March 8, 1938. J. B. HUNT 2,110,485

WEATHER SURFACING ELEMENT

Filed May 2, 1935

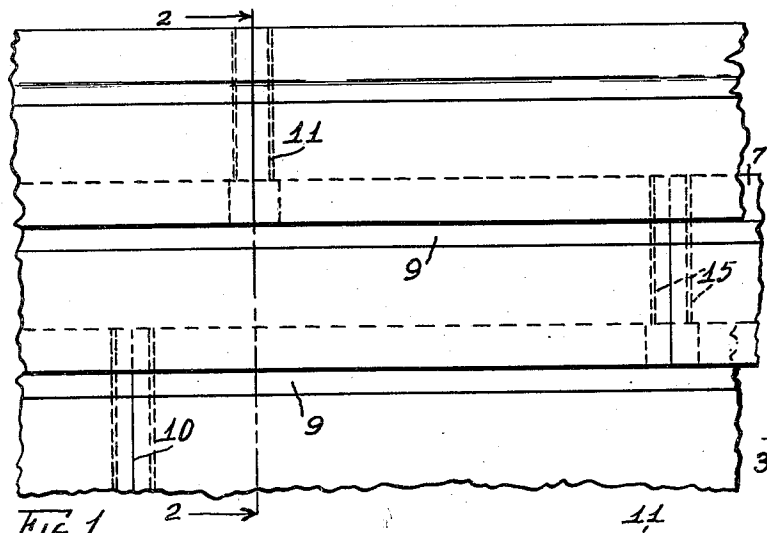


Fig. 1.

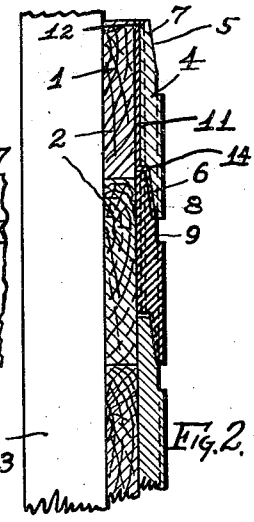


Fig. 2.

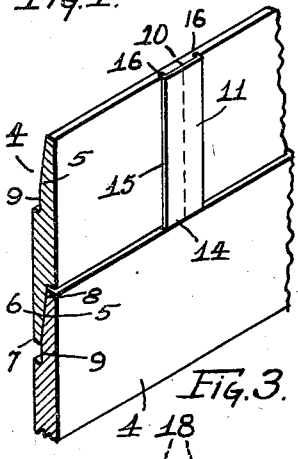


Fig. 3.

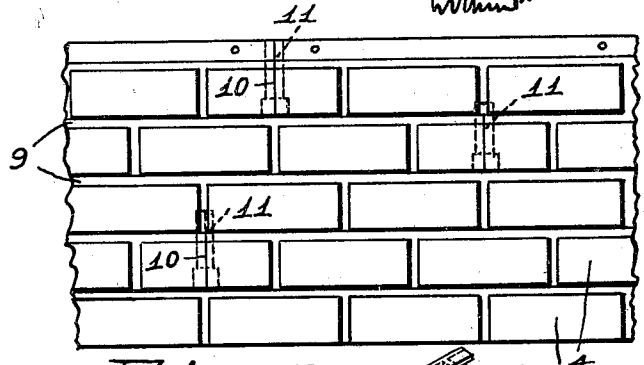


Fig. 4.

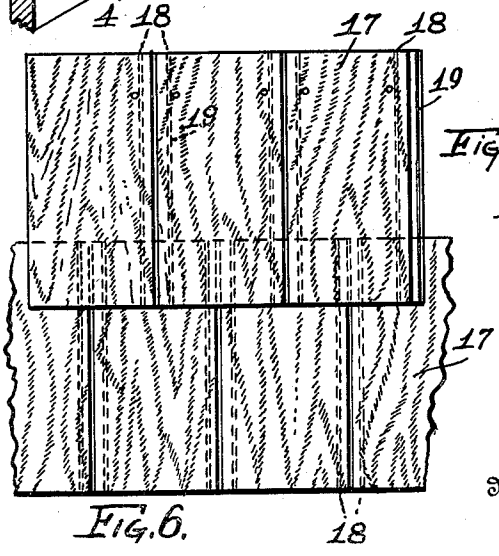


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

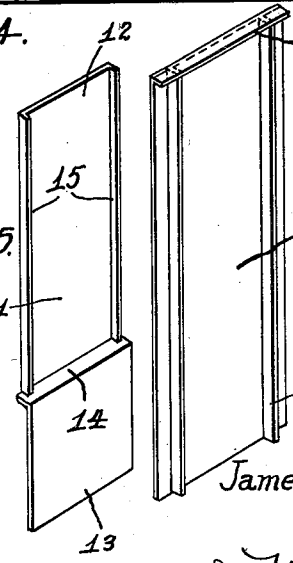


Fig. 7.

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WEATHER SURFACING ELEMENT

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Application May 2, 1935, Serial No. 19,443

18 Claims. (Cl. 20—5)

This invention relates to weather surfacing elements adapted to be laid in end to end relation and in overlapping courses and particularly pertains to roofing or siding elements which are employed on roofs or walls with a minimum overlap of the courses and a joint protecting means interposed between adjacent ends of the elements. In coverings of this general construction, it has heretofore been necessary to employ especially wide roofing or siding elements to be of sufficient width so that when laid in overlapping courses there is at least a double thickness provided by the surfacing elements. This double thickness has been necessary not because of any weakness or imperfection of the roofing or siding elements but to provide covering and protection at the joints between adjacently laid elements of each course. In order to procure adequate protection and have all the joints protected by the surfacing elements a maximum amount of roofing or siding is necessarily required whereas if a joint protecting means were provided by means other than the surfacing elements, a minimum amount of roofing or siding could be employed to provide an ample roofing or siding covering. Roofing or siding elements are constructed of various materials, all of which are sufficient in durability and weather resistant qualities to last over a long period of time, and for effective weather protection as far as the character of the elements themselves is concerned, do not need to be laid in double thickness. Accordingly a minimum number of surfacing elements may be employed by utilizing a joint protection device which adequately protects the joint against infiltration of water.

For a better understanding of the invention reference may be made to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall having on the outer face thereof siding members applied according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on lines 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view looking at the rear side of a section overlapping the siding elements;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary front elevation of a wall covered with siding elements which have been constructed to provide a covering in simulation of brick;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a joint seaming element embodying the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary front elevation of a roofing section covered with roofing element having a joint protecting device employed embodying the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the joint protecting device that is to be employed with the roofing element shown in Fig. 6.

Referring specifically to the drawing in which like numerals are used to designate like parts, numeral 1 designates a roof or wall deck composed of deck strips 2 applied over roof or wall joists 3. The roof or wall deck is covered with weather surfacing elements 4 which are made up in the form of roofing or siding members of any desired design. They are typified in the present instance by siding elements constructed to form when laid a simulated brick covering. The siding element has reduced portions 5 and 6 on opposite sides to provide tongues 7 and 8 that are adapted to overlap with corresponding tongues on overlying and underlying courses. If desired the face of one side may be formed with an elongated groove portion 9 in order that when the siding elements are laid in courses one course will appear to be spaced from the adjacent course by a longitudinal groove made up from the grooves 9 in the siding elements of that course.

The joint 10 between adjacent ends of adjacent elements of a course are protected by joint protecting device 11 which may be made of any suitable durable material such as sheet metal or the like. This joint protecting device is provided with one end portion 12 and another end portion 13 separated by a shoulder or off-set 14 therebetween, thereby permitting the off-set portion to fit over or abut the edge of one siding course. The end 12 may preferably be provided with side marginal flanges 15 on that face which contacts with the undersurface of adjacent siding elements, and to accommodate these side marginal flanges the ends of the siding elements may be provided with grooves 16. Because of the off-set portion of the joint protecting device it is believed that no securing element is necessary therefor and that the joint protecting device will be securely held in place when applied between the adjacent ends of the roofing element as shown, particularly in Figures 1, 2 and 3. The siding elements are nailed in place, the nailing means usually being applied along the top lap in order to conceal the nail heads. The joint protecting device is preferably of the same length as the roofing or siding element with which they are to be employed.

There is illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 a modification of the invention which is particularly adapted for roofing or for siding elements which

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are not provided with tongue and recess portions. Roofing elements 17 are made of sufficient length to provide for the desired amount of overlap. Adjacent courses of the roofing or siding covering would be of single thickness except on the top and bottom edges where they overlap with adjacent courses. These roofing or siding elements may be of any suitable material but are preferably of asbestos cement composition which are molded in suitable form. The sides of the shingle or siding on the underface are provided with grooves 18 similar to grooves 16 in the siding shown in Fig. 3, in order to accommodate side flanges 19 formed on a joint protecting member 20 (Figure 7). These joint protecting members may be of any suitable material preferably metal which is stamped from a suitable blank. It is inserted on the underside of the roofing courses at the joints of adjacent elements with the flanges 19 fitting in the recesses 18 on the under surface of adjacently laid roofing elements 17. The roofing elements are then nailed in place by nails 20. Ordinarily the nails are sufficient to hold the roofing element securely in place and exert sufficient pressure upon the joint protecting device 20 so that the nails do not need to be projected through the joint seaming strip. However, if desired, the nails may project through the joint seaming strip, or the device 20 may be provided with an end flange 21 adapted to fit over the top edges of the respective shingles with which it is associated.

While I have shown preferred embodiments of the joint seaming means adapted to be employed both with a siding element or roofing element, it will be understood that there may be other modifications and changes in details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course and means on the non-weather exposed side for bridging the joint in the course between said adjacent elements and spacing the overlapping portions of adjacent courses only by the normal thickness of said means.

2. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course and an elongated strip on the non-weather exposed side for bridging the joint in the course between said adjacent elements and spacing the overlapping portions of adjacent courses only by the normal thickness of said means.

3. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course and an elongated strip co-extensive with the vertical dimension of and bridging the joint between the courses and spacing the overlapping portions of adjacent courses only by the normal thickness of said means.

4. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course and an elongated metal strip co-extensive with the vertical dimension of and bridging the joint between the courses and spacing the overlapping portions of adjacent courses only by the normal thickness of said means.

5. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course, a groove formed along the marginal edge of the elements adjacent the joint, a strip bridging the joint and provided with means for seating in the marginal groove of said elements and means projecting through the underlapped portion of the surfacing elements for securing them in place.

6. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course, a groove formed along each marginal edge of the elements adjacent the joints, a strip bridging the joint and provided with a marginal flange on opposite edges for seating in the marginal grooves of said elements and means projecting through the underlapped portion of the surfacing elements for securing them in place.

7. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of surfacing elements having the top and bottom edges in overlapping relation spaced to provide an intermediate non-overlapping portion, means on the non-weather exposed side for bridging the joint in the courses between said adjacent elements and a flange on said means of no greater depth than the thickness of the roofing elements to seat upon the upper edge of one course.

8. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of surfacing elements having the top and bottom margins in overlapping relation and an intermediate non-overlapping portion, an elongated strip bridging the joint in the intermediate non-overlapping portion and a flange on said strip of no greater depth than the thickness of the roofing elements to seat upon the upper edge of one course.

9. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of surfacing elements having the top and bottom margins in overlapping relation and an intermediate non-overlapping portion, a groove provided along the margins of said elements between their top and bottom edges, an elongated strip bridging the joint in the intermediate non-overlapping portion and provided with marginal flanges for seating in the marginal grooves provided on said surfacing elements and means projecting through the underlapped portion of the surfacing elements for securing them in place.

10. A rectangular weather surfacing element of asbestos-cement composition provided with marginal grooves on opposite edges disposed vertically to the direction in which said element is to be laid.

11. A rectangular weather surfacing element of asbestos-cement composition provided with marginal grooves on opposite edges disposed vertically to the direction in which said element is to be laid, and recesses formed adjacent the grooves to receive a nailing means.

12. A jointing strip for bridging the joint between adjacently laid roofing elements comprising an elongated blank having an intermediate stepped portion to set off the ends in different horizontal planes, and a flange portion adapted to fit over the edge of a roofing element provided

on one of the ends of the blank which is offset in a different horizontal plane.

13. A jointing strip for bridging the joint between adjacently laid roofing elements comprising an elongated blank having an intermediate stepped portion to set off the ends in different horizontal planes, and a flange portion adapted to fit over the edge of a roofing element provided on opposite edges of one of the ends of the blank which is offset in a different horizontal plane.

14. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course, said elements having edges of reduced thickness to provide ship-lap tongues, and an elongated strip for bridging the joint between said elements.

15. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course, said elements having an underside edge of reduced thickness to overlap the next adjacent course, and an elongated strip for bridging the joint between said elements and offset to conform to the contour of the reduced edge.

16. A weather surfacing covering comprising overlapping courses of surfacing elements arranged with the joints between adjacent elements of one course offset in relation to the joints of the next adjacent course, said elements having an underside edge of reduced thickness to overlap the next adjacent course, a groove formed along the margin of the joint forming edge, an elongated strip for bridging the joint between said elements and offset to conform to the contour of the reduced edge, and means on the strip for seating in the marginal groove in the element.

17. A protective surfacing covering for buildings comprising courses of surfacing elements arranged in overlapping relation, a groove arranged in the under surface of adjacent overlapping elements adjacent to one of said elements, a strip adapted to bridge the space between the said grooves, said strip provided with flanges seated in the grooves on adjacent elements and means projecting through the underlapped portion of the surfacing elements for securing them in place.

18. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of surfacing elements, a groove provided near the edge of adjacent elements, a strip bridging the space between edge of the grooves on the adjacent elements, said strip provided with flanges seated in the grooves of the adjacent elements and means projecting through the underlapped portion of the surfacing elements for securing them in place.

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