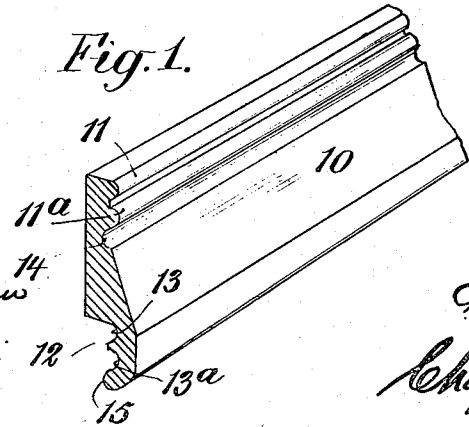
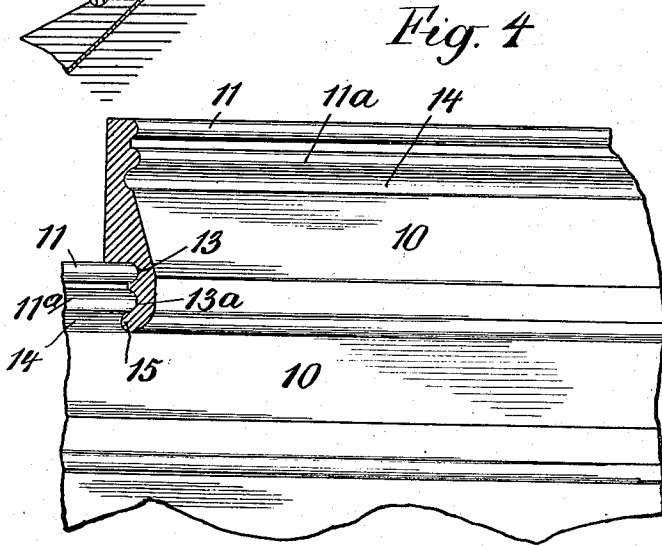
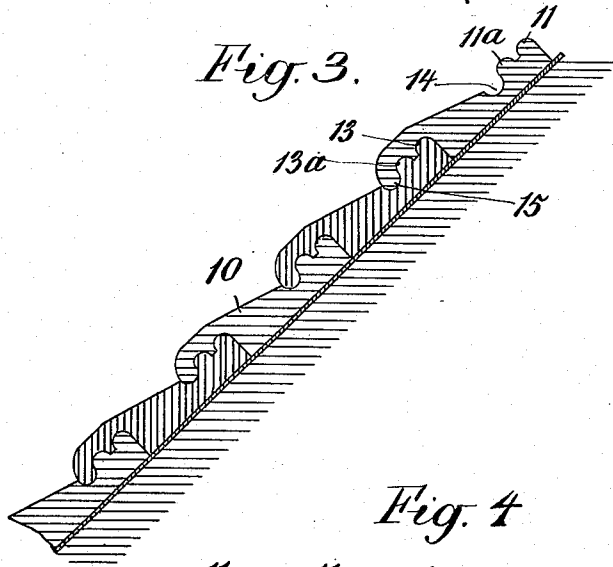
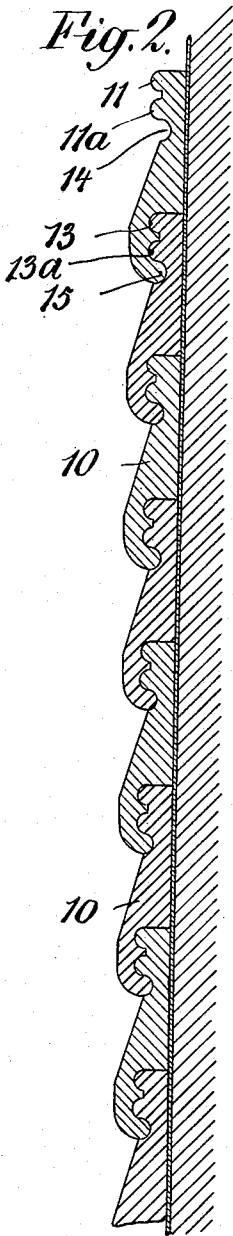


I. S. CONOVER.
SIDING.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 9, 1908.

941,358.

Patented Nov. 30, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SIDING.

941,358.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA S. CONOVER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of North Tarrytown, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sidings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in siding, and consists in siding strips which are provided with laterally projecting ribs or beads upon one side of the same at or adjacent to one edge thereof, and complementary undercut and recessed portions upon the opposite side, the said undercut and recessed portions being adapted to receive the ribbed edge of a corresponding strip. In siding so constructed the adjacent strips are not only caused to overlap each other, but are interlocked in such a manner that the upper strip must always be lifted before the next adjacent lower strip can be removed. Furthermore, siding strips thus interlocked form a better protection against the weather and constitute a more nearly water tight structure than the ordinary form of siding, as will be well understood.

In order that my invention may be fully understood, I will now proceed to describe an embodiment thereof, having reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating the same, and will then point out the novel features in the claim.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a strip of siding constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the same employed as a covering for the side wall of a structure. Fig. 3 is a similar sectional view showing the same as employed as a roof covering. Fig. 4 is a face view of the same.

The siding comprises strips 10 having a plurality of longitudinal ribs or beads 11—11^a near one edge thereof which project laterally from the front face of the strip, and an undercut portion 12 which is recessed at 13—13^a near the diagonally opposite edge of the rear face of the strip, as will be readily understood by reference to the drawings.

The undercut and recessed portions of a strip are arranged to receive the opposite edge of a corresponding strip, the ribs or beads 11—11^a being fitted to the recessed portions 13—13^a. The ribs 11—11^a are spaced slightly apart so that a substantial portion of the material is left between the recesses 13—13^a, and further, a convenient portion is provided for receiving the nails by which the strips may be secured in place. In addition to the ribs 11—11^a upon the front face of the siding, the said front face is preferably provided with a recess 14 arranged contiguous to the second or inner rib or bead 11^a, and the opposite edge of the strip is provided with an overhanging portion 15 constituting a rib which is arranged to be received within the recess of an adjacent strip. The siding strips are shown as fitted together in the drawings, the various strips being preferably assembled and placed in position by first fastening the lowermost strip in place, and then the next one above it, and so on throughout to the topmost strip.

The arrangement and construction of the strips are such as to cause not only an overlapping, as is common in siding strips, but actually an interlocking of the parts, for it will be readily understood that when an upper strip is fastened in place the next adjacent lower strip will be locked into position thereby and it will be impossible to remove it except by raising the upper strip; indeed, an upper strip will actually hold quite a number of strips successively arranged beneath it, it being impossible to remove any strip beneath it (except, of course, by sliding it lengthwise) until such removal be permitted by the "spring" of the material. This interlocking has many advantages: It gives greater rigidity to the structure; it is more nearly wind and weather proof; it is easier to put into position; and the danger of improperly assembling the strips is practically eliminated; and the loosening of individual strips is practically an impossibility.

What I claim is:

Siding composed of strips each provided with a pair of parallel longitudinal ribs or beads 11—11^a projecting from the front face

near one edge of the strip, the said ribs being spaced apart, and with a portion 14 recessed below the face of the strip in proximity to the rib or bead 11^a, the said strip
5 being further provided at the rear thereof, near the diagonally opposite edge, with an undercut portion having recesses for receiv-

ing the said ribs of an adjacently disposed strip, and an overhanging rib 15 for entering the recess 14 therein.

IRA S. CONOVER.

Witnesses:

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