Sept. 10, 1940. G. J. SNYDER 2,214,387

SIDING MATERIAL

Filed Nov. 28, 1938

FIG. 1.

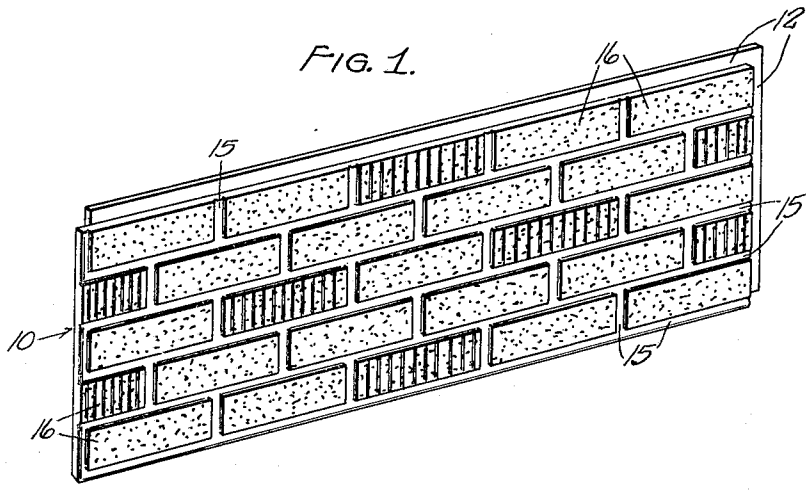
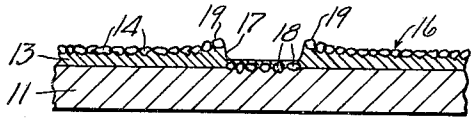


FIG. 2.



PRIOR ART.

FIG. 3.

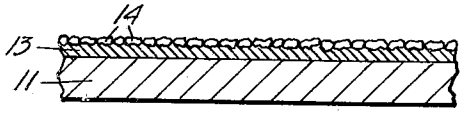
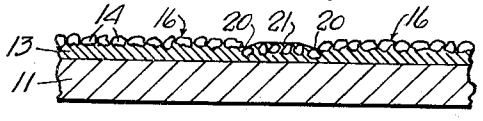


FIG. 4.



INVENTOR.
GILBERT J. SNYDER.
BY Attach & Knoblock
ATTORNEY.

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SIDING MATERIAL

Gilbert J. Snyder, South Bend, Ind., assignor to Mastic Asphalt Corporation, South Bend, Ind., a corporation of Indiana

Application November 28, 1938, Serial No. 242,666

2 Claims. (Cl. 91—67.9)

This invention relates to siding material, and particularly to material comprising a base coated with thermoplastic material such as asphalt and having a surface of mineral particles partially imbedded therein, which is imprinted to simulate mortar joint lines outlining masonry faces, as brickwork.

Heretofore, it has been conventional practice to imprint such material by use of a heated roller die having linear off-sets which formed comparatively deep grooves in the coated face of the material in order to give the necessary intaglio and relief effect to obtain the shadow line effect of a masonry wall with raked mortar joints. During such imprinting, the heating of the asphalt, together with the pressure applied by the lineal off-sets of the heated roller, serves to depress the mineral particles at said joint lines, and to cause the heated asphalt at said joint lines to flow completely around said depressed particles. Several substantial disadvantages result from this type of imprinting, chief of which is the tendency of the asphalt at the joint line to be displaced and forced to flow to opposite sides of the joint line and thereby create a ridge at each side of the depressed joint line, said ridge projecting above the normal plane of the mineral coated masonry simulating areas. In other words, the masonry simulating faces are all outlined by off-set or projecting margins which seriously detract from the desired masonry face appearance or simulation. Another disadvantage of this type of imprinting is that the mineral particles or granules are forced into the base, which is preferably formed of compacted fibrous material, thereby weakening said base. The very act of pressing the coating material to form the joint groove also decreases the thickness of the coating material at the joint so that, when the mineral particles are depressed into the base, there is a strong possibility that the weatherproof qualities of the board at the joint lines will be destroyed.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a siding material wherein the mortar joint lines are formed to give the aforementioned shadow line effects while at the same time eliminating the disadvantages above mentioned.

A further object is to provide a siding material comprising a base coated with thermoplastic material and mineral particles, which has formed therein a mortar-joint-simulating line of substantially crowned contour and defined by narrow shallow grooves at its sides, with the major portion of the surface at said line only slightly depressed.

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

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a panel of siding material.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating the manner in which mortar joint grooves are now conventionally formed in siding material.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of building siding material prior to the formation of mortar-joint-simulating grooves therein.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view illustrating my improved mortar-joint-simulating groove construction.

Referring to the drawing, which illustrates the preferred embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 designates a panel of siding material. This panel is preferably formed on a base of rigid composition board 11 or the like, of predetermined size and shape, and having ship lap marginal edges 12. In the preferred form, two edges of the panel have underlapping margins and the other two edges of the panel have overlapping margins, so that ship lap joints are formed at all edges when panels are laid up in abutting relation. One face of panel 11 is coated with a layer of thermoplastic material 13, such as high melt point asphalt. Mineral particles 14, such as crushed brick particles, grit, mineral aggregate or the like cover the coating 12. The panel so formed, as illustrated in Fig. 3, is then ready for the imprinting operation to form mortar-joint-simulating lines 15 separating masonry-simulating faces 16.

The conventional imprinting operation, as described above, produces a construction as illustrated in Fig. 2, wherein the grooves 17 are substantially depressed, the particles 18 at the grooves are forced into panel 11, and the margins of the surfaces adjacent the grooves are ridged or raised at 19.

In my new construction, best illustrated in Fig. 4, the mortar-joint-simulating portions are only slightly depressed to provide a pair of spaced parallel narrow and shallow grooves 20 and an intermediate crowned portion 21. The material is subjected to heat, in addition to the pressure, in order to cause the thermoplastic coating material 12 to flow around and completely imbed the mineral particles at the mortar-joint-simulating portions, as is conventional. The crowned intermediate portion 21 is only

slightly depressed, for instance to the minimum extent required to completely imbed the particles 14. In this manner the particles are not pressed into the base. The narrow marginal grooves 20 create the desired shadow effects, without any considerable depth, and hence also avoid pressure of the particles into the base. Thus, the weatherproofing characteristics of the board are retained unimpaired, the desired appearance and shadow effect is produced, the base is not injured, and the faces 16 are not distorted.

I claim:

1. Siding material comprising a base, a layer of thermoplastic material coating one face of said base, and a layer of particles covering said first layer, said coated face having narrow linear portions simulating mortar joints and outlining areas simulating masonry faces, said linear portions having parallel marginal groves and a crowned intermediate portion, said particles being completely imbedded in and covered by said thermoplastic material at said linear portions without penetrating said base. said grooves being narrow and shallow to produce shadow lines imparting an inset appearance to said linear portions without ridging the coated face adjacent said linear portions.

2. Siding material comprising a base, a layer of asphalt coating one face of said base, and a layer of crushed brick particles covering said asphalt, said coated face having a plurality of narrow linear portions outlining areas simulating brick faces, said linear portions having parallel marginal grooves producing shadow lines and a crowned intermediate portion slightly depressed relative to the plane of said brick simulating faces, said particles being completely imbedded in said asphalt at said linear portions, said grooves being narrow and shallow whereby said linear portions simulate recessed mortar joints substantially without penetration of said particles in said base and substantially without ridging of the coated face adjacent said linear portions.

GILBERT J. SNYDER.