Aug. 5, 1969 J. R. KENDALL 3,458,962

VINYL SIDING BRACKET

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Fig. 1.

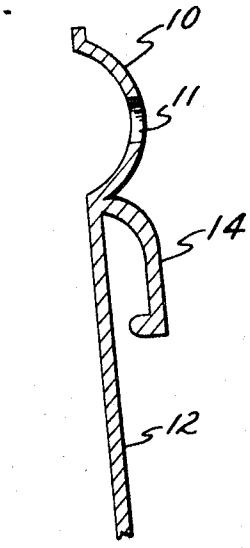


Fig. 2.

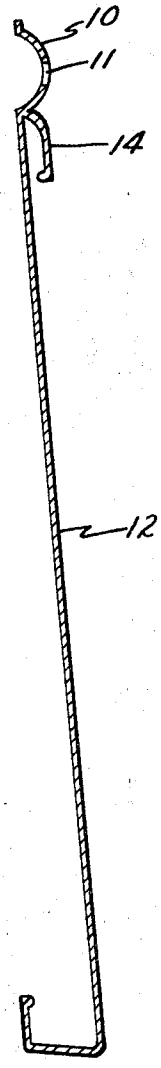
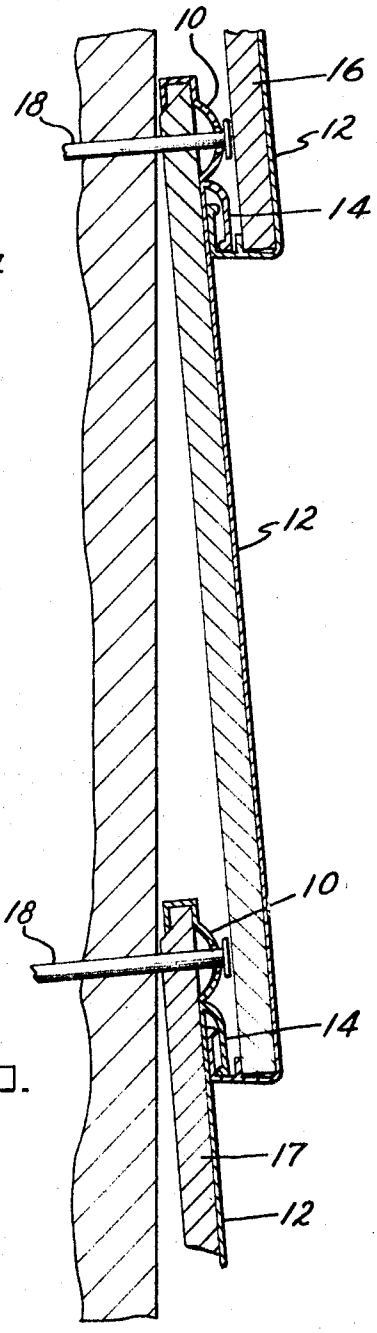


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

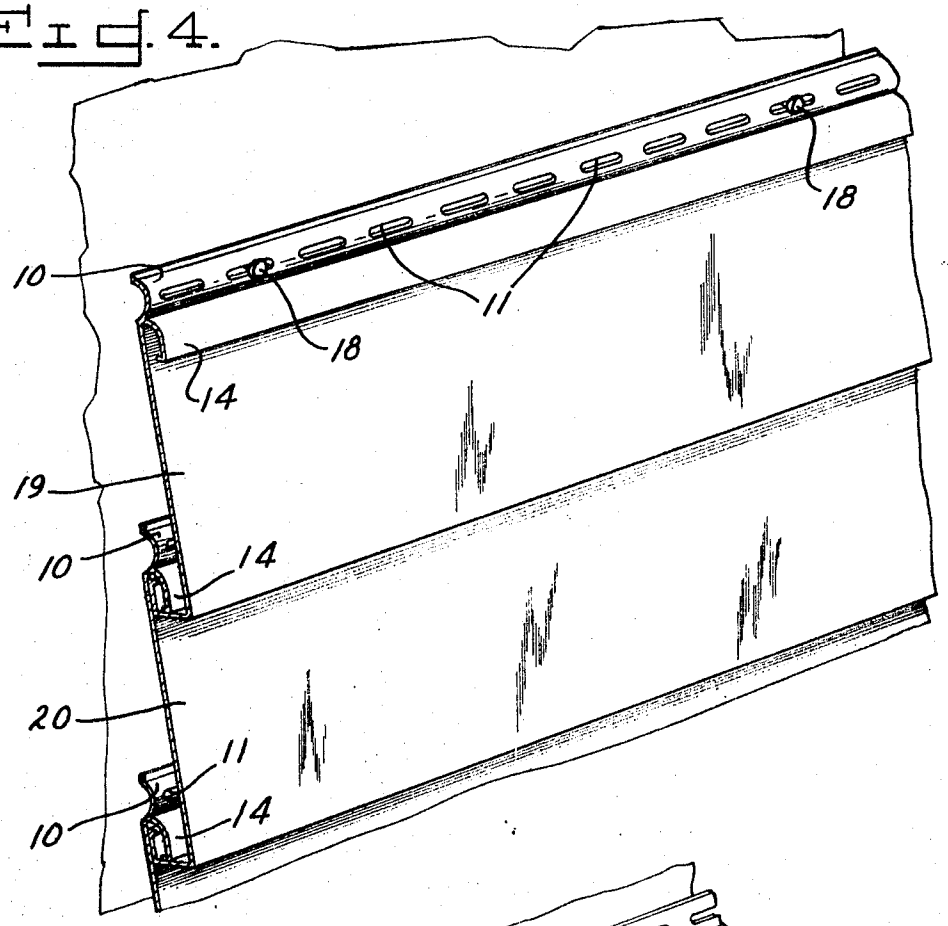
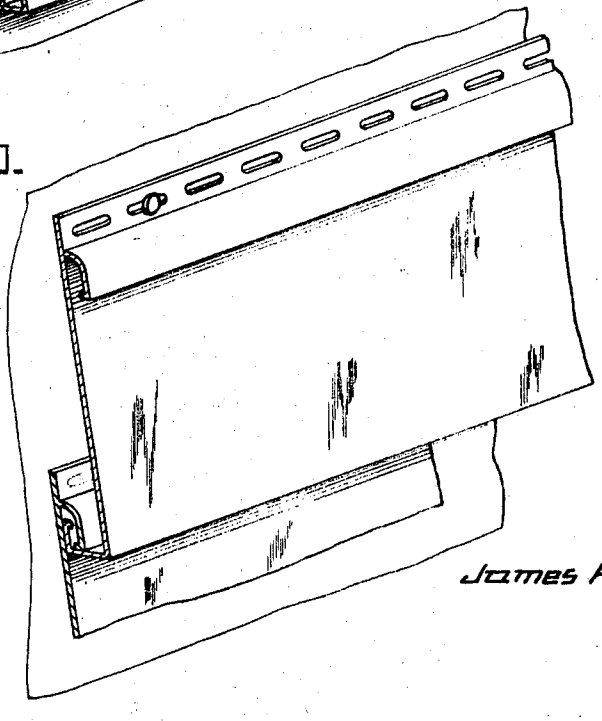


Fig. 5.



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VINYL SIDING BRACKET

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U.S. Cl. 52—309 5 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Overlapping and interlocking siding panels are described which require only a single row of fastening means for securing the panels to a support. The siding panels have a longitudinal fastening flange which in cross section defines a convex surface that is disposed in the same direction as the front surface of the siding panel. The siding panels produce a bevel appearance when installed.

This application relates to a siding construction especially adapted for homes, factories and similar building structures, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a siding construction consisting of a plurality of interlocked slabs or panels, and more parsicularly, to a specialized nailing construction.

Rigid vinyl and similar thermoplastic materials or even aluminum have a high coefficient of thermal expansion, relative to conventional building materials, such as wood, steel and the like. For example, in warm climates during the summer months, sidings can easily reach an extreme temperature of 120° F., and it is not at all uncommon for siding to be installed during a winter at temperatures of 20° F. or even below. Where such extreme temperatures are involved, a temperature differential of at least 100° can very definitely occur, and in the case of a 10 foot vinyl siding, a thermal expansion and contraction of at least one-half inch would occur.

The most convenient way to install siding panels is simply to nail them onto the wooden surface, or in some instances onto studs themselves, using large headed roofing nails. It has also been conventional to accommodate normal movement of the panel to drive the fastening means such as nails through the center of a slot instead of merely through a hole of limited dimensions. This method is feasible only if the nail is not driven in so hard by the workman that excessive pressure between the nail head and the siding prohibits movement and, very difficult removal of the fastening means should it be desired to replace the panels at a future date.

A primary object of the invention is therefore accordingly to provide siding panels, either lined or unlined with insulating board, with means specifically designed to prevent the fastening means being driven too hard into the wooden background or supporting means.

Referring to the drawings, it will be observed, purely for purposes of illustration, I have disclosed one embodiment of my invention, wherein FIGURE 1 illustrates a panel construction, such as a vinyl panel construction, in detailed enlargement. FIGURE 2 shows an elongated cross-section of a typical siding panel formed in accordance with the invention. FIGURE 3 illustrates the interlocking arrangement of a series of panels which, in this instance, are provided with a lining of insulating material such as asbestor or the like. FIGURE 4 shows, illustratively, the installation of elongated panels to a building siding in accordance with the features of the invention. FIGURE 5 illustrates the usual type of panel construction employed in sidings.

In accordance with the invention, I have found that the provision of a bulged or semi-spherical domed arrangement, **10**, which can be arranged near one end of the panel, although it should be distinctly understood that it could be located virtually at any location in the panel facing.

This bulged area, **10**, is provided with a slot, **11**, to which a fastening device or nail can be driven in the manner illustrated in FIGURE 3 of the drawings. FIGURE 2 shows in a cross-section the arrangement of a bulged nail area formed in accordance with the invention adjacent the end of a building panel, **12**, and near an interlocking hood portion, **14**.

It will be understood, as pointed out above, that the invention would be likewise applicable where the fastening or nailing means are located near the middle of the panel instead of being adjacent the end. However, particularly in view of the mounting arrangement shown in FIGURE 3, it is more convenient and attractive to locate the fastening means adjacent the end, for example, the upper end of the siding panel as clearly illustrated and shown in the drawings. By these means, it is possible to interlock adjacent panels, **16** and **17**, with the panel **12**, at opposite ends thereby concealing the bulged portion, **10**, and the driven in nail with this panel, **12**. This interlock is firmly made so that there is no possibility of the panels becoming displaced relative to one another. FIGURE 4 illustrates typically a building construction formed from interlocking elongated panels, **19** and **20**.

The primary and obvious advantages of the arrangement which I have described herein involve the principle that a plane becomes tangent to the circle at one point only, and therefore there is minimum contact between the nail head and the siding itself. Also, should a nail be driven too hard, the domed portion, **14**, will distort slightly giving the workman visual evidence that the nail has been driven in slightly too far. As clearly shown in the drawings, particularly FIGURE 3, there is convenient room to pull the nail out slightly with a claw hammer or similar device which encourages the workman or operator to correct and rectify any over-driven nails.

Also, the domed semi-spherical nail portion is considerably stiffer or more unyielding than a flat section and therefore the panels are much more easily slidable on thermal change instead of bulging or buckling between the driven nails.

Although I have shown in FIGURE 2 a considerable number of nail openings, it is understood that any number of nail openings may be employed.

What is claimed is:

1. A siding panel comprising in combination a generally rectangular peripheral configuration sheet panel having an elongated protuberance semi-circular in cross section integrally extending directly upwardly from a first longitudinal edge thereof, the convex surface of said protuberance being disposed in the same direction as the front surface of said sheet panel, said protuberance having a plurality of spaced fastener apertures disposed near the apex thereof, a first interlocking flap integrally extending from the connection of said protuberance and sheet panel in a downward projection in spacial overlapping relationship with a portion of the front surface of said sheet panel, and a butt flange having a second interlocking flap integrally extending in an upward direction therefrom integrally disposed in a rearward direction from a second longitudinal edge of said siding panel.

2. The siding panel of claim **1** wherein said spaced fastener apertures are horizontally elongated in configuration.

3. The siding panel of claim **1** fabricated from polyvinyl chloride.

4. The siding panel of claim **1** wherein said first and second interlocking flaps terminate with inturned lock beads.

5. A plurality of the siding panels of claim **4** mounted in courses on a substrate with fastening means transversing

said apertures and with said first and second interlocking flaps, respectively, of vertically adjacent siding panels in engagement.

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U.S. Cl. X.R.

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