Aug. 22, 1950 H. ABRAHAM 2,519,950

SIDING

Filed Oct. 4, 1947

Fig. 1.

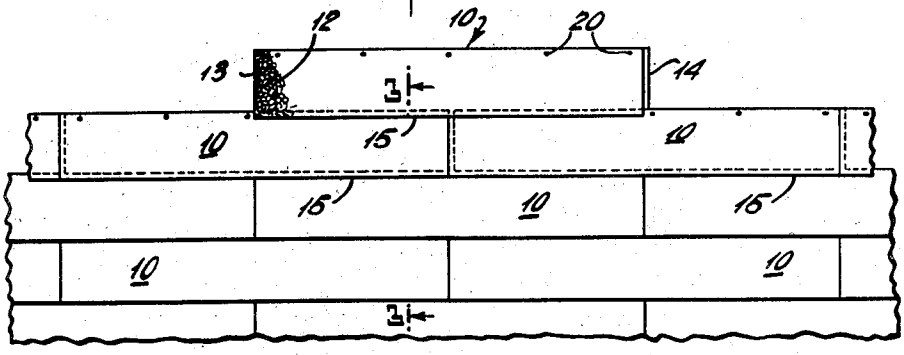


Fig. 2.

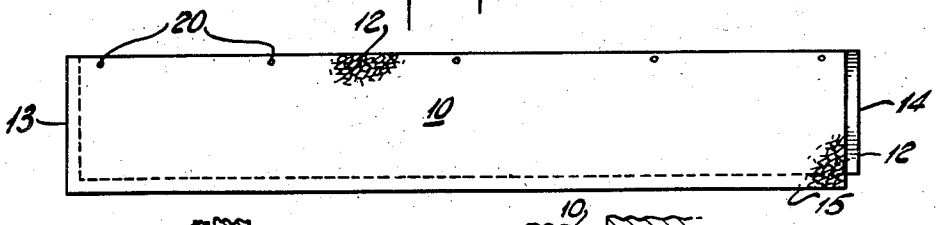


Fig. 3.

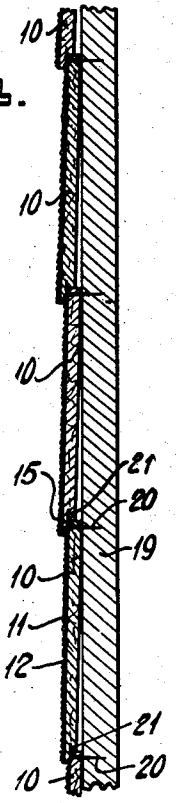


Fig. 4.

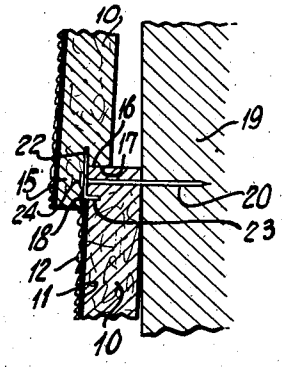
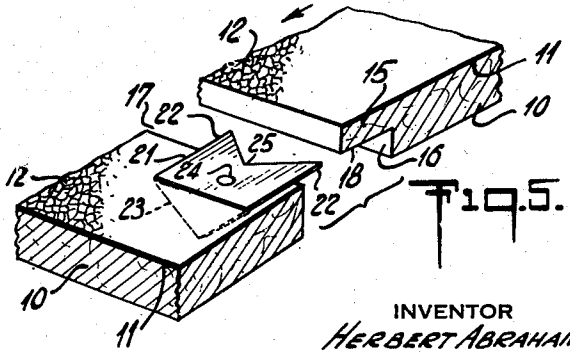


Fig. 5.



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SIDING

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3 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

1

This invention relates to sidings, and more particularly to insulated sidings for covering the outer walls of building structures.

As is well known to those familiar with the manufacture of insulated sidings, such sidings are composed of a sheet or panel of fiber-board, usually un-pressed board made of suitable fibrous material, which board is impregnated or partially impregnated, and coated on its outer surface, with asphalt or the like. A facing of naturally or artificially colored mineral granules is embeded in the surface coating.

Heretofore insulated sidings have generally been embossed or formed in the appearance of bricks or rough stones with intervening mortar lines. The boards have been ship-lapped along all four edges so that when applied to the sides of a building they provide a flush, vertical, surface in simulation of masory.

While insulated sidings of that type are popular and extensively used, they are not entirely satisfactory from an esthetic point of view since they present a relatively flat, artificial, appearance that lacks the depth of, and is subject to other disadvantages as compared with, masonry side-walls.

Affixation of simulated brick or stone insulated board sidings requires the use of a large number of nails to fasten each individual panel. It is customary practice in many instances to use from eighteen to twenty nails, more or less, for each panel. All of the exposed nail-heads are usually countersunk with a nail-set and touched up or covered with caulking cement. Proper nailing is very important to effect satisfactory results.

Wooden clapboards have been used for siding buildings since early colonial days. However, in comparison with insulated board sidings they are more expensive to maintain since they require painting at rather frequent intervals for the sake of appearance and to preserve the wood. Moreover, they do not have the durable waterproofing, or the desirable thermal insulation properties of insulated board sidings, nor do they have the protection against leakage afforded by the ship-lapped side joints of such sidings.

Having in mind the defects of prior art sidings, it is the principal object of this invention to provide an insulated board siding that closely simulates the appearance of wooden clapboard, with the advantages, among others, of low upkeep cost, and increased protection against the effects of weather, rain, snow, and wind.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a siding that can be applied with relatively few nails, all of which are concealed.

2

A further object is the provision of a siding of the character described that can be utilized either for new construction work, or to be laid over old wooden clapboards or wooden shingles, previously applied.

A still further object is to provide a siding embodying novel means for fastening down the overlapped portions of succeeeding courses.

These, as well as other objects and advantages of the invention, will appear more fully from the following description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a face view of a part of a covering formed of the siding elements of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a face view, on a larger scale, of one of said siding elements;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary detail sectional view of two lapped siding elements showing the fastening means; and

Fig. 5 is an exploded, perspective, view of the same.

The siding elements are each formed of a rectangular piece of fiber-board 10 of greater length than width, which board is saturated or impregnated with asphalt or other suitable waterproof and weatherproof bituminous composition, and coated on its upper or outer surface with a coating layer 11 of like substance but generally of a harder consistency. A facing of mineral granules or grit 12 is embedded or partially embedded in the coating. For the purpose of the present invention it is preferable to use granules of a uniform color, such as white or light gray, but granules of other colors, or mixture of colors, may be used. Sidings of this general character are well known in the art and are commonly termed "insulated sidings."

Conventional insulated sidings, such as imitation brick or stone sidings, are ship-lapped along all four edges so that when applied they are flush with one another to form a vertical wall covering in which all of the siding elements lie in a single, common, plane. Conventional wooden clapboard sidings are rabbeted on their upper and lower edges but not on the lateral edges, which edges are merely butted together when applied.

In the practice of my invention, I provide each siding element with a pair of ship-lap lateral edges 13 and 14, and a rabbeted lower longitudinal edge 15. Sidings of this form, when applied

as hereinafter described, will simulate the appearance of wooden clapboard.

When the siding strips are laid, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4, the portion 16 of the rabbeted lower edge of the strips of the upper course will overlap the upper edge 17 of the strips of the course directly below, and the portion 18 of the lower edge of the overlying strips will butt against a part of said upper edge of the underlying strips. By reason of the fact that the lower rabbeted end of the strips of the overlying course are supported or partly supported on the upper edge of the strips of the underlying course, the strips of each course will be canted in the manner of conventional clapboards. The portions 16 and 18 of the rabbeted edge 15 form substantially a right angle.

The upper edge 17 of each siding strip is secured to the sheathing or frame 19 of the building wall by a row of nails 20 driven substantially parallel and close to the upper edge so that the nail heads will be wholly concealed by the overlapping portion 17 of the rabbeted lower edge of the strips of the next upper course. As shown five nails may be used to secure each strip, but fewer nails may be used, and no exposed nails are required such as are used in applying insulated brick sidings.

In addition to nailing, I may provide associated fasteners 21 for anchoring each upper strip to the one below. These fasteners, as best seen in Fig. 5, may consist of flat metal pieces having two prongs 22 at one end that project beyond the upper edge of the strip to which the fastener is secured and that are adapted to penetrate into the butting portion 18 of the lower edge of the next upper strip. The fasteners are further provided with a downwardly bent prong 23 that engages in the underlying strip to hold the fasteners firmly in place, and they may have preformed openings 24 to receive the nails 20. The notch 25 between the prongs 22 may be lined up with the upper edge of the strip and serves as a guide for proper placement of the fasteners. The form of the fasteners is such that they may be cut from a strip of metal without waste. While fasteners of the form described are preferred, other suitable fasteners may be used.

In applying the siding, the strips of each course, together with the associated fasteners 21, are secured in place by the nails 20. After one course of strips has been applied, the strips of the next upper course, together with its associated fasteners, is then similarly applied and nailed. Use of the fasteners greatly factilitates application of the siding because each strip will be held in proper position to be subsequently nailed by its engagement with the prongs 22 of the fasteners of the next lower strip. Accordingly, one man can easily apply the siding.

The joints formed by the ship-lap edges 13 and 14 of adjoining strips in each course are flush, and are preferably caulked with a suitable caulking cement to which granules, similar to the granules 12, may be applied to conceal or camouflage the joints. No caulking is necessary or desirable at the overlap joints between the strips of succeeding courses. Not only does this effect an economy in caulking cost, but it provides a siding structure that has "breathing" characteristics, since air may pass through those joints.

What I claim is:

1. An insulated clapboard siding comprising a plurality of courses of substantially rectangular strips of fiber-board saturated and coated with bituminous compositions and faced with mineral granules, each strip having rabbeted lower and lateral edges and an un-rabbeted upper edge, the joints between the lateral edges of adjoining strips of each course being flush, the rabbeted lower edge having a portion that overlaps the upper edge of the strip below and a portion that butts said edge, each strip being nailed along its upper edge in position to be covered by the overlap portion of the strip above, and fasteners nailed to each strip and having engaging means that penetrate into the butt portion of the lower rabbeted edge of the overlying strip to secure said strip to said underlying strip.

2. An insulated clapboard siding comprising a plurality of courses of substantially rectangular strips of fiber-board saturated and coated with bituminous compositions and faced with mineral granules, each strip having rabbeted lower and lateral edges and an un-rabbeted upper edge, the joints between the lateral edges of adjoining strips of each course being flush, the rabbeted lower edge having a portion that overlaps the upper edge of the strip below and a portion that butts said edge, each strip being nailed along its upper edge in position to be covered by the overlap portion of the strip above, and fasteners held on each strip by the nails, said fasteners having prongs that engage with the strip to which they are applied and with the butt portion of the rabbeted lower edge of the overlying strip, respectively, to secure the overlying strip to the underlying strip.

3. An insulated clapboard siding comprising a plurality of courses of substantially rectangular strips of fiber-board saturated and coated with bituminous compositions and faced with mineral granules, each strip having rabbeted lower and lateral edges and an un-rabbeted upper edge, the joints between the lateral edges of adjoining strips of each course being flush, the rabbeted lower edge having a portion that overlaps the upper edge of the strip below and a portion that butts said edge, each strip being nailed along its upper edge in position to be covered by the overlap portion of the strip above, and fasteners held on each strip by the nails, said fasteners having prongs that engage with the strip to which they are applied and with the butt portion of the rabbeted lower edge of the overlying strip, respectively, to secure the overlying strip to the underlying strip, said fasteners being self-aligning with the upper edge of said underlying strip.

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