

(No Model.)

A. C. BETTS.
JOINT FOR BOARD SIDINGS.

No. 494,543.

Patented Apr. 4, 1893.

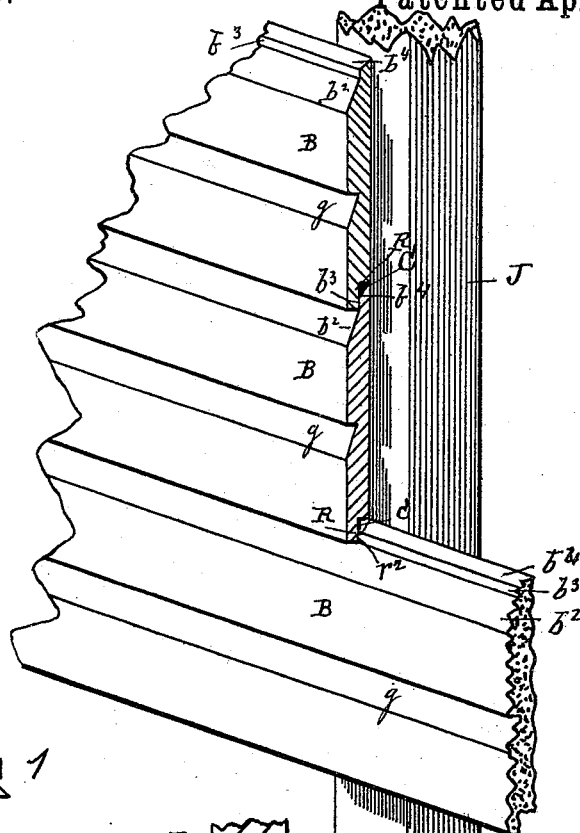


FIG 1

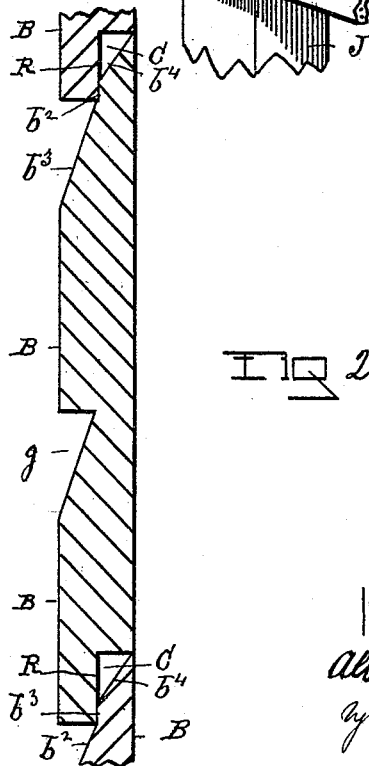


FIG 2

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. BETTS, OF BRUNSWICK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN D. SPICER, OF TROY, NEW YORK.

JOINT FOR BOARD SIDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 494,543, dated April 4, 1893.

Application filed May 3, 1892. Serial No. 431,639. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. BETTS, of the town of Brunswick, county of Rensselaer, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Joints for Board Sidings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a joint for board sidings constituting the weather side of a building, and my invention has for its object an improved method of making the joints between the lapping edges of the board to prevent the intrusion of water under the influence of wind and capillary attraction. Where siding is usually applied with joints lapping at the edges of the boards, water will work up between the joints so as to run down upon the inside and rot the inner face of the boards and the joists to which they are nailed; to obviate this difficulty, I provide in the joint an air chamber in the line of movement which the water would have to take in working up between the boards, and this prevents such movement of the water.

Accompanying this specification to form a part of it there is a sheet of drawings containing two figures illustrating my invention, with the same designation of parts by letter reference used in both of them.

Of these illustrations Figure 1 is a perspective of siding attached to a joist with the edges of some of the boards shown in section, and Fig. 2 is a section of the whole of one board and the end parts of two other boards forming a joint containing my improvement.

The several parts of what is thus illustrated are designated by letter reference and the function of the parts is described as follows:

The letter B designates the boards, which have the grooves *g*, usually formed in what is known as "novelty siding."

The letter J designates a joist to which the boards shown at Fig. 1 are nailed. Each of

these boards at what is its upper edge when in position is made with an obtuse bevel b^2 , another bevel b^4 and a flat face b^3 , between the two other bevels. What is the inner edge of each board is made with a rectangular lapping rabbeted edge R, so that when the lower edge of each board is placed so that the angular edge of the bevel b^4 , of the board beneath is in contact with the rabbeted edge of the board next above, and the edge of the rabbet at r^2 is in contact with the flat surface b^3 , an interior chamber or air space C, is formed between the edges of the boards where the bottom edge of each of the latter overlaps the upper edge of the board beneath. The function of this chamber is to prevent water under the action of wind or capillary attraction from working up between the boards to run down on the inner face and the face of the joists to which they attach, and this chamber by widening out the space located between the boards prevents the upward passage of the water thereat and thus prevents the rotting away of the joists and boards.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination in a board siding of a rabbeted edge upon one side of the board and two bevels with an intermediate flat surface upon the other edge, with each board adapted to connect with another and to inclose an air chamber or space in each joint, substantially in the manner as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed at Troy, New York, this 31st day of December, 1891, and in the presence of the two witnesses whose names are hereto written.

ALBERT C. BETTS.

Witnesses:

W. E. HAGAN,
CHARLES S. BRINTNALL.