April 7, 1959 J. KUBLANOW 2,880,472

SIDE WALL MOUNTING

Filed Sept. 1, 1955

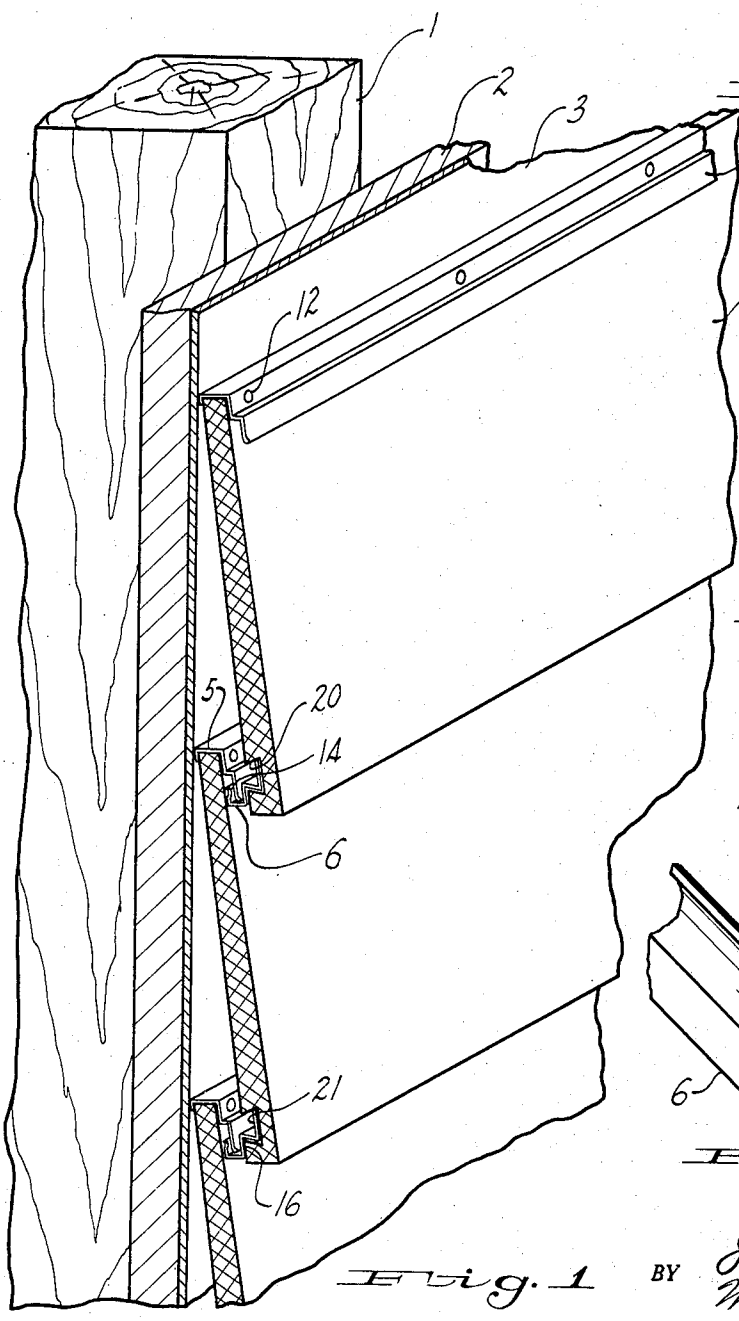


Fig. 1

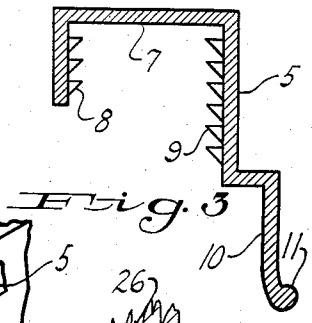


Fig. 3

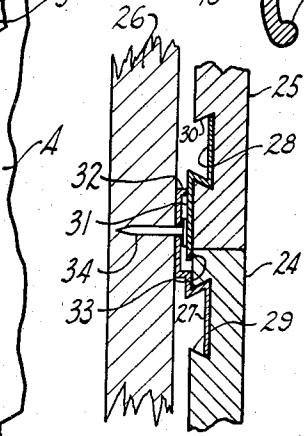


Fig. 4

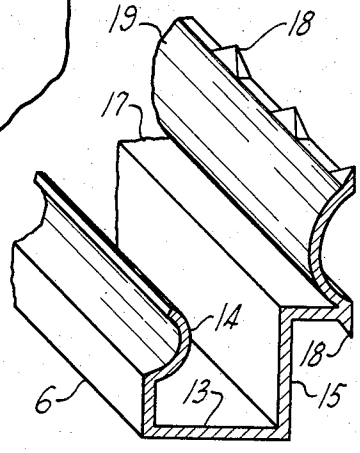


Fig. 2

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2,880,472

Patented Apr. 7, 1959

2,880,472

SIDE WALL MOUNTING

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Application September 1, 1955, Serial No. 532,035

4 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in lap siding for buildings, more particularly to the manner of mounting lap siding or other wall panels in relatively long strip form without exposing any nails on the outer surface thereof.

It is among the objects of the invention to provide mounting strips for attachment to the building wall for interlocking with another strip that is attached to the lap siding, whereby the siding panel abuts the building at the top and overlaps the panel beneath it in a manner to extend away from the panel or siding that it overlaps a substantial distance to enhance the artistic appearance of the building.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a mounting strip for overlapped siding panels which is shaped to interact with a groove in the panel in a manner to mechanically interlock with the panel so that it cannot readily be loosened by vibration or jarring.

It is another object of the invention to provide a mounting strip for overlapped panel siding which is preformed in a manner to be displaceable into the groove of the panel to firmly engage the same.

It is another object of the invention to provide mounting strips or brackets for interlocking with wall panels in overlapped or butting relation which are not exposed and which are secured to a base wall without exposing the attaching member such as nails.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accompanying drawing constituting a part hereof, in which like reference characters designate like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective, partially in cross-section, of a lap siding mounting for buildings embodying the principles of this invention;

Figure 2 is an isometric view of a portion of a mounting strip for mounting overlapped siding panels;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view transversely of another form of mounting strip; and

Figure 4 is a vertical cross-section of a modified mounting member for attaching wall panels in abutting relation.

With reference to the several figures of the drawing, the numeral **1** designates studding of a building to which are attached wall boards **2** and insulating wall panels **3** on which are mounted overlapped siding panels **4** by means of mounting strips **5** and **6**. Strip **5** is shown in detail in Figure 3 and strip **6** in Figure 2. With reference to strip **5**, it has a U-shaped base **7** with serrated walls **8** and **9** for placing over the edge of the lap siding panel **4**, which may be relatively thin masonite of about ⅜ inch in thickness, more or less. The strip **5** is provided with a leg **10** having a bead **11**, and when assembled on the panels **4**, is nailed to the building wall **2** by the usual nails **12**, the nail being driven through the side of the U-shaped member, as shown.

The mounting strip **6** of Fig. 2 is also a U-shaped element **13**, one leg of which is of convex shape to form a bead **14** and the other leg or side **15** is adapted to abut and space the face of the panel, as shown at **16**, Fig. 1.

The strip **6** has a lateral flange **17** having a series of knife-edged projections **18**, which could be a continuous knife edge, and a convex wall portion **19** extends upward from the shoulder **17** and the upper edge thereof is also provided with the knife-edged projections **18**.

The panel **4** is provided with dovetail slots **20**, Fig. 1, in which the convex wall **19** of strip **6** is placed and the convex wall portion **19** is rolled or die pressed to cause it to flatten, as shown at **21**, Fig. 1, whereby the knife-edged protuberances are forced into the walls of the dovetail slot **20** of the panel to be firmly secured therein.

The strips **5** and **6** are preferably extruded of aluminum, but other materials are suitable and are formed in long strips, the length of the overlapped siding panels, which may be ten feet or more. The strips **5** and **6** are preassembled to the panel and are mounted on the wall by simply driving nails through the upper mounting strip **5** to hold the panel in place and then sliding another panel in place or by merely lifting the panel to slip the convex beaded portion **14** underneath the leg **10** of the upper strip, the bead **11** of leg **10** functioning to prevent slipping it over the convex member **14** and the latter functioning as a spring to abut against the leg **10** of the upper strip. Thus, by either sliding the panels lengthwise in position with the mounting strips interacting in the manner shown in Fig. 1, or by raising one to snap the elements **14** and **15** into engagement, as shown, the lap siding is rapidly assembled on the wall of the building.

In place of the dovetail grooves **20** in the face of the panels, other shaped grooves may be employed and in place of the mounting strip **6** with the convex portion **19**, other shapes may be employed that can be rolled or displaced to bite into or interact with the material of the siding panel to securely fasten the same.

By means of the construction hereinabove described, it will be evident that no nail holes or nail heads are visible after the panels are assembled and also the panels are properly spaced and related, one to the other, through the cooperating strips and grooves, so that their alignment and appearance is uniformly the same.

The interlocked mounting clip or strip may be employed as shown in Fig. 4 to mount wall panels in abutting relation for interior or exterior walls. Panels **24** and **25** are attached to the base wall **26** by means of the interlocking members **27** and **28** which are preshaped like the portion **19** of Fig. 2 and displaced in the grooves **29** and **30** to cut into the side walls of the grooves to interlock therewith. The mounting member **27** is provided with a flat body portion **31** that engages the inner face of the panel **24**. It is offset the thickness of a nail head and has a lug **32** for abutting a flat body portion **33** of the mounting member **28**.

By fastening the flange of member **27** with a nail **34** as shown, panel **25** is slid into abutting engagement with panel **24** and the end of flat portion **33** of member **28** interlocks with panel **24**, as shown. The other edge of panel **25** is provided with a fastening member like **27** of panel **24** and nailed to the base wall so that each panel interlocks with a nailed member of adjacent panels and is mounted on the base wall without exposing the nail heads or the mounting members **27** and **28**.

The invention is particularly suitable to the use of masonite or similar synthetic materials because of the manner of interlocking the mounting strips with the material and with each other.

Although one embodiment of the invention has been herein illustrated and described, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the principles herein set forth.

I claim:

1. In a wall structure, lap siding consisting of relatively

long thin panel siding material mounted on the wall, mounting strips of U-shape overlapping the top edge of the panel having a depending leg and mounting strips of U-shape for the bottom of said panels, said panels having a groove on their inner face adjacent the bottom of the panels and said bottom mounting strips having an extension thereof worked into the groove to interlock therewith, the mounting strip on the top edge of the panel being nailed to the wall with nails passing through said strip and panel and said bottom strip having an extension for interlocking with the depending leg of the mounting strip on the top edge of the panel.

2. In a wall structure, a base wall, siding material mounted on said wall comprising relatively thin panels having spacing and fastening means consisting of U-shaped clips overlapping the upper edge of the panels for nailing to the base wall and clips having a knife edged offset portion seating in a groove adjacent the bottom edge of the panel, the knife edge of said offset portion being displaced into the side walls of the groove to interlock therewith, and said clips having spacing fingers for overlapping engagement to maintain uniform spacing and alignment of superposed rows of panels.

3. In a wall structure the combination with panels having a groove on the inner face adjacent one edge thereof with mounting brackets having an extension seated in said groove, said extension originally of convex-concavo shape, conforming to the bottom of the groove and having a knife edge interlock with a wall of said groove by deforming the convex-concavo shape portion to the contour of the bottom of the groove.

4. In a wall structure, the combination with panels having a groove on the inner face adjacent one edge thereof with mounting brackets having an extension seated in said groove, said extension originally of a deformable structural shape conforming to the bottom of the groove and having a knife edge interlock with a wall of said groove by deforming the structural shape portion to the contour of the bottom of the groove.

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