

R. B. McFARLAND.
SIDING STRIP.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1909.

967,415.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

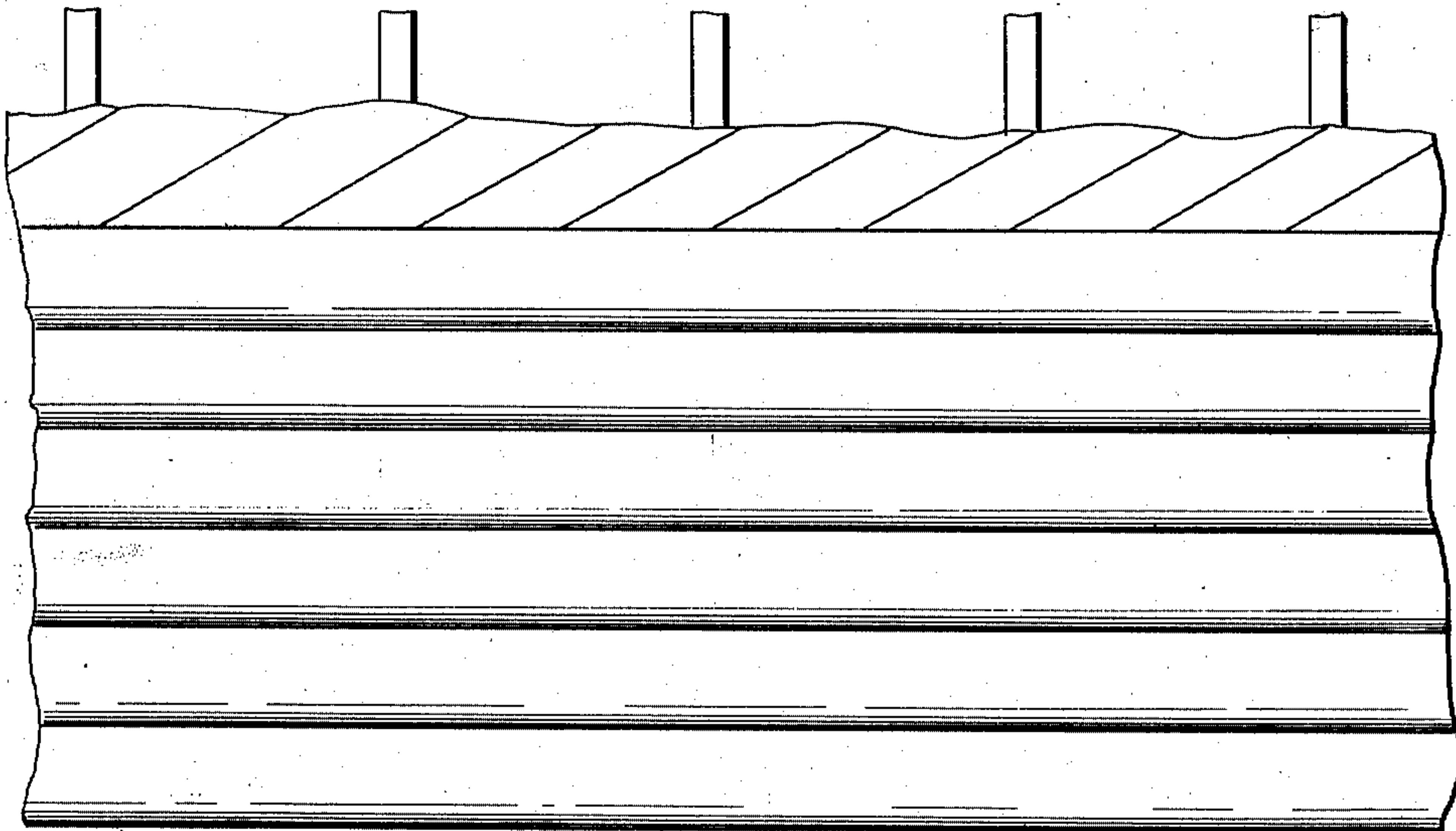


Fig. 1.

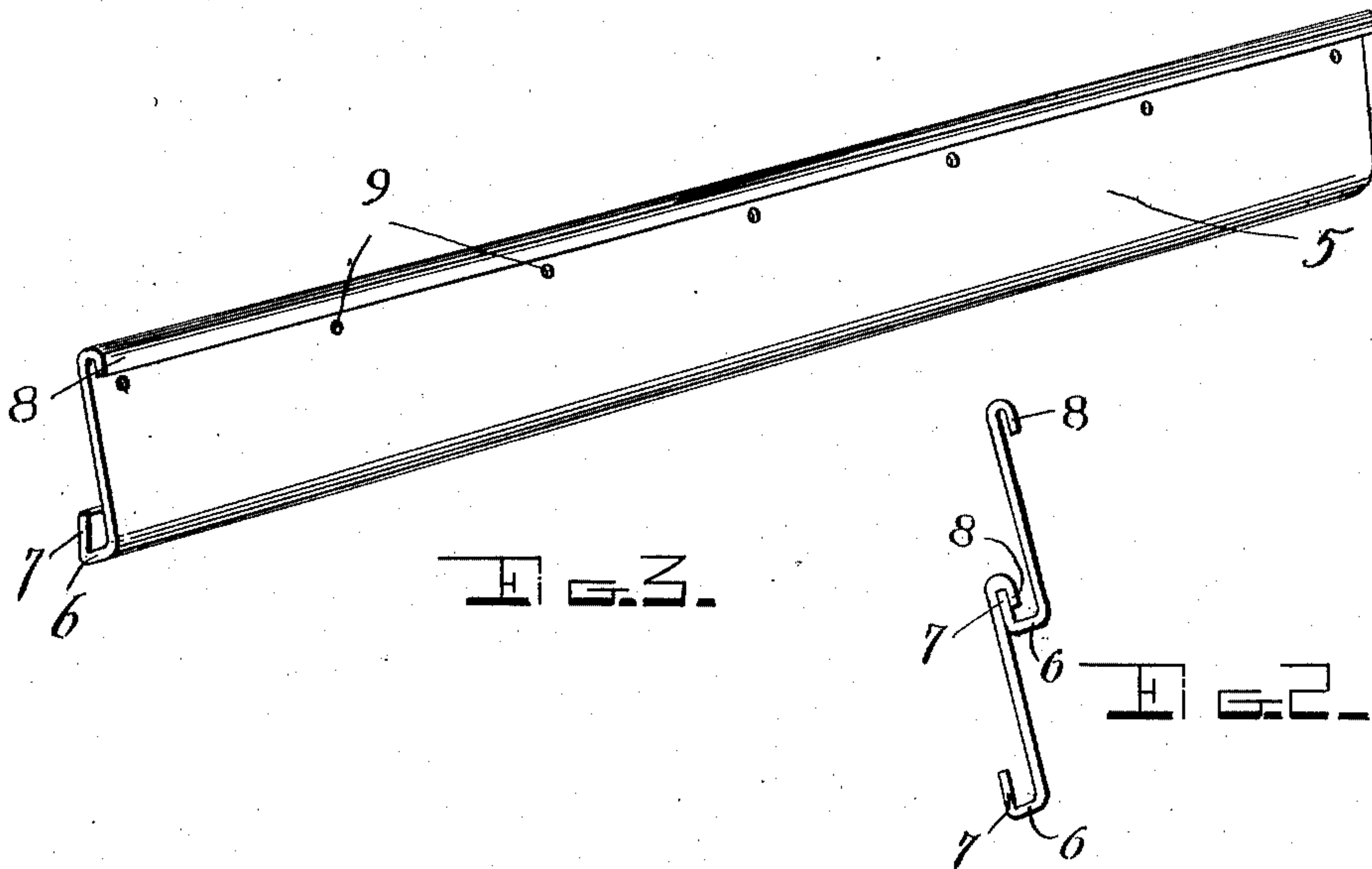


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
Wm. T. Gurnet
John A. Donegan.

Inventor
Royal B. McFarland

By *Charles Chandler*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROYAL B. McFARLAND, OF SUNBURY, OHIO.

SIDING-STRIP.

967,415.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

Application filed September 21, 1909. Serial No. 518,794.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROYAL B. McFARLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sunbury, in the county of Delaware, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siding-Strips; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in sheet-metal sidings such as are employed instead of clapboards in the construction of buildings.

It is well known that devices of this kind have heretofore been constructed and arranged to interlock on the side of a building. These devices for the most part were constructed by bending the opposite longitudinal edges of pieces of metal in opposite directions to provide flanges, each piece or strip being so constructed that its flanges interlocked with the flanges of the strips on either side. In some cases the edges of the upper flanges of these strips were provided with indentations which aligned with openings, the latter receiving nails or brads by means of which the strips were secured to the frame of the building. It frequently happened when securing the strips in place and driving the brads or nails home with a hammer that the upper flanges of the strips upon being accidentally struck with the hammer would be pressed against the adjacent face of the strip, unless a punch were used to drive the nail home. Another disadvantage of these structures lay in the fact that unless the heads of the nails were very thin and driven as far as possible into the strips, the said heads would often engage with the edge of the lower flange of the upper strip when the latter was being inserted to position.

Now the present invention aims to remedy these defects by providing a strip having the flanges overhanging portions of its opposite faces unequal in width, and the openings for the reception of the brads or nails located below the lower edge of the shorter of said flanges, so that when the strips are being interlocked and the longer flange brought into engagement with the shorter flange, it being understood that the latter is first nailed or otherwise secured in position, the edge of the lower flange will, owing

to the disposition of the nail head not in any way contact with the same but will, owing to its increased width, completely cover said nail heads when interlocked with the upper flange of the lower strip.

With the above and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of the specification:—Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a side wall of a building showing the application of my improved device thereto. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of two adjacent strips or sections of the siding, showing the manner of interlocking their adjacent flanges. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective of one of the strips.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

As shown in the drawings the device consists of an oblong piece of sheet-metal designated in general by the numeral 5. This sheet corresponds approximately to the length and width of the ordinary clap-board and at what will subsequently be termed its lower longitudinal side is provided with a lateral flange 6. The edge portion of this flange 6, is, throughout its length bent upwardly as shown at 7. The upwardly bent portion 7 is flexed slightly inward or toward the adjacent face of the strip, with its longitudinal edge spaced from the said face.

What will subsequently be termed the upper or opposite longitudinal side of the strip is provided with a flange 8. This member is preferably folded outwardly and downwardly toward the lower edge of said strip and its free longitudinal edge is spaced from the adjacent face of said strip but this space is considerably less than the space existing between the upwardly bent portion 7 and the adjacent face of the strip. The flange 8 overlies the face of the strip opposite to the face which the upwardly bent portion 7 overlies and corresponds in width to one-half the

width of the upwardly bent portion 7, or substantially so.

Formed in the body of the strip 5 are a plurality of openings 9 for the reception of nails or brads by means of which the strip is secured to the frame work of the building.

The openings 9 are located adjacent the upper flange 8 but are spaced from the longitudinal edges of the latter for a distance corresponding approximately to one-half the width of said flange 8, and since it will be remembered that the upwardly bent portion 7 of the lower flange is substantially twice the width of the upper flange, it is evident when the parts are interlocked as shown in Fig. 2 that the heads of the brads or nails will be completely hidden from view.

It will be further observed by placing the openings 9 at a considerable distance below the edge of the flange 8, that the danger of accidentally striking said flange with a hammer while driving the brads or nails home will be greatly reduced. The utility of this construction will be greatly appreciated by those skilled in the art since it is obvious that the employment of a punch will not be necessary while driving the brad or nail home and this alone will greatly facilitate the operation of securing the boards in position since it can be readily seen that considerable time can be saved by eliminating the employment of a punch or similar tool. It might be here stated that a further advantage is gained by placing the nail hole openings at a distance beneath the edge of the upper flange inasmuch as it will be impossible for the edge of the interlocking flange of another strip to contact and bind against these heads when it is being inserted into position.

The operation of the device will be obvious to those skilled in the art when it is under-

stood that the faces of the strips which the upwardly bent portion 7 overlie, will bear on the frame work. It is evident that when the lowermost strip in the side of a building is secured in position as just described, the next succeeding strip may be readily attached to the lower strip by inserting the upwardly bent portion 7 of its flange between the flange 8 and outer face of the lower strip. When the upper strip is secured in place by means of the nails or brads the inner face of the upwardly extending portion 7 will lie substantially in the same vertical plane with the inner face of the opposite edge of the said strip so that when the side of the building is covered with these strips they will occupy the same position with respect to each other as the ordinary clapboards.

What I claim as new is:—

A sheet-metal siding strip having one of its longitudinal edge portions bent inwardly and upwardly and spaced from the adjacent face of the strip and its opposite longitudinal edge bent outwardly and downwardly and spaced from the adjacent face of the strip at a less distance than the first named upwardly bent portion, the said outwardly and downwardly bent portion being considerably less in width than the said inwardly and upwardly bent portion, the said strip being further provided with a plurality of openings located adjacent the edge of the outwardly and downwardly bent portion.

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

ROYAL B. McFARLAND.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK MILLER,
DWIGHT CLARRON.