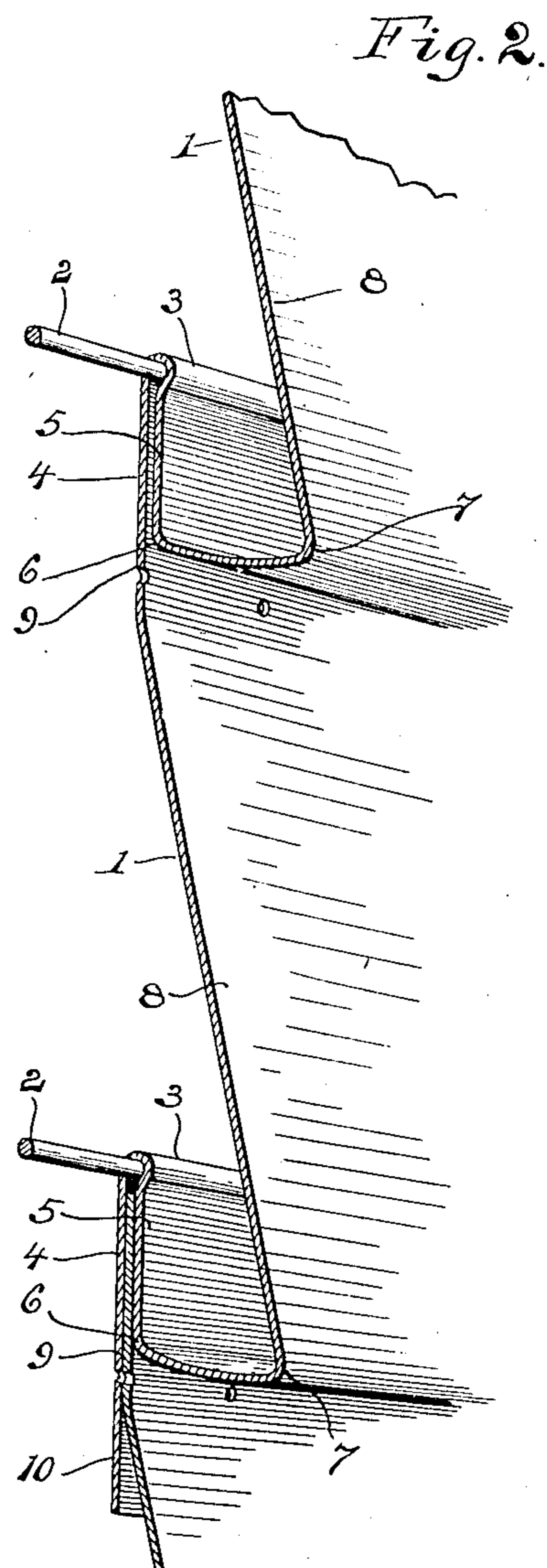
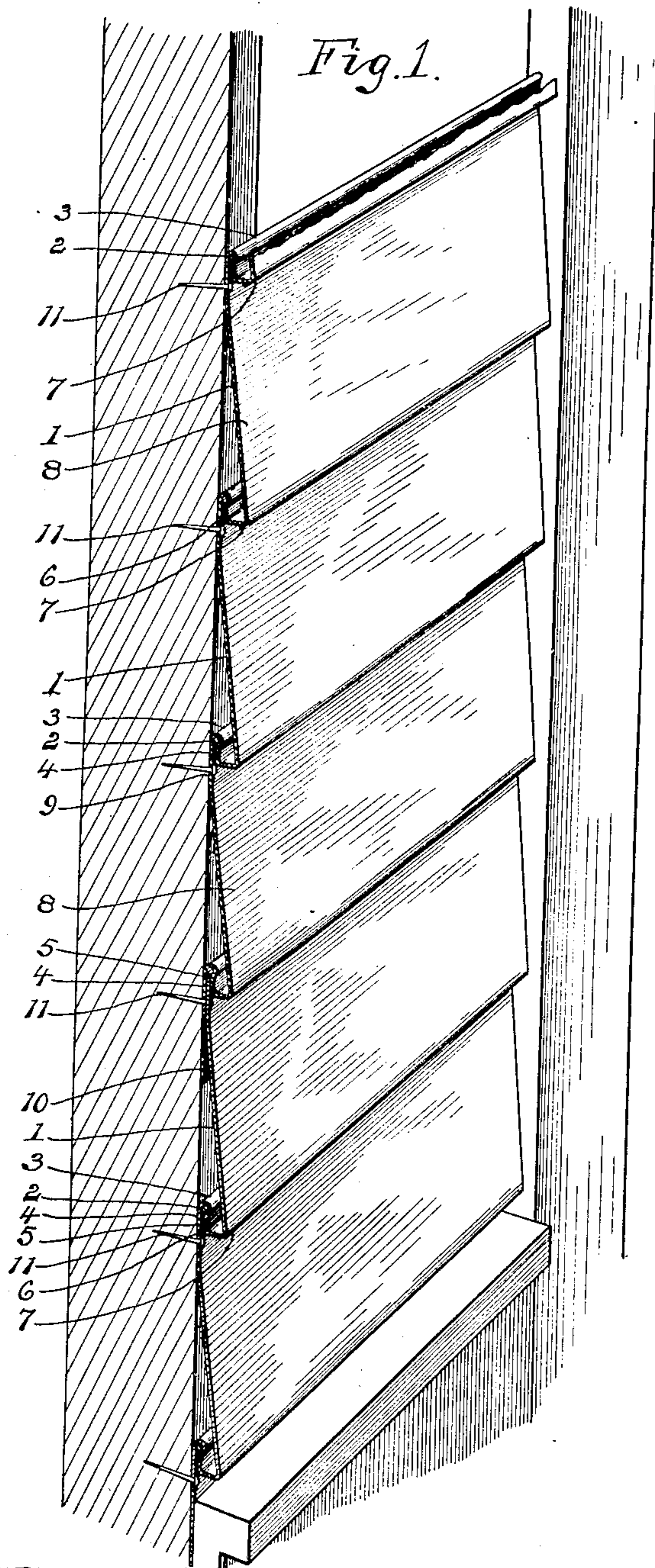


No. 876,098.

PATENTED JAN. 7, 1908.

B. F. SAVERY.  
METALLIC SHEATHING.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. SAVERY, OF ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

## METALLIC SHEATHING.

No. 878,098.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1908.

Application filed June 1, 1907. Serial No. 376,775.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. SAVERY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Ann Arbor, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Sidings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

In applying sheet metal siding to buildings, it is desirable that it be secured so that any portion of it may be removed for repairs without disturbing the rest, and that it may be fitted around openings and corners without changing the continuity of the design.

This invention relates to metallic siding which is applied in such manner that any portion of it may be taken off without affecting the surrounding sheathing, and which may be readily adjusted around window openings and the like, without materially altering the general design.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of sections of sheet metal siding, which embody the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail showing a portion of siding in perspective.

In the drawings, 1 represents a portion of a sheet metal plate which is transversely folded from side to side in horizontal lines in such manner as to represent the outer or weather side of a number of courses of wooden clap-boards. Each course is formed by doubling the plate upon itself closely around a wire 2 laid thereon parallel to the margin, so as to form a beaded edge 3, the inner side or arm 4 of the resultant fold being preferably laid flat while the outer arm 5 is inset against the wire. A short distance from the beaded edge 3 the outer arm is bent along two spaced lines parallel to the wire 2 in substantially a U-shaped channel, the corners 6 and 7 corresponding to the lower edges of an ordinary clapboard. The plate is carried back obliquely from the outer corner 7, a distance corresponding to the width of course desired, the part 8 of the plate representing the face of a clapboard, and is then doubled upon itself around a second wire, and so on until the requisite number of courses are formed or the stock exhausted. In order to give the sheet firm bearing, the oblique face of each course is bent a short distance

below each wire edge so that a narrow strip below the inner corner 6 lies in a plane parallel to the general plane of the sheet, and affords a flat surface 9 bearing against the sheeting or studding on which it is placed.

The sections are joined by inserting the upper margin 10 of one section between the arms 4 and 5 of the lowest course of the section next above, the rounded wire edge of the fold permitting the arms to readily receive the plate and form with it a watertight joint. The sections are secured to the wall by nails or screws 11 driven through the vertical strip of the weather side of each course just below the bottom of the next course.

In applying the siding to a building, the sections are nailed in place with overlapping ends and interlocked margins. In fitting around a sill or casing, the plates are readily cut away so that the margins can be readily inserted in a rabbeted bottom or under the facings, without destroying the continuity of the general design. The transverse wired edges materially stiffen the sheets so that they bridge quite wide spaces successfully. The rounded bends of the plate around the wire prevent the chipping of galvanizing or coating on the plate, and also allow the adjacent sides to readily spread for the insertion of the section margins. The folds may be formed to expose as many courses per foot as desired to the weather. If it is desired to remove any particular portion of the sheathing, it is readily taken out and the nails withdrawn without disturbing the surrounding sections. At the same time the nail heads are practically protected from the weather.

I claim as my invention:—

1. Sheet metal siding comprising metal plates, each folded on itself around wires in transverse, parallel lines and reverted in the form of clapboard courses between each pair of adjacent wires, the lowest fold of each plate being adapted to grip the margin of the adjacent plate.

2. Sheet metal siding comprising metal plates, each folded on itself around wires in transverse, parallel lines and reverted in the form of clapboard courses between each pair of adjacent wires, the lowest fold of each plate being adapted to grip the margin of the adjacent plate and the rear side of each plate presenting narrow bearing surfaces in the same vertical plane.

3. Sheet metal siding comprising metal

- plates, each doubled upon itself around parallel wires in successive transverse folds, and reverted at right angles and extended obliquely up and back between each pair of
- 5 folds, in the form of a clapboard course, the outer limb of each fold being inset against the wire, and the lower fold of each plate being adapted to receive and grip the upper margin of the adjacent plate.
- 10 4. Sheet metal siding comprising metal plates each doubled upon itself around parallel wires in successive, transverse folds, and reverted at right angles and extended obliquely up and back between each pair of
- 15 folds in the form of a course of clapboards, the outer limb of each fold being inset against the wire, the upper portion of each course below the adjacent wire fold being bent into a plane parallel with the plane of the plate,
- 20 and the lowest fold of each plate being adapt-

ed to receive and grip the upper margin of the adjacent plate.

5. Sheet metal siding comprising metal plates each doubled upon itself in successive, parallel, transverse folds around spaced 25 wires, and turned outward at right angles a short distance below each wire and parallel thereto, and reverted at an interval at right angles, the offset portion extending obliquely back to near the next adjacent wire and 30 thence directly to the wire fold, in a plane parallel to the plane of the plate, the lower fold of each plate being adapted to grip the inserted margin of the adjacent plate.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 35 in presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. SAVERY.

Witnesses:

C. R. STICKNEY,  
OTTO F. BARTHEL.