(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# F. MANKEY.

## MANUFACTURE OF ORNAMENTAL CLAPBOARDS.

No. 346,209. Patented July 27, 1886.

*Fig. 1.*

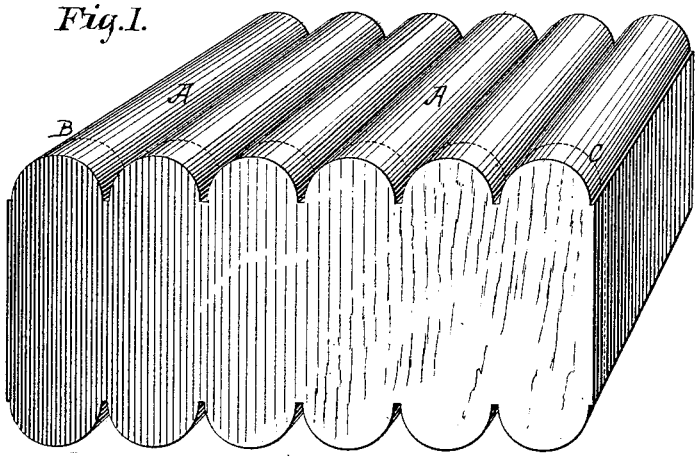



*Fig. 2.*

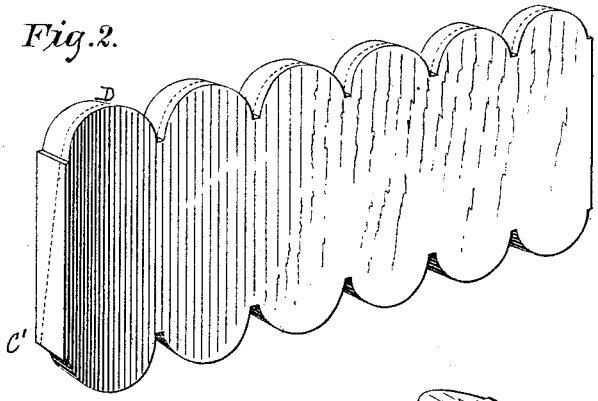
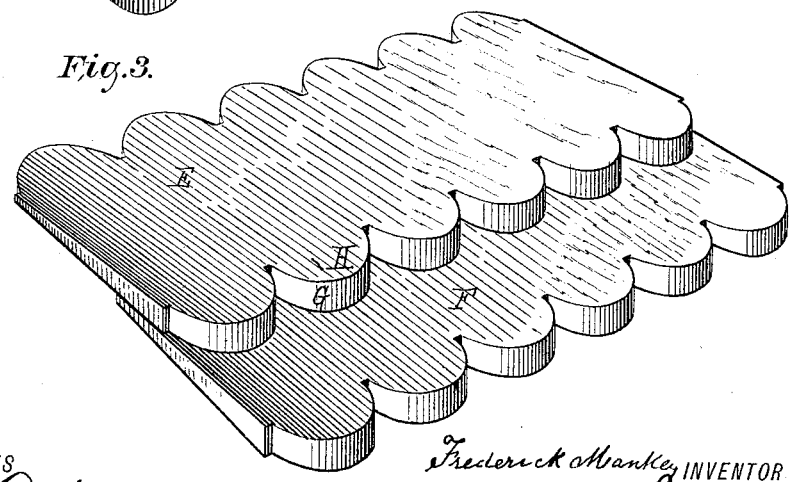



*Fig. 3.*




WITNESSES

Gustave Dieterich

Fred Hartwort

Frederick Mankey, INVENTOR

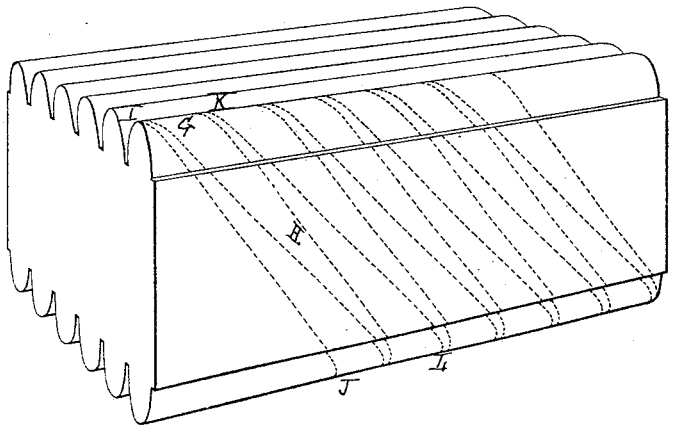
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

# F. MANKEY.

## MANUFACTURE OF ORNAMENTAL CLAPBOARDS.

No. 346,209. Patented July 27, 1886.

*Fig. 4.*




WITNESSES
Gustave Deierick.
Fred Huetwohl.

Frederick Mankey INVENTOR

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK MANKEY, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

## MANUFACTURE OF ORNAMENTAL CLAPBOARDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,209, dated July 27, 1886.

Application filed November 2, 1885. Serial No. 181,611. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK MANKEY, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Processes for the Manufacture of Ornamental Clapboards or Siding, &c., for Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new process for cheaply and effectively producing an ornamental clapboard or siding-board for buildings.

My object is to obviate the use of shingles or small boards which are now frequently employed upon the sides of cottages and other wooden edifices to give variety and a pleasing appearance to the exterior. As commonly applied each shingle or small board is put in place separately, and this involves considerable labor. Such a siding is also apt to be not weather-proof by reason of its numerous joints.

By means of my process I am enabled to produce planks or boards of a suitable conformation, which are of considerable size, and which, when applied to the building after the manner of ordinary clapboards, presents the same or substantially the same appearance as do shingles or small separate boards, while they are much cheaper to produce, are more sightly in appearance, easier to handle and apply, and form a tighter and more impervious covering.

In the accompanying drawings is illustrated the manner in which I carry my process into practical effect.

I take a block or bolt of wood of a thickness equal to the desired breadth of the clapboard to be made and upon opposite sides of said bolt I produce a new configuration, such as elevations A, extending transversely the grain. The appearance of a bolt or block so cut on its opposite parallel surfaces is shown in Fig. 1. I then divide said bolt longitudinally in the direction of the plane indicated by the dotted line B C, Fig. 1, into thin slabs, one of which is shown in Fig. 2. I then divide each slab by cutting the same in the direction of an inclined plane, such as is indicated by the dotted line C' D in Fig. 2. In this way I produce from each slab two boards—such as are shown, respectively, at E and F, Fig. 3—each being beveled or tapered toward one edge. These boards are to be placed one over the other in the manner of ordinary clapboards, as shown in Fig. 3, and are so secured upon the building.

It will be observed that by dividing the material first on the dotted lines B C and then on the dotted lines C' D, I produce a board of which the thicker edge, G, has its surface plane at about right angles to that of the upper or flat surface, H, of the board.

Fig. 4 shows my mode of effecting the division so that the edge G will be beveled or stand at an angle greater than a right angle to the surface H. Instead of dividing the bolt shown in Fig. 1 on a vertical plane following the line B C, I here divide it on an inclined plane following the line I J, Fig. 4. After the slabs thus produced are separated, I divide each one, as before, on an inclined plane, represented by the line K L.

It will be observed that clapboards produced by my foregoing process are not split or riven like shingles, and that the said process allows of the utilization of all the material in the block or bolt. None is wasted by any planing operation, such as is ordinarily necessary to make smooth boards of tapering form. The cheapness and simplicity of this process will also be obvious, inasmuch as after the bolt is cross-cut on its surfaces (which I accomplish very readily by means of rotary cutters) it is divided into clapboards, ready to be at once applied, by merely the two saw-cuts. No skilled labor is required to carry on the process.

I claim as my invention—

1. The process of producing ornamental clapboards or siding, substantially as herein described, which consists, first, in producing on opposite parallel surfaces of a bolt or block a new configuration, such as a series of elevations and depressions extending transversely to the grain of said block; second, dividing said block in a longitudinal direction and along a plane at right angles to the plane of the aforesaid parallel surfaces; and, third, dividing each of the separate slabs or pieces so produced longitudinally and along a plane at an acute angle to the aforesaid parallel surfaces.

2. A bolt or blank for ornamental clapboards, having one or both of its opposite faces formed to an ornamental configuration, substantially as set forth.

Witnesses: FREDERICK MANKEY.
C. F. MANKEY,
CHARLES WOELLMER.