

Nov. 30, 1943.

M. DRINKALL

2,335,493

BUILDING COVERING MATERIAL

Filed March 31, 1941

FIG. 1.

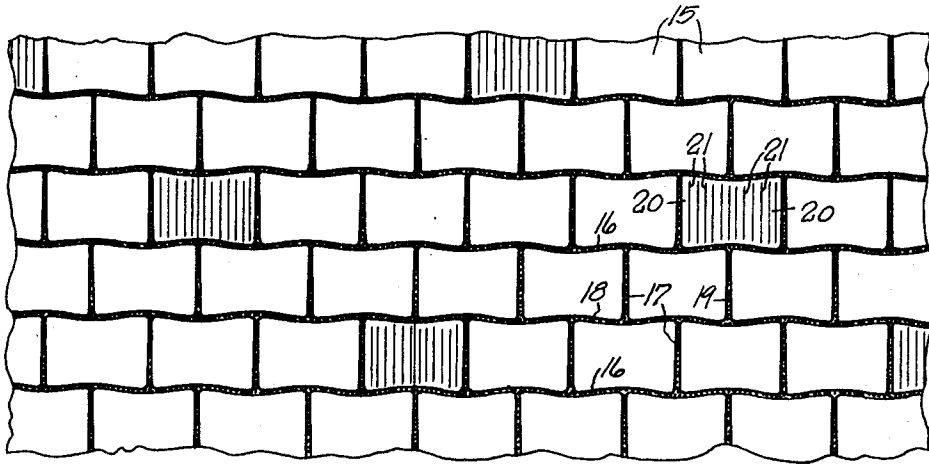


FIG. 2.

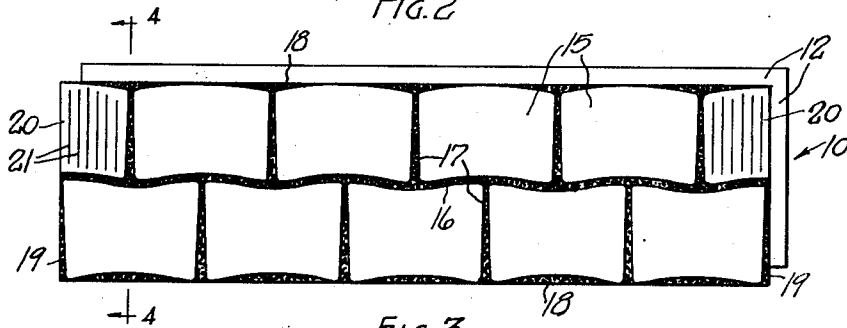


FIG. 3.

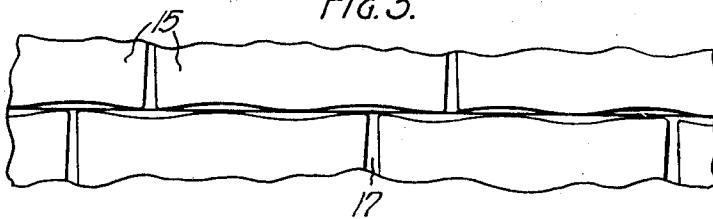
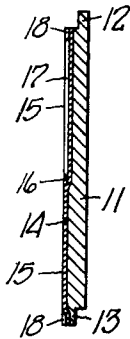


FIG. 4.



INVENTOR.
MARK DRINKALL
BY
Oltsch & Knoblock
attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,335,493

BUILDING COVERING MATERIAL

Mark Drinkall, Portage Township, St. Joseph County, Ind., assignor to Mastic Asphalt Corporation, South Bend, Ind., a corporation of Indiana

Application March 31, 1941, Serial No. 385,984

14 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to a building covering unit. More particularly, the invention relates to a building covering of the type comprising a rectangular base of composition or insulation board, such as "Celotex" or "Insulite," having one face coated with a layer of waterproofing material, such as asphalt, upon which is applied a layer of surfacing material, such as comminuted mineral granules or grit. The coated surface of the material is impressed or imprinted to simulate a plurality of building elements in predetermined relation thereon. The units are commonly provided with ship-lap joints at their margins and are applied to a building in co-planar relation. The preferred use of the unit is for siding.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a building covering unit adapted to be applied in planar relation and to simulate thick butt or tapered shingles laid in overlapping relation.

A further object is to provide a building covering unit adapted to be applied in a common plane with like units and having a novel arrangement for concealing the joints between abutting panels.

A further object is to provide a building covering unit adapted to be applied in coplanar relation to like units and having a plurality of shingle simulating faces separated by vertical shadow simulating depressions which are of tapering form with the major width thereof at the lower end, whereby a simulation of tapering thick butt overlapping shingles with increasing depth of grooves therebetween is obtained.

A further object is to provide a building covering unit adapted to be applied in coplanar relation to like units wherein a simulation of shingles having wavy butt edges is obtained by means of sinuous horizontally extending shadow simulating lines.

A further object is to provide a building covering unit adapted to abut like units and simulating overlapping shingles having wavy butt edges outlined by sinuous shadow simulating lines, wherein the straight joint line between abutting panels extends through said shadow simulating lines to be concealed thereby.

Other objects will be apparent from the description, drawing, and appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary elevational view of my improved units in operative applied relation.

Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the units.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary detail elevational view illustrating the manner in which horizontal joints between units are concealed.

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing, which illustrates one embodiment of the invention, the numeral 10 designates one of the siding units formed on a base of rigid composition board 11, such as "Celotex" or "Insulite." Panel 11 is of rectangular form and is provided at one horizontal and one vertical edge with inset ship-lap flanges 12, and is undercut at 13 at the two opposite edges to provide complementary ship-lap flanges extending flush with the upper face of the panel 11. It will be understood that the units 10 are adapted to be laid in abutting coplanar relation with ship-lap flanges 12 and 13 of abutting panels interfitted to provide a weather tight joint. A suitable water proofing and decorative coating 14 is applied to one face of the panel 11. This water proofed coating 14 may be of any desired character but preferably comprises a coat of thermoplastic material such as asphalt, to which is applied a surfacing layer of comminuted mineral granules or grit of the character well known in the art. The grit is pressed into the thermoplastic water proofing material to adhere thereto, and to conceal said thermoplastic material.

The coating 14 of the unit 10 has a plurality of impressions formed therein to define areas 15 simulating the faces of structural elements. In this instance, the faces 15 are intended to simulate the faces of tapered or thick butt shingles laid in overlapping relation. As best illustrated in Fig. 2, the impressions which outline the faces 15 comprise a horizontally extending sinuous impression 16 positioned substantially centrally of the face of said panel, a plurality of staggered vertically extending impressions 17 extending from impression 16 to the top and bottom edges of the panel, and discontinuous impressions 18 at the upper and lower edges of the panel outlined by sinuous lines which merge with the edges of said panel at spaced points. The impressions 17 are of tapered form with their greatest width at their lower ends. The major width of the impressions 17 is preferably equal to the width of the impressions 16. It will be understood also that the impression 16 is of substantially equal width throughout its length. Part impressions 19 are formed at the opposite ends of the panel and are adapted, when similar panels are abutted in cooperating relation, to form composite impressions corresponding to the impressions 17. It will also be noted in Fig. 4 that the side walls of the depressions 16 and 18 are tapered and incline inwardly whereby said depres-

sions are narrower at their bases than at their mouths or at the plane of the granule coated surface of the side unit.

Part faces 20 are formed at the ends of the upper course of shingle simulating faces. These part faces 20 may have a plurality of spaced vertical shadow forming impressions 21 of narrow width and of a length extending substantially the height of the face.

When units 10 are applied to a building in horizontal courses, with the units of adjacent courses in offset or staggered relation, a weather-tight composite building covering is obtained. The faces 15 on said siding are arranged in vertically staggered horizontally extending courses similar to the arrangement of shingles upon a wall or upon a roof. The opposite ends of the impressions 16 of each panel terminate at the same level, and consequently a continuous sinuous shadow line extending uninterrupted from end to end of the building is provided when the panels are arranged in horizontal courses.

When the vertically adjoining panels are staggered, the discontinuous impressions 18 are arranged in complementary relation for the purpose of providing a composite continuous horizontal, sinuous, shadow simulating impression, as best illustrated in Fig. 3. This composite sinuous shadow line simulation is of the same width and is generally complementary to the sinuous horizontal impression 16. The straight joint line between the abutting panels extends through said sinuous line and is effectively concealed thereby.

It will be understood that the impressions 16, 17, 18 and 19 are all preferably of such character that, in addition to providing a contoured effect to the faces of the panel, they also bear a different color. In the preferred form of the material, this is achieved by completely impressing all of the granules within the thermoplastic waterproof layer to expose the color of said layer at said impressions. Inasmuch as waterproof material, such as asphalt, is usually dark or black in color, the impressions stand out prominently. Also, it will readily be seen that the crevices existing between the edges of abutting panels are completely concealed, when they occur within said impressions. The vertical joints of the constituent units 10 are also concealed by the impressions 19 at the lower portions at the ends of the panels.

The part faces 20 of abutting panels are arranged in complementary relation to form a composite full face, and the vertical joint line between said panels extending therethrough is effectively concealed by means of the shadow simulating depressions 21 as is well understood in the art. If desired, shadow simulating grooves or impressions similar to impressions 21 may also be applied to spaced selected or random faces fully confined within the area of a panel, or all of the faces of a unit may have texture simulating shadow creating impressions formed therein.

The appearance of the improved units as assembled is illustrated in Fig. 1. The faces 15 simulate the faces of shingles having thick butts and a sinuous or wavy butt edge, and sinuous lines 16 and 18 simulate shadows cast by the butts of such shingles. The tapering character of the vertical shadow impressions 17 between adjacent faces 15 simulates the shadow in a groove or space between adjacent shingles and of increasing depth toward the lower or butt edges of the simulated shingles.

The primary advantage of this building unit is that the appearance of shingles is obtained by material which is easy to handle and apply, and which has insulating properties much superior to any conventional type of shingle. The ease and simplicity of handling of the panels permits the siding material to be applied in much shorter time than individual shingles can be applied, and consequently a substantial saving of time is effected.

Also, an effective weatherproof joint between the constituent panels is afforded by the ship-lap flanges 12 without requiring overlapping and hence reducing the quantity of material required to cover any given area to a minimum.

It will be understood that a large variety of designs may be provided in material of this character. Thus, instead of having faces which are of equal width throughout, it is possible to arrange the vertical impressions 17 in random relation to give the appearance of shingles of varying widths. Also, if desired, the horizontal line 16 may be replaced by a plurality of staggered impressions to give the effect of courses of shingles arranged out of true horizontal arrangement in alternate relation to aligned courses. The character of the wavy edge of the shingle and its relation to impressions 17 may be varied as illustrated in Fig. 3, where the wavy or sinuous effect is more pronounced than in the forms illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Also, it will be understood that the coating applied to the material may constitute any water proof and decorative material, instead of the grit and asphalt type specifically referred to above.

While a shingle simulation of material of this character is preferred, it will also be understood that vertical impressions 17 and 19 may be entirely omitted from each unit. In such a modified unit the horizontal impressions 16 and 18 will impart the appearance of wavy edge wood siding. To conceal the vertical joints between abutting panels, narrow shallow impressions simulating wood graining and arranged to extend majorly horizontally but with vertically extending curved portions adjacent the panel edge may be provided on the panels.

I claim:

1. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel of composition board having a waterproof decorative face provided with a plurality of shadow simulating impressions outlining areas simulating the faces of structural elements, said impressions being sinuous and extending horizontally intermediate the upper and lower edges of said panel, a plurality of said impressions at the upper and lower edges of said panel being defined by sinuous lines each merging with an edge of said panel at spaced points, said last named impressions being adapted to be arranged in staggered relation to complementary impressions of an abutting panel to provide a sinuous shadow impression complementary to said first-named impression.

2. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel having a decorative waterproof face provided with a plurality of aligned impressions at opposite edges, the impressions at each edge being defined by a sinuous margin line merging with the panel edge at spaced points, said impressions being adapted to be arranged in complementary relation to the impressions of an abutting panel to provide a

continuous sinuous impression in which the joint crevice between adjacent panels is concealed.

3. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel, a layer of dark colored waterproofing material covering one face of said panel, and a layer of granular material of a lighter color covering said waterproofing material, said coated panel face having a plurality of aligned impressions at opposite edges exposing said waterproofing material, the impressions at each edge being defined by a sinuous margin line merging with the panel edge at spaced points, said impression being adapted to be arranged in alternate relation to like impressions of an abutting panel to provide a continuous sinuous impression concealing the joint crevice between said abutting panels.

4. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel having a decorative exterior face provided with a plurality of shadow-simulating impressions outlining areas simulating the faces of tapered overlapped shingles, some of said impressions extending longitudinally of and at the edges and intermediate portions of said panel, said edge longitudinal impressions being defined by sinuous margins merging with the panel edges at spaced points and adapted to be arranged in alternate relation to like impressions of abutting panels, the remaining impressions extending transversely of said panel and between adjacent longitudinal impressions.

5. A building covering unit as defined in claim 4, wherein said transverse impressions are of tapered form with their greatest width at their lower ends to simulate spaces of progressively increasing depth between adjacent shingles.

6. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel having a decorative exterior face provided with a plurality of shadow simulating impressions outlining areas simulating the faces of tapered overlapping shingles, some of said impressions extending longitudinally of said panel to simulate the shadow cast by the butt edges of shingles, at least one of said longitudinal impressions extending along one longitudinal margin of said panel to conceal the joint crevice between abutting panels, the remaining impressions extending vertically between adjacent longitudinal impressions and being of tapered form with the greatest width at their lower edges to simulate progressively increasing depth of space between adjacent shingles.

7. A building covering unit as defined in claim 6, wherein some of said vertical impressions extend along the vertical margins of said panel to conceal parts of the vertical joint crevices between abutting panels, part shingle faces extending to the remainder of said panel edges and having narrow texture-simulating impressions

therein arranged to blend with and camouflage the vertical joint crevices intersecting the faces defined by said abutting part faces.

8. A building covering unit adapted to be applied to a building in abutting coplanar relation to like units, comprising a rectangular panel having a decorative exterior face provided with a plurality of shadow simulating impressions outlining areas simulating the faces of tapered overlapping shingles, said impressions including a plurality of vertical impressions of progressively increasing width from top to bottom to simulate a space of progressively increasing depth between adjacent shingles, and at least one horizontal impression extending along a margin of the panel to simulate the shadow of the butt edge of a shingle.

9. A building siding panel presenting shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of said panel at a portion only of said edge having a stripe for registration with a plain end of a shingle-simulating portion of a panel assembled with said first-referred-to panel.

10. A building siding panel presenting shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of said panel having spaced apart stripes for registration with plain ends of spaced apart shingle-simulating portions of a panel assembled with said first-referred-to panel.

11. A building siding panel presenting shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of said panel having spaced apart stripes for registration with ends of spaced apart shingle-simulating portions of end to end disposed panels assembled with said first-referred-to panel in staggered relation thereto.

12. A building siding panel presenting shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of said panel having discontinuous impressions for register with the ends of shingle-simulating portions between similar discontinuous impressions of a panel assembled with said first-referred-to panel.

13. A building siding panel presenting shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of said panel having discontinuous impressions for registration with ends of shingle-simulating portions between like discontinuous edge impressions of end to end disposed panels assembled with said first-referred-to panel in staggered relation thereto.

14. Building siding comprising, in combination, an assembly of panels having shingle-simulating portions spaced from each other, an edge of the exposed surface of one of said panels at the joint between said panels, at a portion only of said edge, having an impression which registers with an end of one of the shingle-simulating portions of the other of said panels between similar edge impressions of the other panel.

MARK DRINKALL