

July 7, 1925.

1,545,212

G. B. STOWE  
SIDING FOR BUILDINGS

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Fig. 2

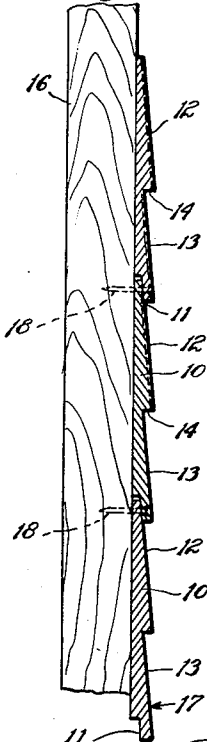


Fig. 1

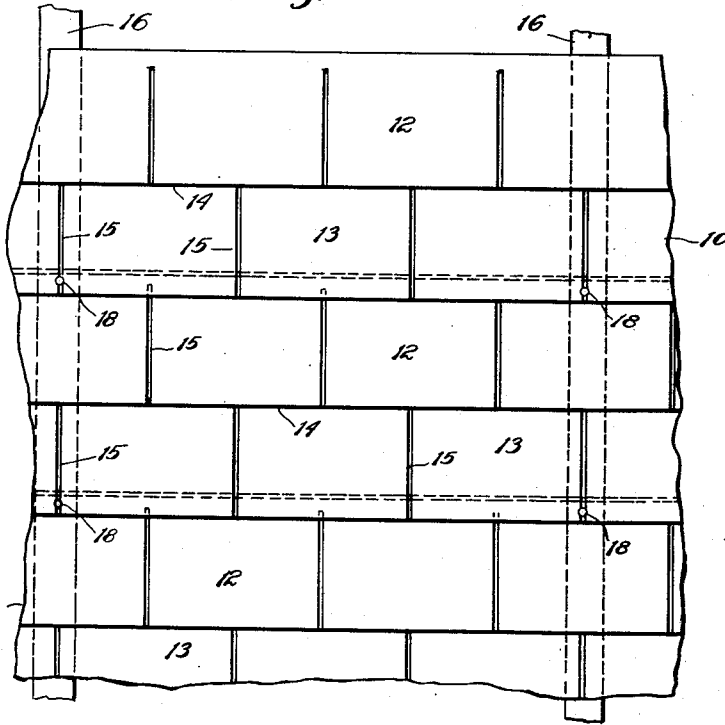


Fig. 4

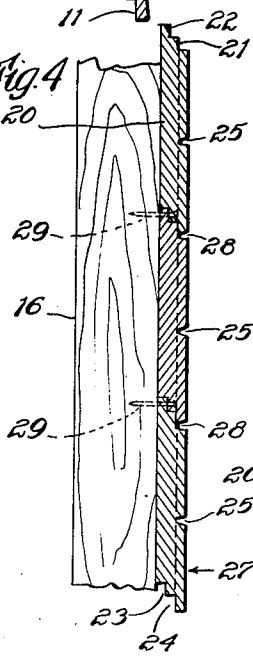
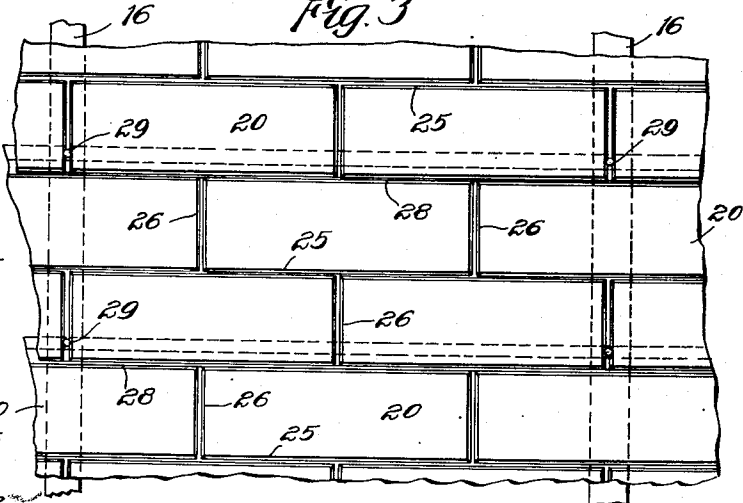


Fig. 3



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SIDING FOR BUILDINGS.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. STOWE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sidings for Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to siding for buildings, and has for its object improvements in such material. More particularly, the object is to produce clapboards which represent shingles or bricks, and to make those clapboards so that they can be nailed directly to the studding of the building,—each board being secured to each stud, and all nails being concealed by being driven in the grooves which separate the shingles or bricks.

In the accompanying drawings—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of part of a wall of a building showing the shingle effect;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same; and

Figs. 3 and 4 are similar views of a wall showing the brick effect.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the clapboards have a width which is a little more than double what is to be the shingle exposure. The back of each of these boards is flat except for a groove or rabbet 11 which extends longitudinally and which receives the upper edge of the board next below it. The front or outer face of each board consists of two inclined faces 12 and 13 separated by a horizontal offset 14, the depth of which offset is equal to the thickness of the butt of a shingle. The location of this offset is half way between the lower edge of the board and the lower edge of the next board above it.

In the inclined faces 12 and 13 are shallow transverse grooves 15 which alternate, or are offset, as are the joints between shingles in a shingled roof. The spacing is such that the distance between adjacent grooves 15 in face 13 is some definite fraction of the spacing between the studs 16 to which the boards are to be nailed. Or, stated in the other way, the distance between one stud 16 of the building, and the next adjacent stud, is some multiple of the distance between one groove 15 and the next adjacent one. In Fig. 1, the distance between studs is represented as being three times the shingle width.

In applying the siding, the lowest clapboard is placed in position with its lower

grooves 15 opposite the centers of the studs 16. The board is then nailed to each stud by nails located at about the point 17 in the lower part of Fig. 1. These nails are located in the grooves 15 so that when the nails are driven home, the heads of the nails are concealed in the grooves.

When the second board is placed in position, its groove 11 receives the upper edge of the board already in position, and it is adjusted longitudinally so that its lower grooves 15 will match the studs 16. Nails 18 located in the grooves are then driven thru both boards and into the studs 16. The third board is given the same adjustment, and is nailed in the same way. And so on, board by board.

It is to be observed that each board is secured at both its upper and lower edges to each stud, and that the heads of all nails are concealed by being located in grooves used to produce the shingle effect. Boards which are not secured at or near both edges are not properly secured, and the same may be said of boards which are not secured to each stud. A stud to which nothing is secured is a useless thing. Nails are never driven thru the exposed parts of real shingles, and to have nail heads appear in the face of siding which represents shingles is to ruin the shingle effect. Of course nails may be driven thru shingle faces and countersunk by the use of a nail set, and the hole then puttied over, but that is a slow and expensive process. By driving the nails in the grooves which represent the divisions between shingles, the nail heads are concealed from view, except on close inspection.

The brick effect shown in Figs. 3 and 4 is based on the same principle, but is different in detail to accommodate the difference in superficial appearance between shingles and bricks. In this case, the faces of the boards are parallel with the backs, and the boards themselves are a little thicker to meet the requirements. In the upper edges of the boards are rabbets 21 and 22, and in the lower edges are rabbets 23 and 24. These provide steps, each one of which is preferably equal to about one-third of the thickness of the board. At the middle of the front face is a longitudinal groove 25 having a depth equal to about one-third of the thickness of the board, and from this groove are other grooves 26 which extend laterally to the edges of the board. In pattern effect,

the grooves 25 correspond to the offsets 14, and the grooves 26 correspond to the grooves 15. The studs 16 are spaced apart some multiple of the distance between one groove and the next adjacent one. In Fig. 3, the distance between studs 16 is shown as being twice the brick length.

The siding representing bricks is applied in the same way as that representing shingles. For example, the lowest board is placed in position with its lower grooves 26 opposite the centers of the studs 16. The board is then secured in position by nails in the lower grooves 26 at about the point 27 shown in the lower part of Fig. 3. As so secured, the nail heads are concealed as in the case of shingles.

When the second board is placed in position, the rabbets on its lower edge match with the rabbets on the upper edge of the previous board, but this matching is made so as to leave a surface groove 28 between the boards, which groove 28 corresponds in size and shape to grooves 25. The second board is then adjusted longitudinally so that its lower grooves 26 will come opposite the centers of studs 16. Nails 29, located in these grooves, are then driven thru both boards. Other boards are applied in the same way.

For either shingles or bricks, the boards of the siding provide a series of horizontal marks, and between these are short vertical marks which produce the typical break-joint effects. The nails are concealed in these short marks, and secure the boards at both edges to each stud.

In the drawings I have shown the nails 18 and 29 as going thru both boards, and it is convenient to secure the boards in that way. I may, however, drive the nails at points 17 (or 27) in each board, and this will be desirable in cases in which the lumber is not well seasoned. When secured in this way, each board will be nailed near its lower edge to each stud, and the upper edge of each board will be held by the lip over groove 11 (or groove 24) of the board next above, which board will be nailed in its groove close to this lip.

Such system of nailing will provide for a shrinkage of boards after they are in place, and will do that without modifying the principle here involved of matching the

studs and concealing the nail heads in grooves. In the shingle effect, such shrinkage will not be observable because the upper edge of each board will be covered by the lip on the lower edge of the board above it. In the brick effect, such shrinkage will slightly increase the width of the groove 28, but will otherwise produce no result.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with the studs of a building, of a siding consisting of boards having offset transverse grooves to represent joints between shingles or bricks, said grooves being so arranged that each board may be secured at each edge to each stud by suitably placed nails, and each nail having its head concealed by reason of being located within a transverse groove which represents a joint.

2. The combination with the studs of a building, of a siding consisting of boards which provide equally spaced horizontal marks and short vertical marks between the horizontal marks, said vertical marks being so placed as to give a break-joint appearance to the siding and also so placed that each of said boards may be secured at each edge to each of the studs by nails driven therein thru said vertical marks.

3. In a building, studs, and boards serving as siding for said building, said boards having transverse grooves so arranged that when the boards are secured to the studs said grooves will provide the break-joint appearance such as seen in shingles or bricks, and said grooves and studs being spaced relatively to each other so that the nails used to secure each of the boards at both edges to each of the studs will have their heads concealed in said transverse grooves.

4. The combination with the studs of a building, of a siding consisting of boards having two inclined faces separated from each other by a central longitudinal offset and having transverse grooves in the inclined faces, said grooves being offset from each other so that each board represents two rows of shingles, and the transverse grooves being so spaced that the boards may be secured to the studs by nails concealed in the grooves.

GEORGE B. STOWE.