

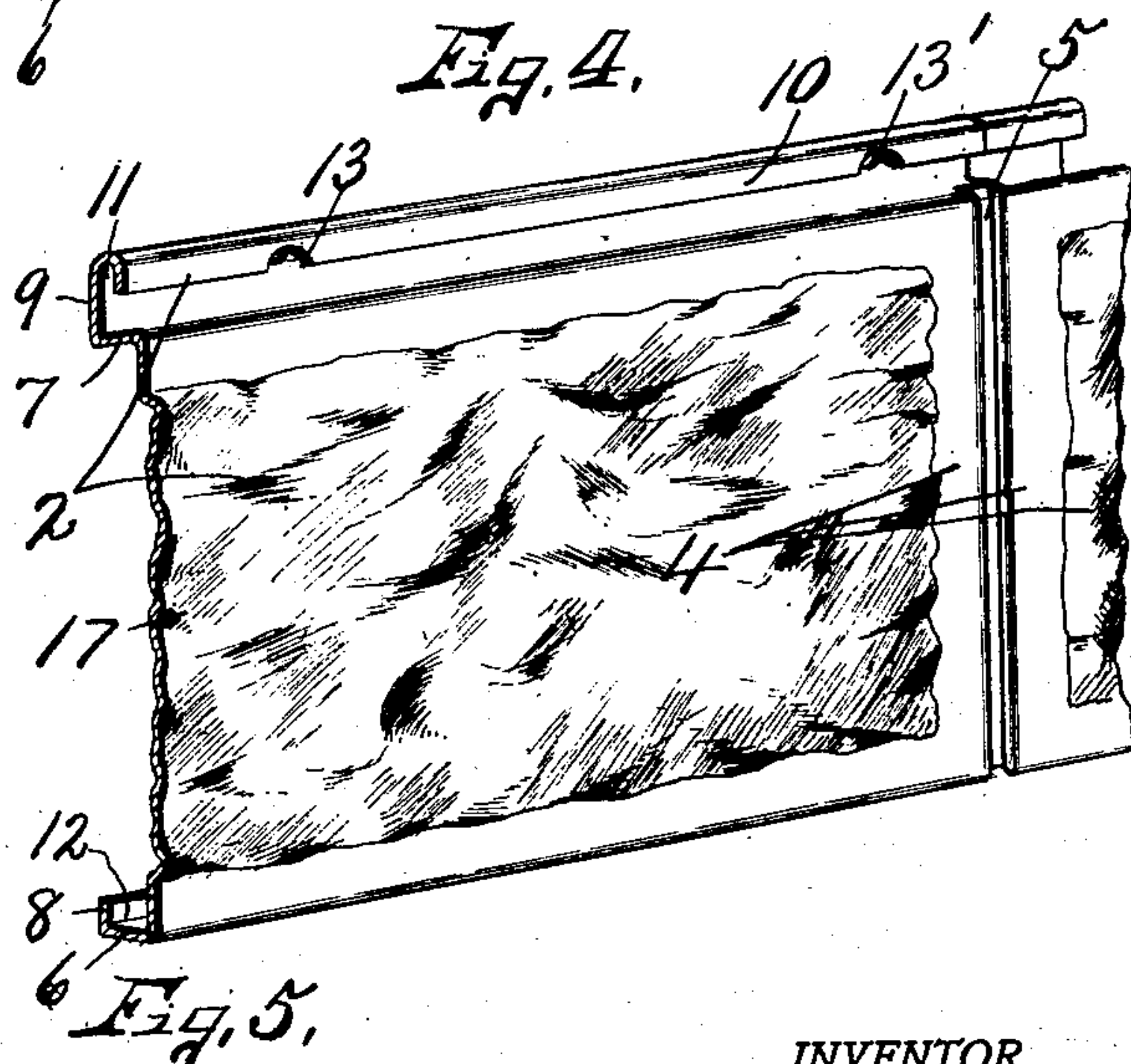
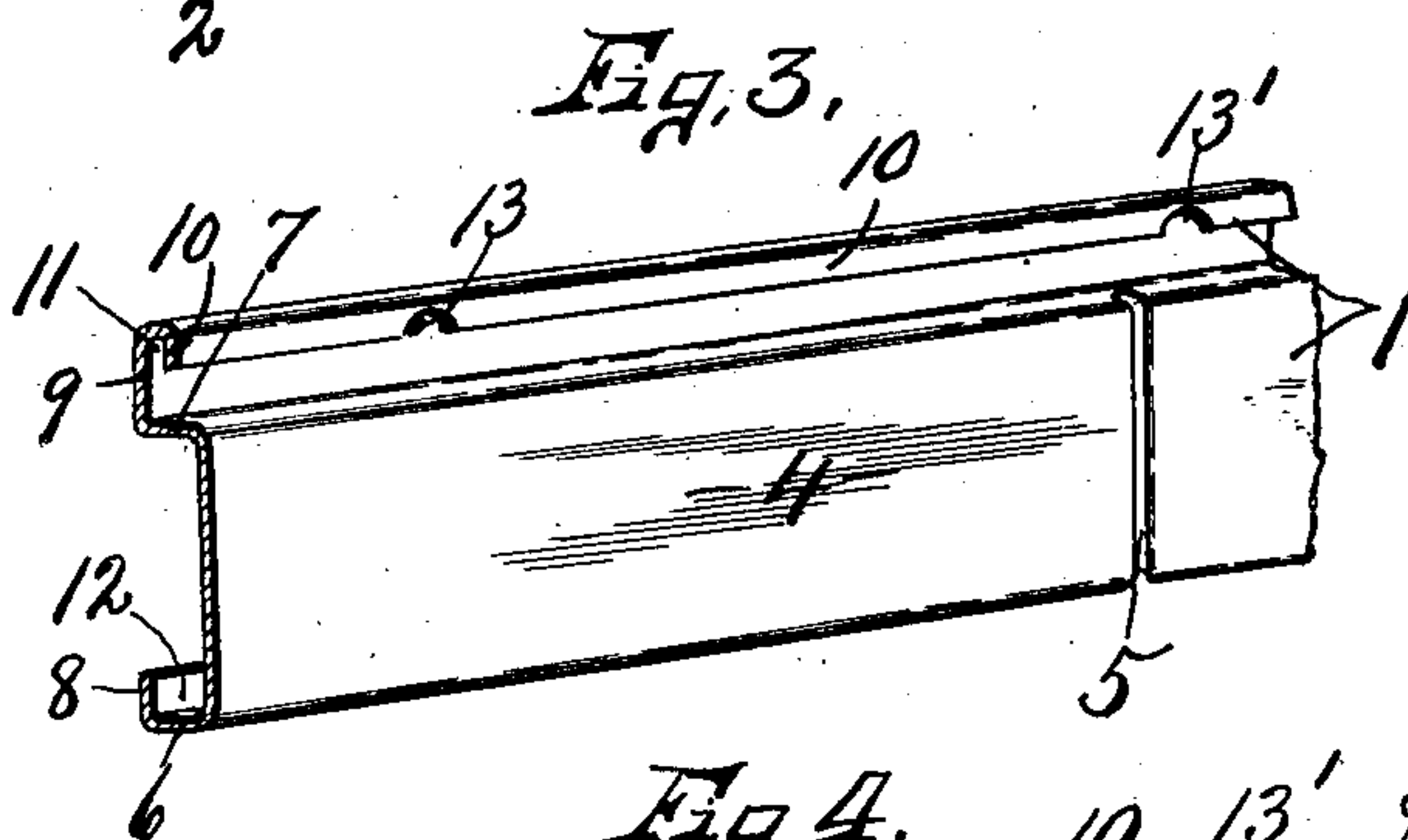
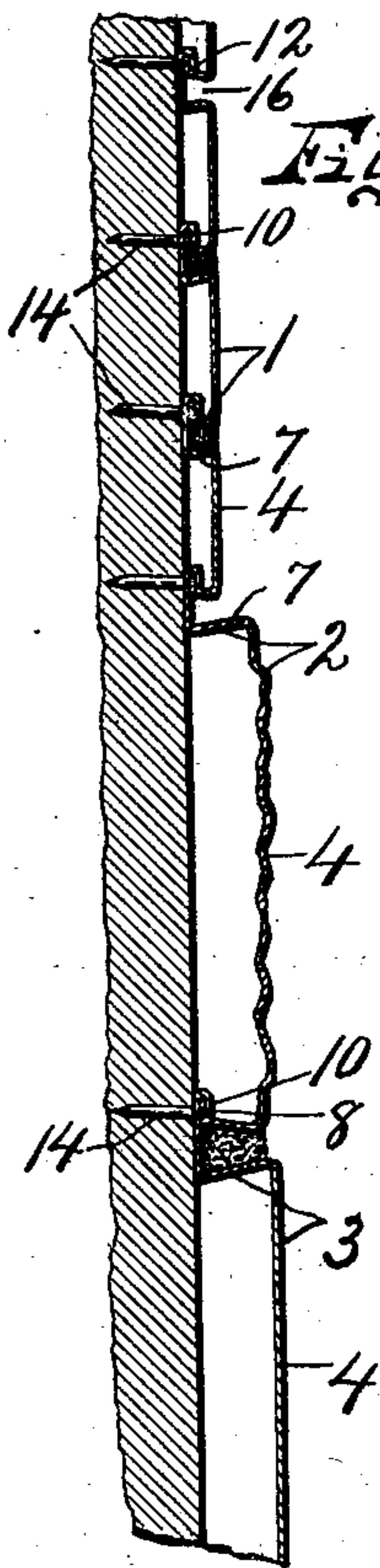
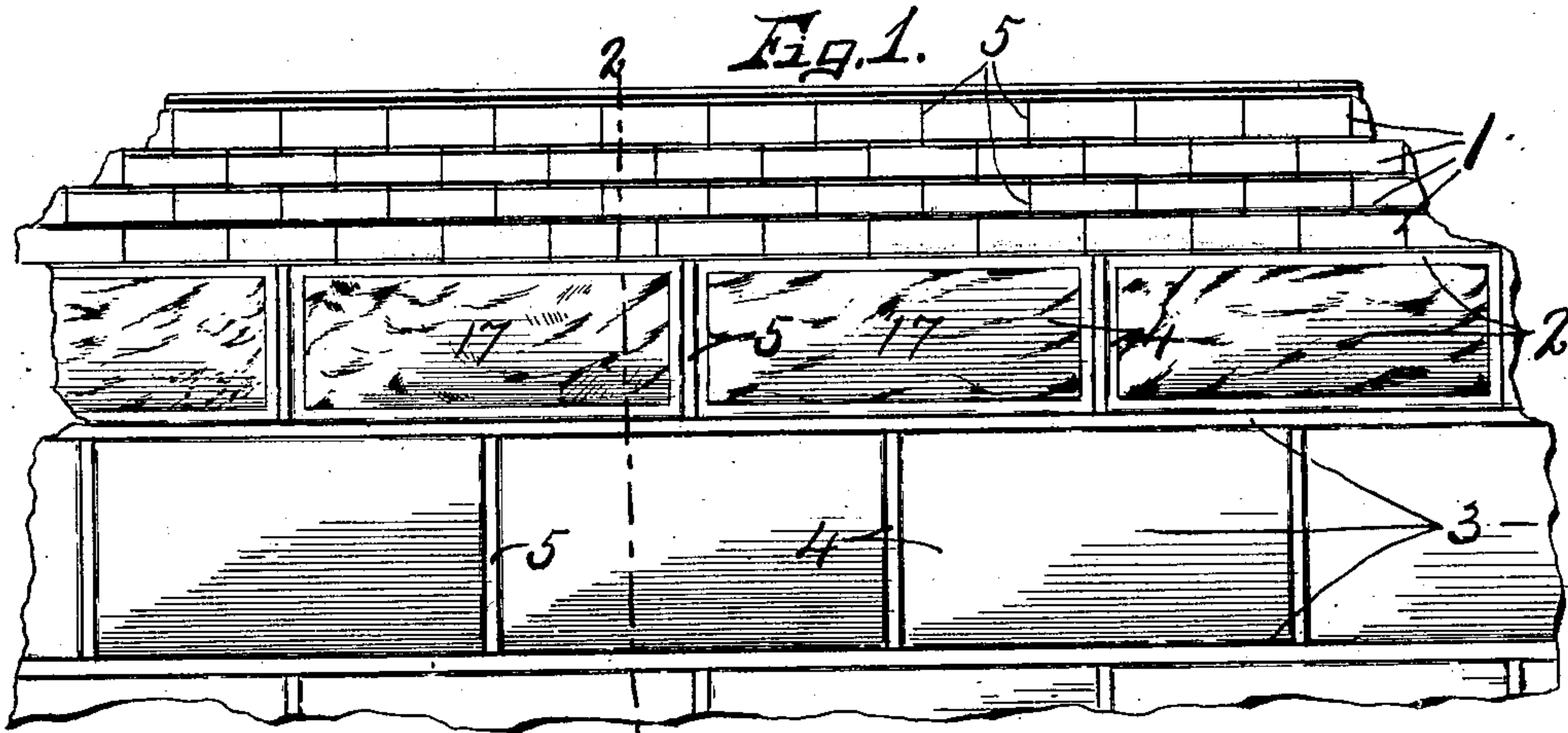
No. 754,541.

PATENTED MAR. 15, 1904.

E. G. CHARLEBOIS.
SHEET METAL SIDING.

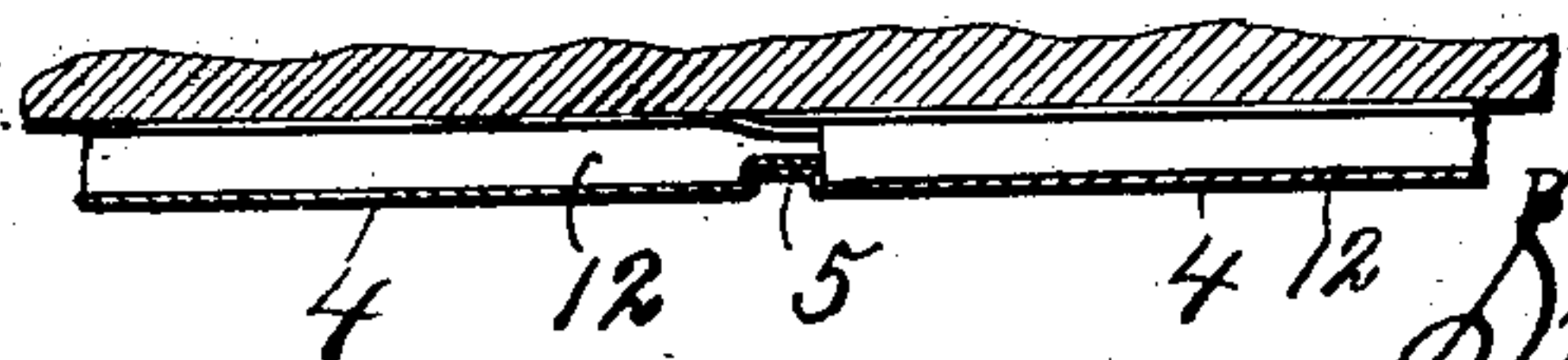
APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN G. CHARLEBOIS, OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.

SHEET-METAL SIDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,541, dated March 15, 1904.

Application filed July 21, 1902. Serial No. 116,416. (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.

My invention relates to a new article of manufacture consisting of sheet-metal siding strips or sections which are cut, scored, and creased to imitate individual courses of masonry, such as brick or stone.

The object of this invention is to produce an elongated strip or section of thin material, such as sheet metal, which is made up to imitate a single course of masonry, such as brick or stone, and which may be easily and quickly assembled upon the surface of a building in a manner similar to that set forth in my allowed application No. 91,467, filed January 27, 1902, except that the main body is creased or scored transversely at intervals throughout its length and is disposed in a vertical plane substantially parallel with the vertical plane of its interlocking flanges instead of at an angle therewith, as set forth in my allowed application above referred to.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a building, showing the application of my invention thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of one of the detached strips used as a substitute for a course of brick. Fig. 4 is a similar perspective view of a portion of a strip or section used as a substitute for a course of stone. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through the meeting ends of one course of strips, showing the manner of securement or supporting said ends.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

In the production of this invention I have sought to produce a light fireproof siding as a substitute for masonry which is less expensive to manufacture, is more readily and easily assembled upon the building, and serves substantially all the purposes of a brick or stone structure. At the same time it is very much

lighter, prevents the accumulation of moisture, and deadens the sound by providing an air-space between the sheathing and main body of the siding and affords the best of protection against the elements.

In order to demonstrate the practicability of my invention for different materials, I have shown several courses of strips or sections 1 to imitate brick, another course 2 to imitate rock-faced stone, and a third course 3 as a substitute for cut stone. The strips for each course 1, 2, and 3 are substantially the same in general form, and each consists of a main body 4, provided with transverse scores or creases 5, the opposite longitudinal edges of the main body being offset laterally or inwardly at 6 and 7, the lower edge being turned upwardly for forming an interlocking flange 8, and the upper edge is also turned upwardly at 9 and then outwardly and downwardly for forming an interlocking flange 10 and a longitudinal groove 11. The space between the upturned flange 8 and the lower edge of the main body 4 also forms a groove 12 of greater width than the groove 11; but the lateral offsets 6 and 7 are of substantially the same width. The interlocking flanges 8 and 10 and also the upright portion 9 are disposed in vertical planes substantially parallel with the main body 4, so that said main body rests in a plane substantially parallel with the surface of the building to which it is applied. These several strips or sections 1, 2, and 3 of each course are substantially uniform in width throughout their entire lengths and the transverse creases or scores 5 are usually pressed or stamped in the main body at regular intervals to imitate the ends of the masonry blocks, such as bricks or stone. I usually form the upright portions 9 of each of the strips or sections with apertures 13, which receive suitable fastening means, as nails 14, driven into the sheathing or body of the building. These strips or sections may be of any desired length and are usually rolled, pressed, or stamped into the form described in the factory and applied in the same manner to the building without further labor than the mere insertion of the fastening means 14, the flanges 10 having cut-outs 13' to receive the nails 14. In assembling these several

strips or sections upon the building I arrange the several courses so that the meeting ends of the strips of one course break joints with the meeting ends of the strips of the next adjacent courses. These meeting ends usually terminate at the end of a brick or stone panel, being slightly depressed to represent the vertical mortar-joint and are overlapped about the width of the joint to make said joint practically weatherproof, it being understood that these vertical depressions 5 are only slight and of considerably less depth than the horizontal grooves 16.

In the form of strip shown and described it is necessary to apply the several strips or courses from the bottom upward, the first or bottom course being placed in position against the building and secured by the fastening means 14. The next course above is then placed in position by inserting the lower flange 8 in the groove 11 of the said course, whereupon the upper edge of the said second course is secured by the fastening means 14, and in like manner the several remaining courses are applied and secured in position, and it is therefore evident that the only work necessary to apply these several strips or courses to the building is to insert the flanges 8 in the groove 11 and then drive the nails through the apertures 13.

In order to better imitate the brick or stone courses and at the same time facilitate the insertion of the flanges 8 in the grooves 11, I form the upright portions 9 of each strip or section of substantially twice the width of either of the flanges 8 or 10, so that when the parts are assembled the flange 8 is easily inserted between the upper face of the offset portion 7 and lower edge of the flange 10, whereupon the flange 8 is readily moved upward and interlocked with said flange 10. This forms a series of longitudinal grooves 16 between the adjacent offset portions 6 and 7 of the adjacent courses or strips in which a suitable filling of mortar or cement may be placed, if desired, for the purpose of giving a more realistic effect. In order that this filling of cement or mortar may be held in place, the offset portions 6 and 7 of each strip are beveled or converged inwardly, so as to make the groove 16 dovetailed in cross-section, as better seen in Fig. 2, which it is apparent holds the cement or mortar securely in place and also serves to additionally protect the joints against the entrance of wind, rain, snow, or dust.

The courses 2 are made to represent a course of rock-faced stone, the strips forming said

courses being provided with a series of panels 17 of irregular contour to imitate the rock-face.

Although I have described a specific form of interlocking flanges necessitating the application of the several strips to the building from the bottom upward, it is evident that these interlocking flanges may be otherwise formed so as to apply the sections from the top of the building downward, as set forth in my pending application, Serial No. 114,537, filed July 7, 1902.

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 the lengths of the strips may be varied at will, so that, if desired, I may make the strips or sections to represent a single brick or stone.

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

1. A sheet-metal siding-section consisting of a main body creased or scored transversely and having its opposite longitudinal edges offset inwardly, a flange projecting from the inner edge of the lower offset, an upright portion projecting from the inner edge of the upper offset and having its upper edge overturned outwardly and downwardly to form a groove to receive the lower flange of the next adjacent upper siding-section, the vertical width of said upright portion being equal to or greater than the combined widths of the lower and upper interlocking flanges.

2. A sheet-metal siding-section consisting of a main body creased or scored transversely and having its opposite longitudinal edges offset inwardly and inclined toward each other, which together with the like offsets of adjacent sections form dovetailed channels to receive mortar or cement, the inner edges of the offsets being formed with flanges interlocking with those of the adjacent sections.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet-metal siding strip or section consisting of a main body creased or scored transversely at regular intervals and having lateral offsets converging inwardly and terminating in flanges to interlock with the adjacent strips or sections.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of July, 1902.

EDWIN G. CHARLEBOIS.

Witnesses:

AGNES E. LENNOX,
B. A. GILLIGAN.