Feb. 5, 1946. A. W. HERBES 2,394,380

METHOD OF RE-SIDING WALLS

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Fig. 1.

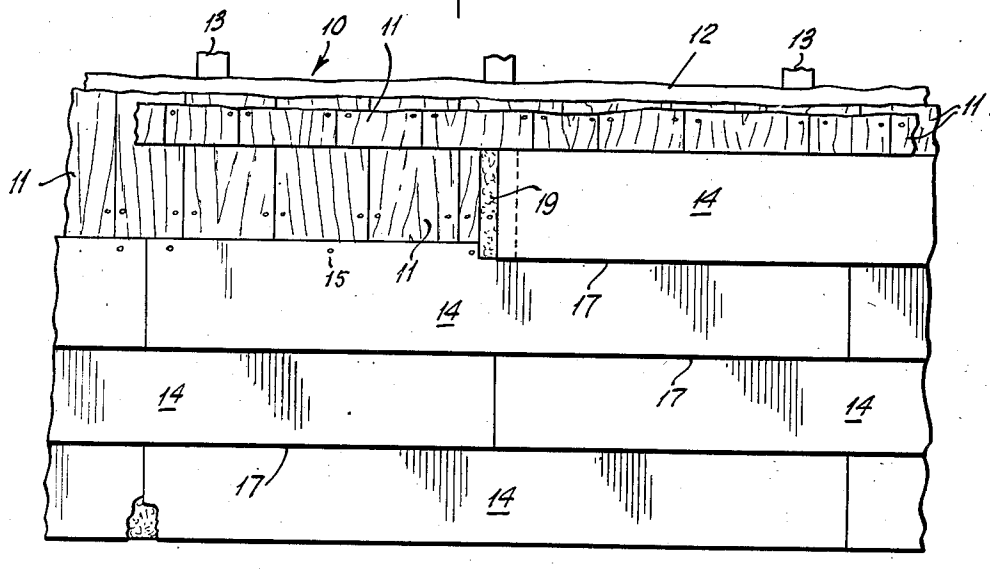
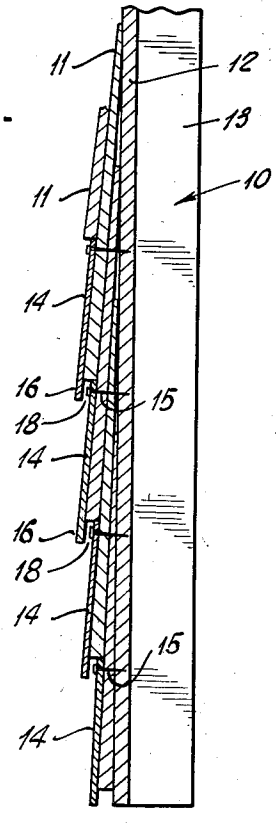


Fig. 2.



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METHOD OF RE-SIDING WALLS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 108—9)

This invention relates to a method of re-siding outer walls with asbestos-cement siding elements.

Of recent years asbestos-cement sidings have been used extensively for re-covering outer walls. Such sidings have the advantages, among others, of not requiring painting, of being fire retardant, and of giving the re-sided structure a highly attractive and pleasing appearance.

Heretofore asbestos-cement sidings have invariably been applied to vertical surfaces in horizontal courses with the lower edges of the sidings of each course lapped directly on the upper edges of those of the course below. The method heretofore used, particularly in the case of re-siding walls originally covered with tapered wooden shingles or clapboard, has been rather slow and relatively costly since it has required that the surface to be re-sided be first made vertical by filling in the spaces below the butts of the tapered shingles or clapboard, or by applying a suitable sheathing over the entire surface to provide a flat vertical base for the asbestos-cement siding elements.

Furthermore, as heretofore applied, the asbestos-cement siding elements, because of the fact that they were lapped directly on one another, did not permit of proper "breathing," that is escape of moisture or vapor from the original wooden covering or from the inner wall. This has at times caused damage from rot, peeling of paint from the inner wall, wall paper discoloration, and other deleterious results.

Another disadvantage of the customary method of application of asbestos-cement re-siding is that because of the relative thinness of the asbestos-cement siding elements, as compared with the thickness of ordinary wooden siding shingles or clapboard, the lapped longitudinal edges of the re-siding will cast only a thin or light shadow line.

With these defects of the prior method of application in mind, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of re-siding walls with asbestos-cement elements in simulation of clapboard and which does not require any preliminary treatment of the wall surface to be re-sided.

Another object is to provide a method of application of asbestos-cement re-siding that will permit the original covering, over which the re-siding is applied, to breathe properly.

A further object is to provide a method of applying an asbestos-cement re-siding that will cause the siding elements to cast relatively thick and heavy shadow lines and thereby give an appearance of greatly increased thickness of the wall structure.

The invention will appear more fully from the following description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly broken, of a section of an outer wall re-sided with asbestos-cement elements according to my improved method of application; and

Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof.

The wall structure to be re-covered or re-sided, indicated generally by the reference numeral 10, comprises horizontal courses of tapered wooden shingles or clapboard 11 nailed to a sheathing 12 supported on studs 13.

According to my improved method of application such wall structure may be covered with asbestos-cement siding elements 14 without the need of any preliminary treatment of the surface to be covered. The elements 14 employed in re-siding the wall are flat boards of asbestos-cement or the like of uniform thickness throughout and of greater length than width, the boards usually being about $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch thick, 4 to 8 feet long, and 6 to 10 inches wide. The particular width board used for covering a given wall surface will depend on the average width or depth of the exposed portions of the wooden shingles or clapboard over which the asbestos-cement siding elements are to be applied.

The siding elements 14 are applied directly on the inclined exposed face portions of the original covering shingles or clapboard 11, and are secured thereto by nails 15 driven through the siding elements close to their upper edges. Commencing at the bottom of the wall and continuing upward, the siding elements 14 are applied to each course with their upper edges butting against or coming closely adjacent to the butts of the wooden shingles or clapboard 11, and with their lower edges 16 overhanging the butts of said shingles or clapboard to an extent of at least ½ inch. The overhang conceals the nail heads and creates a heavy shadow on the elements of the course below, as at 17. Moreover, it will be seen that since the lower edges 16 of the elements 14 of each course are spaced outwardly from, and do not lap directly on, the upper edges of the elements of the course below, an opening 18 is left between the courses which will permit moisture or vapor to escape freely from the underlying original wooden covering 11.

The siding elements 14 of each course are applied with their ends butting each other, and a

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strip 19 of asphalt saturated felt or other suitable waterproof fabric is secured under each joint. In applying the re-siding, the elements 14 of the several courses are nailed to the original covering 10 in such manner that the distance between the lower edges 16 of the elements of each two succeeding courses will be substantially uniform throughout the height of the wall, and thus any lack of uniformity in spacing of the courses of the original covering may be compensated for.

What I claim is:

1. A method of re-siding a wall composed of lapped horizontal courses of wooden siding elements each course having an exposed face inclined from the vertical, which comprises applying flat boards of asbestos-cement of uniform thickness to the inclined exposed faces of the wooden siding elements with the lower edges of said boards overhanging the butts of the underlying siding elements, and nailing said boards along their upper edges to the underlying covering so that the nail heads of each course of asbestos-cement boards are covered by the overhang of the boards of the next upper course.

2. A method of re-siding a wall composed of lapped horizontal courses of wooden siding elements each course having an exposed face inclined from the vertical, which comprises applying flat boards of asbestos-cement of uniform thickness to the inclined exposed faces of the wooden siding elements with the lower edges of said boards overhanging the butts of the underlying siding elements and spaced outwardly from the face of the asbestos-cement boards of the next lower course, and nailing said boards along their upper edges to the underlying covering so that the nail heads of each course of asbestos-cement boards are covered by the overhang of the boards of the next upper course.

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