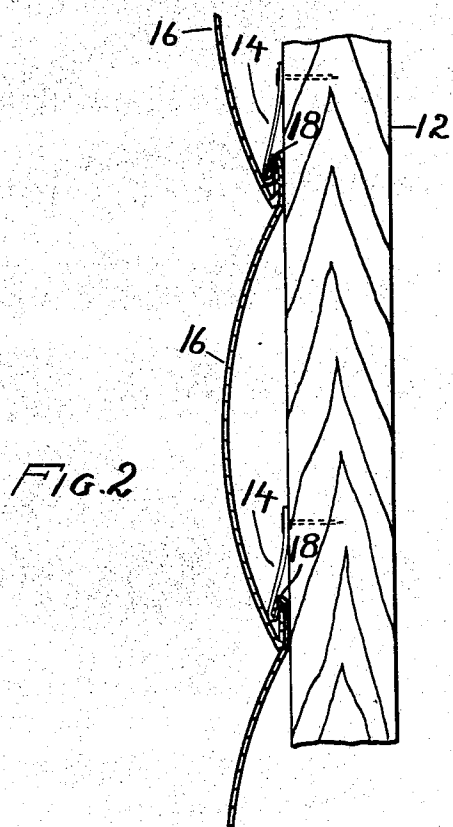
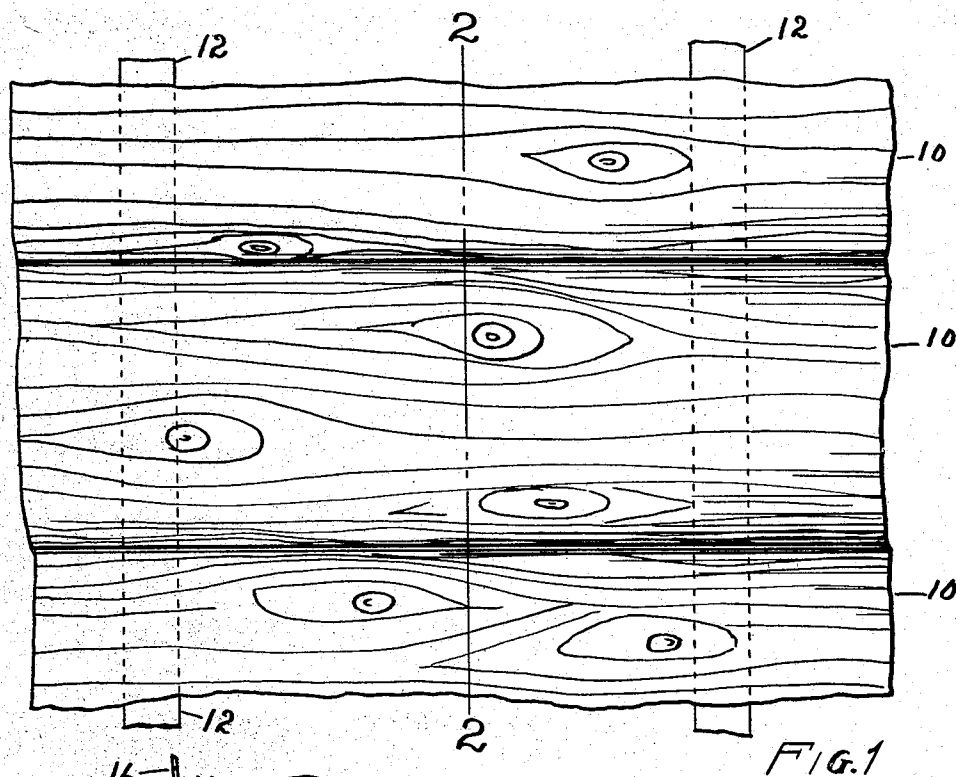


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F. L. HOESS
METALLIC BUILDING UNIT

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METALLIC BUILDING UNIT

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3 Claims. (Cl. 189—86)

This invention relates to an improved metallic building unit which is especially adapted for use in covering the sides of buildings. The improved building units of this invention are adapted to be interlockingly joined one with another, preferably in a horizontal plane, when applied to a building or the like. It will be apparent, however, that use of the improved siding of this invention is by no means confined to such employment.

One of the principal objects of importance and advantage of the improved device of this invention resides in the provision of means for forming a portion of an interlocking joint along each longitudinal edge of the improved member. The portions, when joined, form a weather-proof joint extending the entire length of the joined portion.

Another and still further important object of advantage resides in the provision of means for maintaining the joined portions of the associated members in immovable engagement. This immovable engagement between the interlocking portions of the members prevent moisture and dampness from collecting and causing rust and other discoloring elements to spread over and deface the exposed surfaces of the associated members.

Still another object of advantage and importance resides in the provision of means for forming the intermediate portion of each member to compensate for expansion and contraction of the material due to climatic changes without disturbing or moving the interlocked edges.

A still further object of advantage and importance resides in the provision of means whereby the exposed surface of the improved member may be embossed to simulate a log or the like.

Additional objects of advantage and importance will become apparent as the following detailed description progresses, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 is an elevational view of a fragmental portion of a building showing building units which embody the invention positioned thereon.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section, slightly enlarged, taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a slightly modified form of the invention.

As shown in the drawing:

The reference numeral 10 indicates generally the building unit or section of this invention. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, the members 10 are adapted to be secured to the

studding 12 or sheathing on a building by means of clips 14.

Each member 10 is convex in section, as is indicated by the reference numeral 16, and is clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The convex surface 16 is especially adapted and designed to carry embossing or the like simulating logs or other articles. Structures covered with such log embossed members have the appearance of log buildings.

The members 10 are substantially strips or sections and the parallel edges thereof are turned to form flanges 18 and 20. The flange 18, at the upper edge of the member, projects outwardly and thence downwardly, as is best shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The flange 20 on the lower edge of the member 10 projects upwardly, as is clearly shown in the drawing.

The upwardly projecting flange 20 of one member is adapted to be interlockingly joined with the downwardly projecting flange 18 of an associated member when the members are positioned on a building. The interlocking flanges 18 and 20 provide a weather-proof and sturdy joint.

Moreover, the curvature of the member 10, being flexible, exerts a constant tightening pressure on the flanges and, because the curvature of the convex intermediate portion 16 of the member 10 is adapted to assimilate all contraction and expansion of the material due to climatic changes, the joint formed between the interlocking flanges 18 and 20 is immovable. In view of the fact that the flanges 18 and 20 are in immovable engagement, the portion of the member therebelow is not subjected to discoloration from associated rubbing or chafing parts. The members 10 are applied to a building by first securing the bottom flange in position. A slight pressure is then exerted on the surface of the member expanding the width thereof slightly. The upper flange is then secured in place, preferably by the clip 14. This application of the members under a slight pressure then utilizes the flexibility of the material in maintaining the flanges of the joints in constant engagement.

A slightly modified form of the invention is shown in Fig. 3. In this form, the flange 18 is slightly extended from the convex portion 16 of the member 10. The extension 22 provides a flat surface between the top of each convex portion 16 and the lower edge of the next associated member. The flat surface 22 is adapted to be painted or otherwise colored to simulate filling packed into the cracks between associated logs.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that herein is provided a durable and artistic building member which may be economically produced and secured to a building, and when so applied give the building the appearance of a log structure.

It will also be apparent from the foregoing that herein is provided a weather-proof, fire-proof, and vermin-proof siding which is especially adaptable for use on cabins, cottages, and other buildings which are vacant or unused over considerable periods of time.

It will be apparent to those skilled in the art to which the device appertains, that numerous changes and alterations in construction and design may be made all without departing from the spirit or scope of this invention. Accordingly, it is understood that the patent granted hereon is not to be limited to the preferred embodiment here disclosed nor in any other manner except as necessitated by the terminology of the appended claims when given the range of equivalents to which they may be entitled.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a wall covering for a building comprising a plurality of metallic strips applied in slightly overlapping horizontal tiers, an interlocking hook-like flange formed along each longitudinal edge of each of said metallic strips, the hook-like flange along the upper edge of said strips being disposed outwardly, the hook-like flange along the lower edge of said strips being disposed inwardly, the intermediate portion of said strips being of concavo-convex formation whereby the flexibility of the metal may be utilized to maintain the hook-like flanges of associated strips in weather-tight engagement, and hooked clips interlockingly engaged with

the outwardly projecting flanges providing means for attaching said strips to a wall.

2. In a wall covering comprising in combination a plurality of metallic strips and a plurality of hooked securing clips, each of said metallic strips being provided with oppositely disposed hook-like flanges along the longitudinal edges thereof, the intermediate portion of each said strips being concavo-convex in transverse section, said strips being applied to a wall in horizontal tiers with the hook-like flanges along the top edge of the strip interlockingly engaging the hook-like flange along the bottom edge of the next above strip, said concavo-convex portions providing means for utilizing the flexibility of the intermediate portion of each strip for maintaining the interlocked hook-like flanges in weather-tight association.

3. In a sectional wall comprising a plurality of horizontally positioned metallic strips, hooked clip means for securing said strips to a wall frame, each of said strips being of concavo-convex formation and having a flange along each longitudinal edge thereof, the convex surface of said strips being adapted to be positioned to form the outer surface of the wall, the flange along the upper longitudinal edge of each strip being hook-shaped in section and being disposed outwardly, the flange along the lower edge of each strip being hook-shaped in section and being disposed inwardly, and the outwardly disposed hook-shaped flange along the upper edge of the strips being interlockingly engaged with the inwardly disposed hook-shaped flange along the lower edge of the next above strip to form a weather-tight joint, said concavo-convex formation providing means for exerting a retractive pull to maintain the flanges in engagement.

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