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PREFABRICATED BEVEL SIDING

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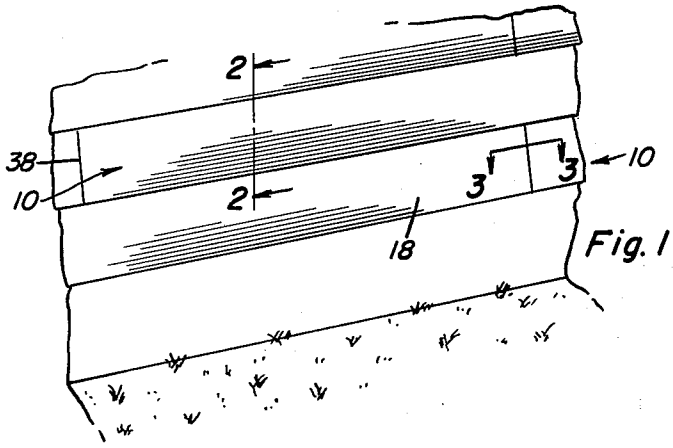


Fig. 1

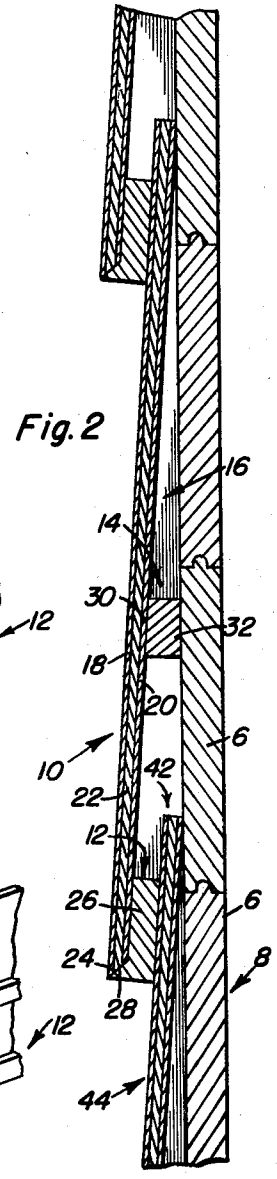


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

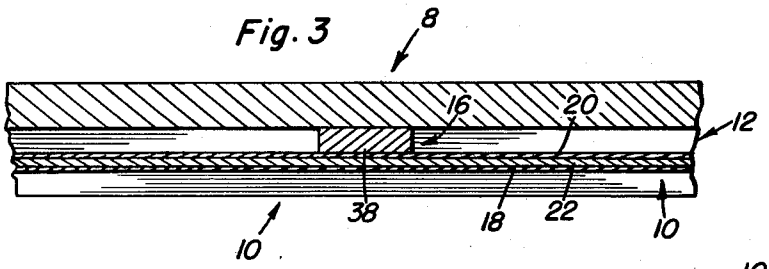
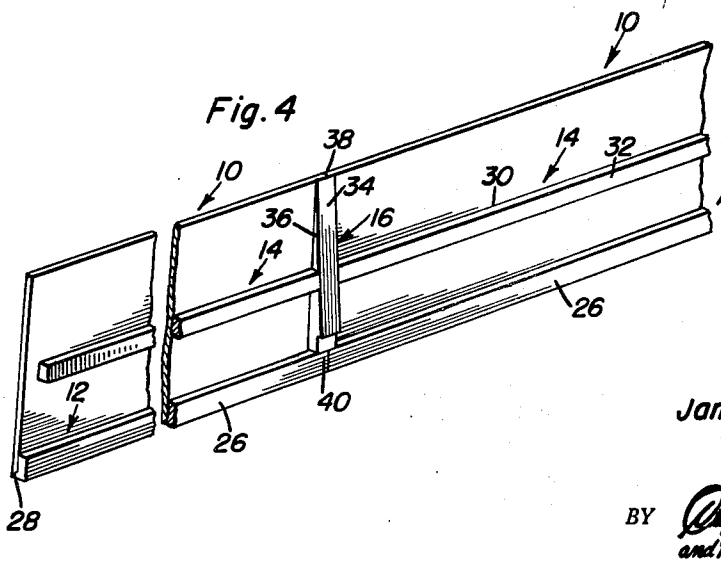


Fig. 4



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PREFABRICATED BEVEL SIDING

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4 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

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The present invention relates to building and construction materials, primarily lumber, and has more particular reference to those items in the trade which are referred to by many persons as clapboards and by others as siding.

The conventional piece or strip of siding is thicker along one longitudinal edge than along the other longitudinal edge and is thus substantially wedge-shaped in cross-section. It is an object of the present invention to supply, in lieu of the regular bevel-edge one-piece siding an improved prefabricated composite product which is susceptible of being produced on a large scale or mass production basis, made in quantity to standard specifications and is thus susceptible of expeditious use when it reaches the job.

In carrying out the principles of the present inventive concept resin bonded plywood, sanded on one side, and which is plentiful in the building and supply trade, is preferably used. This is accomplished by providing horizontal and vertical members on one inner unfinished side of the plywood and arranging and shaping same in such a way that the finished composite product may be installed on the usual sheathing in requisite overlapping relationship while, at the same time, giving the outward sanded surface the desired slanting pitch.

More explicitly, novelty is predicated on the aforementioned resin bonded plywood which may be turned out in any desired lengths and widths, the lower longitudinal edge portion thereof being beveled and resting on a correspondingly beveled ledge provided therefor on a lower reinforcing strip member in a manner to coordinate with a second horizontal strip member and a vertical companion member, all of said members serving to "build up" and at the same time, strengthen the relatively thin plywood that it may be satisfactorily employed to function as a new kind of clapboard.

Other objects and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawings.

In the accompanying drawings wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views;

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view showing several pieces of the improved siding (or clapboard) in position on a building or the like.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view through the building wall, said view being taken on the vertical line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

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Figure 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 on a correspondingly enlarged scale.

Figure 4 is a perspective view with the left hand end fragmentarily shown illustrating what the reinforced attachable side of the clapboard looks like when completely fabricated.

Referring now to the drawings and to Figures 2 and 3 the boards 6—6, joined by tongue and groove connections, are assembled to define a wall commonly referred to as sheathing 8. Normally, the exterior surface of the sheathing is covered with clapboards or siding, as same are alternatively called in the trade. The present invention, while it refers to pieces of siding and clapboards, is primarily devoted to the construction or prefabrication of a single clapboard. As shown in the drawings the clapboard is built up from four parts; namely, the board proper 10, lower horizontal rib 12, intermediate horizontal rib 14 and end batten 16. Although the board 10 could perhaps be solid and not necessarily laminated, it is preferably, as before stated, a piece (of suitable width and length) of resin bonded plywood characterized by a sanded ply or lamination 18, an unfinished ply or lamination 20 and an intervening filler or third lamination 22. The only thing new about this element is that it is of uniform thickness, as distinguished from wedge-shaped clapboards, and the lower edge portion is beveled as at 24. The rib or runner 12 is a strip of inexpensive soft wood which is resin bonded, glued or otherwise fastened to the lamination 20. The inward surface is flat and approximately parallel to the corresponding surface of the ply 20, said inward surface being denoted at 26. The lower outward surface of said runner 12 is, however, formed with a beveled portion 28 which may be suitably described as a ledge with which the beveled edge 24 mates and is appropriately glued or otherwise bonded in place. The runner or rib 14, also of soft economical wood and has a flat surface 30 glued or otherwise fastened to the ply 20. It is of general rectangular form in cross-section, like the runner 12, and has a slightly inclined pitch on the surface 30 to give the desired degree of slant to the board 10 when the remaining surface 32 is brought to bear against the sheathing boards 6. Thus, these runners are not only reinforcing ribs but are, in addition, spacing elements. The primary spacing and pitch however is attained by way of the vertical batten 16. The latter is a wedge-shaped upright having one-half portion (see Fig. 4) 34 secured to the transverse end of the board 10

and the other half portion 36 projecting beyond said edge so as to overlap the joint 38 between two clapboards when placed end to end in the manner shown. It will be noticed that the upper four-fifths of the latter tapers gradually and increases in thickness from top to bottom and that the remaining fifth is notched to provide a clearance seat for the upper edge of 42 of the coacting clapboard 44 (Fig. 2). Thus, the runner 14 and batten 16 are the essential "contact" and spacing elements for the major areas of the board 10 while the runner 26 serves as an effective rest for the lower edge of said board 10. It follows, therefore, that by taking a simple marketable type length of plywood and superimposing the spacers and reinforcing elements 12, 14 and 16 against one side, said board is thus transformed into an article of manufacture which is comparable with ordinary clapboards in purpose and degree of utility as well as wearing properties. It is felt therefore that the instant invention is, in effect, a substitute for the more expensive and heavier clapboards which are customarily employed in the building and construction field today.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the invention as illustrated in the drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding and impression of the alleged features of merit and novelty sufficient to clarify the construction of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and rearrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A prefabricated composite clapboard for wall construction work and similar building purposes comprising a length of board of uniform cross-section and having flat inner and outer surfaces, said outer surface being sanded and otherwise finished and readied for painting and said inner surface being wholly unfinished, a first longitudinal rib coextensive in length with said board and superimposed against and bonded to said inner surface and having its lower edge portion substantially flush with the corresponding lower edge of said board, said rib constituting a spacing and reinforcing member and being of inferior material, a second complemental longitudinal rib substantially parallel with and spaced above said first rib and of corresponding inferior material and bonded to an intermediate portion of said inner surface and also constituting a spacing and reinforcing member, said second rib being of a thickness greater than the thickness of said first rib and of a length less than the length of said board, and a complemental tapered spacing batten secured to said inner surface adjacent to one transverse end portion of said board, said batten being disposed at right angles to said ribs, having one vertical edge portion abutting the adjacent end of said second rib, having its lower end resting atop the upper edge of said first and having its other vertical edge portion projecting outwardly and beyond said transverse end portion.

2. The structure defined in claim 1, wherein said board comprises a length of resin bonded plywood.

3. The structure defined in claim 1, wherein said batten is wedge-shaped in longitudinal section, the feather-edged upper end being flush with the upper longitudinal edge of said board, the lower thicker end being of a thickness greater than the thickness of said first rib and having a seating and supporting notch overhanging said first rib.

4. The structure defined in claim 1, wherein the entire lower edge portion of said board is bevelled upwardly and inwardly and the cooperating lower surface portion of said first rib is correspondingly bevelled to provide a ledge, the latter overlapping the bevelled lower edge of said board.

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