

(No Model.)

F. H. BURROWS.
WEATHER BOARDING.

No. 525,442.

Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

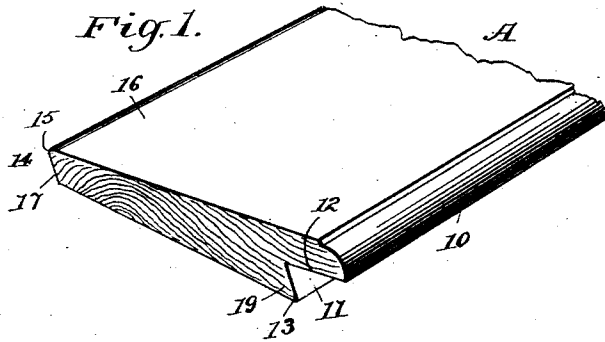


Fig. 2.

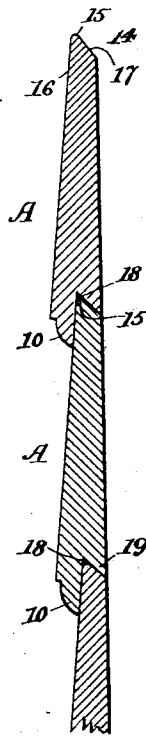


Fig. 4.

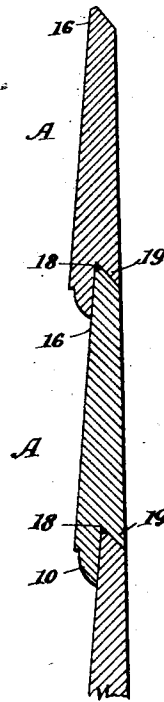
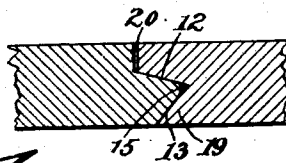


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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FRANCIS H. BURROWS, OF FINDLAY, OHIO.

WEATHER-BOARDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,442, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed April 6, 1893. Renewed June 20, 1894. Serial No. 515,194. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS H. BURROWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weather-Boarding, &c.; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in siding or weather-boards; and has for its object to provide a joint for said boards which will allow for the expansion thereof.

It consists essentially in providing a tapering or wedge-like board, one edge of which has an acute-angled undercut groove to receive the other edge of another board, the said edge having a beveled edge corresponding to the angular formation of the groove but of less length than said groove.

My invention further consists in the novel construction of the parts as will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Heretofore in the construction of boards for such uses, it has been found that during wet weather, the boards would expand and there being no allowance therefor, would necessarily warp or get out of shape and thereby start the nails by which said boards were secured. It is with this provision in view that I construct the board in the manner as will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings and the letters and figures marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the board. Fig. 2 represents an end view of a number of boards joined together. Fig. 3 represents a modified form used for flooring, wainscoting, &c. Fig. 4 is a modified form.

In the drawings A represents the board which is preferably of a tapering or wedge-like formation and provided at its edge 10 with an undercut annular groove 11 of an acute angled formation and comprising the side 12 and the beveled side 13, which sides are disposed at an angle less than ninety degrees one to the other. The upper side 12 of the groove preferably extends some distance beyond the beveled side 13 of the groove so as to overlap and bear upon the upper surface

16 of another board when inserted into the groove, as will appear hereinafter. The other edge 14 of the board is beveled to approximately the same angle as the groove 11 of the edge 10, the apex 15 of said angle being rounded so that the upper surface 16 of the board and the side 17 of the angle will not extend the entire length of the groove of the next board when inserted therein, leaving the space 18 as shown in Fig. 2. By forming the joint as described and leaving the space 18, no square abutting surfaces are presented which would materially interfere with the proper working of said joint. It will be obvious that, by this construction, when the boards are put together, as shown in Fig. 2, and properly secured should expansion take place, the entire edge 19 will yield by the bevel of the edge 14 acting upon the beveled edge 13 of the next board thus preventing the starting of the nails as has been the case heretofore. It will be further noticed that, during such expansion, the edge 19 yielding as it does by the bearing force of the edge 14 of the next board against the side 13 of the groove will tend to cause the side 12 of the groove to bear more forcibly upon the surface 16 of the next board. This will give a much tighter joint and thereby a better protection against the weather.

I wish it distinctly understood that I do not confine myself to the exact angle of the groove nor the angle of the beveled edge, but in practice, I have found an angle approximating that of forty-five degrees very advantageous.

In Fig. 4 the boards are not of a wedge-like formation, but have parallel sides. The joint is modified somewhat in that the side 12 of the groove does not overlap the upper surface 16 of the next board, but has the straight edge 20 adapted to abut against a like edge of the next board.

The edge 14 is not rounded as in preferred form but is cut off abruptly, as is clearly illustrated.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture a wedge-shaped board having an acute angled undercut groove at one edge thereof one side of the groove adapted to form an overlapping and a bearing surface for the edge of another

board inserted therein, the other side of the groove forming a yielding and a bearing surface for the edge of the inserted board, the other edge of the board being beveled to enter the groove of another board, both the groove and the beveled edge of the board that enters the groove having an angle approximating forty-five degrees, the said beveled edge being somewhat shorter than the groove to allow of a space between the end of the bevel and the apex of the groove substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture a board having an acute angled undercut groove at one edge thereof, one side of the groove adapted to form an overlapping and a bear-

ing surface for the edge of another board inserted therein, the other side of the groove forming a yielding and a bearing surface for the edge of the inserted board, the other edge of the board being beveled to enter the groove of another board, the said beveled edge being somewhat shorter than the groove to allow of a space between the end of the bevel and the apex of the groove, substantially as described.

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

FRANCIS H. BURROWS.

Witnesses:

H. WALTER DOTY,
ELMER HICKERSON.