(No Model.)

G. R. DEAN.

SIDING FOR HOUSES.

No. 464,172. Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

FIG. 1.

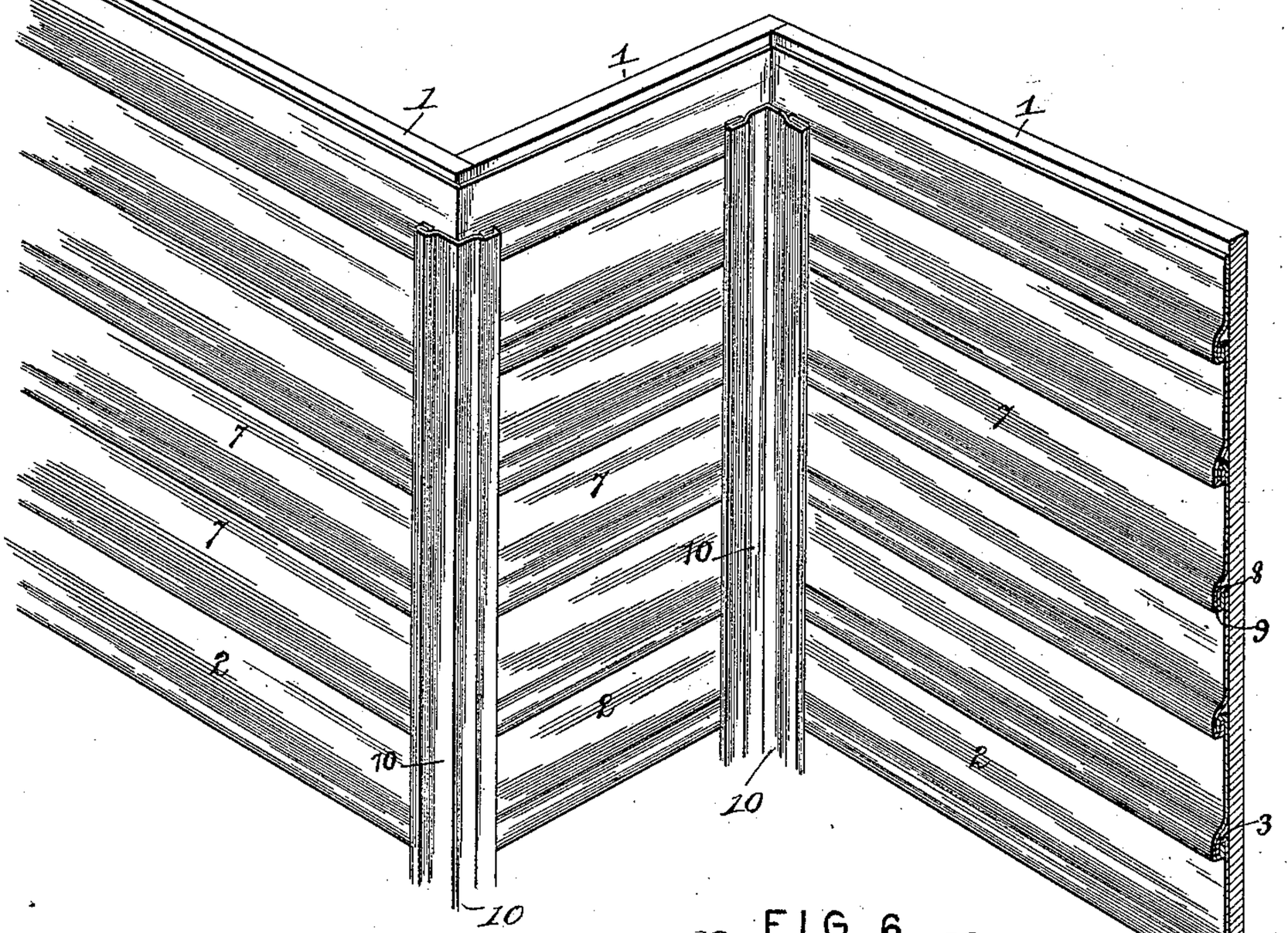

FIG. 6.

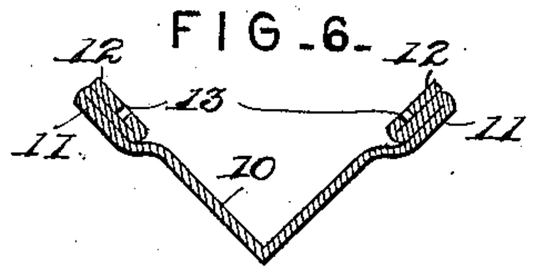

FIG. 4.

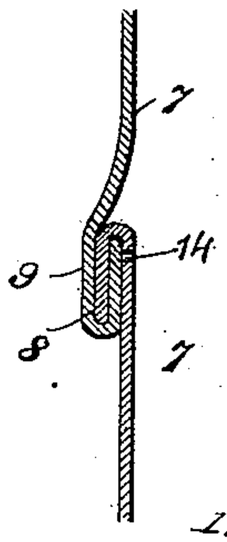

FIG. 5.

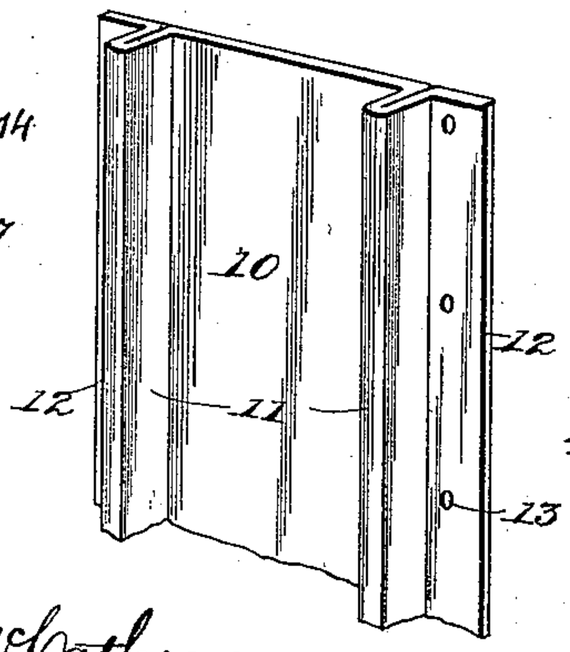

FIG. 3.

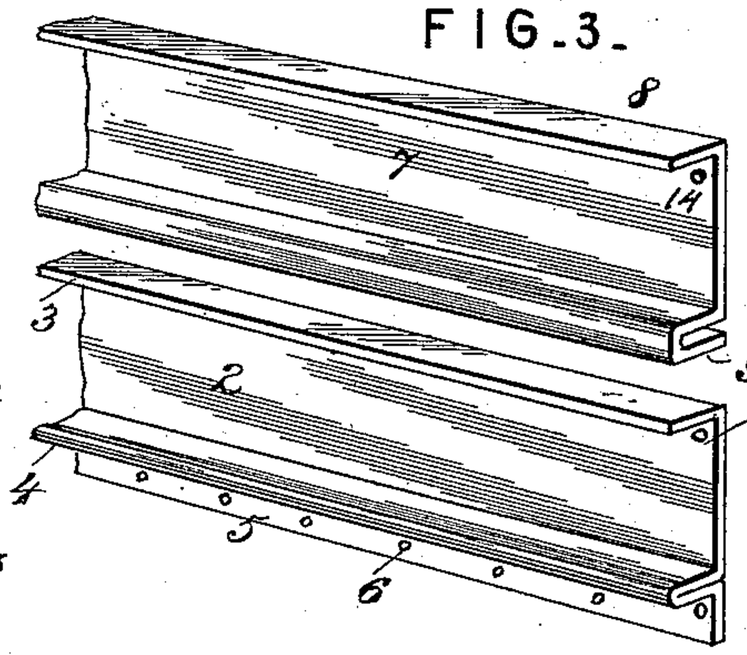

FIG. 7.

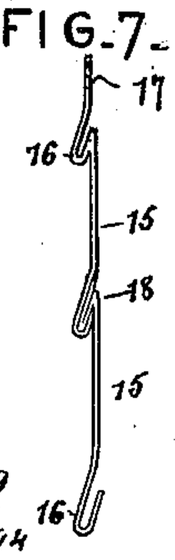

FIG. 2.

Witnesses:

Jas. K. McCathran

W. S. Dewall.

Inventor:

By his Attorneys,

George R. Dean

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. DEAN, OF MAYVILLE, NEW YORK.

SIDING FOR HOUSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,172, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed January 31, 1891. Serial No. 379,834. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. DEAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mayville, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Siding for Houses, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in sheet-metal sidings for houses, and, although particularly adapted and herein shown and illustrated for the siding of houses, the same may be employed for roofing purposes.

The objects of my invention are to provide suitable tiles formed of sheet metal and adapted to be interlocked to form tight water-shedding joints without the employment of solder, and simply by the use of nails, the heads of which are subsequently covered by the metal, whereby leakage through the nail-openings is also avoided.

With the above objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a portion of a house or building provided with sheet-metal siding constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of what I term the "base siding." Fig. 3 is a similar view of the general siding. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the joint of the two sidings. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of an angle-siding. Fig. 6 is a transverse section of the latter. Fig. 7 is a transverse section of a modified construction of general siding-section.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the frame of a building or house, and to the same is applied a siding constructed in accordance with my invention, angles being represented in the building to illustrate the manner of applying the several shapes of siding required.

2 designates a base siding-section, (best shown in Fig. 2,) and the same is formed of sheet metal of suitable length and width, and has its upper edge struck up or bent at a right angle to its main portion to form a flange 3. Near its opposite edge the metal is struck up and bent upon itself to form the flange 4, and the extreme edge of the section is laterally bent in the same plane with its main portion to form the securing-flange 5, having a series of nail-openings 6.

In Fig. 3 I have illustrated what I term the "general siding," and the same consists of the sheet-metal oblong blank of suitable dimensions, having its upper edge bent at a right angle to its main portion 7 to form a flange 8, and its lower edger struck up and bent upon itself to form the interlocking flange 9, in which it terminates.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated how the flange 8 of one general siding-section and the flange 3 of a base siding-section, or the flange 9 of a general siding-section, may be joined. After becoming joined a series of nails are driven through the lower section of the two, as shown at 14, Fig. 4, and the flanges 8 and 9 or 3 are bent over upon the lowermost section.

In this manner the entire siding is constructed; and it now simply remains to provide a suitable section for covering the angles and meeting edges of the sections. This I accomplish by the angle section illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, in which 10 designates the section formed of sheet metal and of a blank of suitable dimensions, the opposite edges of which are struck up and bent upon themselves to form the parallel double flanges 11, after which they are laterally bent to form the securing edges or flanges 12, perforated at intervals, as at 13. The section is longitudinally bent to cover the angle, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 6, and is secured in position by means of nails passed through the perforations 13 into the siding, after which the flanges 11 are folded in opposite directions to cover the openings 13.

From the above construction it will be apparent that I have succeeded in providing a siding for houses, in which the joints are tight and protected without the employment of solder and which will shed the water and lend the appearance of ordinary clapboards or wooden siding.

If desired, the same construction may be employed for roofing purposes, though in such instances I would prefer to run a line of solder along the folded edges outside of the line of nails, as, when used for roofing purposes, rain might beat under the folded flanges, which it could not do in the siding.

Referring to Fig. 7, in which I have illustrated a slightly modified construction of the general siding-section and the manner of connecting two of such sections, 15 designates the section, the upper portion of which is longitudinally folded upon itself to form a double flange 16, and beyond the same a securing-plate 17, through which the securing-nails are driven into the wood-work. The lower edge of the section is turned inwardly, as at 18, and engages the double flange 16 of the section above, the securing-plate of which has previously been nailed down. In this manner it will be seen that each line of nails is covered by the metal of the preceding section at its unfolded part, and hence absolute tightness is secured. It will be observed that general sections of this form may be used with the same advantages in connection with the sections 2 and 11 heretofore described and designated as the base and angle sections, respectively.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a sheet-metal siding, a base-section consisting of a blank 2, having its upper edge bent to form a flange 3 and near its lower edge struck up and doubled upon itself to form a flange 4, and bent into a plane with its main portion and perforated to form a securing-plate 5, substantially as specified.

2. A sheet-metal siding consisting of a series of sections, each provided with an upper single flange and a lower double flange adapted to interlock with the upper single flange of an adjacent section, a line of nails passed through the sections below their upper flanges, and the single and double interlocking flanges bent over upon said nails, substantially as specified.

3. The general siding-section terminating at its upper edge in a single flange and adjacent to the same, having a series of nail-holes located at the base of the flange and having its lower edge bent to form a double flange-engaging loop, substantially as specified.

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

GEORGE R. DEAN.

Witnesses:
FRANK E. ALBRO,
FRANKLIN GREEN.