

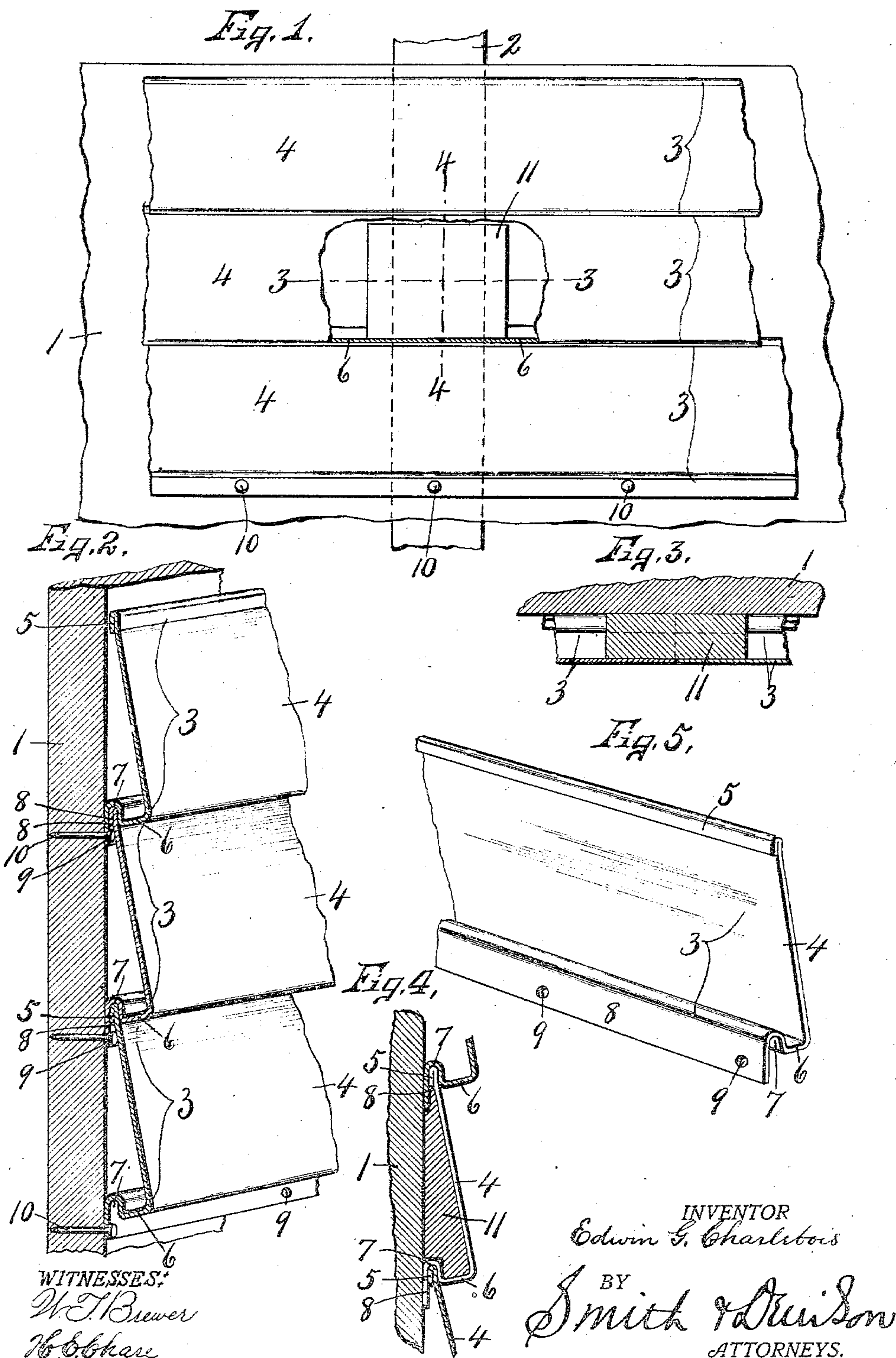
No. 720,893.

PATENTED FEB. 17, 1903.

E. G. CHARLEBOIS.
SHEET METAL SIDING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1902.

NO MODEL.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN G. CHARLEBOIS, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

SHEET-METAL SIDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,893, dated February 17, 1903.

Application filed July 7, 1902. Serial No. 114,537. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN G. CHARLEBOIS, of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Siding, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in a sheet-metal clapboard similar to and for the same purpose as that set forth in my allowed application, Serial No. 91,467, filed January 27, 1902.

The object of this invention is to produce a new article of manufacture consisting of a sheet-metal siding strip or section which may be readily assembled upon the surface of a building from the top downward, instead of from the bottom upward, as usual, and as set forth in my application above referred to, without requiring any more labor than is necessary to secure the ordinary wood siding or clapboards in place. This form of siding not only serves as a fireproof covering for buildings, but also meets a growing necessity for some substitution of the wood clapboard on account of its scarcity, and I have sought to produce a sheet-metal clapboard which is practicable, capable of being manufactured at a minimum cost, and can be more readily assembled than wood, affording an air-space between the main body of the section and the wall of the building, thereby giving better protection against the elements than would be possible with wood.

To this end the invention consists in the construction and formation of a sheet-metal siding strip or section, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of the building, showing the application of my improved siding strip or section thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view, partly in perspective, through a portion of the sheathing of the building and the sheet-metal siding-sections secured thereto. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views taken, respectively, on lines 3-3 and 4-4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the siding strips or sections.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

In the drawings I have shown a portion of a building having a sheathing 1 and studs 2, to which is secured a series of my improved sheet-metal strips or sections 3. These sections may be of any desired length or width to imitate the usual sizes of wood clapboards, and each preferably consists of a main body 4, having its upper edge bent inwardly and downwardly upon itself for forming a bead 5 for the purpose of stiffening the upper edge of the section, and its lower edge is formed with an inwardly-projecting offset 6, extending upwardly and downwardly for forming a longitudinal groove 7 in its lower face, and also a depending flange 8, extending downwardly beneath the lower face of the offset 6, so as to expose the lower edge of the flange 8, which is provided with a series of apertures 9, through which suitable fastening means, as nails 10, are passed and engaged with the sheathing 1 for holding the sections 3 in operative position. The flange 8 and inner face of the bead 5 are disposed in substantially the same vertical plane, and the distance between the inner face of the flange 8 and the outer face of the lower edge of the main body 4 at its junction with the offset 6 is greater than the distance from the inner face of the bead 5 to its outer face, and it is therefore apparent that the main body 4 inclines or flares downwardly and outwardly from the bead 5 to the junction of the main body 4 with the offset 6, thereby disposing said main body in a plane at an angle with the vertical plane of the inner faces of the bead 5 and flange 8. The purpose of this is to conform as nearly as possible to the transverse shape of an ordinary wood clapboard and to deflect the rain or snow from the building.

It will be observed upon reference to Fig. 2 that the upper edge or bead of each clapboard fits into the groove 7 of the lower wall of the next adjacent upper clapboard and that the lower wall of each clapboard laps over and upon the inner end and outer faces of the upper end of the next lower clapboard, thereby further protecting the building from the entrance of rain, wind, or snow, which I have found to be a particularly important feature of this invention.

In assembling these metallic strips or sections upon the building I usually arrange the

different courses so that the joints of one course break with the joints of the adjacent courses, so as not to have the meeting ends of the adjacent courses aline with the meeting ends of the adjacent courses, the purpose of which is apparent. In order that these meeting ends of the several courses may be properly secured and held in perfect alignment, so that one will not project out farther than another, I provide a suitable filling or back piece, as 11, Figs. 1, 3, and 4, which is placed within the space between the meeting ends of the section and the building and is usually made to fit the recesses thus formed, so that there will be no possibility of the elements entering at the joint, these back pieces or fillings being usually of sufficient length to thoroughly protect and stiffen the meeting ends of the sections.

In assembling my improved siding strips or sections upon the building I usually begin at the top by securing the upper edge of the top course in any desired manner, (not necessary to herein illustrate or describe,) which leaves the lower edge of the flange 8 and the apertures therein exposed, whereupon suitable fastening means, as nails, are driven through the apertures into the sheathing 1 for holding the lower edge of the upper course. The upper edge of the next lower clapboard is then inserted into the groove 7, which firmly holds the said upper edge in position, and the lower flange 8 of the said second course and its apertures are exposed, and suitable fastening means, as nails 10, are driven therethrough into the sheathing 1. In like manner the remaining courses are placed in position, the only work necessary being to insert the upper edge of one into the groove 7 of the other and then to tack the lower edge of the course being applied, which is a very simple operation and avoids the exposure of the nail-heads to the weather, said nails being concealed by the main body of the sections, as better seen in Fig. 2.

The operation of my invention will now be readily understood upon reference to the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings, and it will be noted that some change may be made in the detail construction of the individual sections without departing from the spirit thereof. Therefore I do not limit myself to the precise construction and arrangement shown and described.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal siding strip or section consisting of a

main body disposed at an angle with the plane of its opposite longitudinal edges, its lower portion being formed with a longitudinal groove in its lower face to receive the upper edge of the next lower strip or section, the groove being substantially the same width as the thickness of the edge which it receives.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal siding strip or section consisting of a main body having its lower edge bent inwardly, upwardly and downwardly for forming a longitudinal groove and a depending flange, the main body inclining upwardly and inwardly from its junction with the rearwardly-bent portion and having its upper edge lying in substantially the same plane as said depending flange, and the inwardly-bent portion being of greater width than the groove to give the proper flare to the main body to imitate a clapboard-strip.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal siding strip or section consisting of a main body disposed at an angle with the plane of its opposite longitudinal edges, its lower portion being offset inwardly and upwardly and terminating in a longitudinal flange depending beneath the offset for the purpose described, the upwardly-bent portion being nearer to the flange than to the main body.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal clapboard consisting of a main body disposed at an angle with its longitudinal edges, its lower edge being offset inwardly and having its free edge bent upwardly and downwardly to form a longitudinal groove and a lengthwise flange, the offset being wider than the groove for the purpose described and the flange having apertures to receive fastening members.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal clapboard consisting of a main body disposed at an angle with its longitudinal edges and formed with a longitudinal groove in its lower face and with a depending flange at the inner side of the groove, the upper edge being beaded or bent upon itself to stiffen said edge.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal clapboard having a beaded upper edge and having its lower portion offset laterally and formed with a groove in its lower face to receive the upper edge of the next lower clapboard.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of July, 1902.

EDWIN G. CHARLEBOIS.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,

MILDRED M. NOTT.