(No Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

METALLIC FACING FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 483,240. Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig. 1.

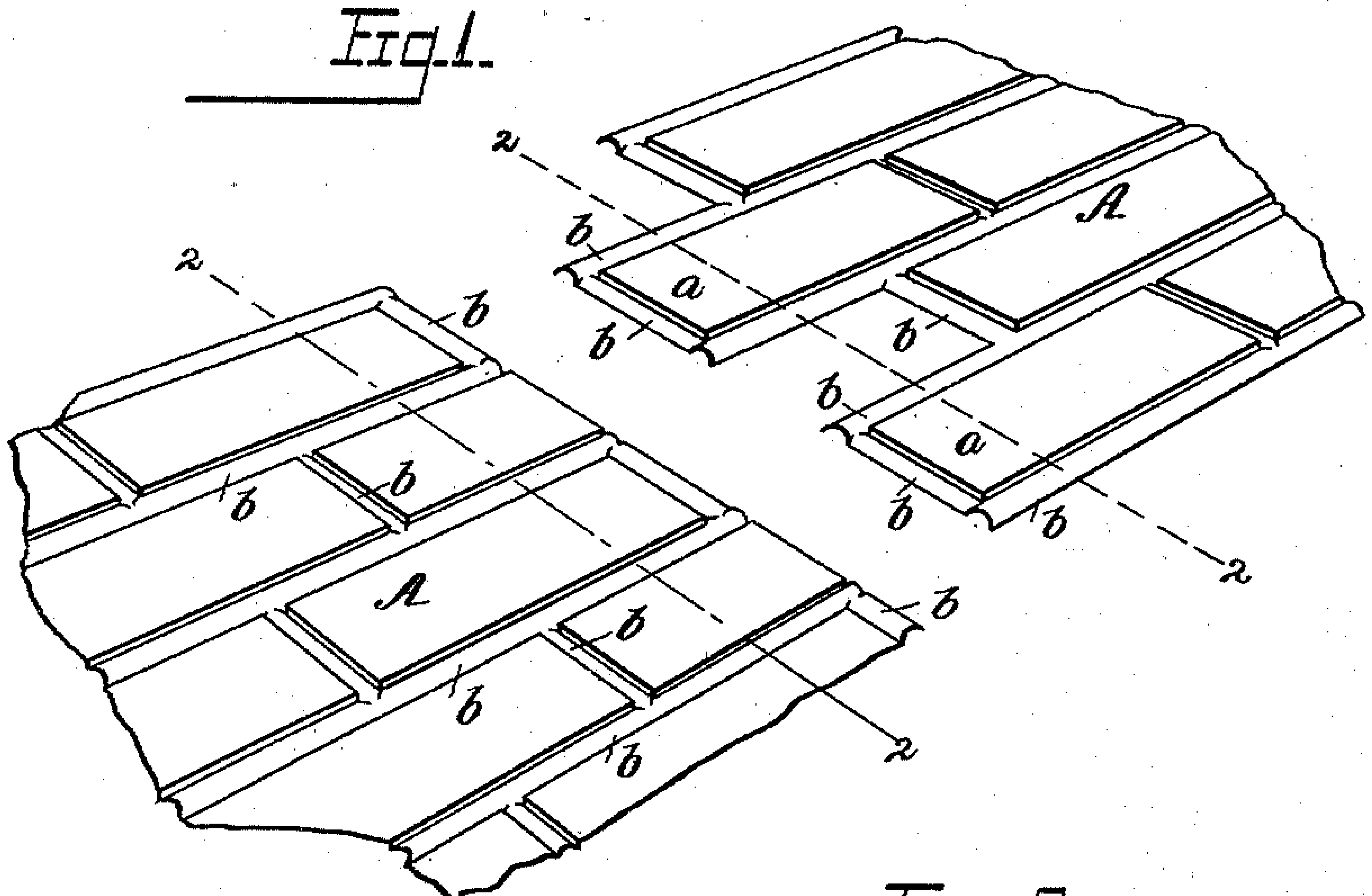


Fig. 2.

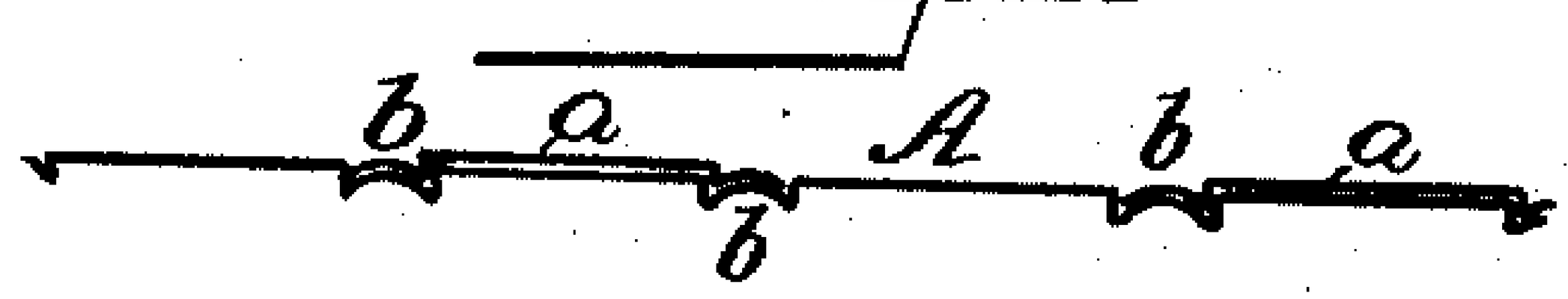
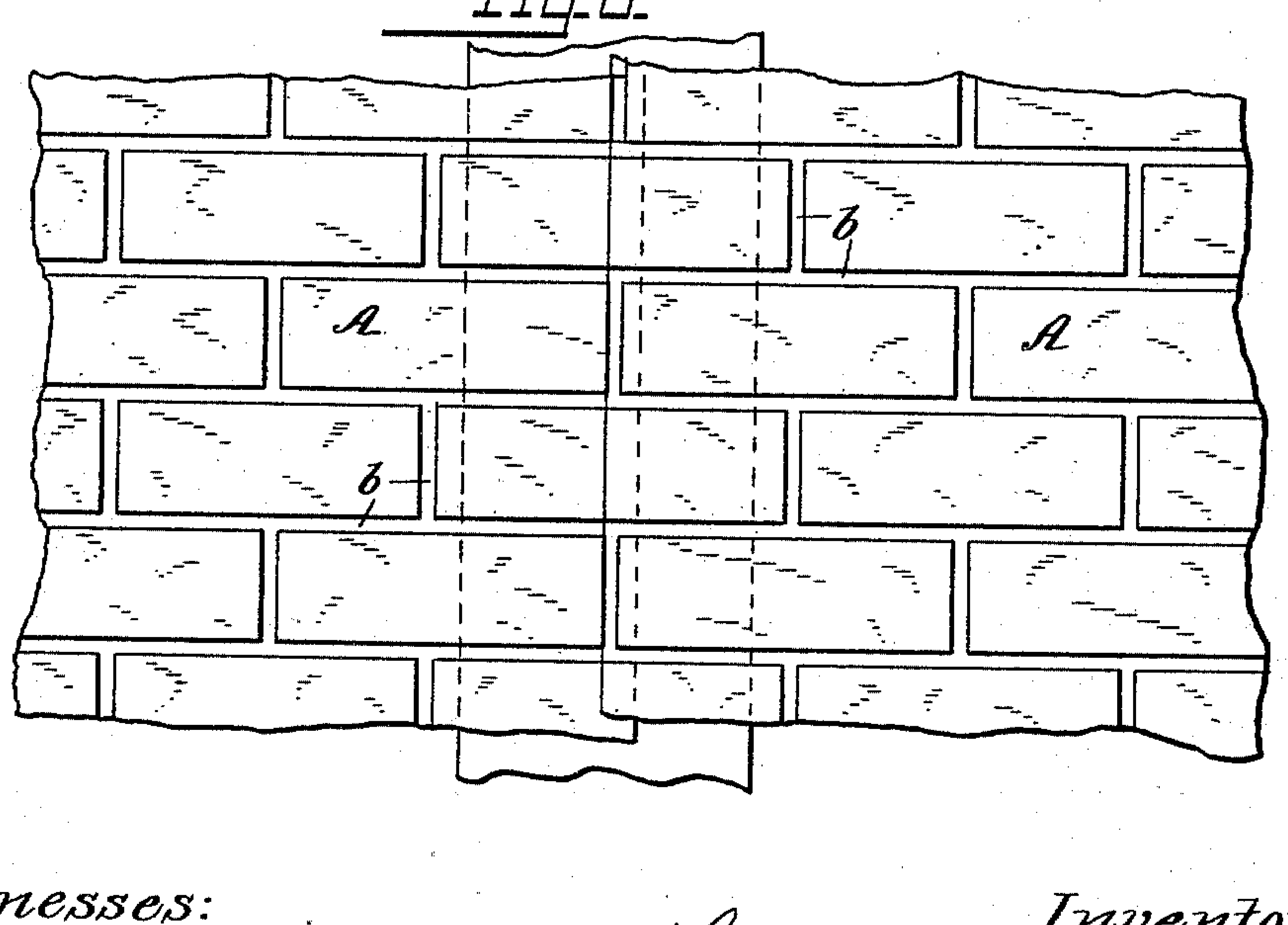


Fig. 3.



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METALLIC FACING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,240, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed February 15, 1892. Serial No. 421,620. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Facings for Buildings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object and nature of my invention will be apparent from the detailed description hereinafter given.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of two facing-plates before being lapped, the same being illustrative of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken on the dotted lines 2 2 of Fig. 1 after the plates in said latter figure have been lapped and united together. Fig. 3 is a face view of a portion of two facing-plates lapped and united in the usual manner, said view being designed to more clearly point out the features of novelty and utility embodied in the preceding figures.

My invention consists in forming in one end of a metallic facing-plate A the alternating projections *a*, the latter being adapted to overlap the full end portion of the adjacent plate, as shown by section in Fig. 2.

My invention is more especially designed to be used in connection with metallic facing-plates stamped or pressed to simulate brickwork, as set forth in Letters Patent No. 448,732, dated March 24, 1891, and having longitudinal beaded grooves and alternating transverse grooves, as shown; but, if desired, my invention may be advantageously used in connection with facing-plates of an outline configuration differing from that herein shown. When stamped as shown, each rectangular figure or "brick" is surrounded by the longitudinal and alternating transverse grooves having therein the convex bead or corrugation *b*. One end of each facing-plate is provided with the extensions *a*, which project outward about one-half the length of a brick, each alternating brick being cut away along the base of the bead *b*, as shown. The opposite end of each plate is formed full or flush, as shown at left hand in Fig. 1, and in forming the lap or seam the projections *a* on the end of one plate overlap the "half-bricks" on the adjacent plate, the corrugated bead *b* on the one plate overlapping the corresponding beads on the adjacent plate, and in this manner a perfect joint or seam is effected. When lapped and secured together in the old manner, as shown in Fig. 3, the rain is liable to beat in between the overlapped end portions, and in such case the moisture will be retained between them and rust out the metal. Another disadvantage consists in the fact that a perfect uniform seam cannot be effected in the old way and the symmetry of the bricks is destroyed along the seam.

The aforementioned disadvantages are overcome by constructing the one end of each plate in the manner designated, as any rain that beats in beneath one projection *a* will run down on the outside of the adjacent sheet at the cut-away portion of the top plate, and thus be quickly evaporated. The seam thus formed is more durable and stronger than when formed in the old way, as there is a lap of one-half of each alternate brick.

When connected in the manner illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the symmetry of the bricks or rectangular figures is retained along the seam, each projecting half-brick overlapping the half-brick on the adjacent plate.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A metallic facing-plate having at one end thereof the projecting portions *a*, the latter being adapted to overlap the adjacent plate at one end thereof, substantially as set forth.

2. A metallic facing-plate having longitudinal grooves and alternating cross-grooves, one end of said plate being cut away along the base of said latter grooves, leaving the projecting portions *a*, substantially as set forth.

3. A metallic facing-plate having longitudinal and alternating cross-grooves, each groove having centrally therein the convex bead *b*, one end of said plate having the portions cut away along the base of said beads, the latter being adapted to overlap the corresponding beads on the adjacent sheet or plate, substantially as set forth.

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