(No Model.)

J. E. DONALDSON.

WEATHER BOARDING.

No. 368,387. Patented Aug. 16, 1887.

Fig. 1.

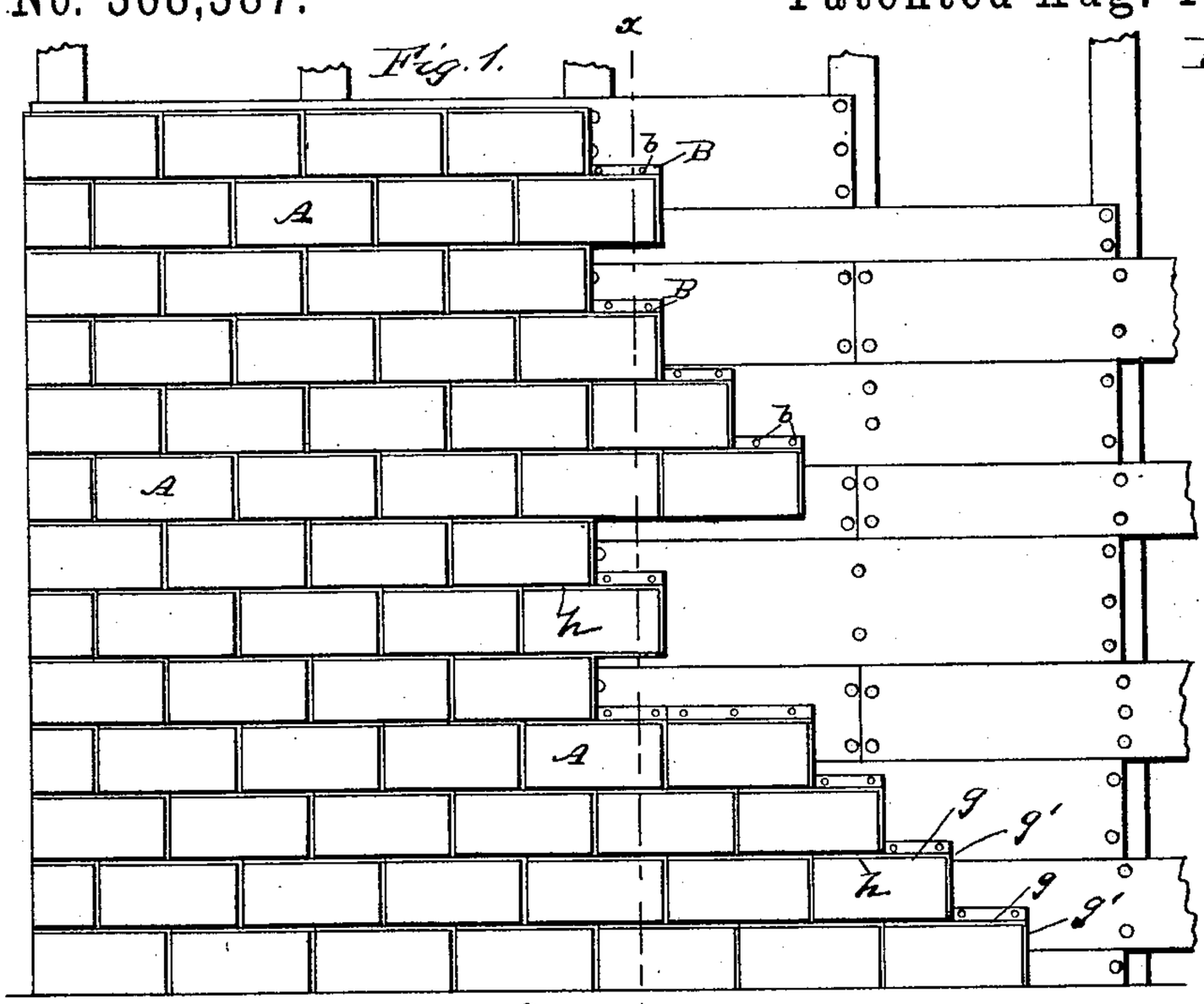


Fig. 2.

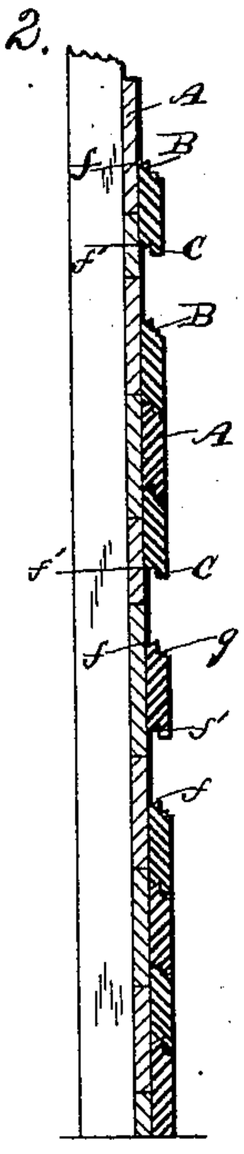


Fig. 3.

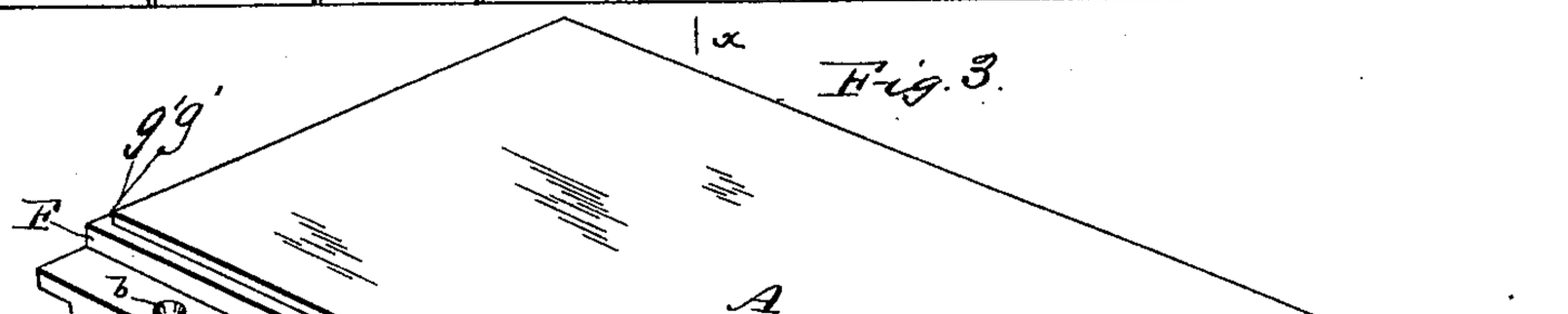
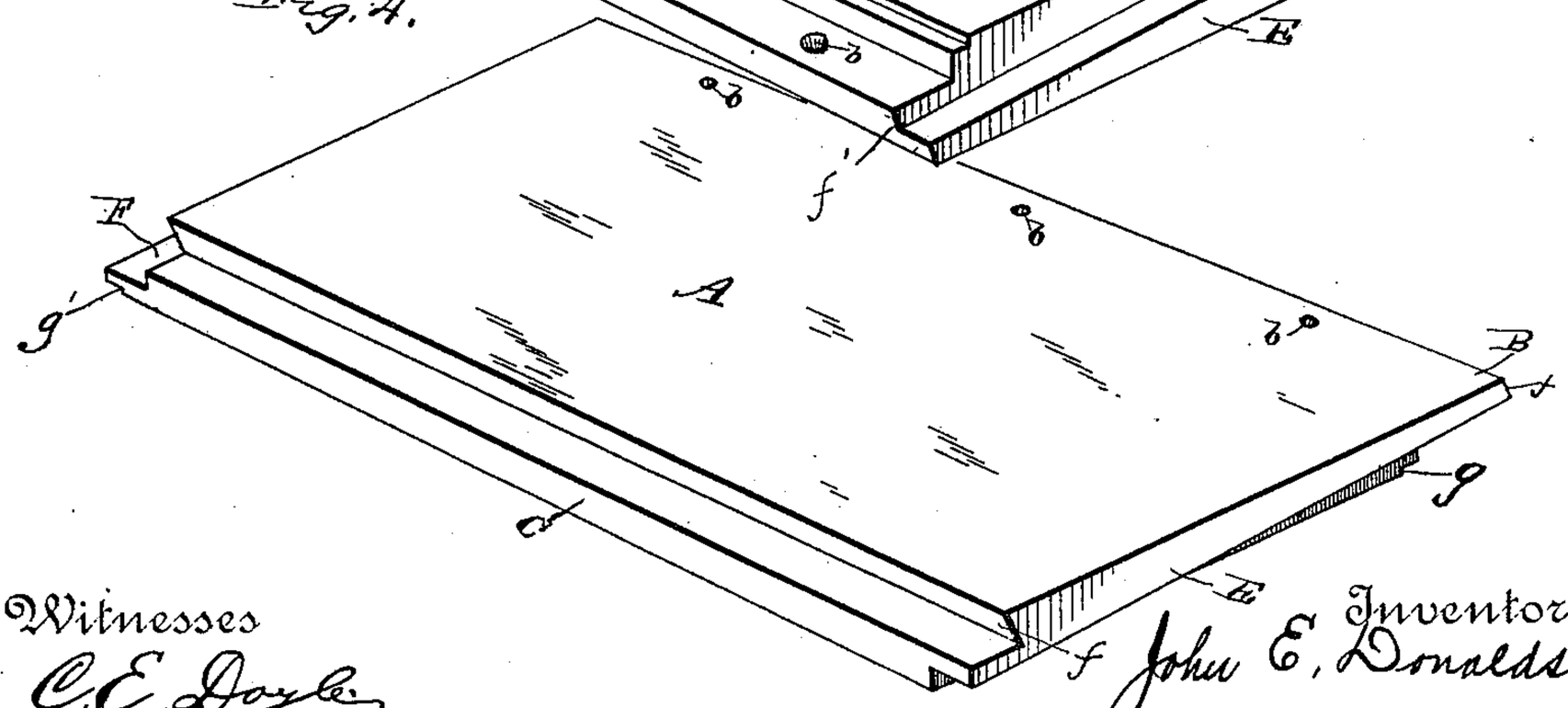


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. DONALDSON, OF MONTEZUMA, INDIANA.

WEATHER-BOARDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,387, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. DONALDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montezuma, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Weather-Boarding or Siding, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in weather-boarding or siding for houses, &c.; and it consists of the peculiar combination and arrangement and novel construction of parts, substantially as hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide improved weather-boarding or siding tiles which can be easily and readily applied to the sides, front, or other parts of a house or other building and structure by an unskilled person.

A further object is to provide an improved tile for the purpose specified which shall be cheap and inexpensive of manufacture, simple, strong, and durable in construction, and proof against fire, rain, snow, &c., which are effectually excluded from between the joints of the tiles, said joints of the tiles being wholly concealed, and the means by which they are held in place, so that a neat and ornamental surface is presented to view.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a tile for weather-boarding embodying my invention, Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a building to which my improved tiles for weather-boarding have been partially applied. Fig. 2 is a central sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1, to illustrate the manner in which the tiles are laid. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the tiles. Fig. 4 is a corresponding view of the tile in an inverted position.

Referring to the drawings, in which like letters of reference denote corresponding parts in all the figures, A designates a tile for weather-boarding or siding that is to be applied to the side of a house or other like structure, which is constructed in accordance with my invention. To render the tile impervious to the action of heat or fire and the rain or snow to which it is subjected, I make the same of fire-clay or terra-cotta, as I have found by experience that a tile made of this class of clay can be manufactured very cheaply and easily, and is also very durable.

The tile A is preferably made rectangular in form, and on its sides it is provided with two outwardly-projecting flanges or ledges, B and C, which are arranged on opposite sides thereof. The flange B on one side of the tile extends outwardly from the lower face or side, while the flange C on the opposite side projects from the upper face or side, as clearly shown. The flange B, which lies at the upper side of the tile when it is laid properly against the frame of the house or structure, is provided with a series of openings or perforations, *b*, through which are passed the nails or other devices for securing the tile in place.

The tile A is further provided at one end with an outwardly-projecting flange or ledge, E, which extends from the under face thereof, and the opposite end of the tile is provided with a like flange, F, that projects from the upper face of the tile.

It will thus be seen that the tile is provided at its opposite sides and ends with four projecting flanges or ledges, which are all formed in a single piece therewith, two of the flanges extending from the lower side of the tile and two from the upper side thereof.

The lowermost flange B of the tile or weather-boarding is arranged uppermost and secured to the frame of the house or other structure by screws, nails, or other suitable means, and the flange or ledge C on the upper side of the adjoining tile overlaps the said flange B, so that the latter flange and the securing means therefor are entirely concealed from view, the outer exposed sides of the tiles being arranged in line with each other or in the same vertical plane. The upper edge of the flange B of each tile is inclined or beveled rearwardly and downwardly, as at *f*, and the lower edge of the tile proper beneath the lower flange, C, is beveled in the reverse direction, as at *f'*. Thus when the tiles are laid and connected together, and the flanges B C thereof overlap one another, the beveled edges *f f'* of the tiles engage and form a dovetailed joint which securely connects the meeting edges of the tiles together and prevents the same from being displaced.

The flange E of one tile is overlapped and concealed by the flange F of the tile adjacent thereto, so that the end flanges are also concealed from view.

The outer or upper face of the tile is provided with a longitudinal and a transverse channel or groove, *g g'*, which intersect and communicate with one another at one end. The longitudinal channel *g* is arranged at the upper edge of the body of the tile and within the upper flange B thereof, and the transverse channel *g'* is arranged at one end of the tile, within the flange F thereof. It will be seen that when the tiles are laid in series, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, a small space or channel is provided between the meeting edges of the tiles, as at *h*, which gives or imparts to the tiles an ornamental appearance, which closely approximates masonry, which is very desirable, and at the same time the means for securing the tiles are wholly concealed from view. The outer face of the flange E is inclined or beveled outwardly and downwardly toward the outer face of the tile, to thereby conduct any water that may enter the joint to the outer face of the sides and facilitate its escape. The spaces *h* between the meeting edges of the tiles formed by the channels *g g'* serve to conduct water and facilitate its escape in addition to imparting an ornamental appearance to the weather-boarding or tiles.

The outer exposed surfaces of the tiles can be ornamented or figured to any desired extent, so that a neat or handsome effect is produced and all of the unsightly flanges and nails are completely concealed.

The tiles can be easily and readily applied by an unskilled person, and they are also very cheap and durable. The joint formed by two tiles abutting together at their ends is overlapped and protected by the lower and upper sides of the tiles above and beneath the same, as the vertical sides of the tiles are arranged out of line with each other, as is commonly practiced in laying brick or other means.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a tile for weather-boarding, having the integral transverse flanges E F from opposite ends and faces thereof, the outer faces of the flanges being beveled or inclined in reverse directions, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a tile for weather-boarding, having the longitudinal and transverse projecting flanges, and the longitudinal and transverse channels *g g'*, formed in the outer face of the tiles and at one side and end thereof within the lines of the flanges, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of a series of tiles having the overlapping flanges at their contiguous edges, each tile having a groove or channel formed longitudinally and transversely at one of its sides and ends within the lines of the flanges, whereby channels *h* are formed between the tiles, as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOHN E. DONALDSON.

Witnesses:

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THOMAS W. MILLER.