

[54] CONSTRUCTION SIDING MEMBERS

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52/610, 52/629

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52/521, 551, 233, 442, 363, 364, 376,  
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[57] ABSTRACT

A novel construction siding member as well as a technique of manufacturing same is disclosed, the construction siding member effecting a decorative rustic appearance. In the preferred inventive embodiment, the construction siding member is adapted for attachment to an underlying wall and comprises a generally planar elongated board having elongated depending strips secured to the rear face thereof, such strips having their edges cut at an acute angle to facilitate nailing of the elongated board to the underlying wall with the nails being hidden when viewing the front face of the board. The board itself is distressed to provide a rustic appearance. An entire wall can be formed from such siding members by providing a plurality of same in spaced-apart parallel relationship to one another with the space between each siding member being filled with mortar. The technique for distressing each siding member to effect the rustic appearance includes the steps of chopping the edges of the board with an ax-like tool, whereafter the face of the board is scored to loosen chips therefrom, such chips are removed by scraping the board face, and, finally, the board is stained with a pressurized spray.

4 Claims, 2 Drawing Figures

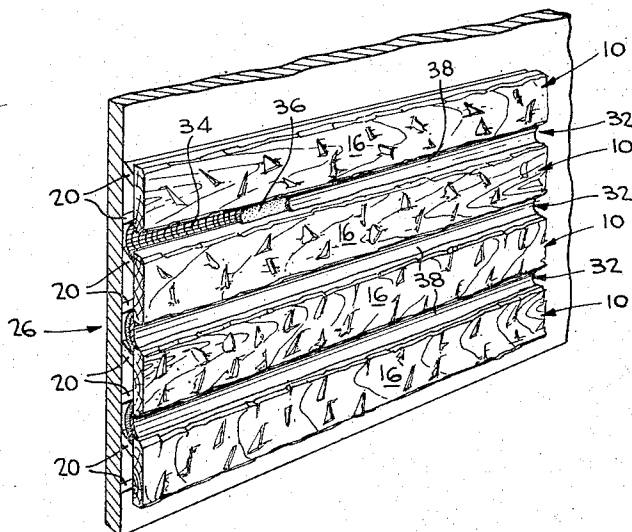


FIG. 1

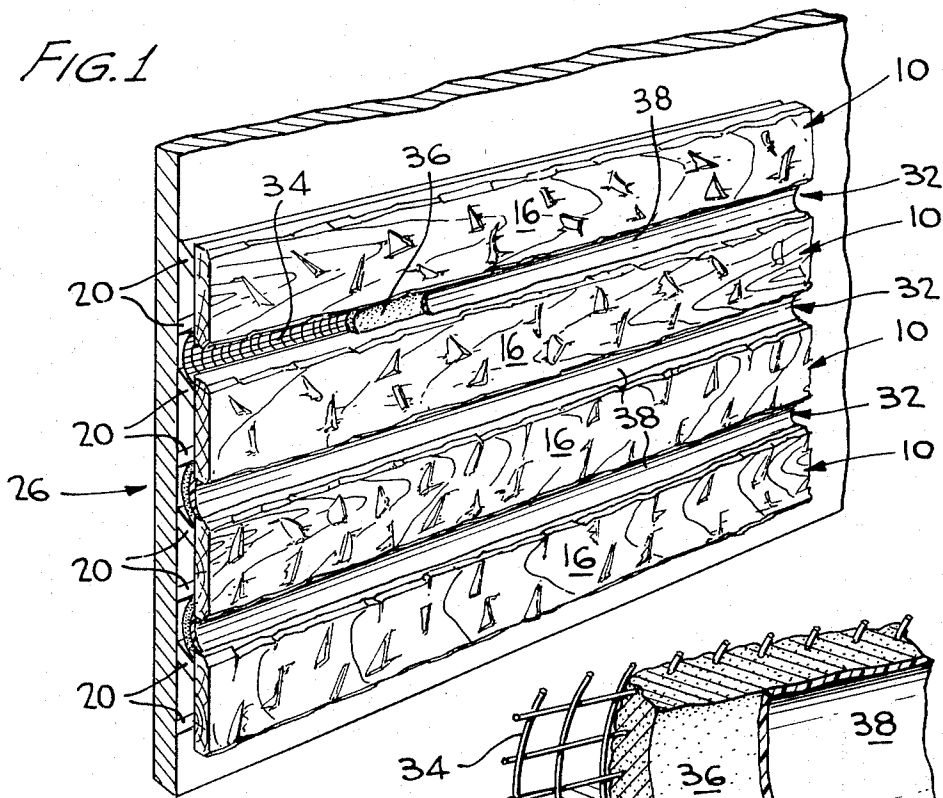
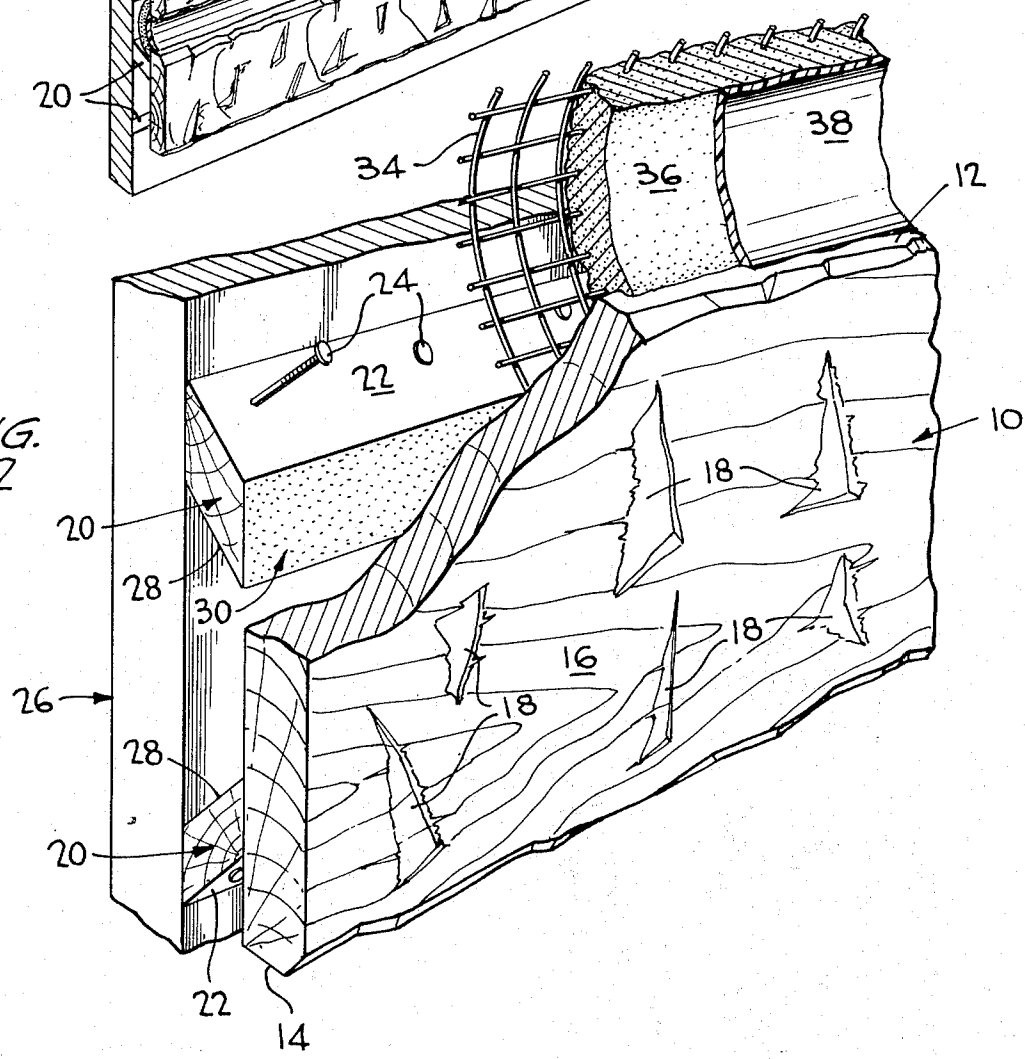


FIG. 2



## CONSTRUCTION SIDING MEMBERS

This invention generally relates to construction materials and techniques of manufacture thereof, and particularly concerns a construction siding member which can easily be fabricated into a wall effecting a pleasing rustic appearance.

It is a primary objective of the instant invention to provide a construction siding member simulating rustic or distressed wood, which member can readily and easily be attached to any existing underlying support.

It is a further objective of the instant invention to provide such a construction siding member which incorporates a novel feature by which fastening of the member to an underlying wall can be achieved quickly, economically, and in a fashion wherein the aesthetic appearance of the siding member is not marred.

It is still a further objective of the instant invention to provide a technique or process incorporating manual hewing, such as with an ax, by which an ordinary board of lumber can readily be provided with a rustic appearance.

These objectives, as well as others which will become apparent as the description proceeds, are implemented by the instant invention which, as its basic component thereof, will be seen to comprise a construction siding member adapted for attachment to an underlying support wall. The siding member comprises a generally planar elongated board which has top and bottom edges as well as a front and rear face. At least one elongated depending strip is secured to the rear face of the board in a position substantially adjacent one of the board edges with at least the side of the depending strip nearest one board edge being cut at an acute angle to the plane of the rear face of the board. With such a construction, nails or other fastening means can be disposed through the side of the depending strip and into the underlying supporting wall to thereby secure the construction siding member thereto. Importantly, the nails or other fastening means disposed through the side of the depending strip are hidden when viewing the front face of the board.

The elongated board, prior to attachment to an underlying wall as above-discussed, is initially processed so that a rustic appearance is obtained. In the preferred inventive embodiment, the edges of the elongated board are initially contemplated to be chopped with an ax-like tool so as to remove sharp corners and leave rough ax marks. At least the front face of the board is then scored at various locations by striking the board with a sharp instrument, such as the ax, to thereby loosen chips of wood therefrom. The board face is thereafter scraped with a scraping tool so as to remove the loose chips and, subsequently, the board is stained with a pressurized spray.

After an individual construction siding member has been so fabricated, a plurality of such members are then contemplated to be disposed in spaced-apart parallel relationships to one another over an underlying wall to which all of the members are attached. Metal lathe or other similar material is then disposed in the spaces between each of the siding members and forced into a concave shape, mortar then being disposed over the metal lathe so as to completely fill the spaces between each construction siding member. The members can be disposed in either a horizontal or a vertical fashion, and the aesthetically artistic wall formed thereby

can be utilized as either an interior or an exterior surface, the wall being essentially maintenance-free due to the staining of each of the board members, such staining further acting as a preservative.

The invention itself will be better understood and further features and advantages thereof will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred inventive embodiment, such description making reference to the appended sheet of drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective illustration, partially broken away for clarity, depicting the assembly of a plurality of construction siding members into a decorative wall effecting an aesthetically pleasing, rustic appearance; and

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of a portion of one construction siding member fabricated in accordance with the techniques of the instant invention, this view further depicting the disposition of metal lathe and mortar in spaces formed between adjacent siding members.

Referring now to the drawings, the construction technique to make a single construction siding member, such as members designated by reference numeral 10, will be discussed. Each construction siding member 10 comprises a generally planar elongated board having top and bottom edges 12 and 14, respectively, a front face 16, and a rear face which is oppositely disposed and hidden from view on the appended drawings. In the preferred inventive embodiment, the elongated board 10 is contemplated to have a thickness of three-fourths inch, a width of approximately 7 1/2 inches, and such board 10 can be of any desired length.

The top and bottom edges 12 and 14 of the board 10 are initially chopped with an ax-like tool so as to remove sharp corners and leave rough ax marks, the edges 12 and 14 of the board thereby obtaining the appearance depicted in the exploded view of FIG. 2. The face 16 of the board 10 is then scored at various locations, such as at locations designated by reference numerals 18, by striking the board with a sharp instrument so as to loosen wood chips therefrom. In the preferred inventive embodiment, the face of the board is scored approximately 6 to 8 inches apart with a sharp ax approximately one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch deep and at a 30° angle. The board is struck by the ax with a turning motion to cause the chipped-out effect.

Once the chips have been loosened at various locations 18 of the face 16 of board 10, the face 16 of the board thereafter is scraped with a sharp instrument, such as an ax, to remove all such chips and loosened pieces of board.

The hewn board is then contemplated to undergo an assembly process by which fastening or nailer strips generally designated by reference numerals 20 are attached to the rear face of the board 10. In this respect, and from a general standpoint, at least one elongated depending strip 20 is secured to the rear face of board 10 in a position substantially adjacent one of the board edges 12 and 14. Importantly, the side of the strip 20 which is nearest the board edge, such as sides 22, are cut at an acute angle to the plane of the rear face of the board 10. This construction is such that fastening means such as nails 24 can be disposed through the side 22 of the elongated depending strip 20 into an underlying wall, such as is generally designated by reference numeral 26, to secure the board 10 thereto with the fas-

tening means or nails 24 being hidden when viewing the front face 16 of the board 10.

In the preferred inventive embodiment, two such elongated depending strips 20 are utilized and each strip preferably has a thickness of approximately three-fourths of an inch, a width of approximately 1 inch, and such strips are cut on an approximate 30° angle on both edges thereof, i.e. edges 22 as well as edges 28. An adhesive such as is generally designated by reference numeral 30 is applied to the flat side of each elongated depending strip 20 which is adjacent the rear face of the board 10. Each depending strip 20 is then placed on the rear face of the board 10 adjacent the board edges 12 and 14 but in a position such that the depending strips 20 do not extend beyond the edge of the board 10. Thus, when viewing the front face 16 of the board 10, such depending strips 20 are not visible.

The assembly of the depending strips 20 to the elongated board 10 is subsequently completed by driving nails through the depending strips 20 into the rear face of the board 10 at approximately 4 to 6 inch intervals, whereby strength and stability is added.

After such assembly, each construction siding member, now consisting of the elongated board 10 which has been hewn in a rough fashion as above-described and the elongated depending or nailer strips 20 secured to the rear face thereof, are subsequently stained with a pentachlorophenol base exterior stain under pressure of approximately 3,000 psi. This stain is applied by an airless-hydrostat spray with the tip of the orphus being less than 1/300th of an inch in diameter. With the great pressure so achieved, the stain deeply penetrates into each construction unit, not only to color same in a pleasing manner, but so as to further function as a preservative thereby providing maximum protection to extreme weather elements.

Each construction siding member so prepared is then contemplated to be secured to an underlying supporting wall, such as wall 26, which wall could either be an interior or an exterior wall, as desired. Each elongated board 10 can be placed either horizontally, or vertically, over the underlying wall 26 so as to achieve a desired artistic effect. In the illustrated embodiment as depicted in FIG. 1, such boards have been placed horizontally over the underlying wall 26 and are preferably disposed in a parallel fashion approximately 3 inches apart so as to leave spaces 32 therebetween. Importantly, it should be appreciated that each board 10 is attached to the underlying wall 26 with nails or other fastening means disposed through the acutely-angled edge 22 of each elongated depending nailing strip 20 in a fashion such that the nails are hidden when viewing the elongated board 10 from the front face 16 thereof. Accordingly, the pleasing aesthetic appearance of the construction siding member is not marred by the attachment technique. Any number of such construction siding members can be so attached to the underlying wall to cover any extended area thereof.

Continuing, a metal lathe or other similar material as is designated by reference numeral 34 is then placed into the space 32 between each siding member or elongated board 10 upon the wall 26. The width of the metal lathe is contemplated to be wider than is the width of the spaces 32 between each board 10 and, in the preferred inventive embodiment, the metal lathe is contemplated to be approximately 4 inches wide as compared with the 3 inch width of the spaces 32. The

ends of the metal lathe 34 are forced into grooves defined by the intersection of the elongated depending strips 20 and the rear face of each elongated board 10 so that approximately one-half inch of the metal lathe is disposed in the groove of each board 10 and the lathe assumes a concave shape.

Thereafter, a mortar 36 is applied over and about the lathe 34 as depicted in FIG. 2 of the appended drawings, this mortar preferably constituting a mixture of 9 parts sand, 2 parts lime, and 1 part Portland Cement mixed with water to the consistency of soft mortar. A hawk and pointing trowel is then utilized to force the mortar into and around the lathe, thereby forming a lock between each of the siding members or elongated boards 10. The mortar 36 is allowed to partially set and is subsequently brushed with a soft brush so as to remove the trowel marks. Upon curing, a sealing compound such as is designated by reference numeral 38 is then applied over the mortar 36 by brush or hydrostat spray, thus providing protection and creating an elastic film between the masonry and the wood.

It should be apparent from the foregoing detailed description that the objects set forth at the outset to the specification have been successfully achieved. Moreover, while there has been shown and described a present preferred embodiment of the invention, it is to be distinctly understood by those skilled in the art that the novel invention is not limited thereto, but may be otherwise variously embodied and practiced within the scope of the appended claims. Accordingly,

What is claimed is:

1. Construction siding for attachment to an underlying surface, said siding comprising a plurality of generally planar elongated boards having top and bottom edges and a front and rear face, said boards being disposed in spaced-apart parallel relationship to one another over the underlying surface to which said boards are attached; elongated depending strips secured to said rear face of each said board in positions respectively adjacent the top and bottom board edges, each said strip having that side nearest said respective board edge cut to form a beveled surface having an outer and an inner edge which run lengthwise of said strip, so that when said strip is secured to said board an angular groove is formed by the intersection of said rear face of said board with said inner edge of said beveled surface, and said outer edge of said strip runs substantially level with said board edge and offset therefrom, and said inner edge of said strip being substantially parallel to said board edge, said strip thus being obscured from view when viewing the front face of said board; fastening means for securing each said board to said underlying surface disposed through said beveled surface of each said strip so that said fastening means together with each said strip, is also obscured from view when viewing said front face of each said board, the front faces of said boards being distressed to provide a rustic appearance, and wherein the space between each board is filled with mortar.

2. A siding member as defined in claim 1, wherein each elongated strip substantially defines a parallelogram in cross-section having two sides disposed at an acute angle with respect to the other two sides.

3. A siding member as defined in claim 2, wherein the angle of said angular groove is approximately 30°.

4. The arrangement of claim 1, further including metal lathe disposed in the spaces between said boards and forced against said angular grooves formed by the intersection of said beveled surface of said depending strips with said rear face of said boards into a concave shape, said mortar being disposed over said metal lathe.

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