(No Model.)

H. D. KENDALL.

SIDING STRIP.

No. 430,187. Patented June 17, 1890.

Fig. 1.

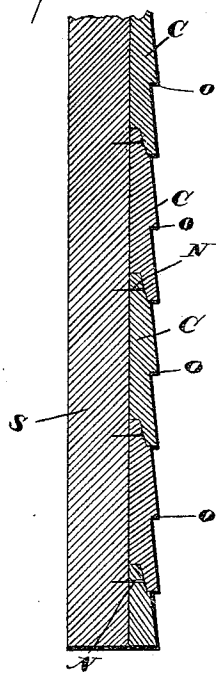


Fig. 4

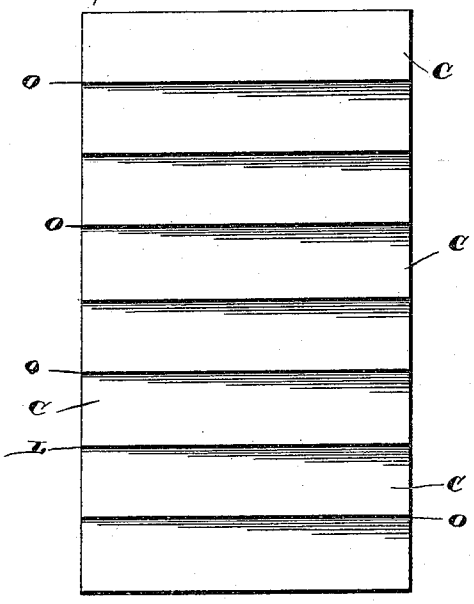


Fig. 2.

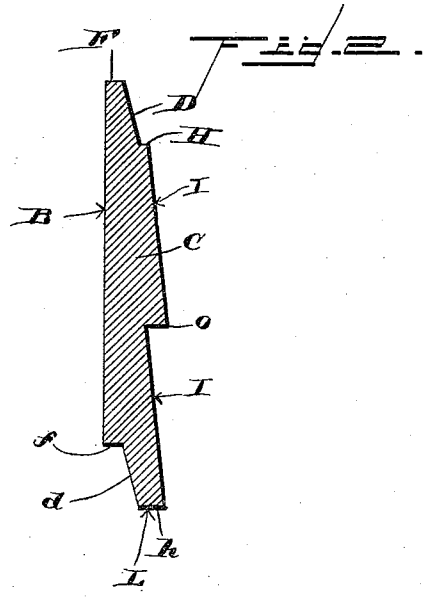
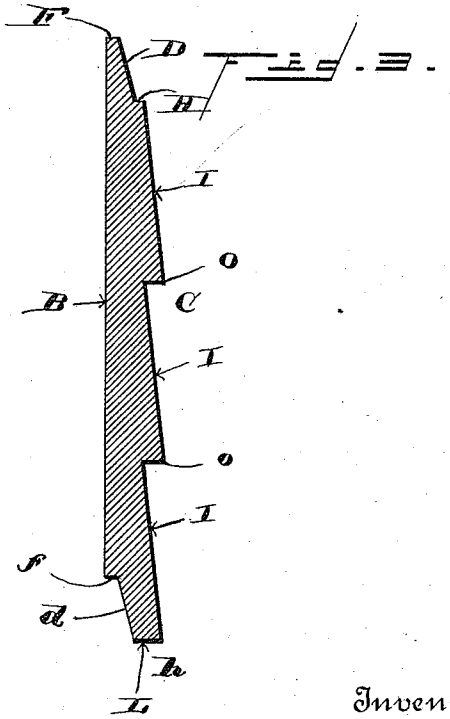


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY D. KENDALL, OF ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT.

SIDING-STRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,187, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed January 28, 1890. Serial No. 337,791. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY D. KENDALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Enosburg Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Siding-Strip, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to house-building, and especially to the siding or "clapboards" thereof; and the same consists of a board made in imitation of two ordinary clapboards, but which has a vertical rear face adapted to be secured to the studding, the board having its upper and lower edges so formed that the meeting edges of two boards will form a very tight joint, which will assist in the proper alignment of the boards as they are applied to the studding, and which will also form a practically water-proof, if not air-tight, joint, all as hereinafter more fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the side of a house with my improved siding attached thereto. Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section of one of the boards. Fig. 3 is a section similar to Fig. 2, showing a board of extra width; and Fig. 4 is a front view of a section of the wall with my improved siding attached thereto.

The letter S designates the studding or other upright beams forming a portion of the wall of a house, shed, barn, or other building to which it is desired to attach clapboards, and the letter C designates my improved siding-boards. The latter have a plane vertical back or rear face B and a front face formed with inclined faces I and horizontal offsets or shoulders O, in imitation of the ordinary clapboards. I prefer that each board shall imitate but two of such ordinary clapboards, although it may be broad enough to imitate three, as shown in Fig. 3.

The upper and lower edges of the board C are provided with cuts, as follows, whereby when the boards are assembled upon the siding a close joint is formed between them along their length, as is well known in the art. This improved joint is constructed of three flat faces and two obtuse angles in each of the two meeting edge of the board, as follows, to wit: The upper edge has a flat horizontal face F, extending from the rear edge B forward, and thence inclined downwardly and forwardly, as at D, and finally another horizontal face H is provided, the outer end of which terminates at the outer edge of the inclined face I of the board. The lower edge has a flat face *h*, somewhat wider than that lettered H, thence an upward and inward incline *d*, corresponding in dimension with that lettered D, and finally terminates in a horizontal face *f*, corresponding in dimension with that lettered F, all as shown in Fig. 2.

In constructing a house or building and applying my improved siding thereto the studding S is first constructed in the ordinary and well-known manner, and the bottom board is nailed thereon in the usual way. The lowermost board C is then brought into position and its edge *h d f* is closely pressed down into position upon the upper edge of said bottom board, after which a row of nails or screws N is inserted through the inclined portion D of the board, and the latter is thereby held firmly in place upon the studding. The next board C is then placed upon the lowermost in the same manner and another row of nails inserted through the board into the studding-beams S, the first-mentioned row being hidden by the lower portion of the second board applied. This operation is continued until the desired height of siding has been attached to the studding, and the roof is then applied in any well known or preferred manner. The edge *h d f* of one board fits closely and snugly upon the upper edge H D F of the board next below, except that, the horizontal face *h* being wider than the face H, upon which it rests, a projection or offset is left just above the junction between the boards, which is forward of a line L on the lower face *h*, which is just so far from the rear edge of that face as the breadth of the upper face H, and this offset is preferably equal in depth to that of the offsets O, formed upon the outer face of the boards. With this construction, when the wall has been built, the seams or joints between the boards will present the same appearance as the offsets in the outer face thereof when viewed from the outside of the wall, and the whole will be in perfect imitation of a skillful piece of clapboarding well and regularly applied, with the heads of the

nails N completely hidden from sight and from exposure to rust by the dampness in the atmosphere.

This improved siding permits the use of thicker material than that ordinarily used, and hence lumber with knots in it may be employed, and the knots will not drop out of place. The flat rear face of the boards affords an advantage long well known and appreciated in the art. The manner of inserting the nails is also an important and desirable feature, and the construction of these boards especially facilitates such insertion.

In applying these boards successively to the studding of a building, I prefer to put them together with a coating of lead and oil between their meeting edges, or some other cement, which will effectually seal the edges together and prevent the entrance of wind and moisture; and after the siding has all been applied the same should be given one or two good coats of strong and durable paint; but these details may be omitted, if desired, without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim as the salient points of my invention—

1. The herein-described siding-piece, its upper edge having a flat face F, extending forward from its rear face, a downwardly and forwardly inclined face D, leading from said flat face, and a horizontal face H, leading from said inclined face to the front edge of the board, and its lower edge having faces *f d h*, adapted to register with the faces in the upper edge of the board next below, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described siding-piece, its upper edge having a flat face F, extending forward from its rear vertical face B, a downwardly and forwardly inclined face D, leading from said flat face, and a horizontal face H, leading from said inclined face to the front face of the board, said front face comprising a number of downwardly and outwardly inclined faces I, connected by horizontal offsets O, the lowermost offset being continued into the horizontal face *h* of the lower edge of the board, thence led upwardly and inwardly, as at *d*, and thence rearwardly, as at *f*, to the rear face of the board to register with the upper edge of the board next below, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein-described siding, the same comprising boards C, having in their edges three flat faces and two obtuse angles, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The herein-described wall for frame buildings, the same comprising vertical studding-pieces S and horizontal siding-pieces having on their meeting edges three flat faces and two obtuse angles, said siding being secured to said studding by nails N, inserted through the siding at one of said faces and covered by the lower edge of the siding-piece next above, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY D. KENDALL.

Witnesses:

ELVIRA C. MCALLISTER,

LAURA N. LANPHER.