

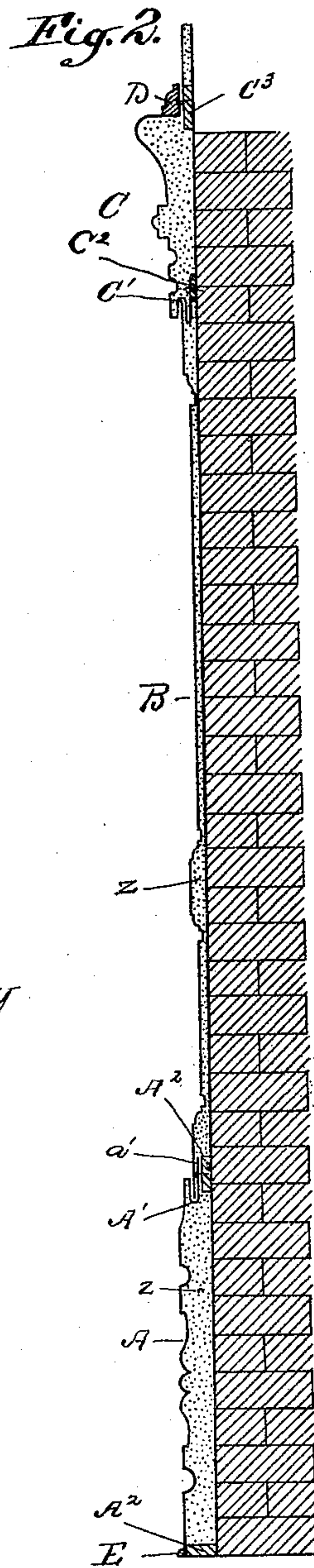
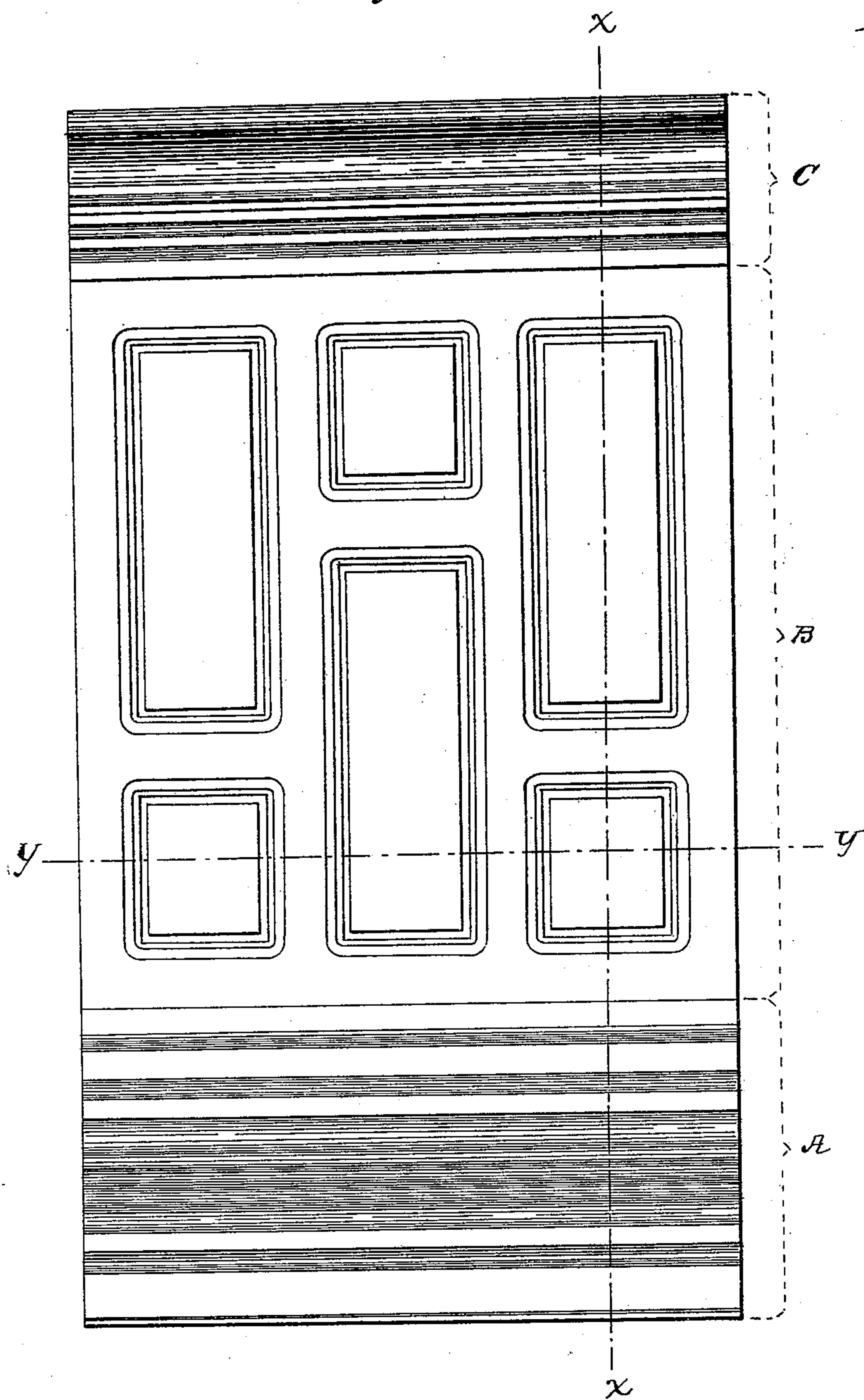
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. R. KINNEAR.  
METALLIC SIDING.

No. 461,342. *Fig. 1.*

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



Witnesses

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Inventor  
William R. Kinnear

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Attys.

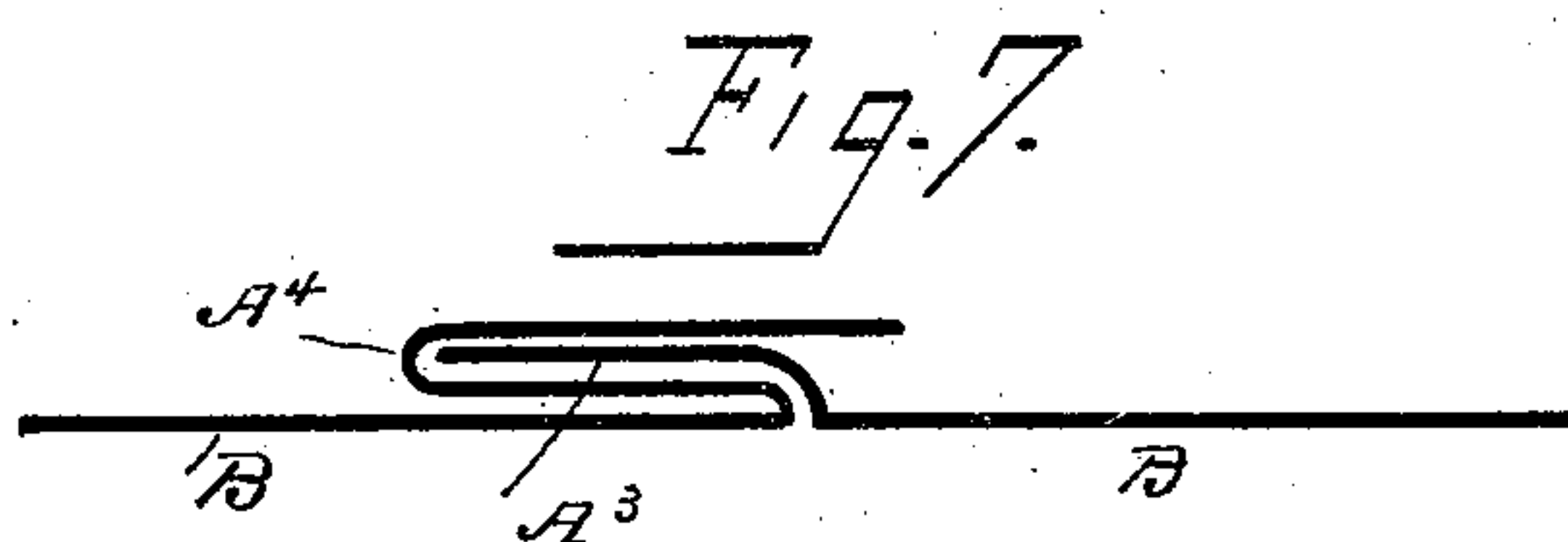
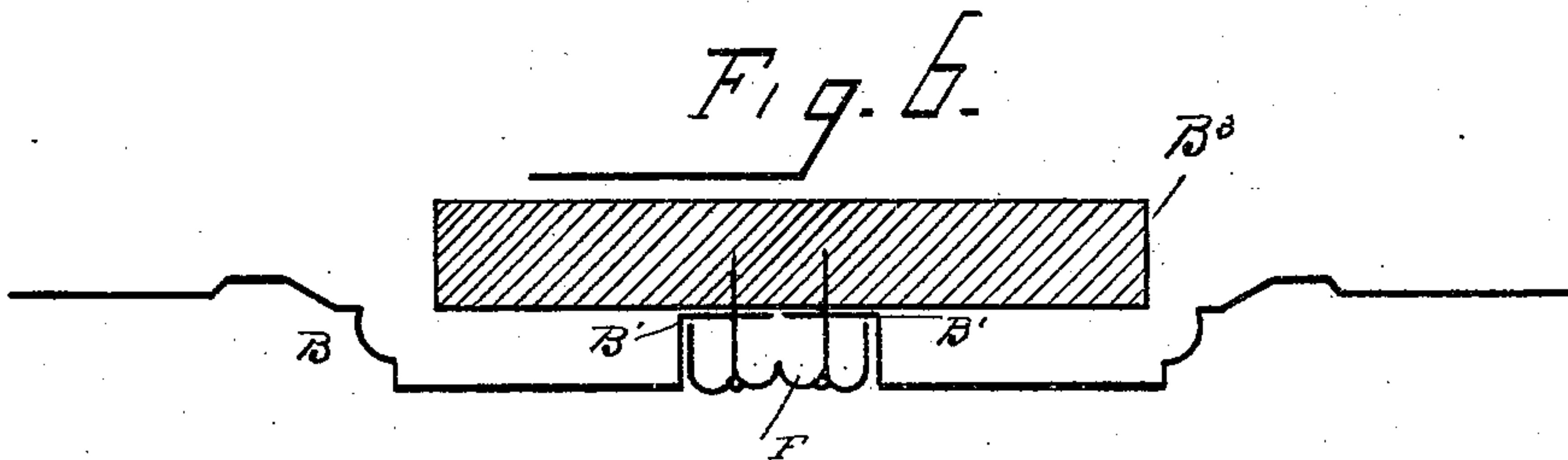
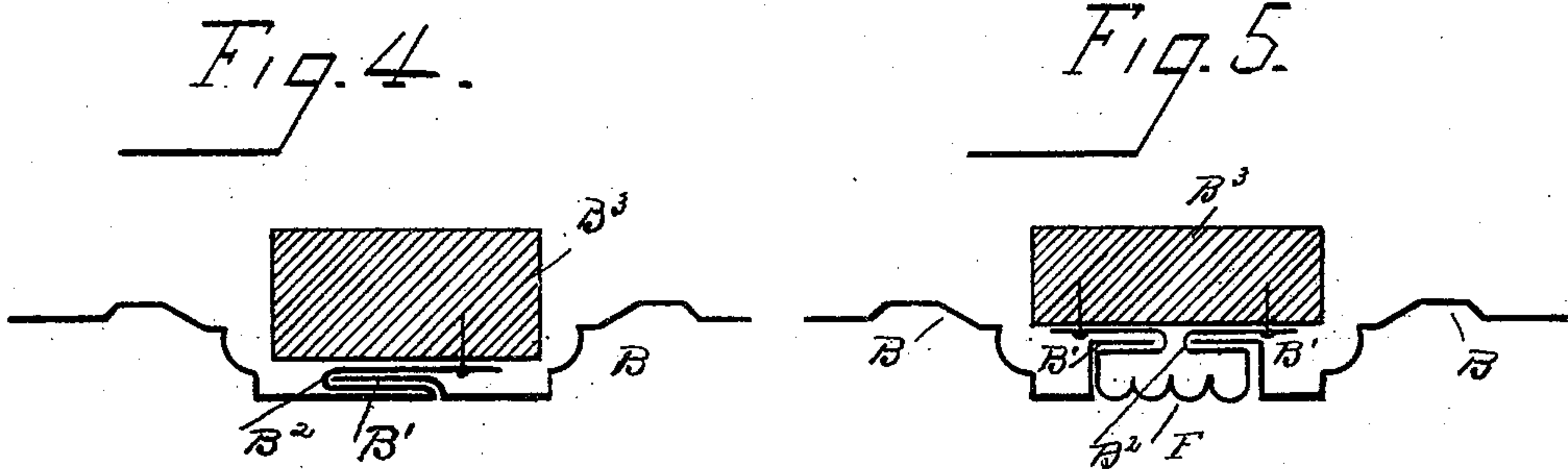
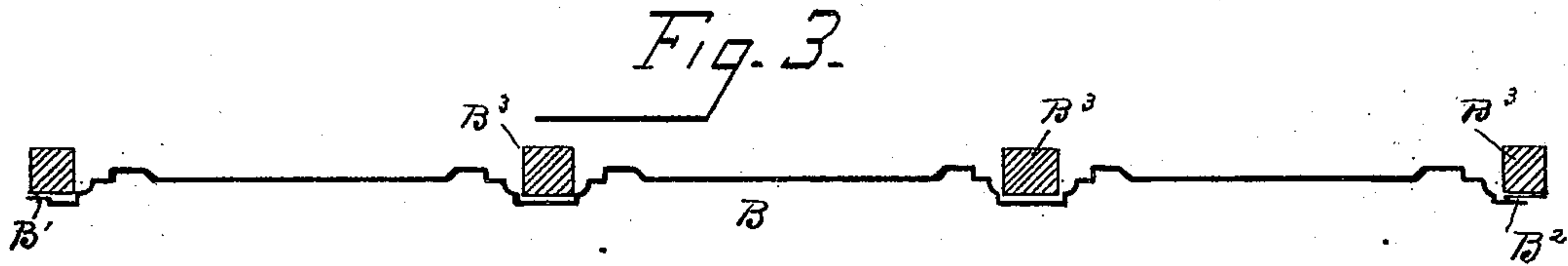
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. R. KINNEAR.  
METALLIC SIDING.

No. 461,342.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM R. KINNEAR, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## METALLIC SIDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,342, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed February 24, 1891. Serial No. 382,507. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM R. KINNEAR, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented an Improvement in Metallic Sidings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in metallic sidings, and more especially to wainscoting; and the objects of the invention are to obtain a finished and inexpensive construction and one which is at the same time fire-proof.

To these ends the invention consists in the arrangement and construction of the parts herein described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a wainscoting constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line *xx*. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *yy*. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are enlarged detail views in section of modified forms of the joints between the plates of the paneling. Fig. 7 is a detail showing the connection between the parts of the base-board and chair-rail.

In describing the present invention the construction is for convenience divided into three parts, to wit: first, the base-board, being the lower facing-strip, whether molding or plain, provided for the purpose of finishing the lower edge of the wainscoting; second, the paneling, being the major part of the surface and consisting of all the parts included between the base-board and chair-rail, and, third, the chair-rail, which is the top molding to the wainscoting.

In the drawings, the letter A indicates the base-board, which in this invention is formed of sheet metal with surface moldings and at the upper edge with a groove A' for the purpose of retaining the lower edge of the paneling. This base-board is manufactured in short lengths, the ends of which are joined by a flush connection, such as is shown at Fig. 7. The edge of the loop *a'* is extended up to form a flange by which to fasten the upper edge of the base-board. To apply this base-board, the structure is provided with the strips A<sup>2</sup>, which are secured in position so that when the base-board is placed against them it will have the proper projection. The base-board

is secured to these strips by fastenings driven through the lower edge into the strip A<sup>2</sup> on the floor. In this position the piece is sprung away from the wall at the top and a loose filling Z, either moist or dry, is poured into the space behind the base-board to form a compact filling to prevent denting of the metal of which the base-board is formed and at the same time provide against the access for vermin. When this fitting has been placed in position, the upper edge formed by the side of the groove is pressed back against the strip A<sup>2</sup>, provided for it, and there secured. The base-board being, as stated, composed of short lengths, these are joined by inserting the back-set edge A<sup>3</sup> of the loose length into the loop A<sup>4</sup> of the length previously secured. This length is then fixed in position in the same manner as that just described, and so on around the entire room, forming a complete base-board in which, when painted, the joints between the different lengths will not show and which will render this part of a structure, which at present acts to lead the fire under the plaster, almost fire-proof. It is obvious that I could now proceed with the plastering, bringing the same down on the edge of the base-board and filling in the groove A' of the same, and in many cases I do this where the wainscoting complete is not desired.

When the base-board is thus completed, I next proceed to place in position the paneling B. This paneling I manufacture from sheet metal and in as large sheets as possible, sinking the depressions to form the panels according to design, as shown in the drawings, in which I have illustrated the sheet as having six panels sunk into it. To affix these paneled sheets in position, the wall is first provided with strips B<sup>3</sup>, to which the sheets are secured by driving fastenings through them into the said strips. These strips are placed vertically on the wall, and the lower and the upper edges are secured by the groove A' of the base-board and C' of the chair-rail. The edges of the paneled sheets are joined, as shown at Fig. 4, by a back-set edge B', formed on the one to be inserted in a loop B<sup>2</sup> on the other. By means of this joint a small line is left where the sheets meet; but where this is objectionable the joint-strips F



(shown at Figs. 5 and 6) may be substituted to form a "reeded" joint. When, however, I use these reeded joints, I form on the rails of the paneled sheet corresponding reeds to render the deception the more perfect. When these sheets have been secured in position, which is accomplished by fastening them to the perpendicular strips  $B^3$  and before the chair-rail is adjusted, the space between the wall and the paneling is filled by pouring in from above the moist or dry filling Z, above described.

The paneling being now in position, the next part of the operation is the placing of the chair-rail C. The chair-rail is formed in short lengths of sheet metal, and the lower edge where it meets the paneling is provided with a groove  $C'$  to engage the upper edge of the paneled sheets. The chair-rail lengths are joined together in the same manner as are those of the base-board lengths and are secured at their upper edge to a strip  $C^3$ , provided on the wall, by means of a flange  $C^2$ , turned at an angle to the top of the chair-rail and through which the fastenings are driven into the strip  $C^3$ . Like the rest of the wainscoting, before finally setting the chair-rail it is filled in behind with the backing described.

In order to cover the fastenings by which the top of the chair-rail is secured and to hide any gaping in the joint occasioned by the opening of the groove  $A'$ , I have provided the small wooden molding-strips D and E, through which I drive the fastenings into the strips  $C^3$  and  $A^2$ . Before the strip D is secured in place the plaster is put on the side wall, and the said strip conceals this joint, as well as the said fastenings. It is obvious that I can form all three of these parts from one piece of metal.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a metallic siding, a wainscoting consisting of short lengths in which are provided a base-board and chair-rail or linear moldings above and below and an intermediate surface divided into panels, substantially as described.

2. In a metallic siding, a wainscoting consisting of short lengths in which are provided a base-board and chair-rail or linear moldings above and below and an intermediate surface divided into panels, and said short lengths being provided on the one edge with a loop adapted to receive the edge of the abutting length, substantially as described.

3. In a metallic siding, a wainscoting consisting of the combination of short lengths in which are provided a base-board and chair-rail or linear moldings above and below, an intermediate surface divided into panels, and

a connecting-edge for joining the ends of the said lengths, substantially as described.

4. In a metallic siding, the combination of a base-board provided along its upper edge with a groove, a chair-rail provided along its lower edge with a groove, and intermediate sheets of any suitable design, the edges of which fit into and are retained by the said grooves, substantially as described.

5. In a metallic siding, the combination of a base-board provided along its upper edge with a groove, an extension attached to the base-board and behind the said groove to receive fastenings for the base-board, sheets of any suitable design, the edge of which is adapted to rest in said groove and be retained by the same, a chair-rail provided along its lower edge with a groove to fit over the upper edge of the sheets, and a flange attached to the chair-rail for receiving fastenings to secure the said rail, substantially as described.

6. In a metallic siding, the combination of a base-board A, groove  $A'$ , provided with extension for fastenings, a chair-rail C, groove  $C'$ , and intermediate paneling B, the edges of which are engaged by the said grooves and the abutting edges of which are provided the one with a loop  $B^2$  and the other with a back-set edge  $B'$ , adapted to be engaged by the said loop, substantially as described.

7. In a metallic siding, the combination of a base-board formed in short lengths, the one end of which is provided with a loop  $A^4$ , adapted to receive the straight end of an adjacent length, a flange set back from the face of the base-board for securing the said base-board, and a non-combustible filling interposed between the base-board and wall, substantially as described.

8. In a metallic siding, the combination of a base-board formed in short lengths, the one end of which is provided with a loop  $A^4$  and the other end is provided with a back-set extension to be inserted into the said loop, and a non-combustible filling interposed between the base-board and wall, substantially as described.

9. In a metallic siding, the combination of a wainscoting consisting of short lengths in which are provided a base-board and chair-rail or linear moldings below and above and an intermediate surface divided into panels, with a non-combustible filling interposed between the base-board and wall, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have set my hand this 15th day of December, 1890.

WILLIAM R. KINNEAR.

Witnesses:

R. H. KINNEAR,  
L. A. DOREMUS.