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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to cladding for use in housing and other building structures. More particularly, the invention provides a novel low cost, enduring cladding particularly adapted for the roofing of houses and other buildings not only to provide an enhanced appearance to the roof and building but also providing important functional advantages to protect the roof from the elements.

15 In this connection, the novel cladding of the present invention has particular application to the cladding of the roofs of housing and other building structures erected utilizing the building system and components therefor as disclosed and claimed in my copending application serial number 2,070,079 which for the first time enables the erection of permanent, affordable, high quality housing and other building structures essentially totally from polymeric components which can be easily and rapidly assembled essentially without the use of tools to provide an essentially indestructible maintenance free structure.

25 In particular, the structural components of the said novel building system comprise extruded thermoplastic components with structural load bearing members incorporating a reinforcing constituent imparting structural strength and expansion control thereto and flowable with the thermoplastic material through an extrusion die to produce an integral, essentially rigid structural shape configured to present means for interconnection with adjoining structural components.

30 Such components include extruded rectilinear hollow panels and beams having internal cells and hollow box connectors extruded to have a

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thermoplastic core or substrate having reinforcing and expansion controlling material distributed therethrough and a coextruded smooth thermoplastic skin on the exposed exterior surfaces of said core. As disclosed in said copending application, particularly advantageous reinforcing material for incorporation
5 and distribution throughout the core substrate consisting of vinyl chloride, eg. a polyvinyl chloride, comprises fine, short glass fibers with the said skin embedding and interlocking with the glass fiber portions that are exposed at the surface between the reinforced core and co-extruded skin.

10 A suitable glass fiber containing core material providing structural strength and expansion control may be obtained from B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, such material being described in detail in B. F. Goodrich's U.S. Patent 4,536,360.

15 The coextruded skin may, for example, be PVC, rigid PVC, semi-rigid PVS, or ABS. Suitable skin thermoplastics are available from G.E. under the trade-marks "GELOY" or "NORYL".

20 According to the present invention, the cladding is provided by the assembly of a plurality of injection molded mating panels configured to interfit with each other and each having latch means at the underside thereof for latching same to an underlying cooperative latching means or keeper.

25 Further, accordingly to the invention, each panel member is formed at the underside thereof with spaced bearing surface or points for bearing on an underlying support when the panel is latched to the underlying keeper, said panel member having a profile spanning said spaced bearing surfaces or points and having a profile rising thereabove and configured to provide a desired ascetic appearance.

30 Further, according to the invention, the panels by virtue of their said profile are adapted when interfitted to provide airflow channels for air circulation therebeneath. In this connection, the invention further contemplates the provision of screening to interfit with the panels at the ends
35 of the airflow channels to block the entrance thereto of birds, insects, sleet, snow or the like.

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A particular application of the invention as described herein is the provision of panels simulating roofing tiles, for example, Spanish Roofing tiles, to form tiled roofing for thermoplastic housing or other building structures erected using the novel building system and thermoplastic components disclosed in my said copending application serial number 2,070,079 as discussed above.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 The invention will be more fully understood with reference to
the accompanying drawings illustrating representative embodiments of the
invention and in which:

 Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a house having a roof
cladding applied thereto in accordance with the invention, the cladding being
10 in the form of a simulated Spanish Tile roof;

 Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner
in which an individual tile panel is secured by an adapter to a roof structure
formed from extruded thermoplastic components in accordance with my
15 copending application serial number 2,070,079;

 Figure 3 is a perspective view of a panel incorporating 4
simulated tile formations together with starter strips assembled therewith
providing screening at the entrance thereto;
20

 Figure 4 is a perspective view of the underside of the tile panel
and starter strips of Figure 3 and illustrating the integral latching mechanism
for snap locking with a roof mounted adapter;

25 Figure 5 is a broken away perspective view of a preferred form
of adapter for connecting the roof tile panels to a roof structure such as
illustrated in Figure 2;

30 Figure 6 is an end elevational view illustrating how the adapter
of Figure 5 is constructed to interlock with a box connector used in joining
the roof panels of the roofing structure illustrated in Figure 2;

 Figure 7 is an enlarged exploded broken away perspective view
showing a modified form of latching arrangement at the underside of a tile
35 panel for snap locking into a keeper channel in the adapter illustrated in
Figure 5;

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Figure 8 is a part diagrammatic part longitudinal view illustrating the tile interfit as the tile panels are arranged in end-to-end relation up the slope of the roof and illustrating the interfit between the tile panel and the starter strip at the entrance to the roofing tiles at the edge of the roof;

Figure 9 is a front elevational view of a starter strip for a single tile;

Figure 10 is an edge elevation of the starter strip of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a starter strip to cover the entrance of two adjoining tile formations of a tile panel having a multiple of tile formations such as the tile panels of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 12 is an elevational view illustrating how adjoining rows of tiles going up the roof are arranged to overlap and showing a slightly modified form of roof panel adapter.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which the ridge vent tiles are adapted to overlap and to be assembled with the panels applied up the roof and with the roof panel adapters;

Figure 15 is an end elevational view of the overlapped roof ridge tiles.

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the air flow passages provided up the roof and across the roof ridge by the arched tile formations of the tile panels and showing one particular roof slope;

Figure 17 is a view similar to Figure 16 but showing a different roof slope and showing how the roof vent tiles accommodate such different roof slope and showing the roof panels filled with insulation.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

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With reference to Figure 1, a house 1 having sloping roof portions 2 rising to a ridge 3 to define a gable 4 is provided with a roof tile cladding generally designated at 5 assembled from roof tile panels secured to the roof by adapter members in accordance with the invention.

10

The invention is particularly applicable to the cladding of modular houses or buildings erected from interlocking extruded thermoplastic panels, box connectors and other extruded structural components and members such as referred to above as forming the subject matter of my copending application serial number 2,070,079.

15

As illustrated in Figure 1, the assembled roof panels present a row of simulated roof tiles general designated at 6 overlapping end to end and running up the slope of the roof and roof ridge tile formations generally designated at 7 extending in end-to-end relation along the ridge of the roof with the ridge tile formations on opposite sides of the ridge overlapping to close over the ridge and present a tile formation running longitudinally of the ridge.

25

While the cladding of the present invention could be used to clad any roof or other surface, it will be described with reference to its particular applicability to clad the roof structure as shown in Figure 2.

30

In this connection, it will be seen that the roof 2 is formed of extruded thermoplastic panels 8 shown with three internal cells 9 connected by extruded box connectors 10 provided with projecting flanges 11 having intumed fingers or ledges 12 for interlocking in end grooves in the panels 8.

35

The box connectors 10 illustrated comprise 4-way box connectors having the projected flanges and intumed fingers extending from all four sides thereof with the arrangement at the bottom being available for

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interlocking connection with a panel member or the like beneath the roof if desired, but a 3-way box connector could be used.

5 The provision of the flange and finger arrangement of the box connector on the upper side of the roof 2, however, provides the means of interlockingly securing an extruded roof panel adapter 13 which constitutes a keeper for retaining and locking the roof tile panels to the underlying roof as hereinafter more fully described.

10 In Figure 2 the edge of the roof 2 terminates in an extruded roof panel 14 adapted to interlock with the adjacent box connector 10 and provided with means for interengagement with an injection molded edge roof tile panel 15 which simulates a single tile formation.

15 Figure 3 illustrates a main roof tile panel 16 simulating a row of 4 tile configurations.

20 In both the roof tile panel 15 and the roof tile panel 16, the tile formations are defined by arched surfaces 17 provided at one end which is to form the upper end going up the roof slope with projecting arched ribs 18 with the height of the arched surfaces 17 decreasing towards the ribbed end.

25 At the lower end the tile formations are provided with a flange 19 for overlying and receiving the arched rib 18 of a tile formation of a preceding tile panel as shown in Figure 8.

30 As illustrated in Figure 3, the end of the tile formations defined by the arched surfaces 17 are closed by screens 20 carried by starter strips 21 as illustrated in Figure 11 and interlocked within the arched tile formations between ribs 22 as illustrated in Figure 8.

As shown in Figure 4, the arched surfaces 17 bridge over spaced bearing surfaces 23.

35 As illustrated in Figure 4, the two outer bearing surfaces 23 on the opposite sides of the center bearing surface are formed with downwardly projecting flanges or wings 24 which have spaced upwardly and outwardly

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inclined locking barbs 25 to provide a snap interlock with the extruded adapter 13, the barbs being adapted to be resiliently flexed inwardly on entering the adapter and to thereafter spring outwardly to lock beneath the overlying surfaces.

5

Central flanges 26 extending downwardly from the center of the panel 16 may be arranged to either be received within the adapter 13 as guides or may bear on the roof panels 8 to give central support to the tile panel.

10

The underside of the roof panels preferably are formed with a reinforcing ribbing arrangement 27 as illustrated in Figure 4 for panel 16.

The roof tile adapter 13 comprises a longitudinal extrusion which may, for instance, be extruded from PVC has, as shown particularly in Figures 5 and 6, a central downwardly facing channel 28 within which is a downwardly projecting straight rib 29 and spaced therefrom a rib having a downwardly projecting portion 30 and an upwardly inclined portion 31 inclined towards the rib 29.

20

Outwardly of the central downwardly facing channel 28 are two upwardly facing channels 32 having ledge projections 33 partially closing the entrance to the channels.

25

As illustrated in Figure 6, the adapter 13 is slidably interlockable with the box connector 10 with the inturned finger or ledge of the box connector at one side being received between ribs 29 and 30 and with its ledge 12 interlocked behind the end of the upwardly inclined rib portion 31.

30

It will be understood that with this arrangement the adapter 13 may only be interlocked in one way with the box connector as shown and will not interlock with the flange and ledge of the box connector shown at the right in Figure 6 with the ledge facing in the opposite direction to that in the locking connection.

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It will be understood that the tile panels can be secured to the adapters 13 by forcing the barbed ends of the flanges 24 downwardly with the locking barbs 25 being deflected inwardly in passing through the entrance to the selected upwardly facing channel 32 and thereafter resiliently snapping
5 outwardly beneath the respective ledge projection 33'.

Figure 4 illustrates the barbs 25 projecting from the same side of their carrying flange. Figure 7 illustrates an alternative arrangement in which the locking barbs 25' project on opposite sides of the carrying flange
10 24'.

It will be understood that the roof cladding by the panelling of the present invention is intended not only to provide a decorative appearance but to provide protection for the underlying roof against the elements.
15

In this connection, the panels are injection molded using thermoplastic materials which will withstand the heat of the sun without deforming. A suitable thermoplastic for this purpose is available from G.E. Plastics sold under the trade-mark "NOREL". Further the cladding panels,
20 according to the invention, may be coated with an ultraviolet resisting coating or paint as a protective measure.

For the other extreme, the outer surfaces of the panels may be provided with small projections or nibs 34 as shown in Figure 3 to prevent
25 ice or other materials sliding off en masse.

Figure 9 shows a starter strip for closing the lower end of the lower most single tile panel 15 comprising a base 21 and an arched screen 20 which as seen from Figure 10 presents an arched projecting rib portion 37
30 which interlocks into the rib arrangement 27 in the interior of the panel as illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 11 illustrates a similar starter strip for use with the main panel 16 which requires the use of two such starter strips in end-to-end
35 relation to close the entrances of the four tile formations.

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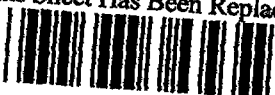


Figure 12 shows how the adjoining roof tile panels 15 and 16 overlap to protect the underlying roof surface.

As illustrated, panel 15 has a laterally extending wing 39 shaped to overlap and interfit with the laterally extending wing 40 of the tile panel 16.

Similar overlaps are provided between adjoining main panels.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile panel for interfitting with the panel 16 and bridging in part across the ridge of the roof.

This tile panel 41 is provided with arched tile surfaces 42 adapted to fit over and engage with the arched ribs of the uppermost roof tile 16 and is provided with an arched tile surface 43 having its axis extending longitudinally of the panel 41 and perpendicular to the axis of the arched surfaces 42.

Tile panel 41 is formed with downwardly projecting wings 44 supporting depending locking barbs 45 adapted to interlock in the keeper channels 32 of the adapters 13 as illustrated in Figure 14.

As will be seen from Figure 14 opposing ridge vent panels 41 are adapted to overlap and close the ridge of the roof, the arrangement permitting the tiles 41 to be used with roofs of different slopes as illustrated in Figures 15, 16 and 17.

It will be understood, however, that the opposing roof tiles 41 illustrated in Figure 14 may be formed as a single roof tile having a continuous arch over the ridge of the roof. Such tiles would fit roofs of predetermined slopes and would be configured to match the particular slope of the roof to be covered.

In addition to the protection afforded by the roof tiles or cladding itself, as illustrated in Figure 16, the raised or arched portions of the tile formations provide air passages for the circulation of air between the tiles and the roof panels and along the ridge of the roof to afford added protection

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of the ridge panels. Also as illustrated in Figure 17, the roof panels themselves may be filled with insulation 46 or other inserts as desired.

5 While the invention has been particularly described with reference to cladding used for roofing and, in particular, roof tile cladding, it will be understood that the invention is applicable to other forms of cladding and to other surfaces.

10 For example, the adapter extrusion 13 can be secured to any roof or any surface and injection molded panels configured to represent the desired protective or ascetic surface can be secured thereto by snapping the barbed latches into the adapter keeper channels.

15 It will also be understood that variations in the detail may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claims.

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

- 5 1. A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, said panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation.
- 10 2. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 in which said profile is formed with means for interengaging with an adjoining panel.
- 15 3. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which said latch means comprises of integral downwardly extending tongue means terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper member.
- 20 4. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof space bearing surfaces for bearing on a support surface and a plurality of integral downwardly extending tongues terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper, said panel having a wall bridging said spaced bearing surfaces and projecting thereabove and configured to provide a desired appearance, said panel further having
- 25 means for interconnecting with a like adjoining panel.
- 30 5. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof integral projection means terminating in resilient barbs whereby said panel is adapted to be plugged into a keeper with said barbs being resiliently compressible for entry into a keeper.
- 35 6. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at the undersides thereof spaced bearing portions for bearing on an underlying support, and a plurality of downwardly extending integral latch members adapted for latching engagement with an underlying keeper and an arched upper wall spanning between said spaced bearing

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portions, said panel being formed with means for interengagement with adjoining panels when assembled into a roofing structure.

5 7. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 6 in which said arched upper wall has an internal arcuate channel at one end and an external arcuate rib at the other end, the said internal channel being adapted to receive and engage the external rib of an adjoining panel arranged end-to-end therewith.

10 8. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at least one longitudinally extending arched wall spanning between and projecting above mounting formations for supporting said panel from an underlying roof support, a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means located at points along the length of said arched wall for latching said panel to a co-operating latch means, said arched
15 wall decreasing in height from one end to the other and having a raised integral internally grooved arcuate collar at the higher end and a projecting arcuate rib adjacent the lower end adapted to be received in the internally grooved collar of an adjoining light panel when assembled into end-to-end relation therewith.

20 9. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a longitudinally extending wing formation extending laterally from the base of said arched wall at least on one side thereof for overlapping engagement with a laterally extending wing of a corresponding laterally adjoining panel.

25 10. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally extending arched walls and having further downwardly projecting integral latch means arranged longitudinally of said plurality of arched walls.

30 11. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having applied thereto an ultraviolet resistant coating.

35 12. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having on the upper surface thereof a plurality of spaced upwardly projecting integral nibs.

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13. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 in which each of said latching means comprises a downwardly extending tongue having a barbed end formed by an integral upwardly turned flange portion extending upwardly at an acute angle to said tongue and resiliently compressible towards said tongue to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper member and thereafter expand within such a keeper member.
14. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate a roofing tile, said panel having at least one set of spaced substantially parallel mounting means for supporting the panel on a roof, an arched wall spanning between said spaced mounting means with its axis parallel to said mounting means, said panel further having an arched wall formation located at one end of and with its axis substantially at right angles to the aforesaid arched wall, said panel having at the underside thereof a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means for latching said panel to a cooperating roof latch member.
15. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 in which said arched wall spanning said mounting means is provided adjacent to the end thereof opposite to said arched wall formation with an internal groove for receiving an arched rib of an adjoining panel.
16. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 or 15 having a plurality of pairs of parallel spaced mounting means with each pair of spaced parallel mounting means having an arched wall having an access substantially parallel thereto spanning therebetween and having at one end thereof an arched wall formation having its axis substantially at right angles to the axis of the arched wall it ends.
17. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 15 in which said arched wall formation whose axis is substantially at right angles to said arched wall spanning said spaced mounting means is provided with an internal arcuate groove adjacent one end thereof.
18. An injected molded starter strip for use with a roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 comprising a base, an arcuate screen carried by and extending above said base and having an upper edge in the form of an arcuate

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rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of the arched wall.

19. An injection molded enclosure for said arcuate wall formation comprising a base and an arcuate screen formation carried by and extending above said base formation and having an upper ridge in the form of an arcuate rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of said arched wall formation.
20. In a modular building structure having a supporting sloping roof reaching to a ridge formed of extruded hollow panels and box connectors, a tile roof formation comprising injection molded tile panels having space mounting surfaces and upwardly arched wall formations therebetween and downwardly projecting latch means. Adapter members formed to interlock with said box connectors and presenting an arrangement of keepers to receive and interlock with said latch members, said tile panels being formed to interfit to provide a roofing structure presenting air passages running up to the ridge and an air passage at right angles thereto running along the ridge and means for closing the ends of said passages.
21. A tile roof formation as claimed in Claim 20 in which the means closing the ends of said passages comprise thermoplastic screens.

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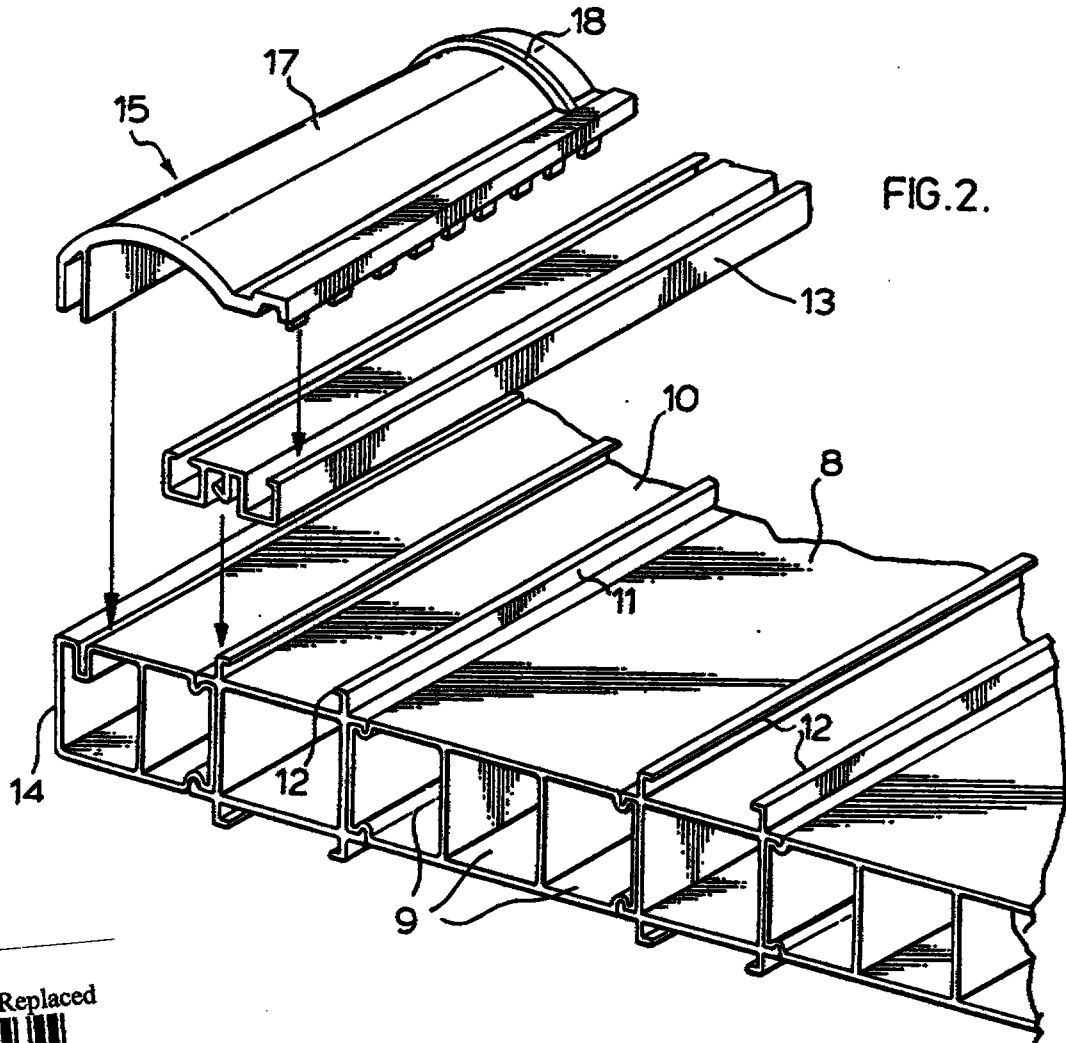
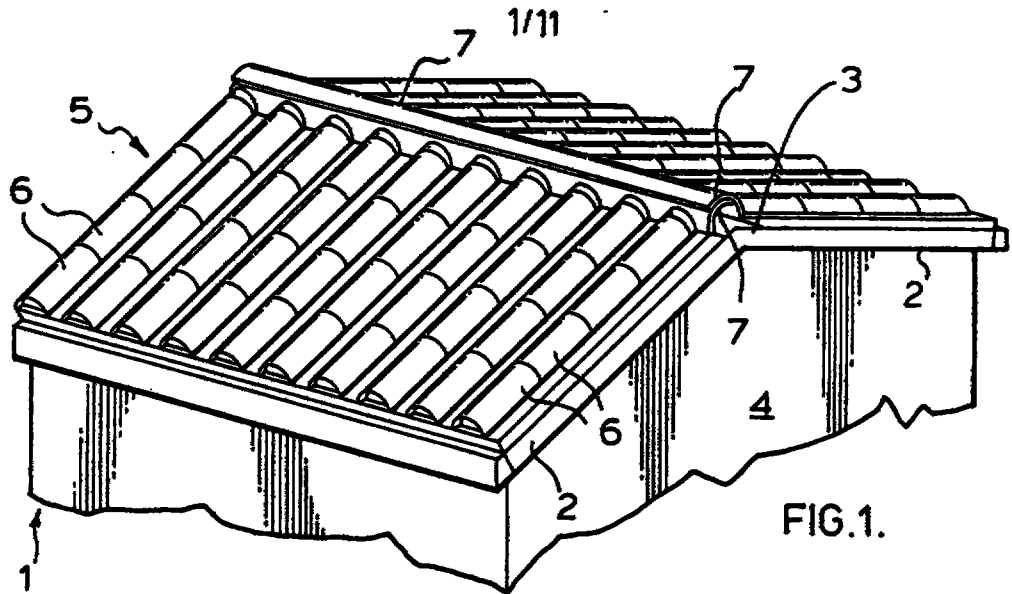
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, the panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation. The panel further has means for interfitting with adjoining panels whether in end-to-end or side-by-side relation. Further the invention provides a simple latch keeper for latching engagement with the panel latch means.

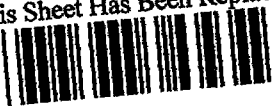
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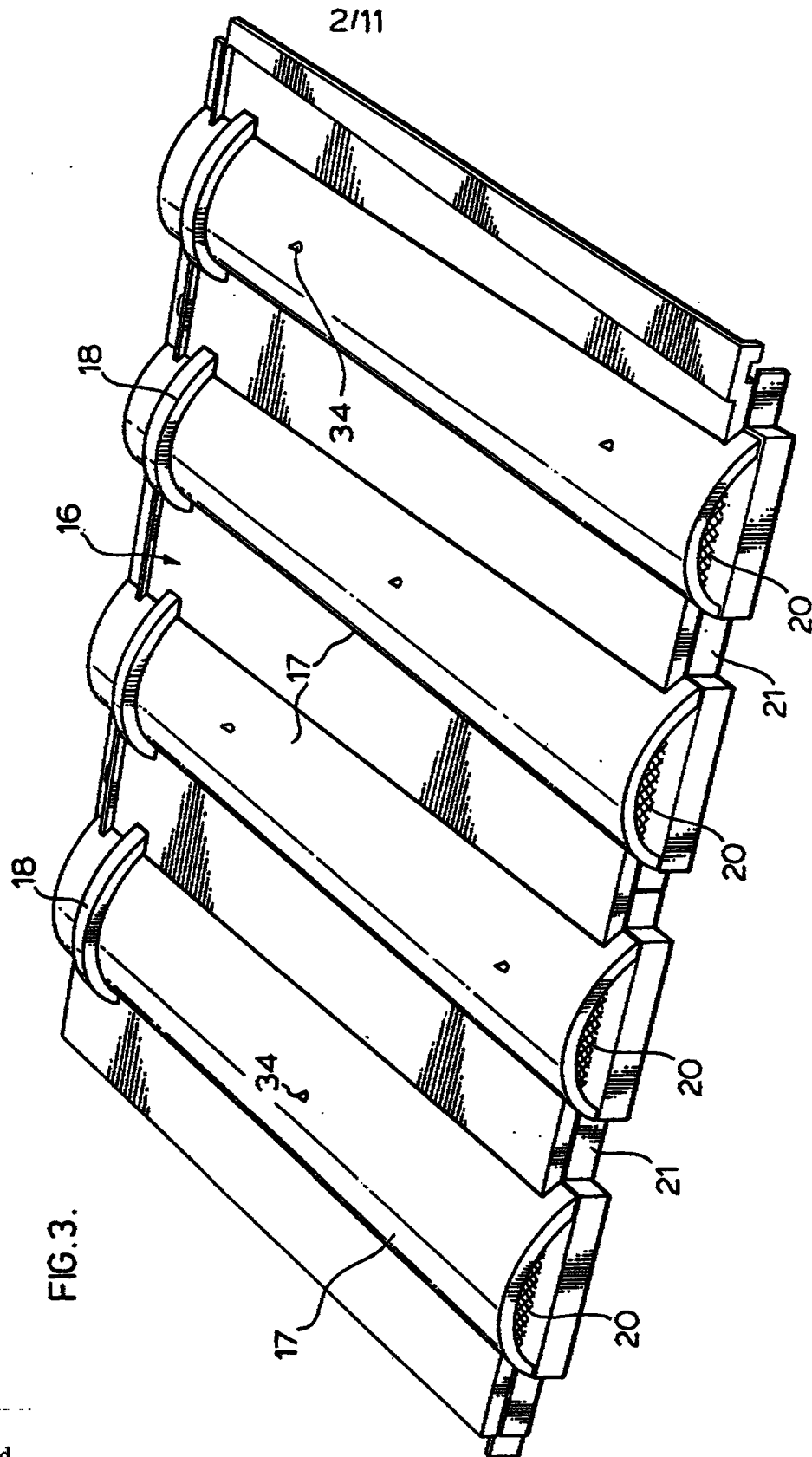
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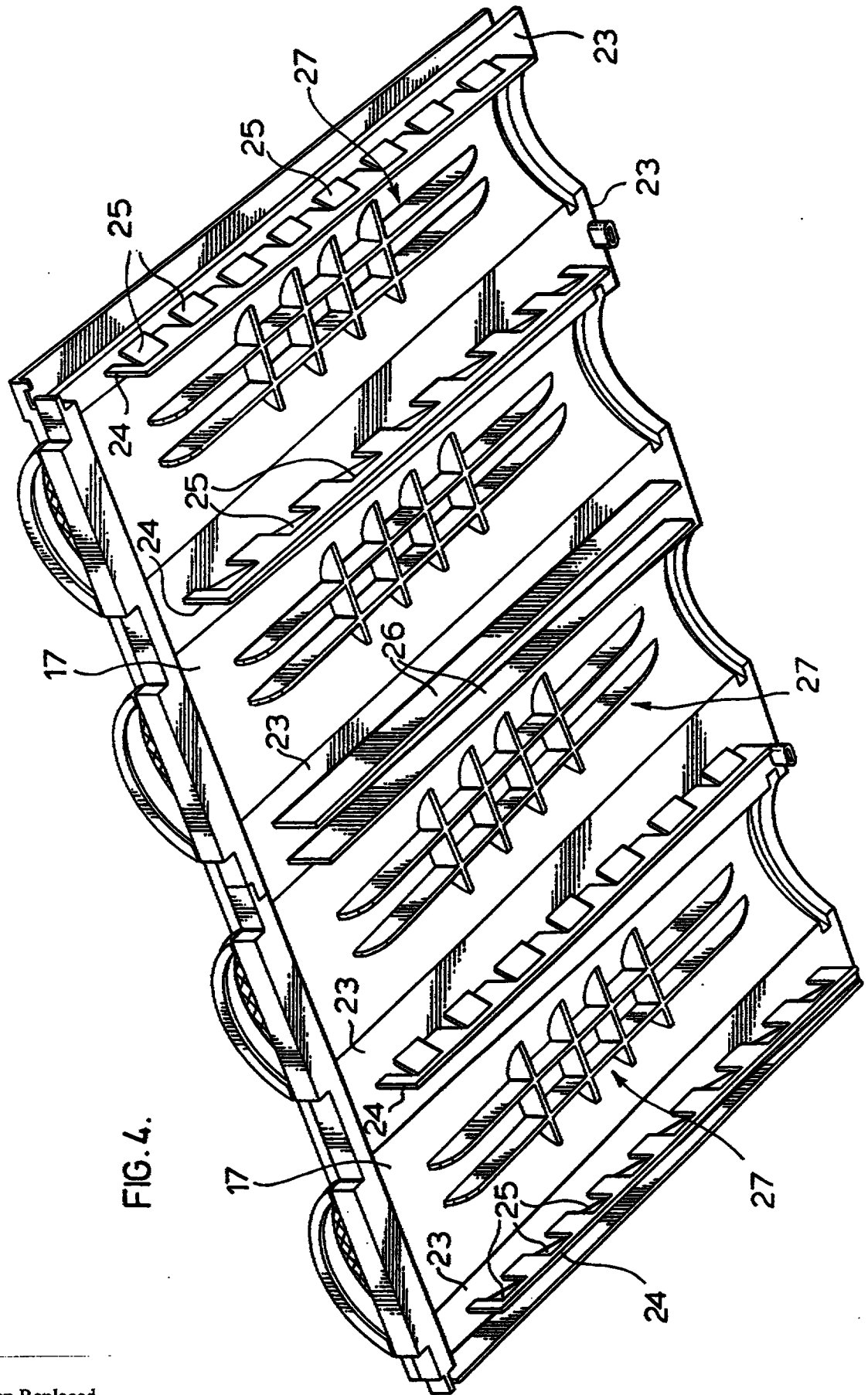
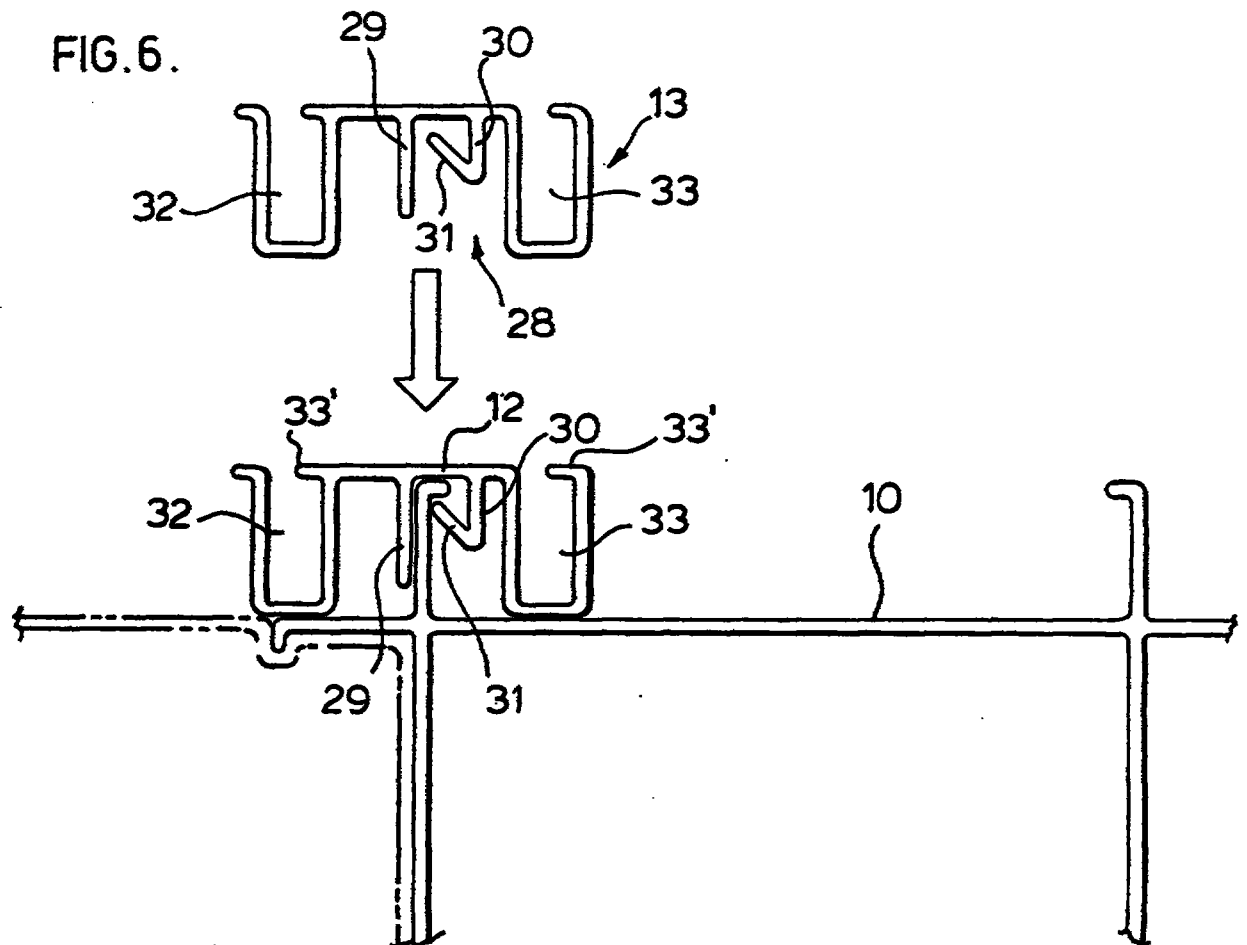
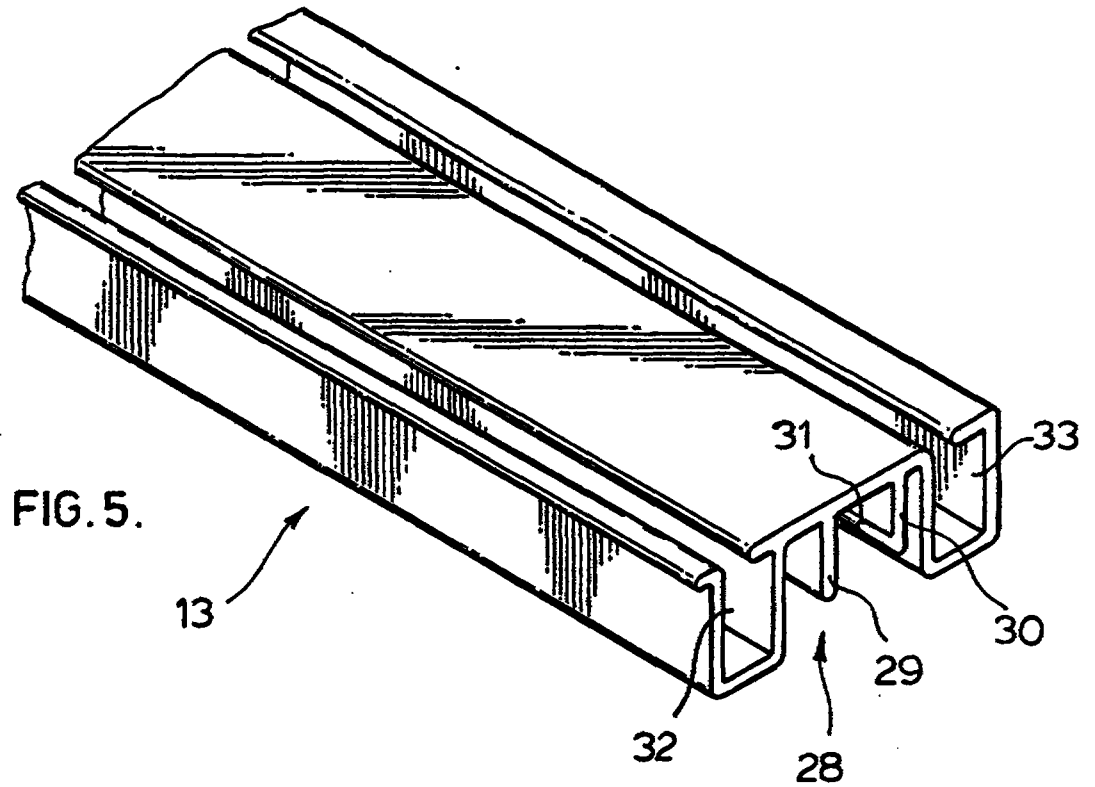


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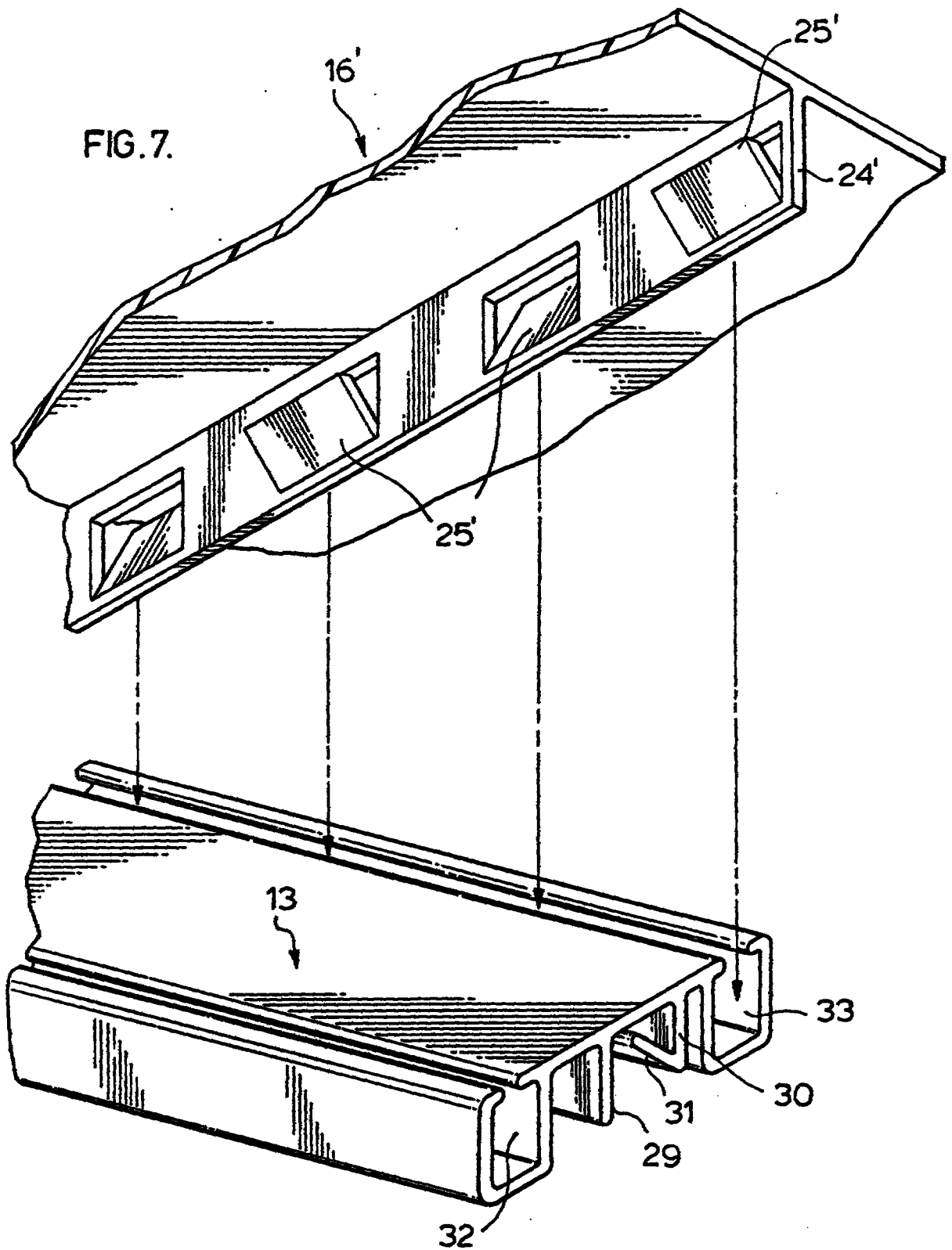


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FIG. 7.

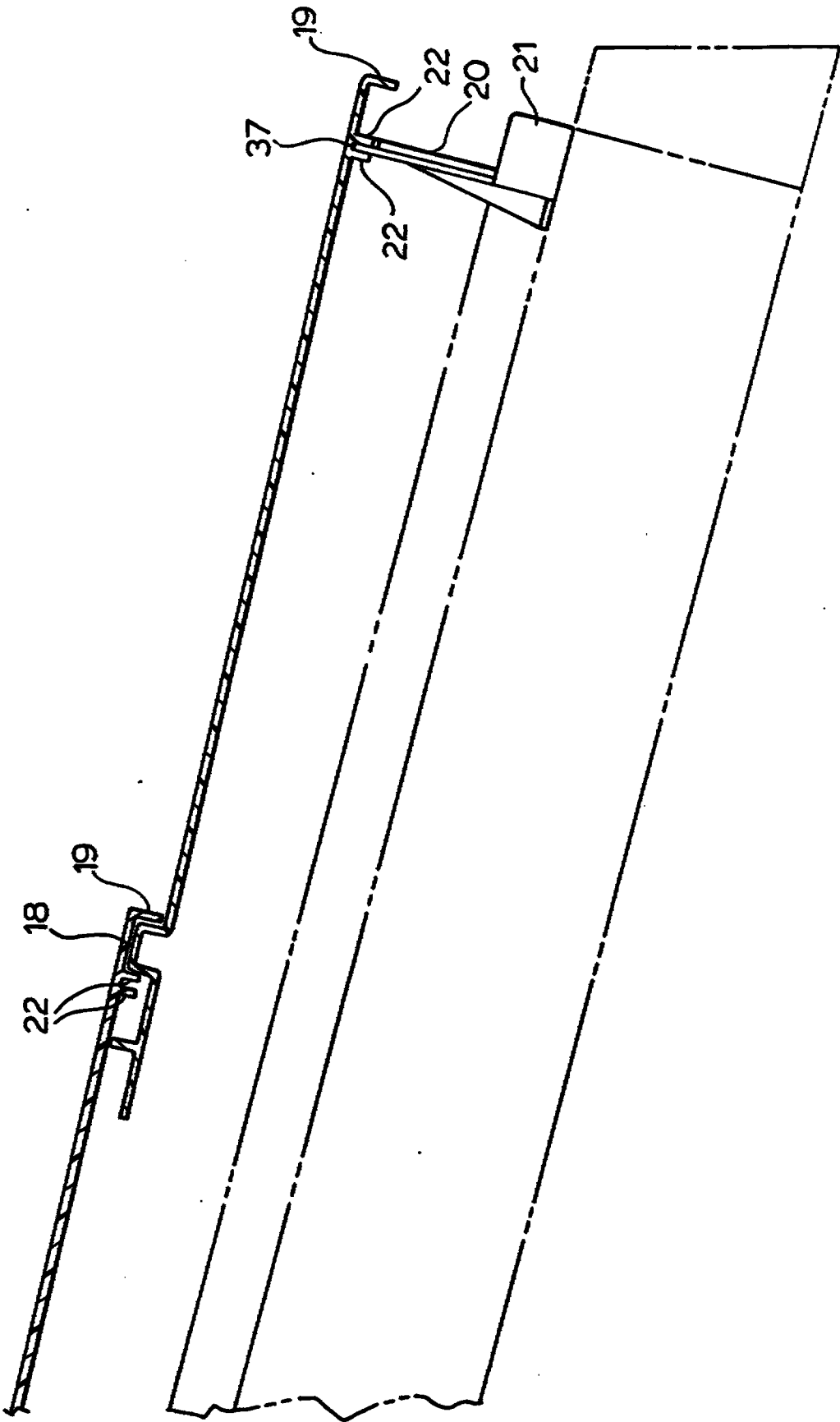


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FIG. 8.



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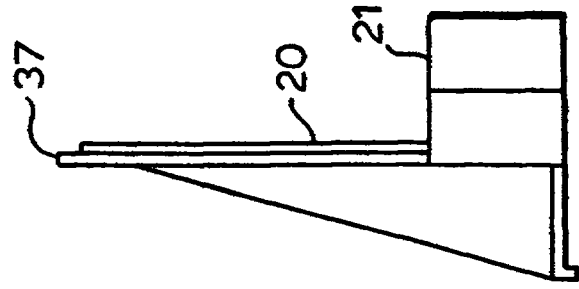


FIG. 10.

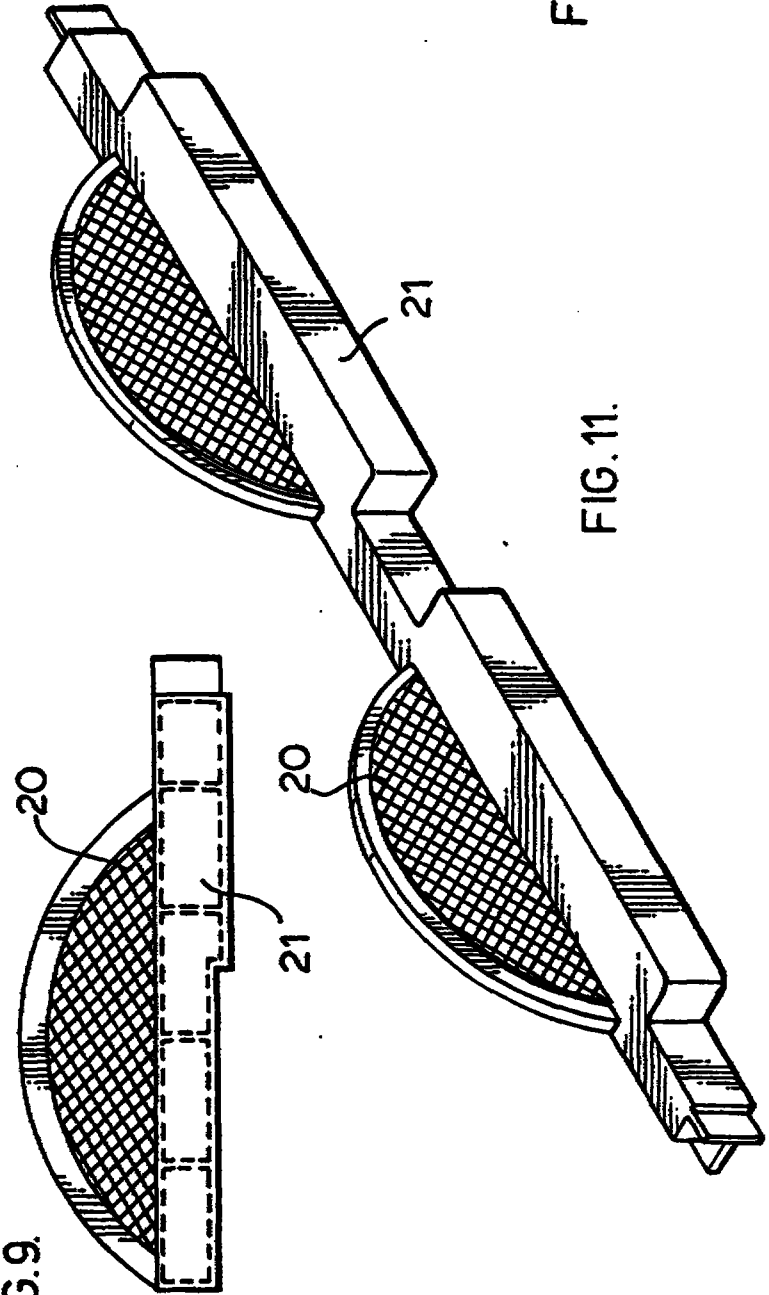
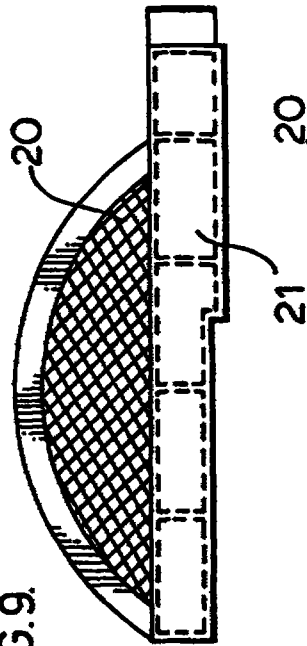


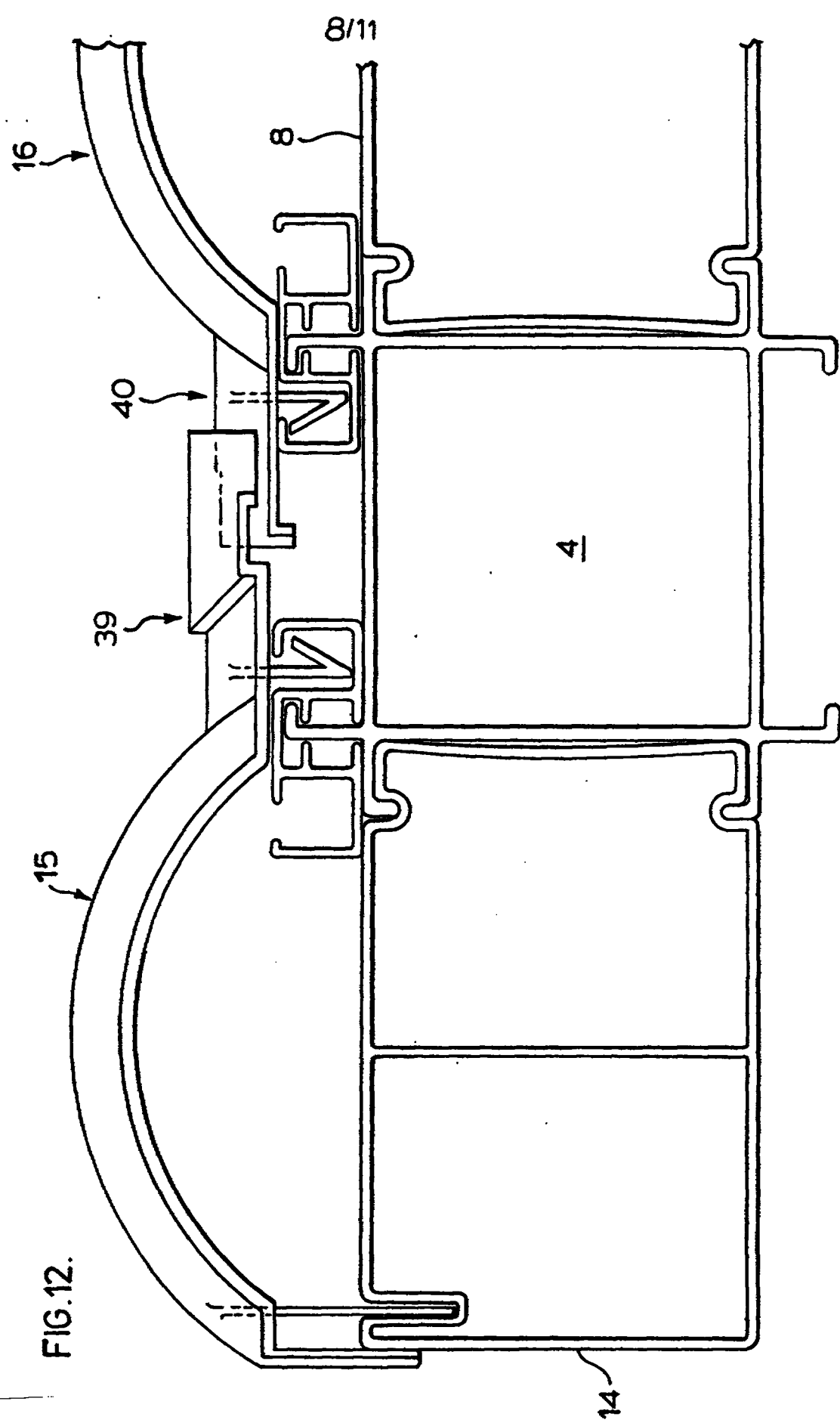
FIG. 11.

FIG. 9.



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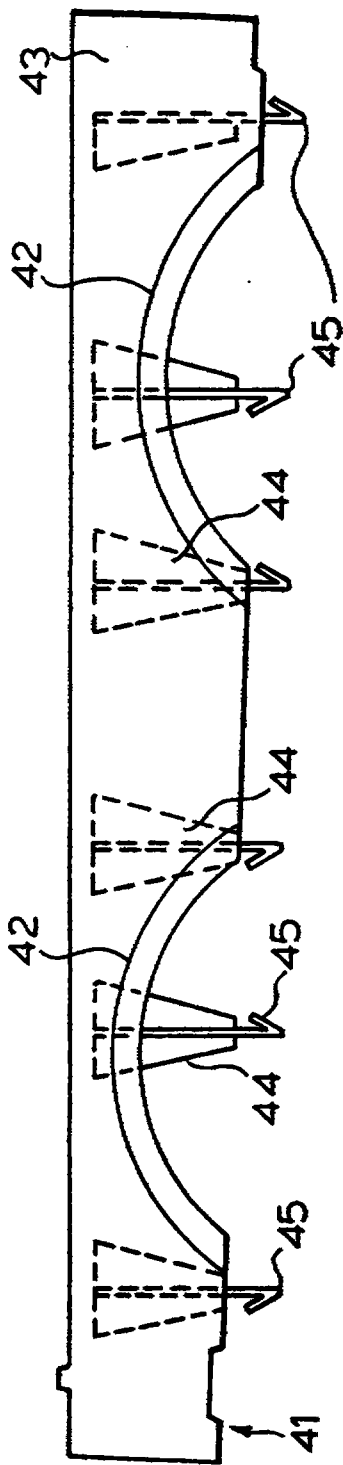


FIG. 13.

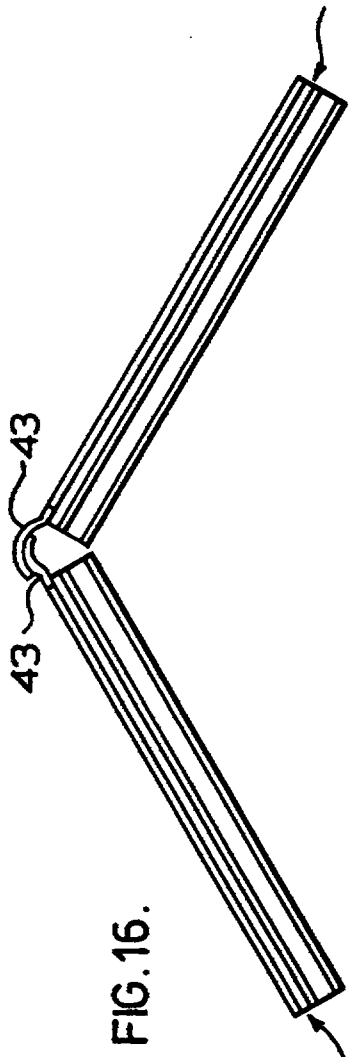


FIG. 16.

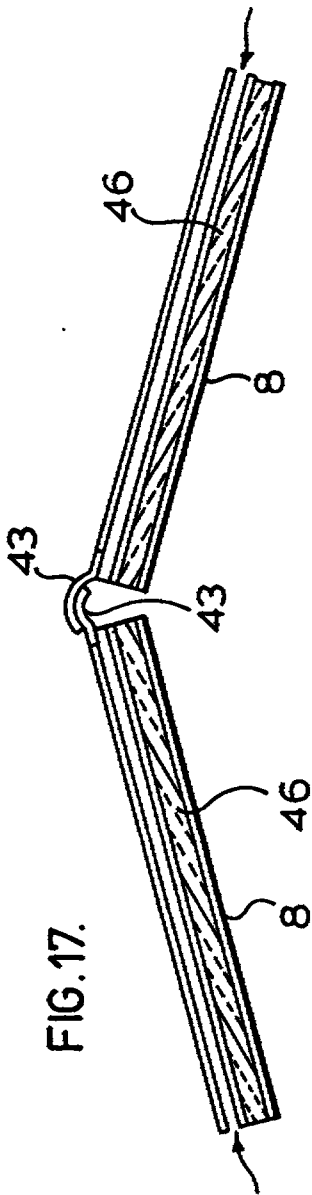


FIG. 17.



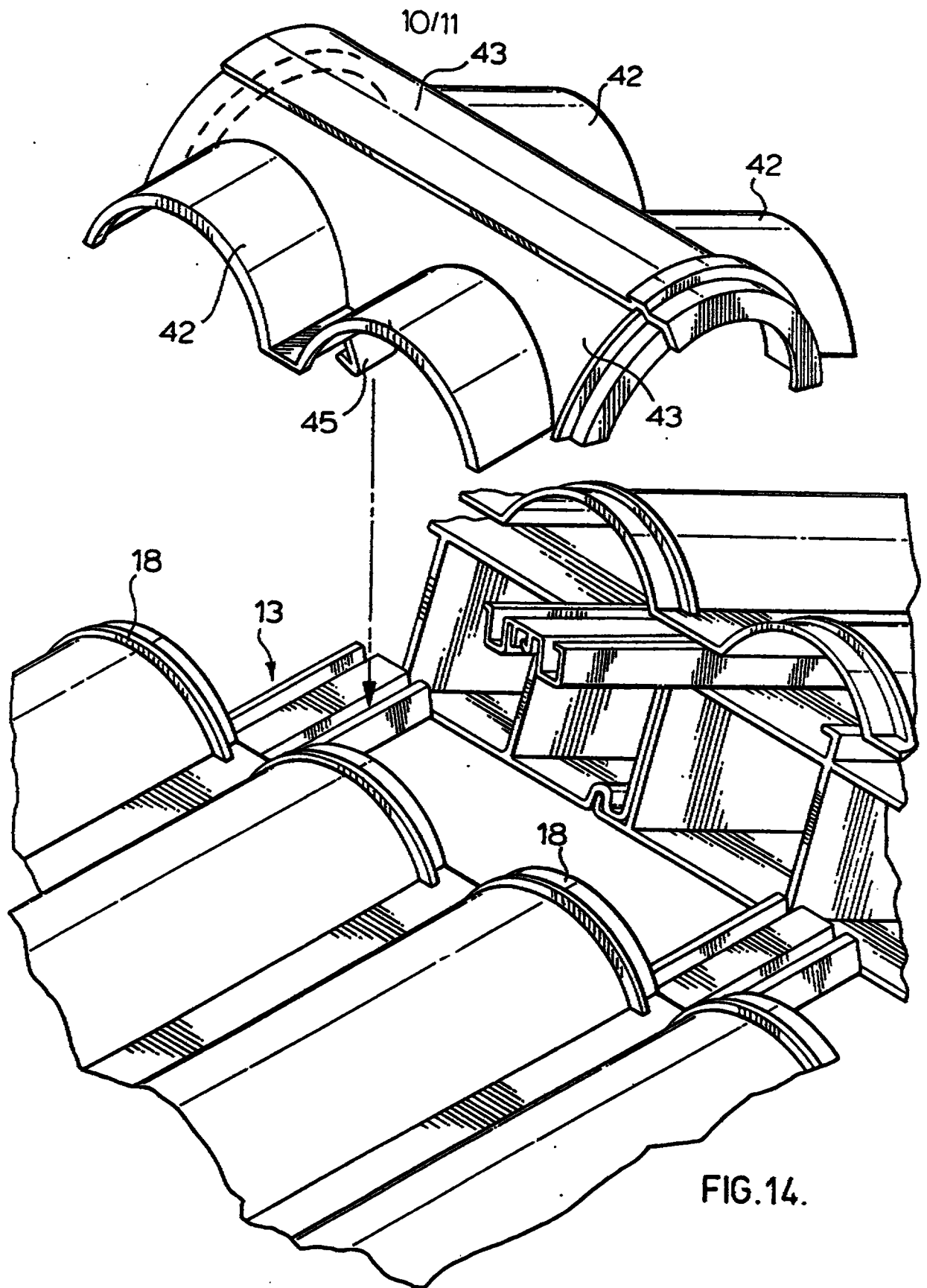
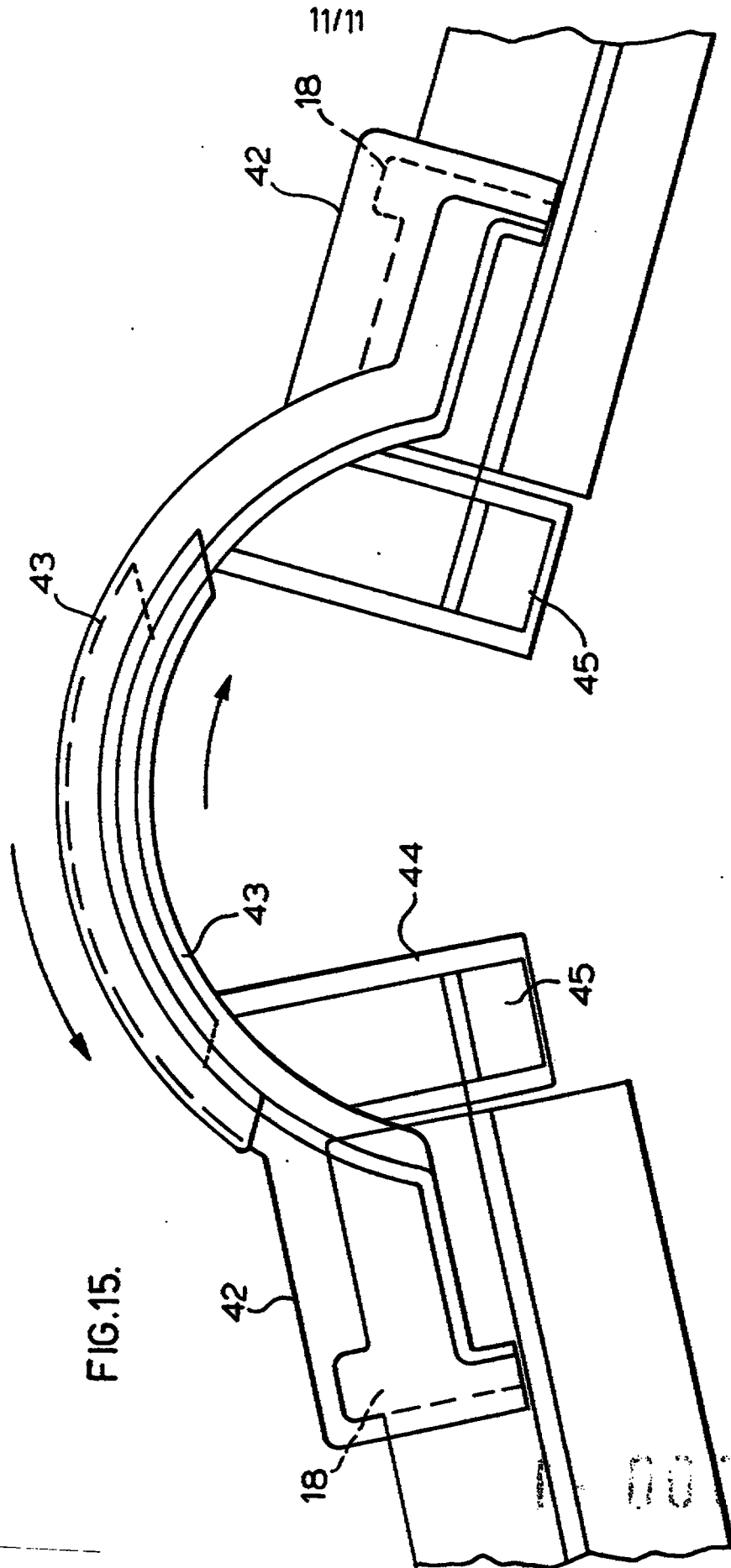


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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to cladding for use in housing and other building structures. More particularly, the invention provides a novel low cost, endurable cladding particularly adapted for the roofing of houses and other buildings not only to provide an enhanced appearance to the roof and building but also providing important functional advantages to protect the roof from the elements.

In this connection, the novel cladding of the present invention has particular application to the cladding of the roofs of housing and other building structures erected utilizing the building system and components therefor as disclosed and claimed in my copending application serial number 2,070,079 which for the first time enables the erection of permanent, affordable, high quality housing and other building structures essentially totally from polymeric components which can be easily and rapidly assembled essentially without the use of tools to provide an essentially indestructible maintenance free structure.

In particular, the structural components of the said novel building system comprise extruded thermoplastic components with structural load bearing members incorporating a reinforcing constituent imparting structural strength and expansion control thereto and flowable with the thermoplastic material through an extrusion die to produce an integral, essentially rigid structural shape configured to present means for interconnection with adjoining structural components.

Such components include extruded rectilinear hollow panels and beams having internal cells and hollow box connectors extruded to have a

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thermoplastic core or substrate having reinforcing and expansion controlling material distributed therethrough and a coextruded smooth thermoplastic skin on the exposed exterior surfaces of said core. As disclosed in said copending application, particularly advantageous reinforcing material for incorporation and distribution throughout the core substrate consisting of vinyl chloride, eg. a polyvinyl chloride, comprises fine, short glass fibers with the said skin embedding and interlocking with the glass fiber portions that are exposed at the surface between the reinforced core and co-extruded skin.

A suitable glass fiber containing core material providing structural strength and expansion control may be obtained from B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, such material being described in detail in B. F. Goodrich's U.S. Patent 4,536,360.

The coextruded skin may, for example, be PVC, rigid PVC, semi-rigid PVS, or ABS. Suitable skin thermoplastics are available from G.E. under the trade-marks "GELOY" or "NORYL".

According to the present invention, the cladding is provided by the assembly of a plurality of injection molded mating panels configured to interfit with each other and each having latch means at the underside thereof for latching same to an underlying cooperative latching means or keeper.

Further, accordingly to the invention, each panel member is formed at the underside thereof with spaced bearing surface or points for bearing on an underlying support when the panel is latched to the underlying keeper, said panel member having a profile spanning said spaced bearing surfaces or points and having a profile rising thereabove and configured to provide a desired ascetic appearance.

Further, according to the invention, the panels by virtue of their said profile are adapted when interfitted to provide airflow channels for air circulation therebeneath. In this connection, the invention further contemplates the provision of screening to interfit with the panels at the ends of the airflow channels to block the entrance thereto of birds, insects, sleet, snow or the like.

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A particular application of the invention as described herein is the provision of panels simulating roofing tiles, for example, Spanish Roofing tiles, to form tiled roofing for thermoplastic housing or other building structures erected using the novel building system and thermoplastic components disclosed in my said copending application serial number 2,070,079 as discussed above.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood with reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating representative embodiments of the invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a house having a roof cladding applied thereto in accordance with the invention, the cladding being in the form of a simulated Spanish Tile roof;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which an individual tile panel is secured by an adapter to a roof structure formed from extruded thermoplastic components in accordance with my copending application serial number 2,070,079;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a panel incorporating 4 simulated tile formations together with starter strips assembled therewith providing screening at the entrance thereto;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the underside of the tile panel and starter strips of Figure 3 and illustrating the integral latching mechanism for snap locking with a roof mounted adapter;

Figure 5 is a broken away perspective view of a preferred form of adapter for connecting the roof tile panels to a roof structure such as illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 6 is an end elevational view illustrating how the adapter of Figure 5 is constructed to interlock with a box connector used in joining the roof panels of the roofing structure illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 7 is an enlarged exploded broken away perspective view showing a modified form of latching arrangement at the underside of a tile panel for snap locking into a keeper channel in the adapter illustrated in Figure 5;

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Date: 12 AUG 1996

Figure 8 is a part diagrammatic part longitudinal view illustrating the tile interfit as the tile panels are arranged in end-to-end relation up the slope of the roof and illustrating the interfit between the tile panel and the starter strip at the entrance to the roofing tiles at the edge of the roof;

Figure 9 is a front elevational view of a starter strip for a single tile;

Figure 10 is an edge elevation of the starter strip of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a starter strip to cover the entrance of two adjoining tile formations of a tile panel having a multiple of tile formations such as the tile panels of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 12 is an elevational view illustrating how adjoining rows of tiles going up the roof are arranged to overlap and showing a slightly modified form of roof panel adapter.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which the ridge vent tiles are adapted to overlap and to be assembled with the panels applied up the roof and with the roof panel adapters;

Figure 15 is an end elevational view of the overlapped roof ridge tiles.

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the air flow passages provided up the roof and across the roof ridge by the arched tile formations of the tile panels and showing one particular roof slope;

Figure 17 is a view similar to Figure 16 but showing a different roof slope and showing how the roof vent tiles accommodate such different roof slope and showing the roof panels filled with insulation.



DETAILED DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to Figure 1, a house 1 having sloping roof portions 2 rising to a ridge 3 to define a gable 4 is provided with a roof tile cladding generally designated at 5 assembled from roof tile panels secured to the roof by adapter members in accordance with the invention.

The invention is particularly applicable to the cladding of modular houses or buildings erected from interlocking extruded thermoplastic panels, box connectors and other extruded structural components and members such as referred to above as forming the subject matter of my copending application serial number 2,070,079.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the assembled roof panels present a row of simulated roof tiles general designated at 6 overlapping end to end and running up the slope of the roof and roof ridge tile formations generally designated at 7 extending in end-to-end relation along the ridge of the roof with the ridge tile formations on opposite sides of the ridge overlapping to close over the ridge and present a tile formation running longitudinally of the ridge.

While the cladding of the present invention could be used to clad any roof or other surface, it will be described with reference to its particular applicability to clad the roof structure as shown in Figure 2.

In this connection, it will be seen that the roof 2 is formed of extruded thermoplastic panels 8 shown with three internal cells 9 connected by extruded box connectors 10 provided with projecting flanges 11 having inturned fingers or ledges 12 for interlocking in end grooves in the panels 8.

The box connectors 10 illustrated comprise 4-way box connectors having the projected flanges and inturned fingers extending from all four sides thereof with the arrangement at the bottom being available for

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interlocking connection with a panel member or the like beneath the roof if desired, but a 3-way box connector could be used.

The provision of the flange and finger arrangement of the box connector on the upper side of the roof 2, however, provides the means of interlockingly securing an extruded roof panel adapter 13 which constitutes a keeper for retaining and locking the roof tile panels to the underlying roof as hereinafter more fully described.

In Figure 2 the edge of the roof 2 terminates in an extruded roof panel 14 adapted to interlock with the adjacent box connector 10 and provided with means for interengagement with an injection molded edge roof tile panel 15 which simulates a single tile formation.

Figure 3 illustrates a main roof tile panel 16 simulating a row of 4 tile configurations.

In both the roof tile panel 15 and the roof tile panel 16, the tile formations are defined by arched surfaces 17 provided at one end which is to form the upper end going up the roof slope with projecting arched ribs 18 with the height of the arched surfaces 17 decreasing towards the ribbed end.

At the lower end the tile formations are provided with a flange 19 for overlying and receiving the arched rib 18 of a tile formation of a preceding tile panel as shown in Figure 8.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the end of the tile formations defined by the arched surfaces 17 are closed by screens 20 carried by starter strips 21 as illustrated in Figure 11 and interlocked within the arched tile formations between ribs 22 as illustrated in Figure 8.

As shown in Figure 4, the arched surfaces 17 bridge over spaced bearing surfaces 23.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the two outer bearing surfaces 23 on the opposite sides of the center bearing surface are formed with downwardly projecting flanges or wings 24 which have spaced upwardly and outwardly



inclined locking barbs 25 to provide a snap interlock with the extruded adapter 13, the barbs being adapted to be resiliently flexed inwardly on entering the adapter and to thereafter spring outwardly to lock beneath the overlying surfaces.

Central flanges 26 extending downwardly from the center of the panel 16 may be arranged to either be received within the adapter 13 as guides or may bear on the roof panels 8 to give central support to the tile panel.

The underside of the roof panels preferably are formed with a reinforcing ribbing arrangement 27 as illustrated in Figure 4 for panel 16.

The roof tile adapter 13 comprises a longitudinal extrusion which may, for instance, be extruded from PVC has, as shown particularly in Figures 5 and 6, a central downwardly facing channel 28 within which is a downwardly projecting straight rib 29 and spaced therefrom a rib having a downwardly projecting portion 30 and an upwardly inclined portion 31 inclined towards the rib 29.

Outwardly of the central downwardly facing channel 28 are two upwardly facing channels 32 having ledge projections 33 partially closing the entrance to the channels.

As illustrated in Figure 6, the adapter 13 is slidably interlockable with the box connector 10 with the intumed finger or ledge of the box connector at one side being received between ribs 29 and 30 and with its ledge 12 interlocked behind the end of the upwardly inclined rib portion 31.

It will be understood that with this arrangement the adapter 13 may only be interlocked in one way with the box connector as shown and will not interlock with the flange and ledge of the box connector shown at the right in Figure 6 with the ledge facing in the opposite direction to that in the locking connection.

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It will be understood that the tile panels can be secured to the adapters 13 by forcing the barbed ends of the flanges 24 downwardly with the locking barbs 25 being deflected inwardly in passing through the entrance to the selected upwardly facing channel 32 and thereafter resiliently snapping outwardly beneath the respective ledge projection 33'.

Figure 4 illustrates the barbs 25 projecting from the same side of their carrying flange. Figure 7 illustrates an alternative arrangement in which the locking barbs 25' project on opposite sides of the carrying flange 24'.

It will be understood that the roof cladding by the panelling of the present invention is intended not only to provide a decorative appearance but to provide protection for the underlying roof against the elements.

In this connection, the panels are injection molded using thermoplastic materials which will withstand the heat of the sun without deforming. A suitable thermoplastic for this purpose is available from G.E. Plastics sold under the trade-mark "NOREL". Further the cladding panels, according to the invention, may be coated with an ultraviolet resisting coating or paint as a protective measure.

For the other extreme, the outer surfaces of the panels may be provided with small projections or nibs 34 as shown in Figure 3 to prevent ice or other materials sliding off en masse.

Figure 9 shows a starter strip for closing the lower end of the lower most single tile panel 15 comprising a base 21 and an arched screen 20 which as seen from Figure 10 presents an arched projecting rib portion 37 which interlocks into the rib arrangement 27 in the interior of the panel as illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 11 illustrates a similar starter strip for use with the main panel 16 which requires the use of two such starter strips in end-to-end relation to close the entrances of the four tile formations.



Figure 12 shows how the adjoining roof tile panels 15 and 16 overlap to protect the underlying roof surface.

As illustrated, panel 15 has a laterally extending wing 39 shaped to overlap and interfit with the laterally extending wing 40 of the tile panel 16.

Similar overlaps are provided between adjoining main panels.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile panel for interfitting with the panel 16 and bridging in part across the ridge of the roof.

This tile panel 41 is provided with arched tile surfaces 42 adapted to fit over and engage with the arched ribs of the uppermost roof tile 16 and is provided with an arched tile surface 43 having its axis extending longitudinally of the panel 41 and perpendicular to the axis of the arched surfaces 42.

Tile panel 41 is formed with downwardly projecting wings 44 supporting depending locking barbs 45 adapted to interlock in the keeper channels 32 of the adapters 13 as illustrated in Figure 14.

As will be seen from Figure 14 opposing ridge vent panels 41 are adapted to overlap and close the ridge of the roof, the arrangement permitting the tiles 41 to be used with roofs of different slopes as illustrated in Figures 15, 16 and 17.

It will be understood, however, that the opposing roof tiles 41 illustrated in Figure 14 may be formed as a single roof tile having a continuous arch over the ridge of the roof. Such tiles would fit roofs of predetermined slopes and would be configured to match the particular slope of the roof to be covered.

In addition to the protection afforded by the roof tiles or cladding itself, as illustrated in Figure 16, the raised or arched portions of the tile formations provide air passages for the circulation of air between the tiles and the roof panels and along the ridge of the roof to afford added protection



of the ridge panels. Also as illustrated in Figure 17, the roof panels themselves may be filled with insulation 46 or other inserts as desired.

While the invention has been particularly described with reference to cladding used for roofing and, in particular, roof tile cladding, it will be understood that the invention is applicable to other forms of cladding and to other surfaces.

For example, the adapter extrusion 13 can be secured to any roof or any surface and injection molded panels configured to represent the desired protective or ascetic surface can be secured thereto by snapping the barbed latches into the adapter keeper channels.

It will also be understood that variations in the detail may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claims.

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, said panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation.
2. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 in which said profile is formed with means for interengaging with an adjoining panel.
3. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which said latch means comprises of integral downwardly extending tongue means terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper member.
4. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof space bearing surfaces for bearing on a support surface and a plurality of integral downwardly extending tongues terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper, said panel having a wall bridging said spaced bearing surfaces and projecting thereabove and configured to provide a desired appearance, said panel further having means for interconnecting with a like adjoining panel.
5. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof integral projection means terminating in resilient barbs whereby said panel is adapted to be plugged into a keeper with said barbs being resiliently compressible for entry into a keeper.
6. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at the undersides thereof spaced bearing portions for bearing on an underlying support, and a plurality of downwardly extending integral latch members adapted for latching engagement with an underlying keeper and an arched upper wall spanning between said spaced bearing





portions, said panel being formed with means for interengagement with adjoining panels when assembled into a roofing structure.

7. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 6 in which said arched upper wall has an internal arcuate channel at one end and an external arcuate rib at the other end, the said internal channel being adapted to receive and engage the external rib of an adjoining panel arranged end-to-end therewith.

8. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at least one longitudinally extending arched wall spanning between and projecting above mounting formations for supporting said panel from an underlying roof support, a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means located at points along the length of said arched wall for latching said panel to a co-operating latch means, said arched wall decreasing in height from one end to the other and having a raised integral internally grooved arcuate collar at the higher end and a projecting arcuate rib adjacent the lower end adapted to be received in the internally grooved collar of an adjoining light panel when assembled into end-to-end relation therewith.

9. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a longitudinally extending wing formation extending laterally from the base of said arched wall at least on one side thereof for overlapping engagement with a laterally extending wing of a corresponding laterally adjoining panel.

10. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally extending arched walls and having further downwardly projecting integral latch means arranged longitudinally of said plurality of arched walls.

11. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having applied thereto an ultraviolet resistant coating.

12. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having on the upper surface thereof a plurality of spaced upwardly projecting integral nibs.

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13. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 in which each of said latching means comprises a downwardly extending tongue having a barbed end formed by an integral upwardly turned flange portion extending upwardly at an acute angle to said tongue and resiliently compressible towards said tongue to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper member and thereafter expand within such a keeper member.
14. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate a roofing tile, said panel having at least one set of spaced substantially parallel mounting means for supporting the panel on a roof, an arched wall spanning between said spaced mounting means with its axis parallel to said mounting means, said panel further having an arched wall formation located at one end of and with its axis substantially at right angles to the aforesaid arched wall, said panel having at the underside thereof a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means for latching said panel to a cooperating roof latch member.
15. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 in which said arched wall spanning said mounting means is provided adjacent to the end thereof opposite to said arched wall formation with an internal groove for receiving an arched rib of an adjoining panel.
16. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 or 15 having a plurality of pairs of parallel spaced mounting means with each pair of spaced parallel mounting means having an arched wall having an access substantially parallel thereto spanning therebetween and having at one end thereof an arched wall formation having its axis substantially at right angles to the axis of the arched wall it ends.
17. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 15 in which said arched wall formation whose axis is substantially at right angles to said arched wall spanning said spaced mounting means is provided with an internal arcuate groove adjacent one end thereof.
18. An injected molded starter strip for use with a roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 comprising a base, an arcuate screen carried by and extending above said base and having an upper edge in the form of an arcuate

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rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of the arched wall.

19. An injection molded enclosure for said arcuate wall formation comprising a base and an arcuate screen formation carried by and extending above said base formation and having an upper ridge in the form of an arcuate rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of said arched wall formation.

20. In a modular building structure having a supporting sloping roof reaching to a ridge formed of extruded hollow panels and box connectors, a tile roof formation comprising injection molded tile panels having space mounting surfaces and upwardly arched wall formations therebetween and downwardly projecting latch means. Adapter members formed to interlock with said box connectors and presenting an arrangement of keepers to receive and interlock with said latch members, said tile panels being formed to interfit to provide a roofing structure presenting air passages running up to the ridge and an air passage at right angles thereto running along the ridge and means for closing the ends of said passages.

21. A tile roof formation as claimed in Claim 20 in which the means closing the ends of said passages comprise thermoplastic screens.

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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, the panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation. The panel further has means for interfitting with adjoining panels whether in end-to-end or side-by-side relation. Further the invention provides a simple latch keeper for latching engagement with the panel latch means.

Figure 2.

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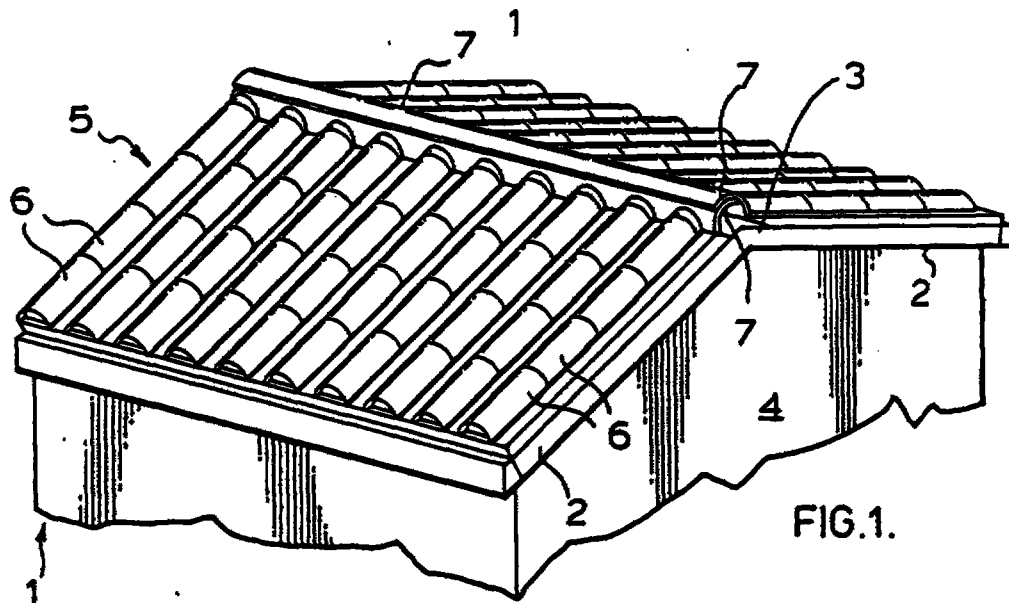


FIG.1.

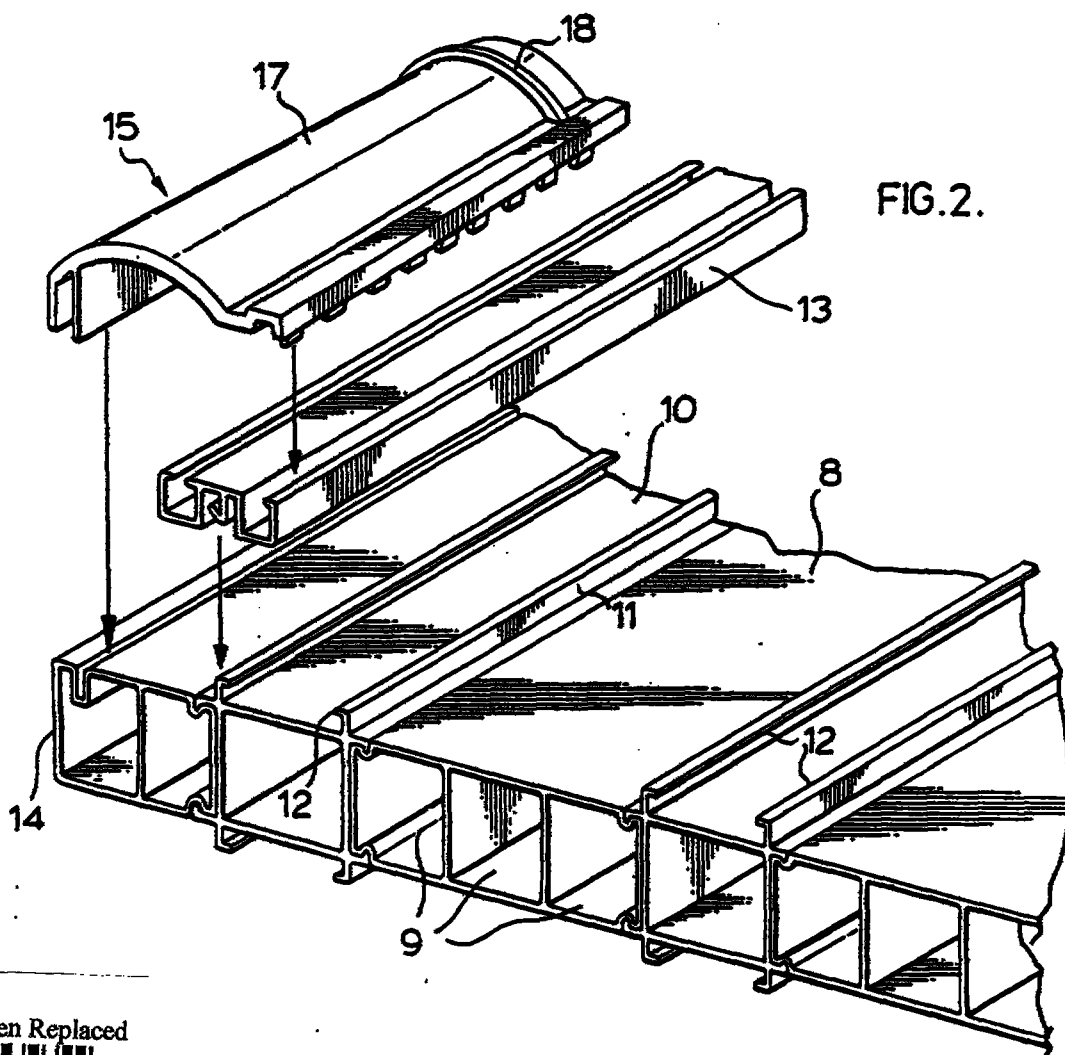


FIG.2.

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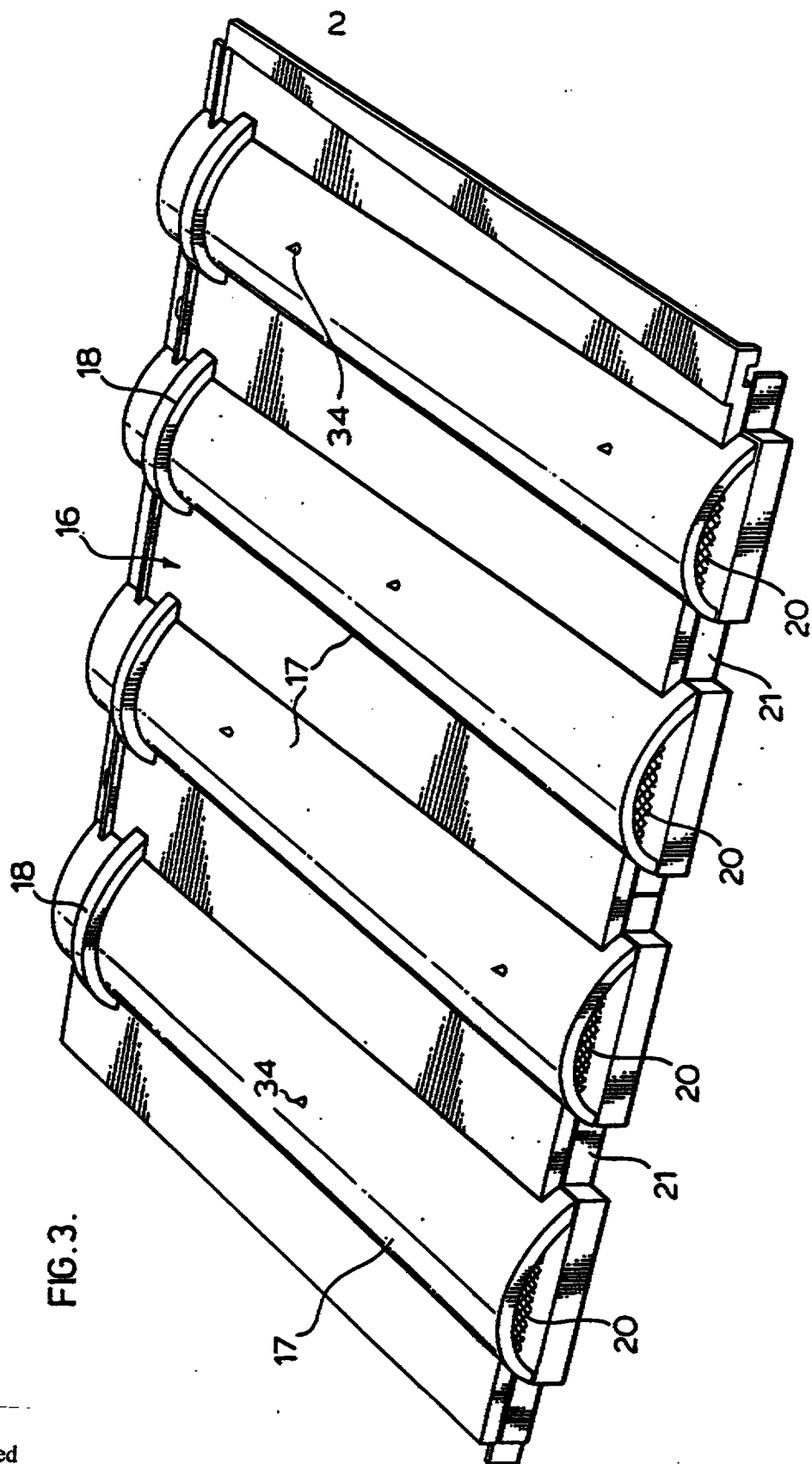


FIG. 3.

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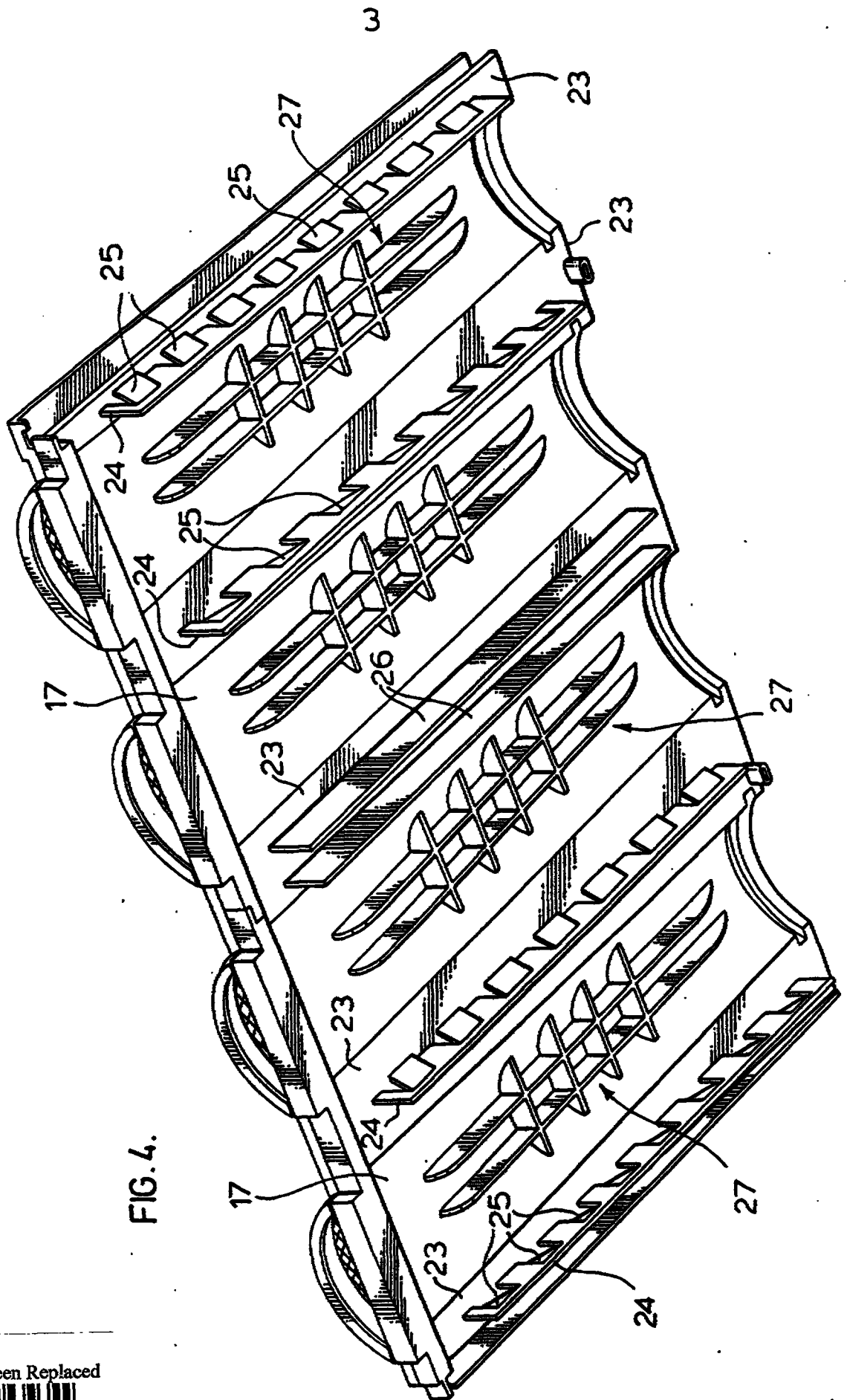


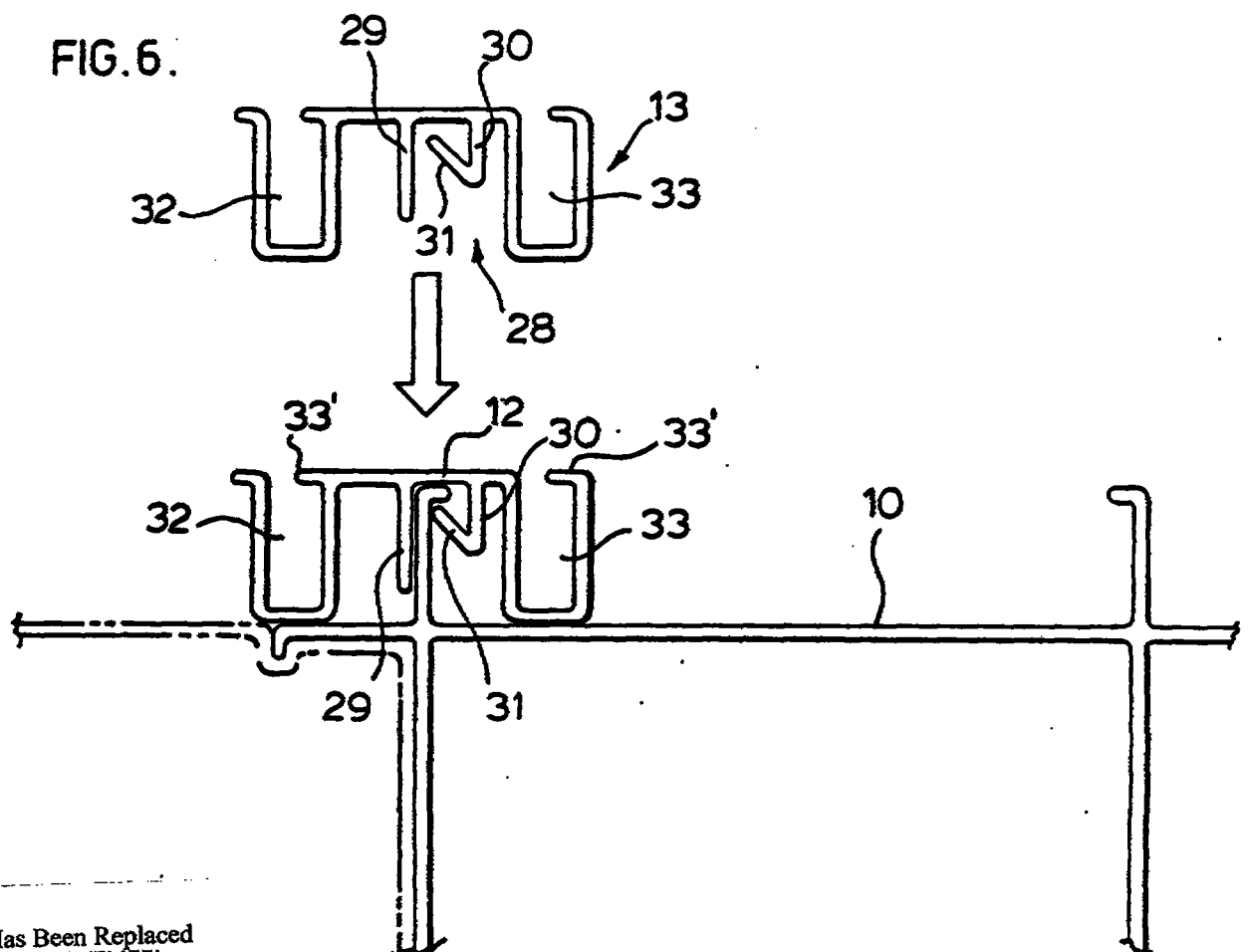
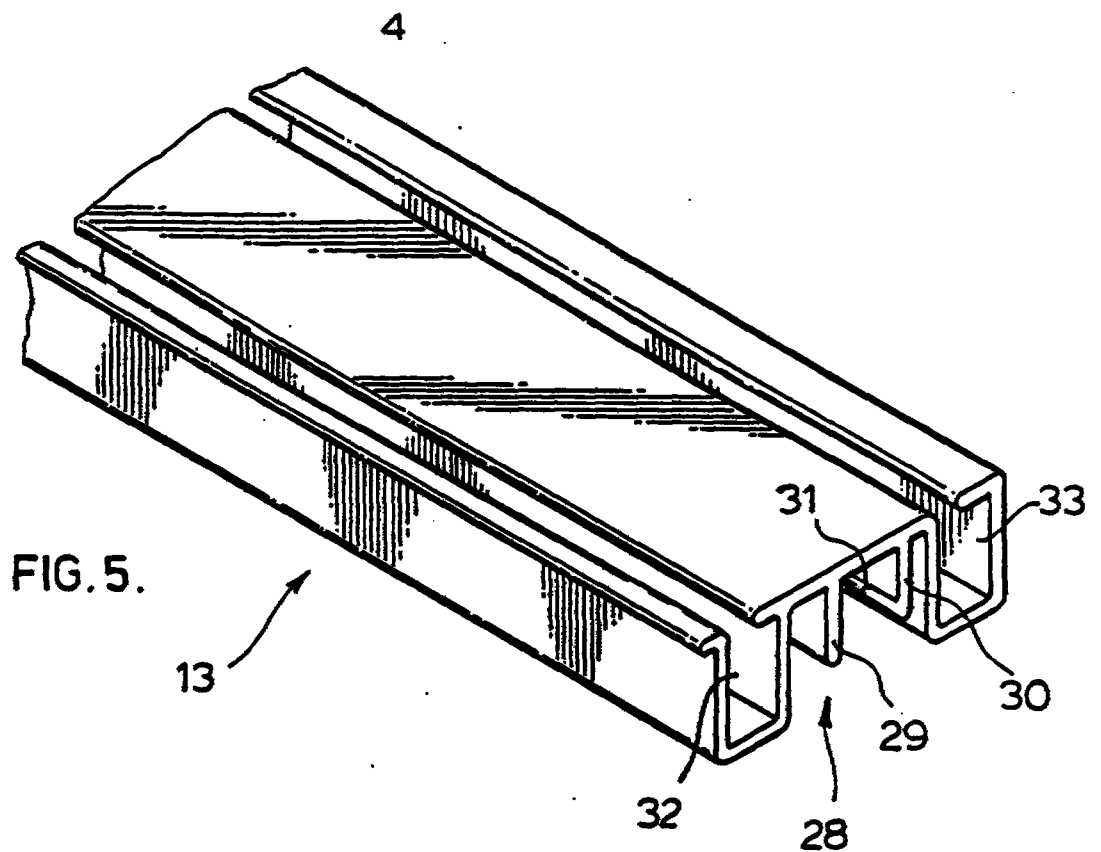
FIG. 4.

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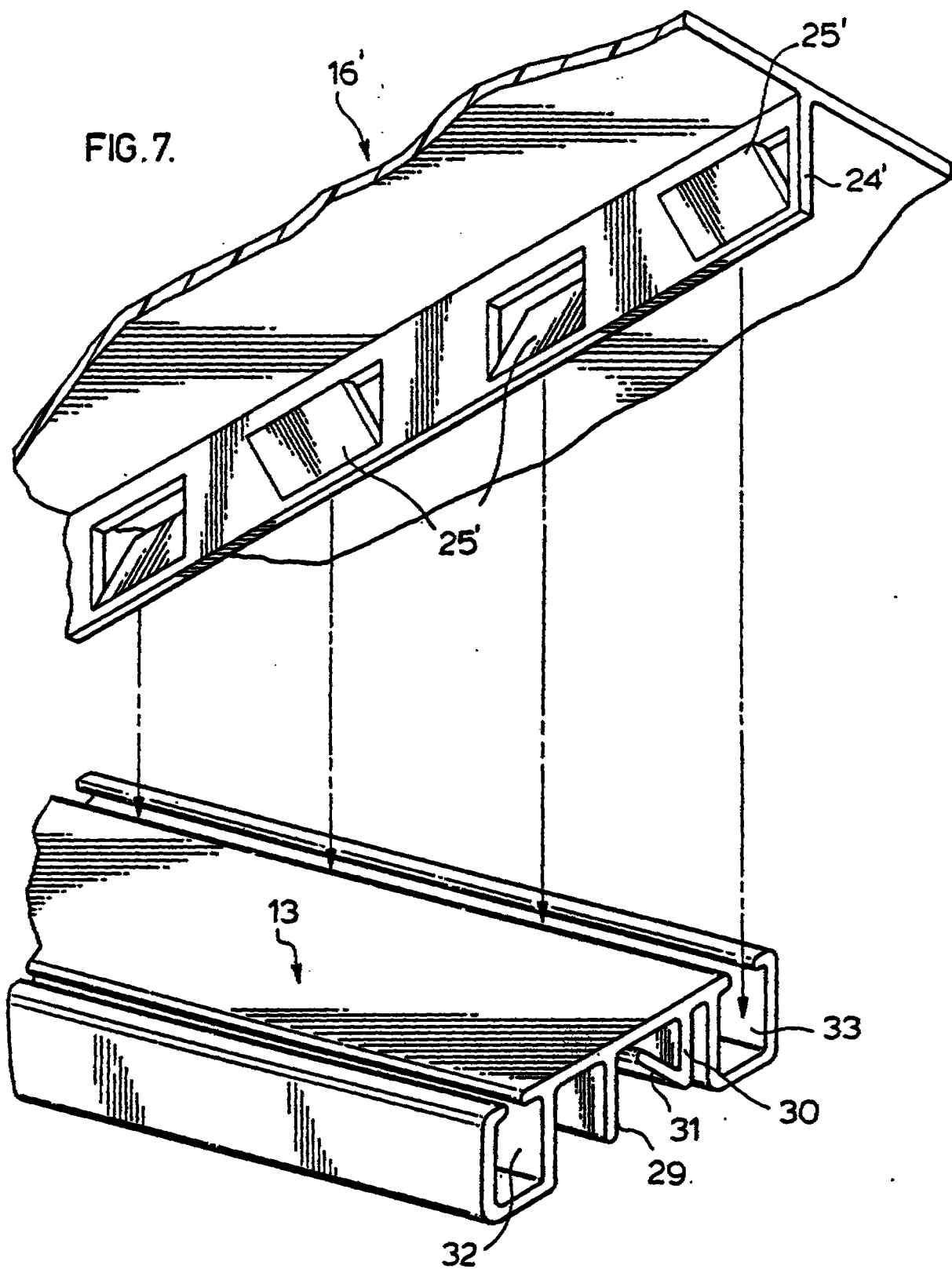


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FIG. 7.



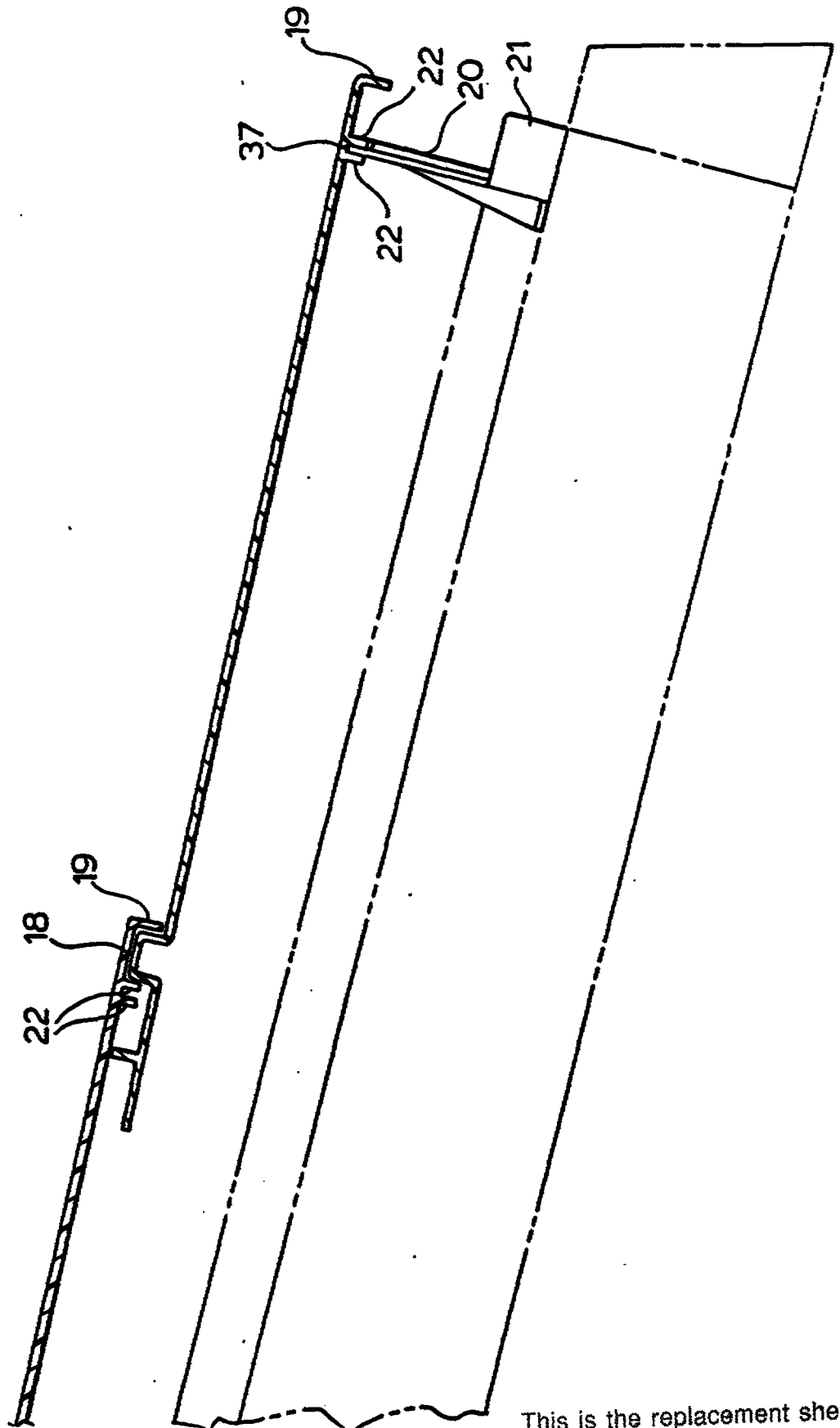
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FIG. 8.



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FIG. 9.

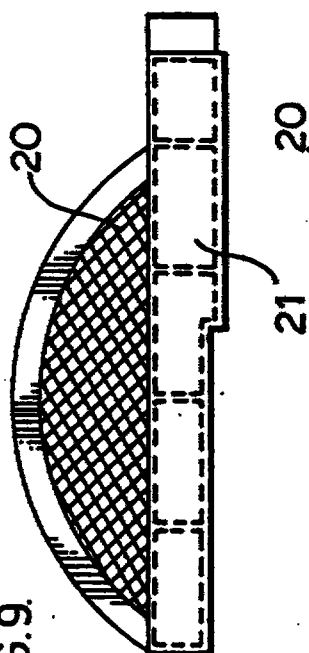


FIG. 11.

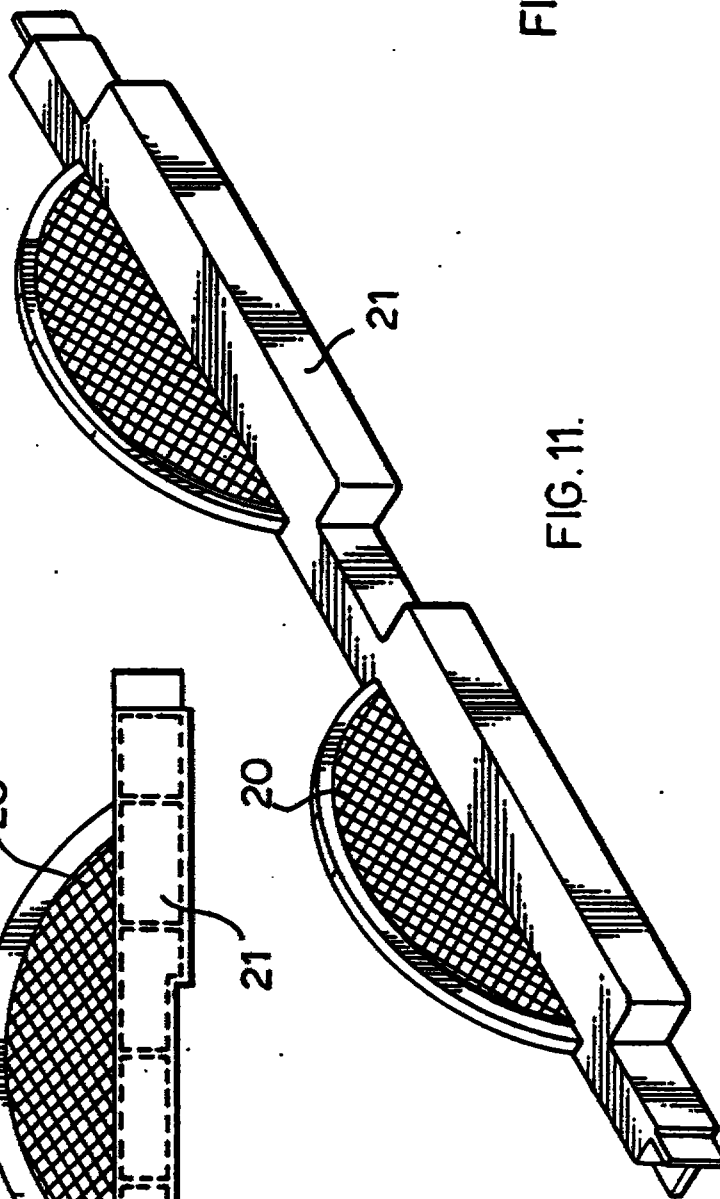
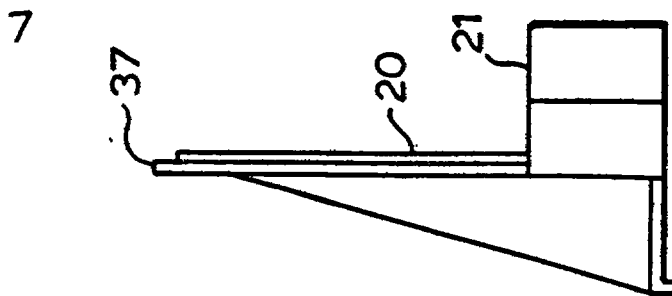


FIG. 10.



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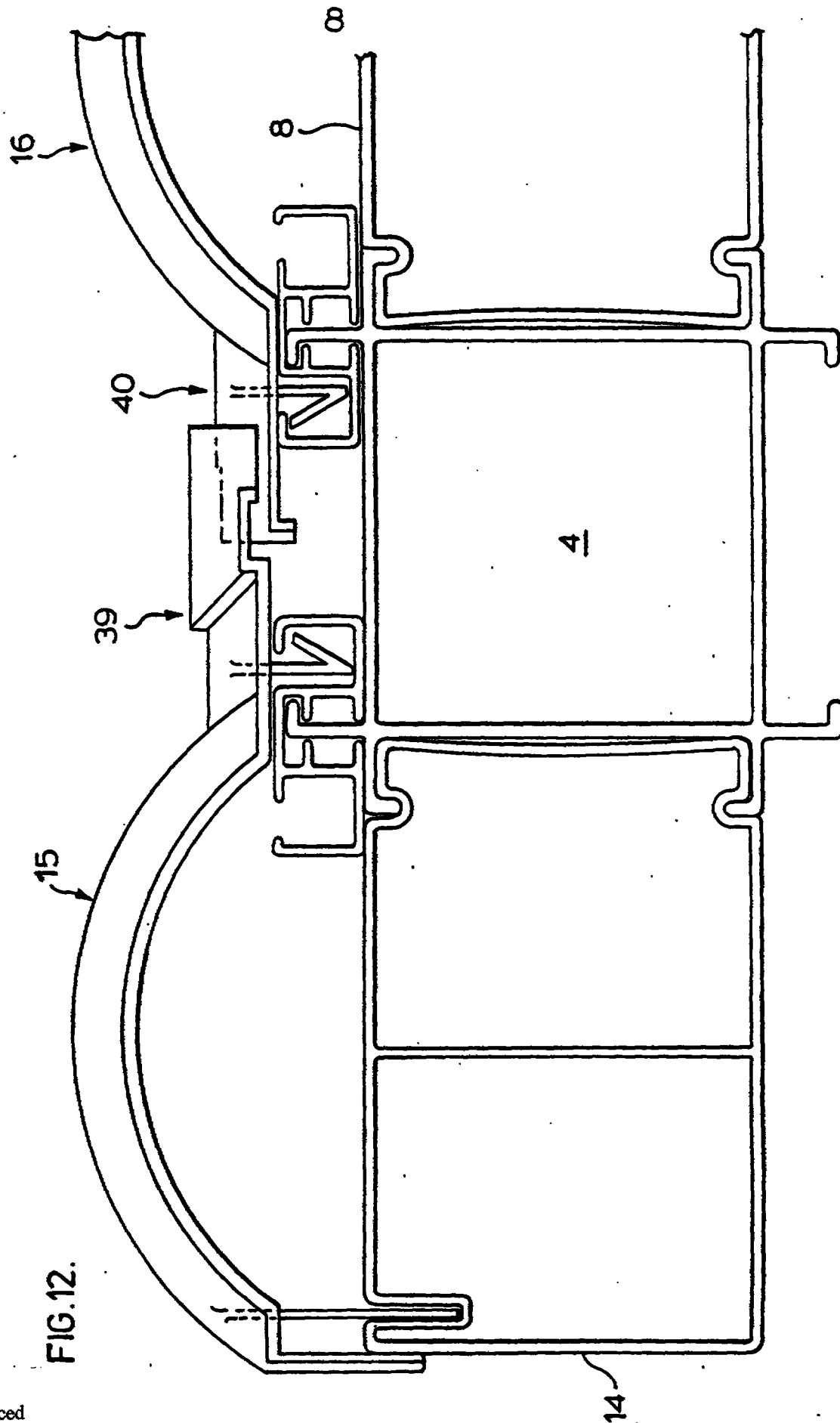


FIG. 12.

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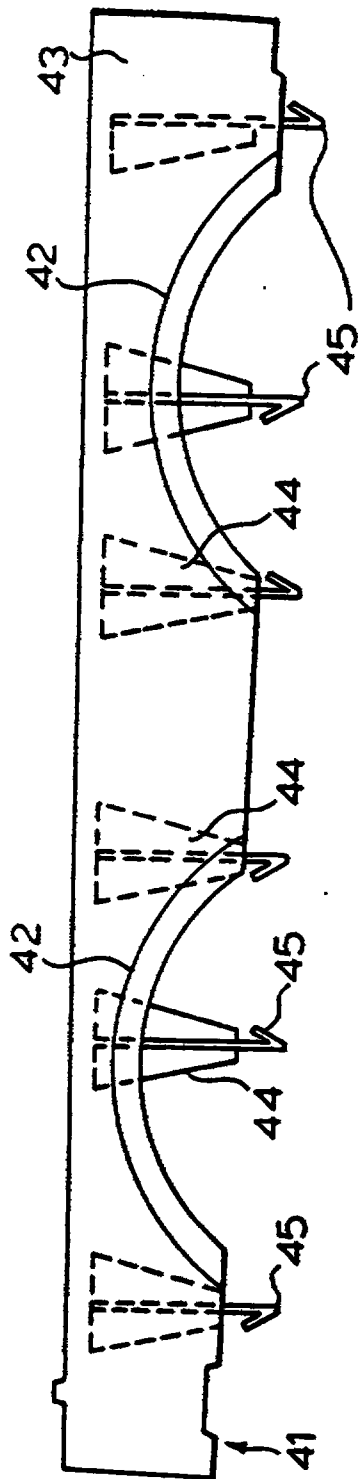


FIG. 13.

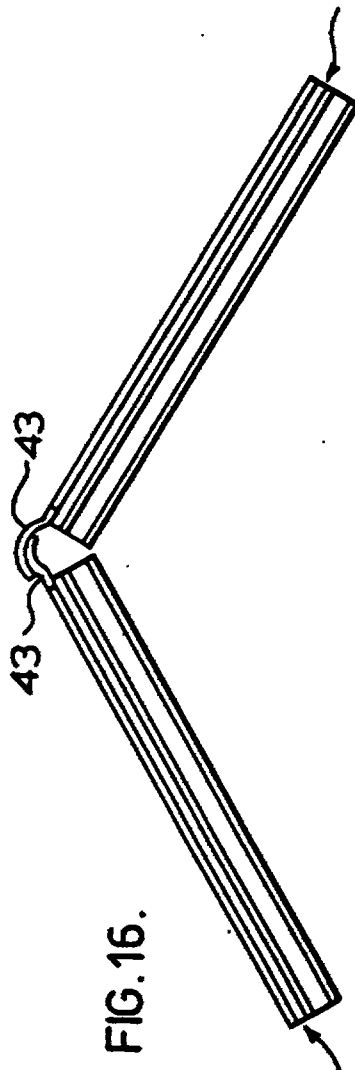


FIG. 16.

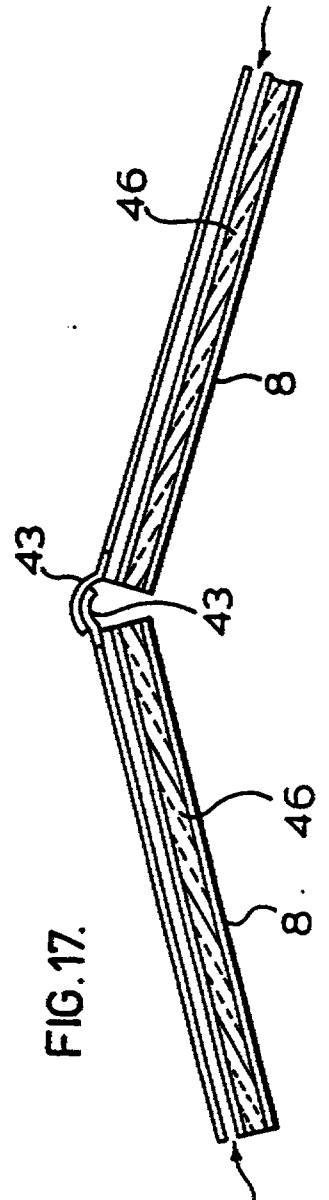


FIG. 17.

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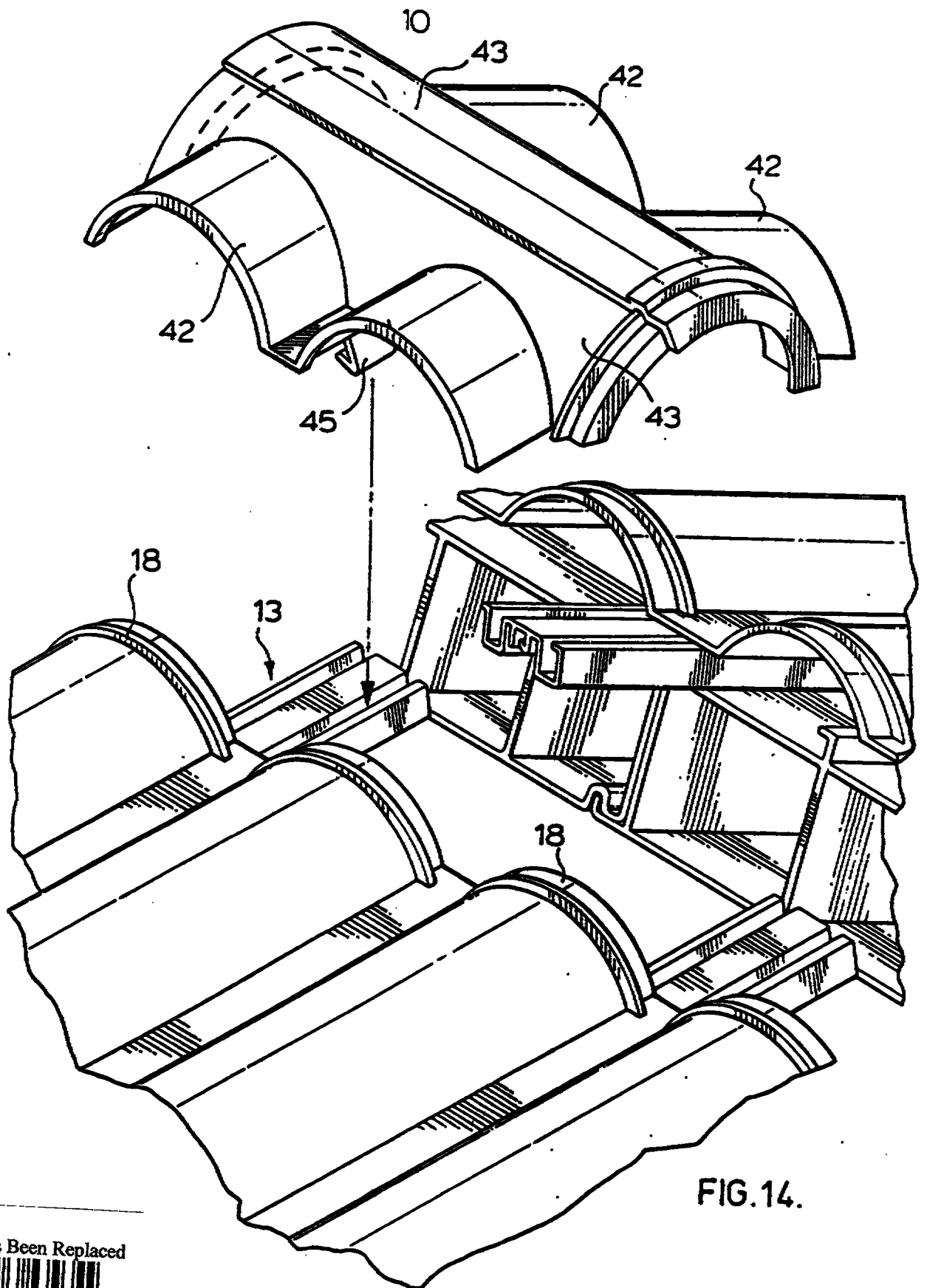


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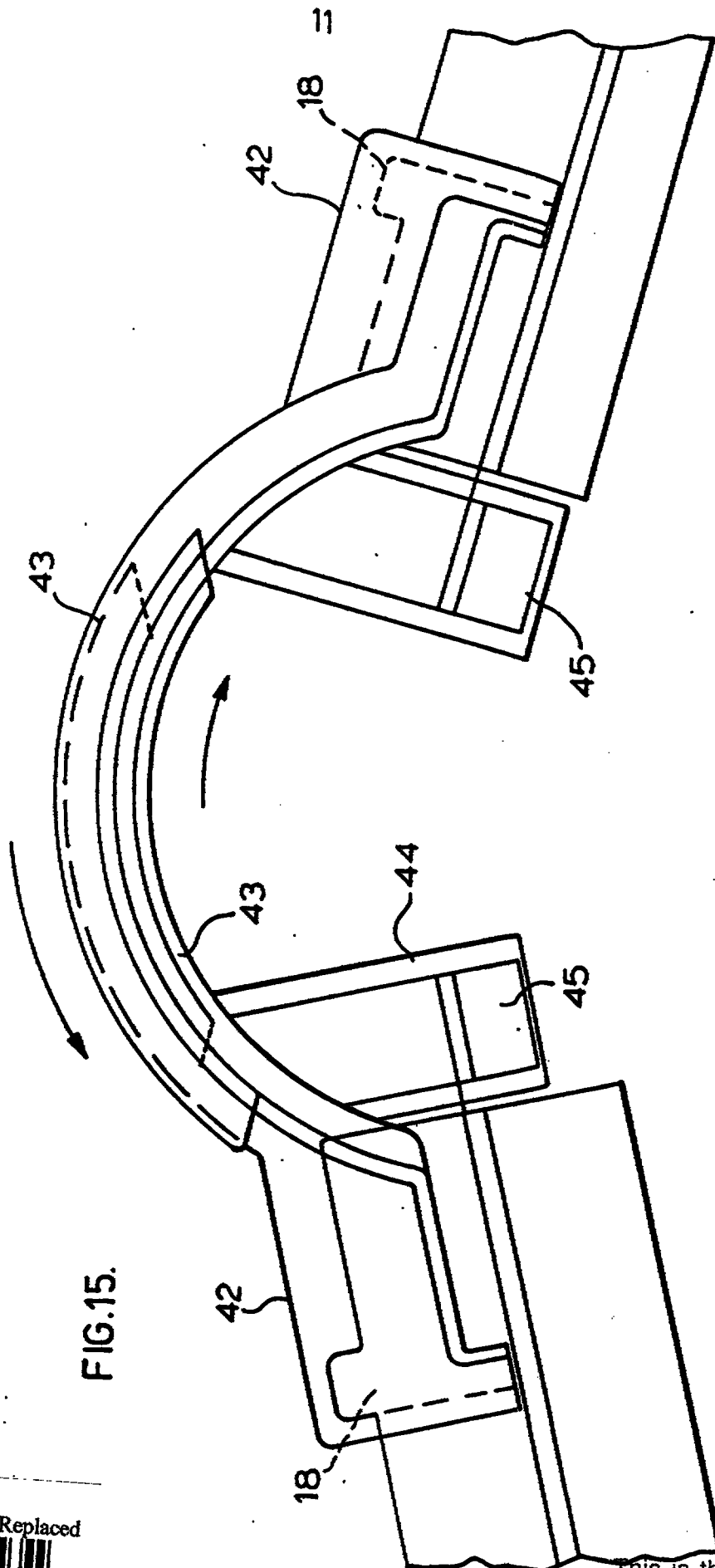


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☒	Drawing(s)	: paged ...1... to paged ...11...
☒	Abstract	: paged ...1... to paged ...1...
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☒	Abstract	: paged ...1... to paged ...1...
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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to cladding for use in housing and other building structures. More particularly, the invention provides a novel low cost, durable cladding particularly adapted for the roofing of houses and other buildings not only to provide an enhanced appearance to the roof and building but also providing important functional advantages to protect the roof from the elements.

In this connection, the novel cladding of the present invention has particular application to the cladding of the roofs of housing and other building structures erected utilizing the building system and components therefor as disclosed and claimed in my copending application serial number 2,070,079 which for the first time enables the erection of permanent, affordable, high quality housing and other building structures essentially totally from polymeric components which can be easily and rapidly assembled essentially without the use of tools to provide an essentially indestructible maintenance free structure.

In particular, the structural components of the said novel building system comprise extruded thermoplastic components with structural load bearing members incorporating a reinforcing constituent imparting structural strength and expansion control thereto and flowable with the thermoplastic material through an extrusion die to produce an integral, essentially rigid structural shape configured to present means for interconnection with adjoining structural components.

Such components include extruded rectilinear hollow panels and beams having internal cells and hollow box connectors extruded to have a

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thermoplastic core or substrate having reinforcing and expansion controlling material distributed therethrough and a coextruded smooth thermoplastic skin on the exposed exterior surfaces of said core. As disclosed in said copending application, particularly advantageous reinforcing material for incorporation and distribution throughout the core substrate consisting of vinyl chloride, eg. a polyvinyl chloride, comprises fine, short glass fibers with the said skin embedding and interlocking with the glass fiber portions that are exposed at the surface between the reinforced core and co-extruded skin.

A suitable glass fiber containing core material providing structural strength and expansion control may be obtained from B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, such material being described in detail in B. F. Goodrich's U.S. Patent 4,536,360.

The coextruded skin may, for example, be PVC, rigid PVC, semi-rigid PVS, or ABS. Suitable skin thermoplastics are available from G.E. under the trade-marks "GELOY" or "NORYL".

According to the present invention, the cladding is provided by the assembly of a plurality of injection molded mating panels configured to interfit with each other and each having latch means at the underside thereof for latching same to an underlying cooperative latching means or keeper.

Further, accordingly to the invention, each panel member is formed at the underside thereof with spaced bearing surface or points for bearing on an underlying support when the panel is latched to the underlying keeper, said panel member having a profile spanning said spaced bearing surfaces or points and having a profile rising thereabove and configured to provide a desired ascetic appearance.

Further, according to the invention, the panels by virtue of their said profile are adapted when interfitted to provide airflow channels for air circulation therebeneath. In this connection, the invention further contemplates the provision of screening to interfit with the panels at the ends of the airflow channels to block the entrance thereto of birds, insects, sleet, snow or the like.

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A particular application of the invention as described herein is the provision of panels simulating roofing tiles, for example, Spanish Roofing tiles, to form tiled roofing for thermoplastic housing or other building structures erected using the novel building system and thermoplastic components disclosed in my said copending application serial number 2,070,079 as discussed above.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood with reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating representative embodiments of the invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a house having a roof cladding applied thereto in accordance with the invention, the cladding being in the form of a simulated Spanish Tile roof;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which an individual tile panel is secured by an adapter to a roof structure formed from extruded thermoplastic components in accordance with my copending application serial number 2,070,079;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a panel incorporating 4 simulated tile formations together with starter strips assembled therewith providing screening at the entrance thereto;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the underside of the tile panel and starter strips of Figure 3 and illustrating the integral latching mechanism for snap locking with a roof mounted adapter;

Figure 5 is a broken away perspective view of a preferred form of adapter for connecting the roof tile panels to a roof structure such as illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 6 is an end elevational view illustrating how the adapter of Figure 5 is constructed to interlock with a box connector used in joining the roof panels of the roofing structure illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 7 is an enlarged exploded broken away perspective view showing a modified form of latching arrangement at the underside of a tile panel for snap locking into a keeper channel in the adapter illustrated in Figure 5;

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Figure 8 is a part diagrammatic part longitudinal view illustrating the tile interfit as the tile panels are arranged in end-to-end relation up the slope of the roof and illustrating the interfit between the tile panel and the starter strip at the entrance to the roofing tiles at the edge of the roof;

Figure 9 is a front elevational view of a starter strip for a single tile;

Figure 10 is an edge elevation of the starter strip of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a starter strip to cover the entrance of two adjoining tile formations of a tile panel having a multiple of tile formations such as the tile panels of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 12 is an elevational view illustrating how adjoining rows of tiles going up the roof are arranged to overlap and showing a slightly modified form of roof panel adapter.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which the ridge vent tiles are adapted to overlap and to be assembled with the panels applied up the roof and with the roof panel adapters;

Figure 15 is an end elevational view of the overlapped roof ridge tiles.

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the air flow passages provided up the roof and across the roof ridge by the arched tile formations of the tile panels and showing one particular roof slope;

Figure 17 is a view similar to Figure 16 but showing a different roof slope and showing how the roof vent tiles accommodate such different roof slope and showing the roof panels filled with insulation.



DETAILED DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to Figure 1, a house 1 having sloping roof portions 2 rising to a ridge 3 to define a gable 4 is provided with a roof tile cladding generally designated at 5 assembled from roof tile panels secured to the roof by adapter members in accordance with the invention.

The invention is particularly applicable to the cladding of modular houses or buildings erected from interlocking extruded thermoplastic panels, box connectors and other extruded structural components and members such as referred to above as forming the subject matter of my copending application serial number 2,070,079.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the assembled roof panels present a row of simulated roof tiles general designated at 6 overlapping end to end and running up the slope of the roof and roof ridge tile formations generally designated at 7 extending in end-to-end relation along the ridge of the roof with the ridge tile formations on opposite sides of the ridge overlapping to close over the ridge and present a tile formation running longitudinally of the ridge.

While the cladding of the present invention could be used to clad any roof or other surface, it will be described with reference to its particular applicability to clad the roof structure as shown in Figure 2.

In this connection, it will be seen that the roof 2 is formed of extruded thermoplastic panels 8 shown with three internal cells 9 connected by extruded box connectors 10 provided with projecting flanges 11 having inturned fingers or ledges 12 for interlocking in end grooves in the panels 8.

The box connectors 10 illustrated comprise 4-way box connectors having the projected flanges and inturned fingers extending from all four sides thereof with the arrangement at the bottom being available for

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interlocking connection with a panel member or the like beneath the roof if desired, but a 3-way box connector could be used.

The provision of the flange and finger arrangement of the box connector on the upper side of the roof 2, however, provides the means of interlockingly securing an extruded roof panel adapter 13 which constitutes a keeper for retaining and locking the roof tile panels to the underlying roof as hereinafter more fully described.

In Figure 2 the edge of the roof 2 terminates in an extruded roof panel 14 adapted to interlock with the adjacent box connector 10 and provided with means for interengagement with an injection molded edge roof tile panel 15 which simulates a single tile formation.

Figure 3 illustrates a main roof tile panel 16 simulating a row of 4 tile configurations.

In both the roof tile panel 15 and the roof tile panel 16, the tile formations are defined by arched surfaces 17 provided at one end which is to form the upper end going up the roof slope with projecting arched ribs 18 with the height of the arched surfaces 17 decreasing towards the ribbed end.

At the lower end the tile formations are provided with a flange 19 for overlying and receiving the arched rib 18 of a tile formation of a preceding tile panel as shown in Figure 8.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the end of the tile formations defined by the arched surfaces 17 are closed by screens 20 carried by starter strips 21 as illustrated in Figure 11 and interlocked within the arched tile formations between ribs 22 as illustrated in Figure 8.

As shown in Figure 4, the arched surfaces 17 bridge over spaced bearing surfaces 23.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the two outer bearing surfaces 23 on the opposite sides of the center bearing surface are formed with downwardly projecting flanges or wings 24 which have spaced upwardly and outwardly



inclined locking barbs 25 to provide a snap interlock with the extruded adapter 13, the barbs being adapted to be resiliently flexed inwardly on entering the adapter and to thereafter spring outwardly to lock beneath the overlying surfaces.

Central flanges 26 extending downwardly from the center of the panel 16 may be arranged to either be received within the adapter 13 as guides or may bear on the roof panels 8 to give central support to the tile panel.

The underside of the roof panels preferably are formed with a reinforcing ribbing arrangement 27 as illustrated in Figure 4 for panel 16.

The roof tile adapter 13 comprises a longitudinal extrusion which may, for instance, be extruded from PVC has, as shown particularly in Figures 5 and 6, a central downwardly facing channel 28 within which is a downwardly projecting straight rib 29 and spaced therefrom a rib having a downwardly projecting portion 30 and an upwardly inclined portion 31 inclined towards the rib 29.

Outwardly of the central downwardly facing channel 28 are two upwardly facing channels 32 having ledge projections 33 partially closing the entrance to the channels.

As illustrated in Figure 6, the adapter 13 is slidably interlockable with the box connector 10 with the intumed finger or ledge of the box connector at one side being received between ribs 29 and 30 and with its ledge 12 interlocked behind the end of the upwardly inclined rib portion 31.

It will be understood that with this arrangement the adapter 13 may only be interlocked in one way with the box connector as shown and will not interlock with the flange and ledge of the box connector shown at the right in Figure 6 with the ledge facing in the opposite direction to that in the locking connection.



It will be understood that the tile panels can be secured to the adapters 13 by forcing the barbed ends of the flanges 24 downwardly with the locking barbs 25 being deflected inwardly in passing through the entrance to the selected upwardly facing channel 32 and thereafter resiliently snapping outwardly beneath the respective ledge projection 33'.

Figure 4 illustrates the barbs 25 projecting from the same side of their carrying flange. Figure 7 illustrates an alternative arrangement in which the locking barbs 25' project on opposite sides of the carrying flange 24'.

It will be understood that the roof cladding by the panelling of the present invention is intended not only to provide a decorative appearance but to provide protection for the underlying roof against the elements.

In this connection, the panels are injection molded using thermoplastic materials which will withstand the heat of the sun without deforming. A suitable thermoplastic for this purpose is available from G.E. Plastics sold under the trade-mark "NOREL". Further the cladding panels, according to the invention, may be coated with an ultraviolet resisting coating or paint as a protective measure.

For the other extreme, the outer surfaces of the panels may be provided with small projections or nibs 34 as shown in Figure 3 to prevent ice or other materials sliding off en masse.

Figure 9 shows a starter strip for closing the lower end of the lower most single tile panel 15 comprising a base 21 and an arched screen 20 which as seen from Figure 10 presents an arched projecting rib portion 37 which interlocks into the rib arrangement 27 in the interior of the panel as illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 11 illustrates a similar starter strip for use with the main panel 16 which requires the use of two such starter strips in end-to-end relation to close the entrances of the four tile formations.



Figure 12 shows how the adjoining roof tile panels 15 and 16 overlap to protect the underlying roof surface.

As illustrated, panel 15 has a laterally extending wing 39 shaped to overlap and interfit with the laterally extending wing 40 of the tile panel 16.

Similar overlaps are provided between adjoining main panels.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile panel for interfitting with the panel 16 and bridging in part across the ridge of the roof.

This tile panel 41 is provided with arched tile surfaces 42 adapted to fit over and engage with the arched ribs of the uppermost roof tile 16 and is provided with an arched tile surface 43 having its axis extending longitudinally of the panel 41 and perpendicular to the axis of the arched surfaces 42.

Tile panel 41 is formed with downwardly projecting wings 44 supporting depending locking barbs 45 adapted to interlock in the keeper channels 32 of the adapters 13 as illustrated in Figure 14.

As will be seen from Figure 14 opposing ridge vent panels 41 are adapted to overlap and close the ridge of the roof, the arrangement permitting the tiles 41 to be used with roofs of different slopes as illustrated in Figures 15, 16 and 17.

It will be understood, however, that the opposing roof tiles 41 illustrated in Figure 14 may be formed as a single roof tile having a continuous arch over the ridge of the roof. Such tiles would fit roofs of predetermined slopes and would be configured to match the particular slope of the roof to be covered.

In addition to the protection afforded by the roof tiles or cladding itself, as illustrated in Figure 16, the raised or arched portions of the tile formations provide air passages for the circulation of air between the tiles and the roof panels and along the ridge of the roof to afford added protection



of the ridge panels. Also as illustrated in Figure 17, the roof panels themselves may be filled with insulation 46 or other inserts as desired.

While the invention has been particularly described with reference to cladding used for roofing and, in particular, roof tile cladding, it will be understood that the invention is applicable to other forms of cladding and to other surfaces.

For example, the adapter extrusion 13 can be secured to any roof or any surface and injection molded panels configured to represent the desired protective or ascetic surface can be secured thereto by snapping the barbed latches into the adapter keeper channels.

It will also be understood that variations in the detail may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claims.

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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, said panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation.
2. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 in which said profile is formed with means for interengaging with an adjoining panel.
3. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 or 2 in which said latch means comprises of integral downwardly extending tongue means terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper member.
4. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof space bearing surfaces for bearing on a support surface and a plurality of integral downwardly extending tongues terminating in resilient barbs adapted for insertion into and interlocking with a keeper, said panel having a wall bridging said spaced bearing surfaces and projecting thereabove and configured to provide a desired appearance, said panel further having means for interconnecting with a like adjoining panel.
5. An injection molded cladding panel having at the underside thereof integral projection means terminating in resilient barbs whereby said panel is adapted to be plugged into a keeper with said barbs being resiliently compressible for entry into a keeper.
6. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at the undersides thereof spaced bearing portions for bearing on an underlying support, and a plurality of downwardly extending integral latch members adapted for latching engagement with an underlying keeper and an arched upper wall spanning between said spaced bearing





portions, said panel being formed with means for interengagement with adjoining panels when assembled into a roofing structure.

7. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 6 in which said arched upper wall has an internal arcuate channel at one end and an external arcuate rib at the other end, the said internal channel being adapted to receive and engage the external rib of an adjoining panel arranged end-to-end therewith.

8. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate roofing tile, said panel having at least one longitudinally extending arched wall spanning between and projecting above mounting formations for supporting said panel from an underlying roof support, a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means located at points along the length of said arched wall for latching said panel to a co-operating latch means, said arched wall decreasing in height from one end to the other and having a raised integral internally grooved arcuate collar at the higher end and a projecting arcuate rib adjacent the lower end adapted to be received in the internally grooved collar of an adjoining light panel when assembled into end-to-end relation therewith.

9. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a longitudinally extending wing formation extending laterally from the base of said arched wall at least on one side thereof for overlapping engagement with a laterally extending wing of a corresponding laterally adjoining panel.

10. A roofing panel as claimed in Claim 8 having a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally extending arched walls and having further downwardly projecting integral latch means arranged longitudinally of said plurality of arched walls.

11. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having applied thereto an ultraviolet resistant coating.

12. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 having on the upper surface thereof a plurality of spaced upwardly projecting integral nibs.

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13. A roofing panel as claimed in Claims 8, 9 or 10 in which each of said latching means comprises a downwardly extending tongue having a barbed end formed by an integral upwardly turned flange portion extending upwardly at an acute angle to said tongue and resiliently compressible towards said tongue to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper member and thereafter expand within such a keeper member.

14. An injection molded roofing panel shaped to simulate a roofing tile, said panel having at least one set of spaced substantially parallel mounting means for supporting the panel on a roof, an arched wall spanning between said spaced mounting means with its axis parallel to said mounting means, said panel further having an arched wall formation located at one end of and with its axis substantially at right angles to the aforesaid arched wall, said panel having at the underside thereof a plurality of downwardly projecting integral latch means for latching said panel to a cooperating roof latch member.

15. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 in which said arched wall spanning said mounting means is provided adjacent to the end thereof opposite to said arched wall formation with an internal groove for receiving an arched rib of an adjoining panel.

16. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 or 15 having a plurality of pairs of parallel spaced mounting means with each pair of spaced parallel mounting means having an arched wall having an access substantially parallel thereto spanning therebetween and having at one end thereof an arched wall formation having its axis substantially at right angles to the axis of the arched wall it ends.

17. A roof tile as claimed in Claim 15 in which said arched wall formation whose axis is substantially at right angles to said arched wall spanning said spaced mounting means is provided with an internal arcuate groove adjacent one end thereof.

18. An injected molded starter strip for use with a roof tile as claimed in Claim 14 comprising a base, an arcuate screen carried by and extending above said base and having an upper edge in the form of an arcuate





rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of the arched wall.

19. An injection molded enclosure for said arcuate wall formation comprising a base and an arcuate screen formation carried by and extending above said base formation and having an upper ridge in the form of an arcuate rib to be received in and interfit with the internal arcuate groove of said arched wall formation.

20. In a modular building structure having a supporting sloping roof reaching to a ridge formed of extruded hollow panels and box connectors, a tile roof formation comprising injection molded tile panels having space mounting surfaces and upwardly arched wall formations therebetween and downwardly projecting latch means. Adapter members formed to interlock with said box connectors and presenting an arrangement of keepers to receive and interlock with said latch members, said tile panels being formed to interfit to provide a roofing structure presenting air passages running up to the ridge and an air passage at right angles thereto running along the ridge and means for closing the ends of said passages.

21. A tile roof formation as claimed in Claim 20 in which the means closing the ends of said passages comprise thermoplastic screens.

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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, the panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation. The panel further has means for interfitting with adjoining panels whether in end-to-end or side-by-side relation. Further the invention provides a simple latch keeper for latching engagement with the panel latch means.

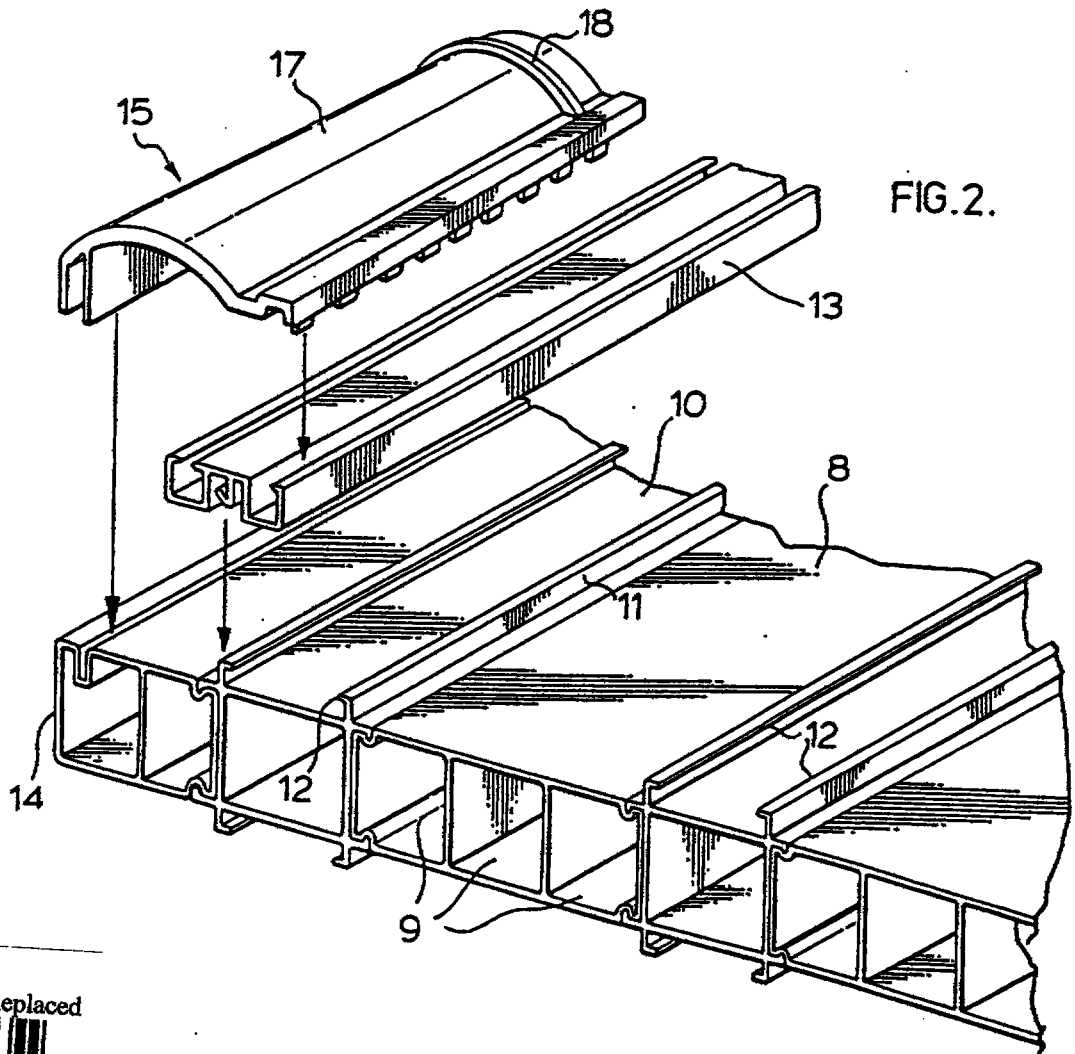
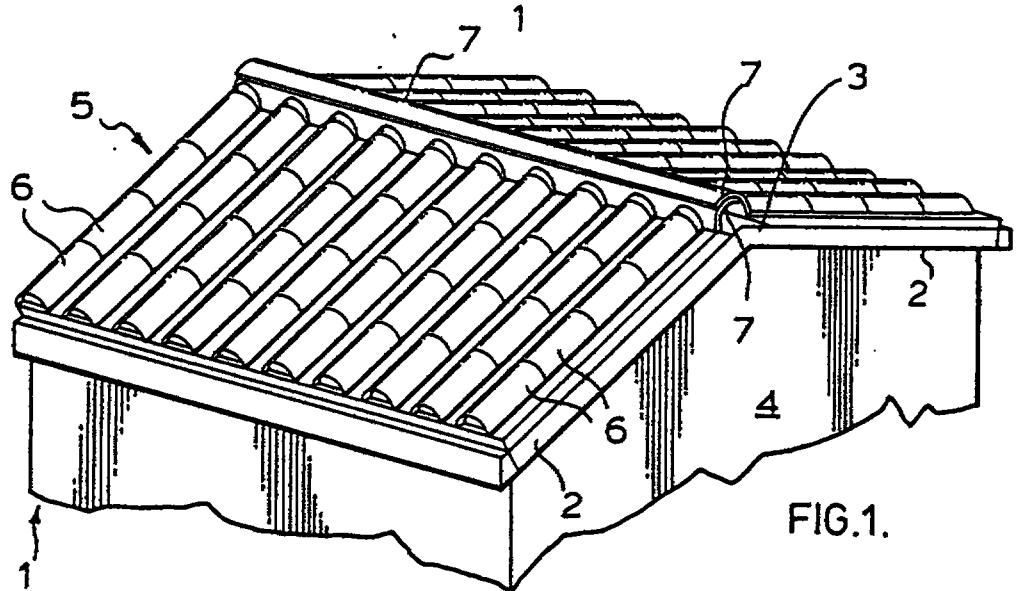
Figure 2.

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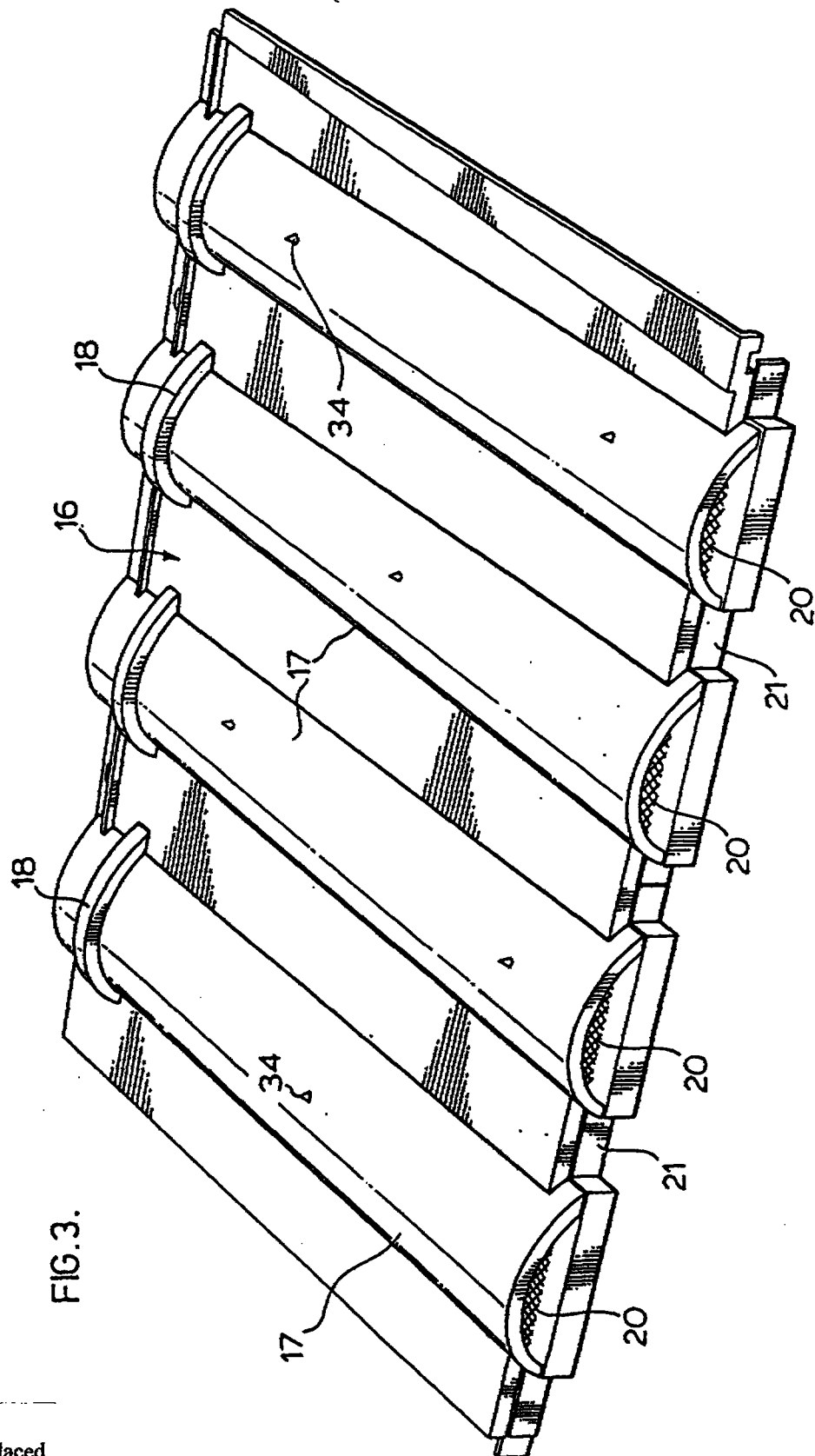


FIG. 3.

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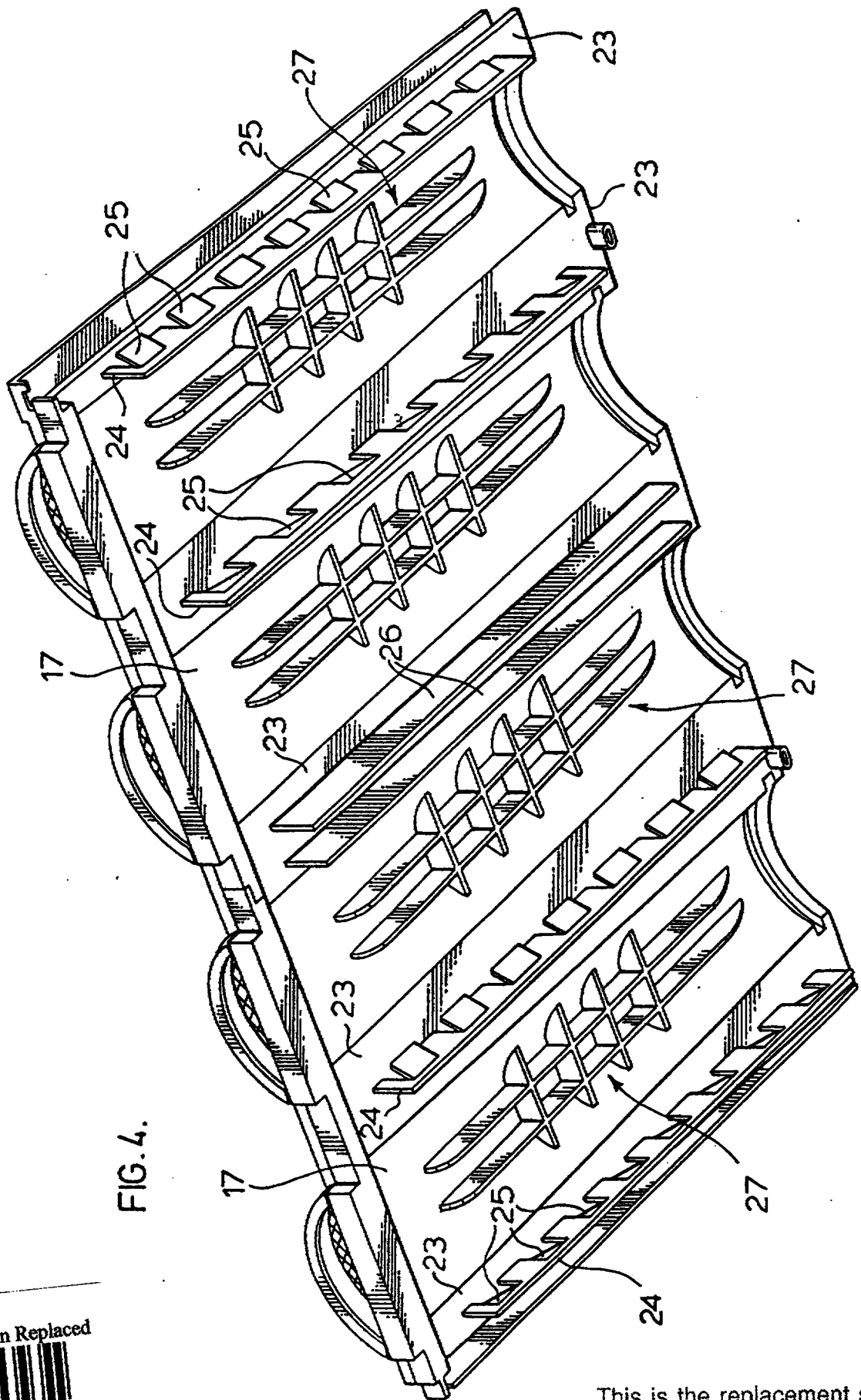


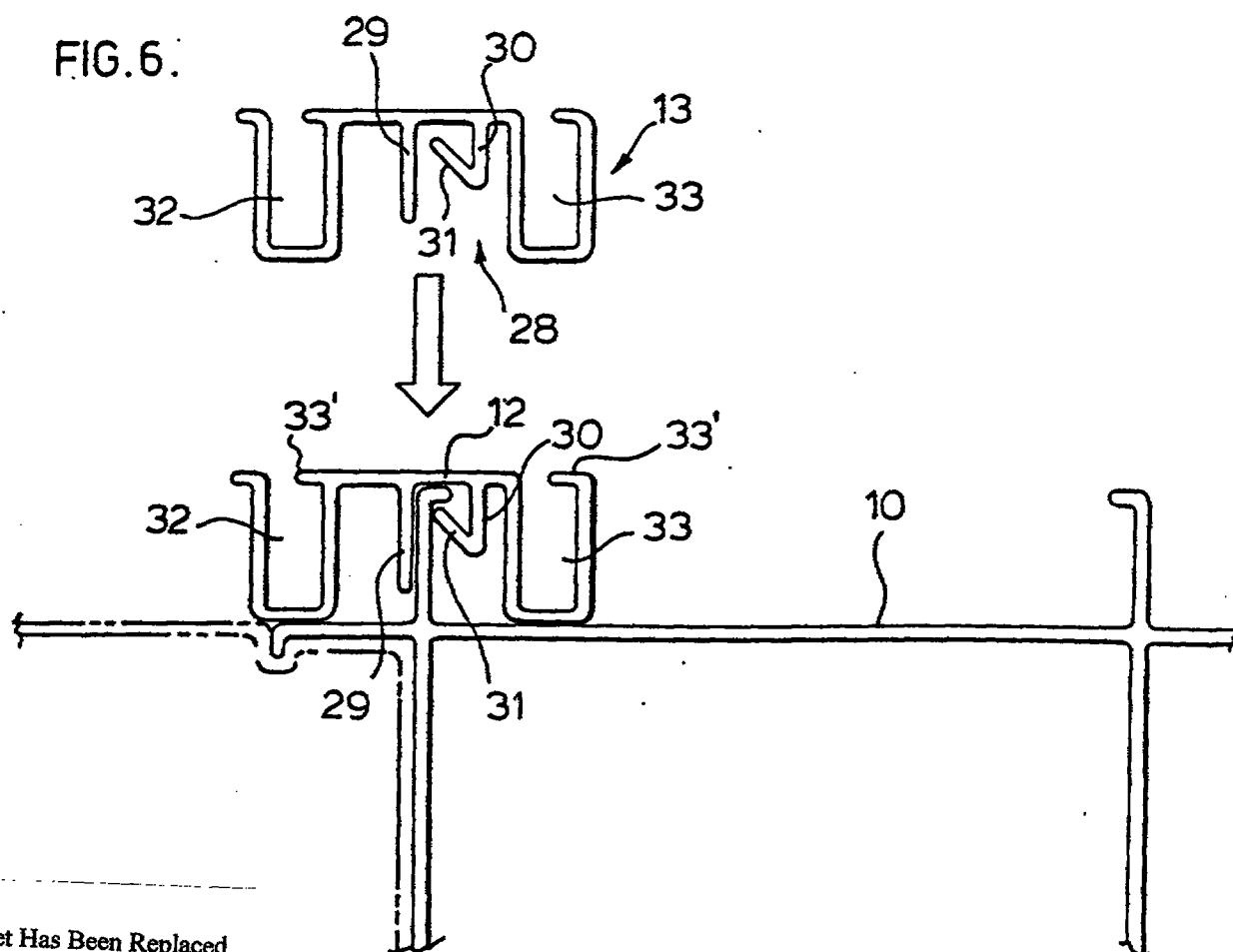
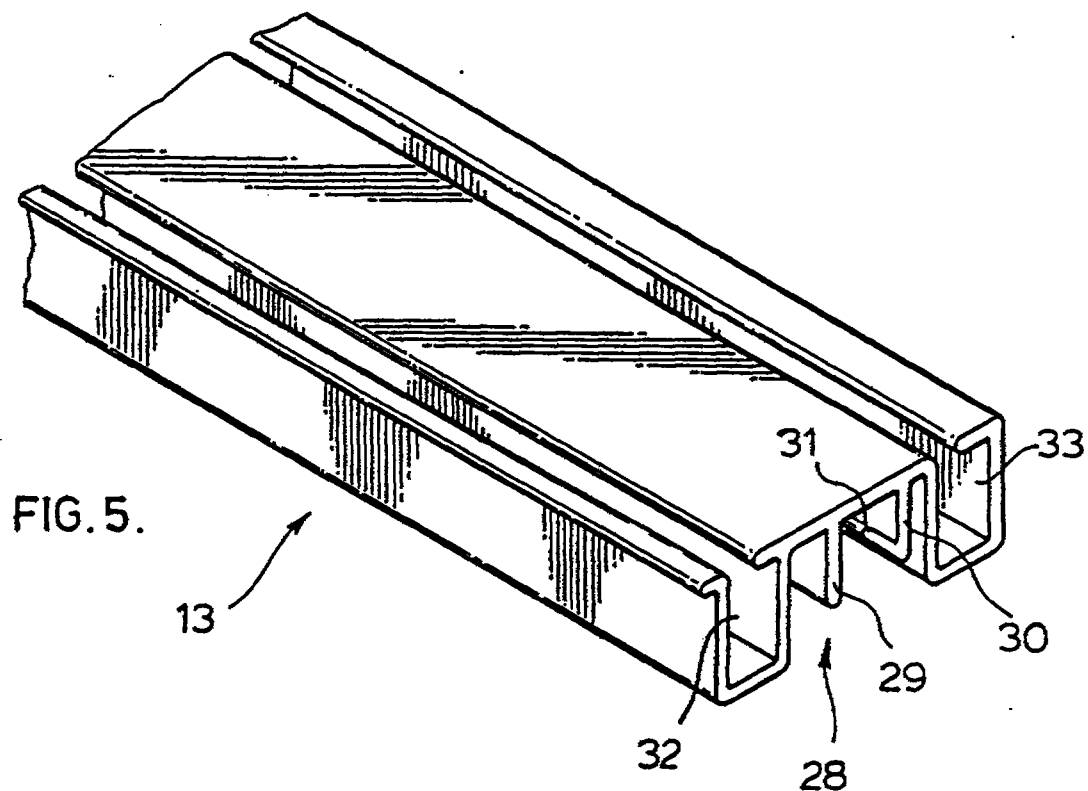
FIG. 4.

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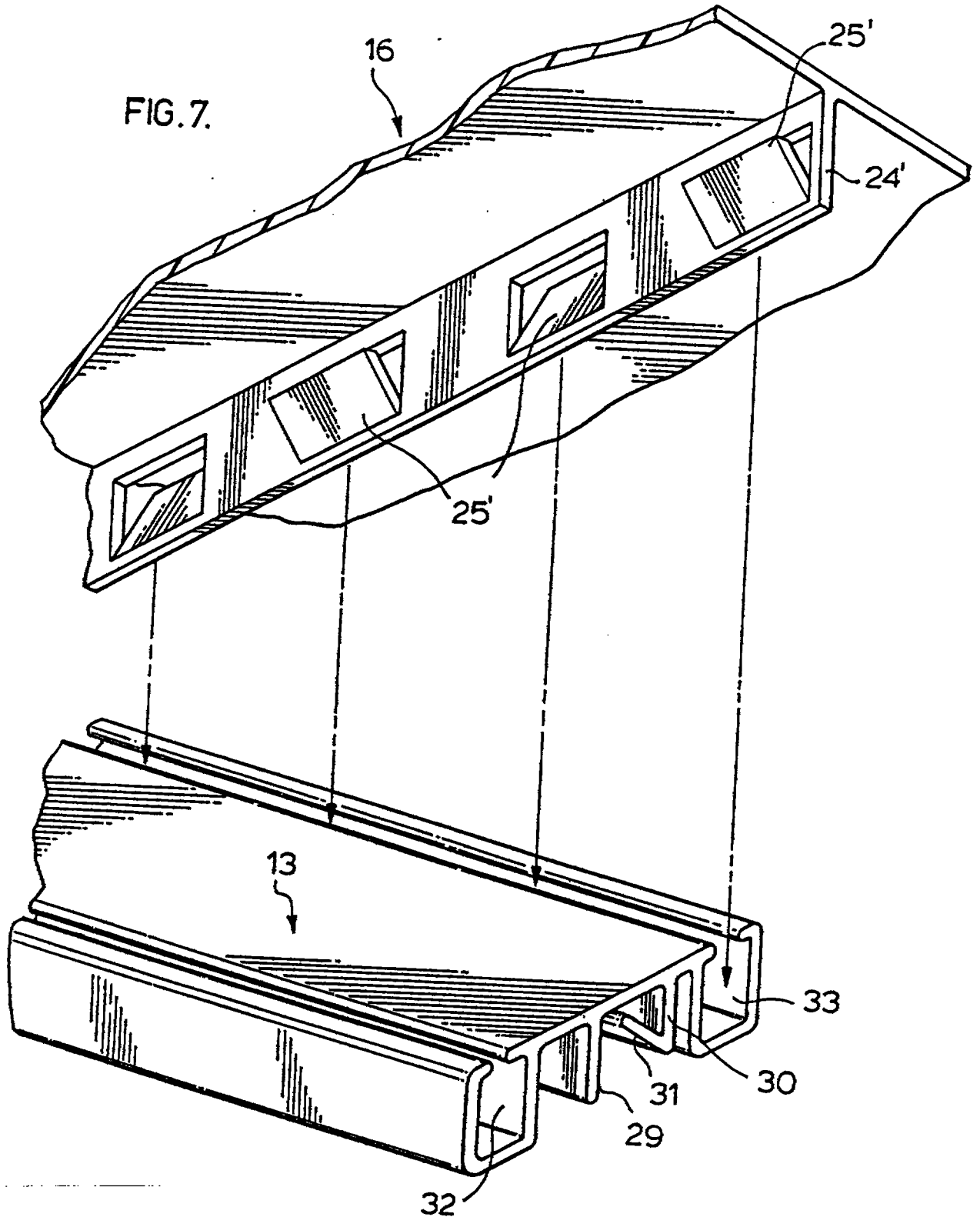


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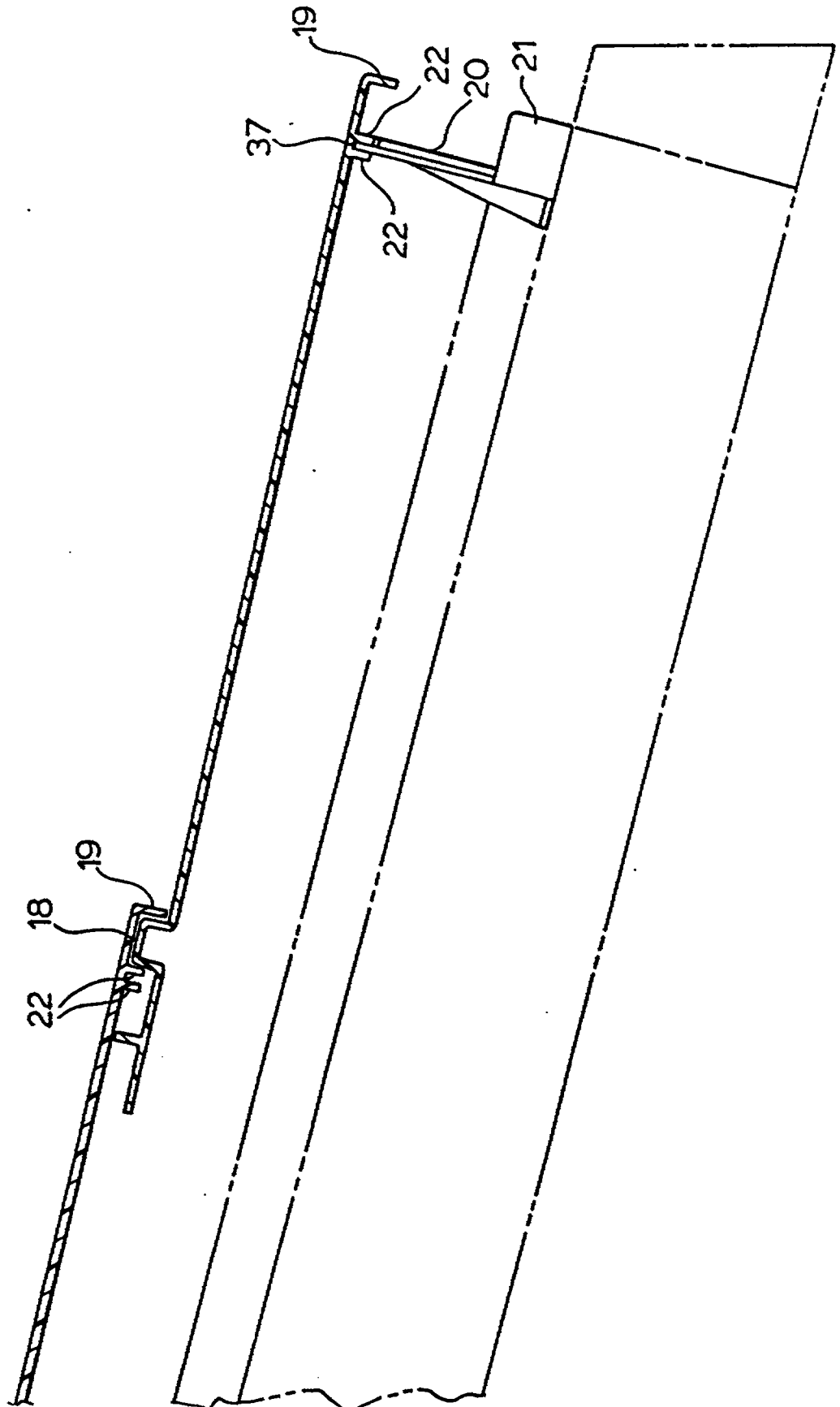
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FIG. 8.

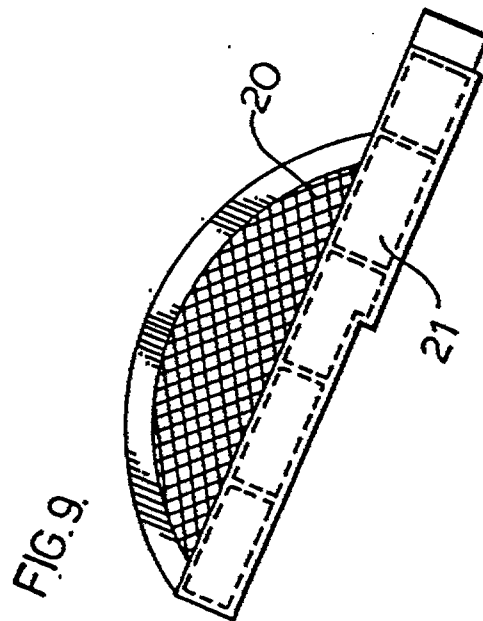


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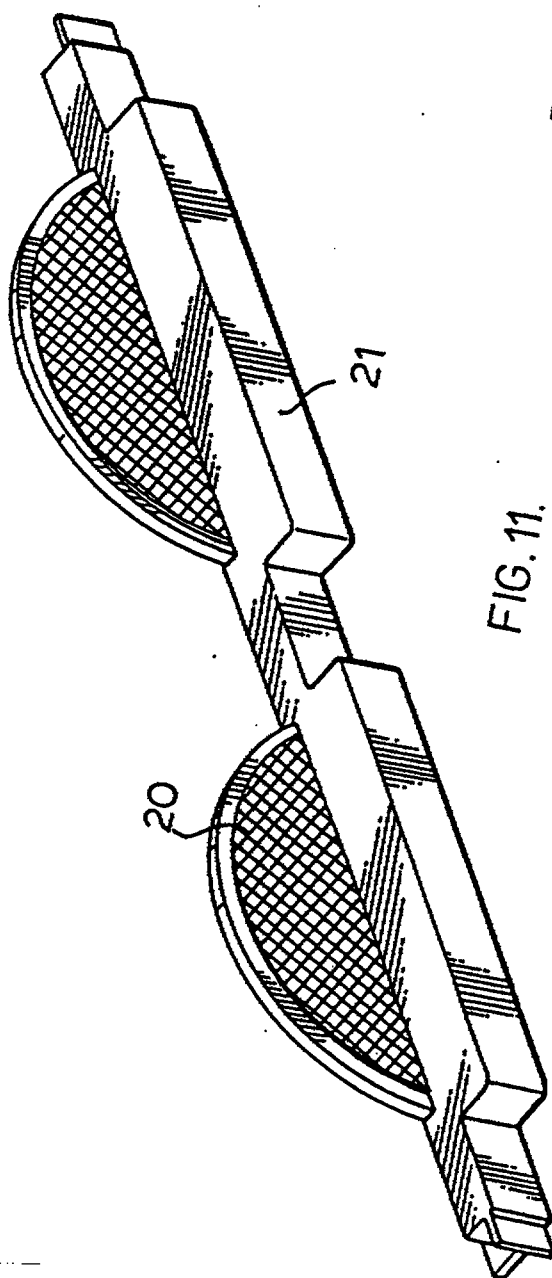
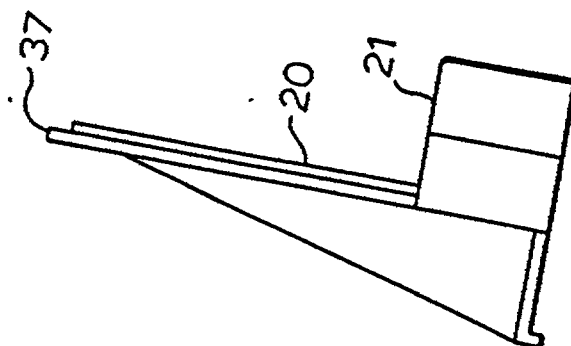


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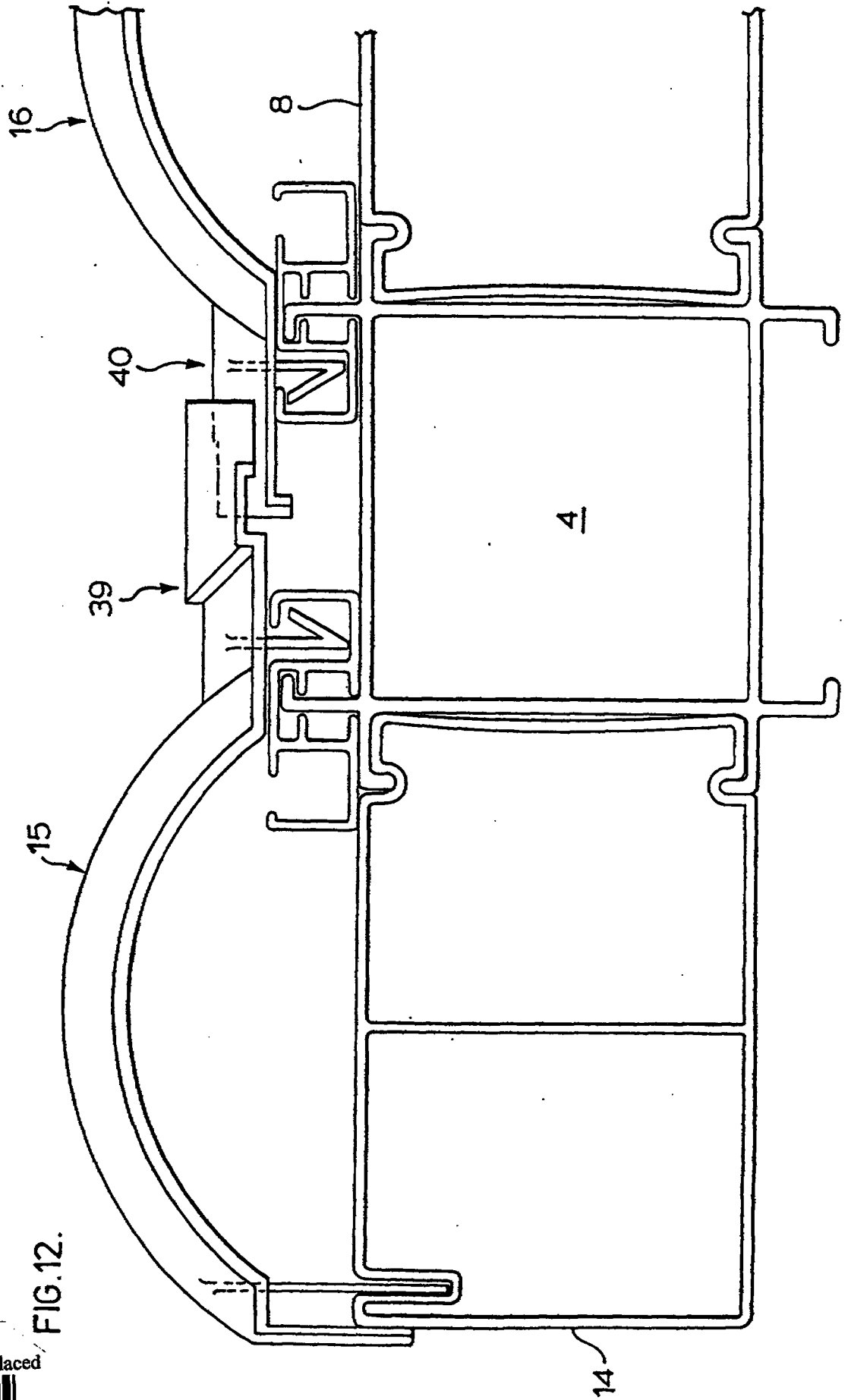


FIG. 12.

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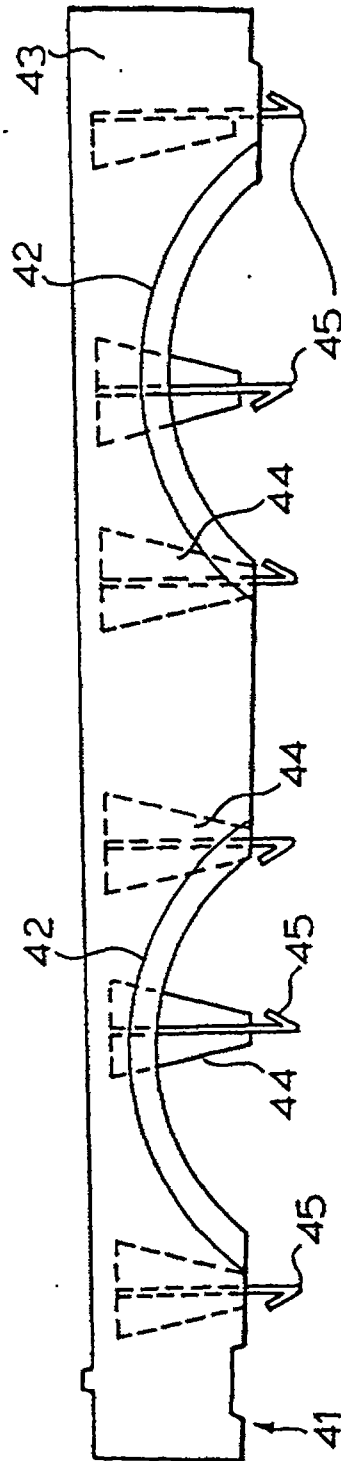


FIG.13.

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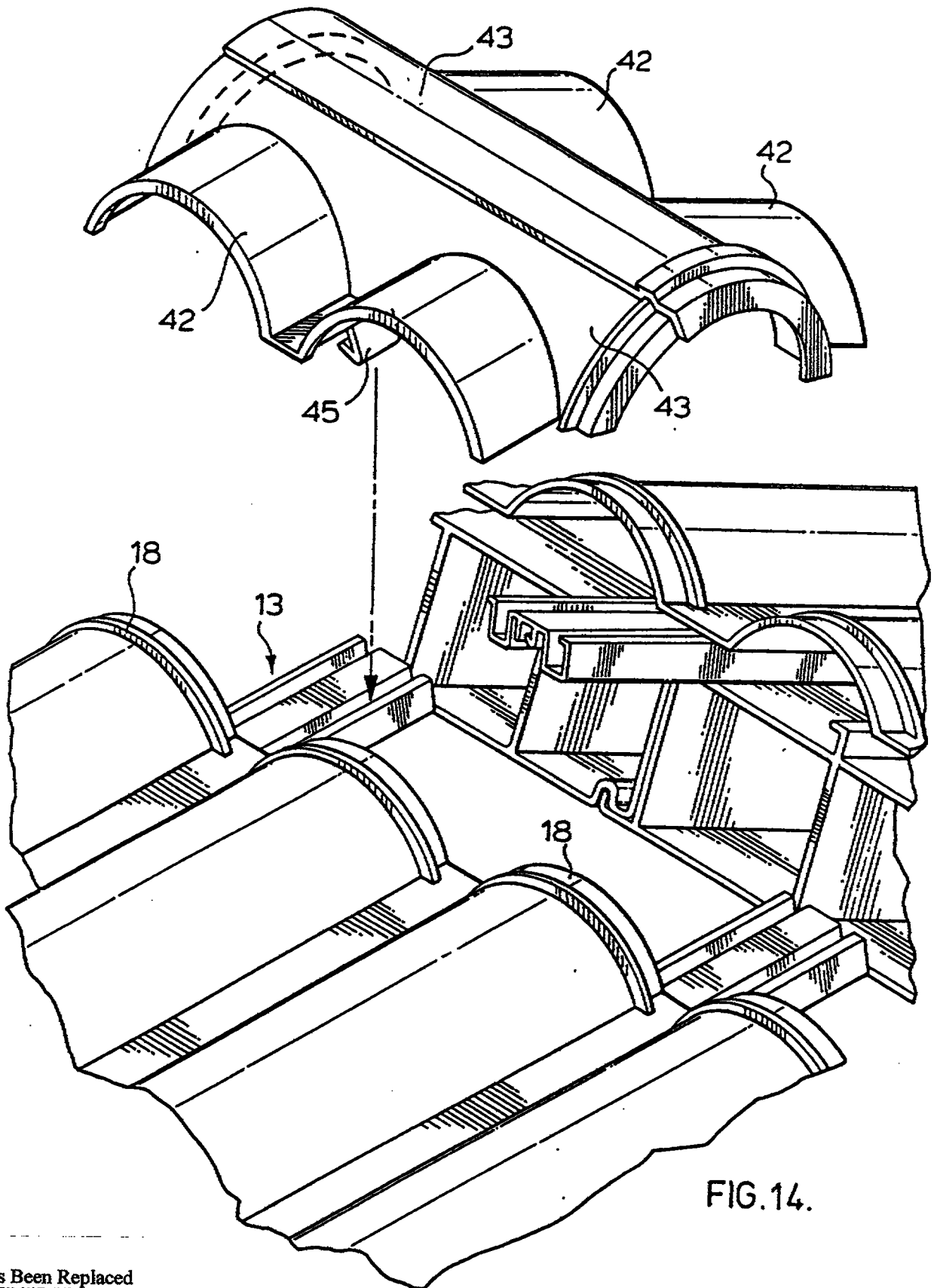


FIG. 14.

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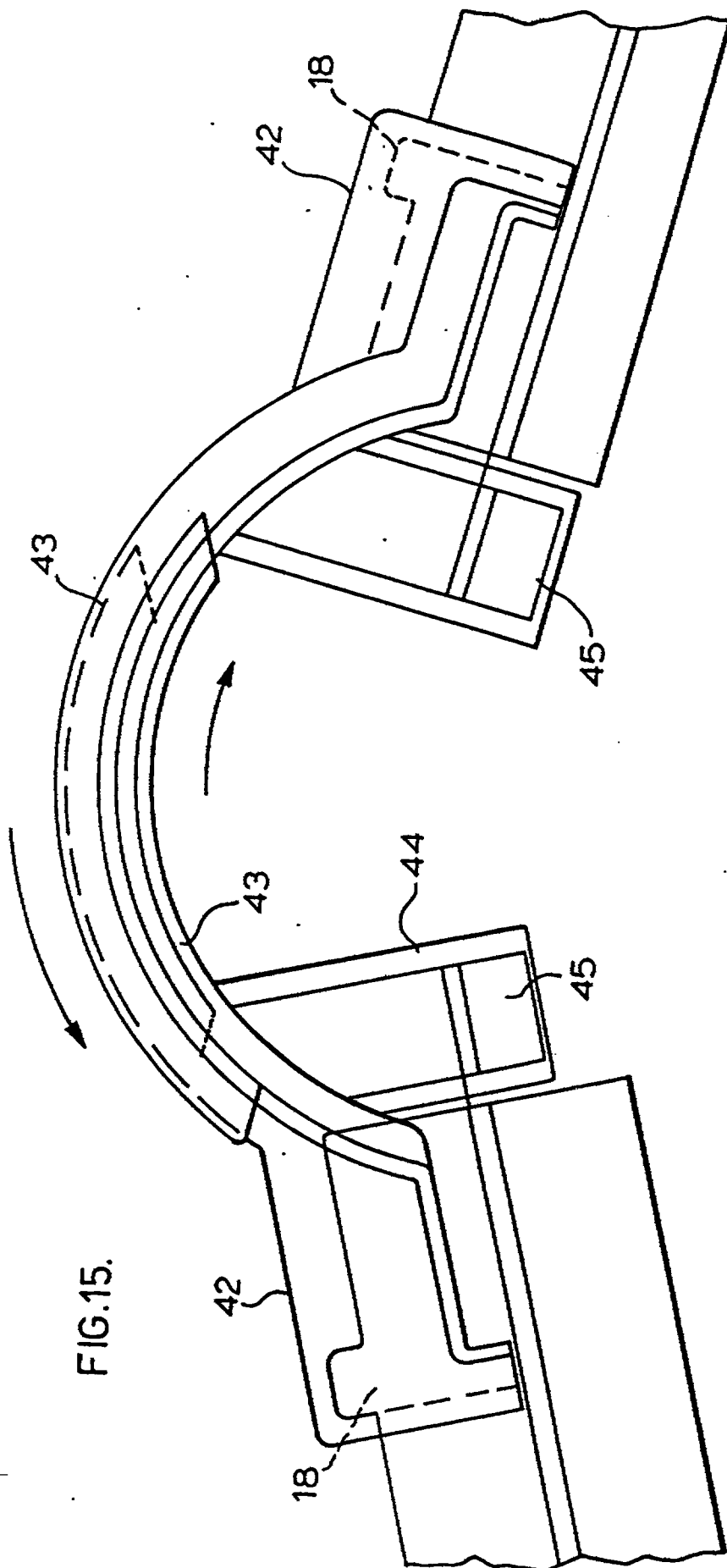


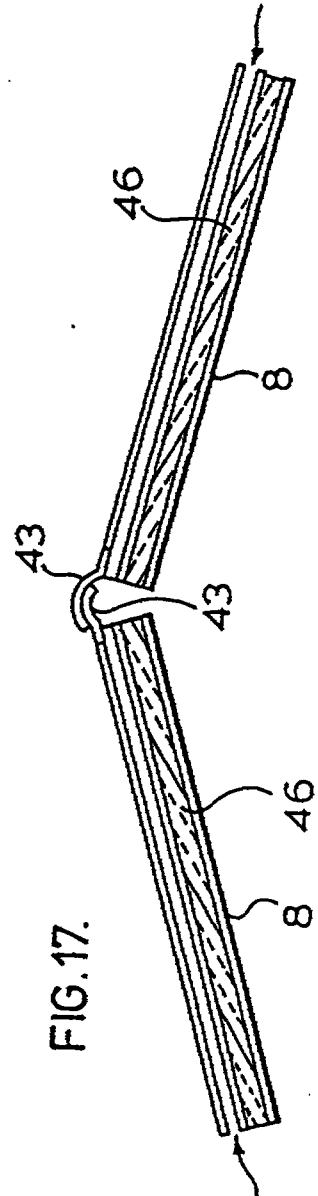
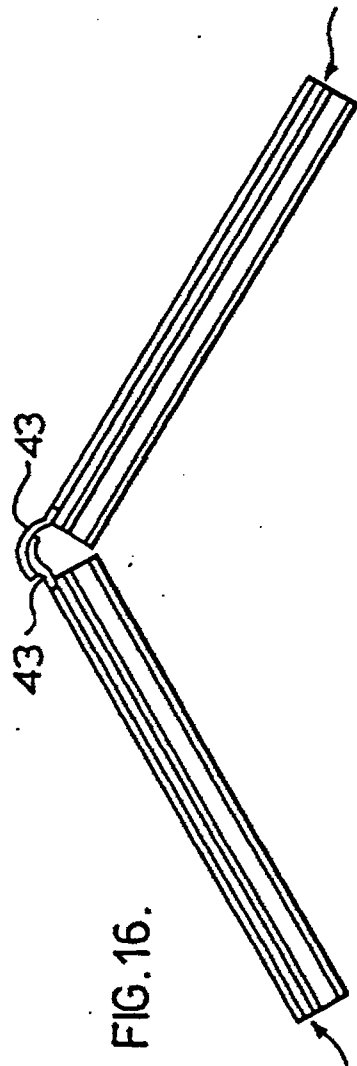
FIG. 15.

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A particular application of the invention as described herein is the provision of panels simulating roofing tiles, for example, Spanish Roofing tiles, to form tiled roofing for thermoplastic housing or other building structures erected using the novel building system and thermoplastic components disclosed in my said copending application serial number 2,070,079 as discussed above.

Plastic roof tiles fasten to battens have been disclosed. For instance, Belgian Patent BE-A-643896 (Schmidt) dated March 13, 1964 discloses a plastic roof tile having a hook at its underside at end thereof to engage spaced roof battens by sliding the tile longitudinally towards the battens.

According to the present invention, a molded cladding panel having a desired profile is provided with a plurality of latches on the underside thereof characterized in that each of the said latches comprises a depending tongue portion (24) having an integral barb (25) extending upwardly of the lower end of the tongue portion at an acute angle thereto, the barb being resiliently compressible towards the tongue portion to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper (13) and thereafter spring back away from the tongue portion within the keeper.

REPLACED SHEETS		SG
☒	Description	: paged 317, 1-11 to paged 317, 1-11
☒	Claim(s)	: paged 317, 1-11 to paged 317, 1-11
☐	Drawing(s)	: paged to paged
☐	Abstract	: paged to paged
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REPLACEMENT SHEETS		SG
☒	Description	: paged 317, 1-11 to paged 317, 1-11
☒	Claim(s)	: paged 317, 1-11 to paged 317, 1-11
☐	Drawing(s)	: paged to paged
☐	Abstract	: paged to paged
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interlocking connection with a panel member or the like beneath the roof if desired, but a 3-way box connector could be used.

The provision of the flange and finger arrangement of the box connector on the upper side of the roof 2, however, provides the means of interlockingly securing an extruded roof panel adapter 13 which constitutes a keeper for retaining and locking the roof tile panels to the underlying roof as hereinafter more fully described.

In Figure 2 the edge of the roof 2 terminates in an extruded roof panel 14 adapted to interlock with the adjacent box connector 10 and provided with means for interengagement with an injection molded edge roof tile panel 15 which simulates a single tile formation.

Figure 3 illustrates a main roof tile panel 16 simulating a row of 4 tile configurations.

In both the roof tile panel 15 and the roof tile panel 16, the tile formations are defined by arched surfaces 17 provided at one end which is to form the upper end going up the roof slope with projecting arched ribs 18 with the height of the arched surfaces 17 decreasing towards the ribbed end.

At the lower end the tile formations are provided with a flange 19 for overlying and receiving the arched rib 18 of a tile formation of a preceding tile panel as shown in Figure 8.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the end of the tile formations defined by the arched surfaces 17 are closed by screens 20 carried by starter strips 21 as illustrated in Figure 11 and interlocked within the arched tile formations between ribs 22 as illustrated in Figure 8.

As shown in Figure 4, the arched surfaces 17 bridge over spaced bearing surfaces 23.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the two outer bearing surfaces 23 on the opposite sides of the center bearing surface are formed with downwardly projecting flanges, tongues or wings 24 which have spaced upwardly and outwardly

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It will be understood that the tile panels can be secured to the adapters 13 by forcing the barbed ends of the tongues or flanges 24 downwardly with the locking barbs 25 being deflected inwardly in passing through the entrance to the selected upwardly facing channel 32 and thereafter resiliently snapping outwardly beneath the respective ledge projection 33'.

Figure 4 illustrates the barbs 25 projecting from the same side of their carrying flange or tongue 24. Figure 7 illustrates an alternative arrangement in which the locking barbs 25' project on opposite sides of the carrying flange or tongue 24'.

It will be understood that the roof cladding by the panelling of the present invention is intended not only to provide a decorative appearance but to provide protection for the underlying roof against the elements.

In this connection, the panels are injection molded using thermoplastic materials which will withstand the heat of the sun without deforming. A suitable thermoplastic for this purpose is available from G.E. Plastics sold under the trade-mark "NOREL". Further the cladding panels, according to the invention, may be coated with an ultraviolet resisting coating or paint as a protective measure.

For the other extreme, the outer surfaces of the panels may be provided with small projections or nibs 34 as shown in Figure 3 to prevent ice or other materials sliding off en masse.

Figure 9 shows a starter strip for closing the lower end of the lower most single tile panel 15 comprising a base 21 and an arched screen 20 which as seen from Figure 10 presents an arched projecting rib portion 37 which interlocks into the rib arrangement 27 in the interior of the panel as illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 11 illustrates a similar starter strip for use with the main panel 16 which requires the use of two such starter strips in end-to-end relation to close the entrances of the four tile formations.

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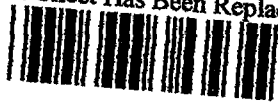


Figure 12 shows how the adjoining roof tile panels 15 and 16 overlap to protect the underlying roof surface.

As illustrated, panel 15 has a laterally extending wing 39 shaped to overlap and interfit with the laterally extending wing 40 of the tile panel 16.

Similar overlaps are provided between adjoining main panels.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile panel for interfitting with the panel 16 and bridging in part across the ridge of the roof.

This tile panel 41 is provided with arched tile surfaces 42 adapted to fit over and engage with the arched ribs of the uppermost roof tile 16 and is provided with an arched tile surface 43 having its axis extending longitudinally of the panel 41 and perpendicular to the axis of the arched surfaces 42.

Tile panel 41 is formed with downwardly projecting tongues or wings 44 supporting depending locking barbs 45 adapted to interlock in the keeper channels 32 of the adapters 13 as illustrated in Figure 14.

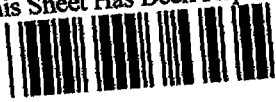
As will be seen from Figure 14 opposing ridge vent panels 41 are adapted to overlap and close the ridge of the roof, the arrangement permitting the tiles 41 to be used with roofs of different slopes as illustrated in Figures 15, 16 and 17.

It will be understood, however, that the opposing roof tiles 41 illustrated in Figure 14 may be formed as a single roof tile having a continuous arch over the ridge of the roof. Such tiles would fit roofs of predetermined slopes and would be configured to match the particular slope of the roof to be covered.

In addition to the protection afforded by the roof tiles or cladding itself, as illustrated in Figure 16, the raised or arched portions of the tile formations provide air passages for the circulation of air between the tiles and the roof panels and along the ridge of the roof to afford added protection

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of the ridge panels. Also as illustrated in Figure 17, the roof panels themselves may be filled with insulation 46 or other inserts as desired.

While the invention has been particularly described with reference to cladding used for roofing and, in particular, roof tile cladding, it will be understood that the invention is applicable to other forms of cladding and to other surfaces.

For example, the adapter extrusion 13 can be secured to any roof or any surface and injection molded panels configured to represent the desired protective or ascetic surface can be secured thereto by snapping the barbed latches into the adapter keeper channels.

It will also be understood that variations in the detail may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.



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THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION IN WHICH AN EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OR PRIVILEGE IS CLAIMED ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

1. A molded cladding panel (16) having a desired profile (17) and having on the underside thereof a plurality of latches for securing said panel in place characterized in that each of said latches comprises a depending tongue portion (24) having an integral barb (25) extending upwardly of the lower end of said tongue portion at an acute angle to said tongue portion, said barb (25) being resiliently compressible towards said tongue portion (24) to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper member (13) and thereafter spring back away from said tongue portion within said keeper member.
2. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 in which said profile is formed with means for interengaging (18, 19) with an adjoining panel.
3. A cladding panel as claimed in Claims 1 or 2 characterized in that said tongue portion is a part of an elongated tongue (24) having a plurality of said integral barbs (25) spaced along the length thereof.
4. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 3 characterized in that said panel is provided with spaced parallel elongated depending tongues (24) each having a plurality of said barbs (25) spaced along the length thereof.
5. A molded panel as claimed in any of the preceding claims characterized in that the underside thereof has spaced bearing surfaces (23) for bearing on spaced keeper members (13), and said barbed tongue portions (24) extend downwardly from said bearing surfaces (23).
6. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 5 characterized in that said panel is shaped to simulate roofing tiles.

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7. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 6 characterized in that it has an arched wall (17) between said spaced bearing surfaces (23) and has a longitudinally extending wing formation (39) extending laterally from the base of said arched wall at least on one side thereof for overlapping engagement with a laterally extending wing (40) of a corresponding laterally adjoining panel.
8. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 6 characterized in that it has a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally extending arched walls (17) and has further spaced bearing surfaces (23) on the underside thereof provided with said barbed tongues (24) extending downwardly therefrom.
9. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 6, 7 or 8 characterized in that it has applied thereto an ultraviolet resistant coating.
10. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 6, 7 or 8 characterized in that the upper surface thereof has a plurality of spaced upwardly projecting integral nibs (34).
11. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 1 characterized in that said panel is shaped to simulate a roofing tile (41) said panel having at least one set of spaced substantially parallel mounting means (23) for supporting the panel on a roof and said plurality of latches (45) depend from said mounting means said panel having an arched wall (42) spanning between said mounting means with its axis parallel to said mounting means, said panel further having an arched wall formation (43) located at one end of and with its axis substantially at right angles to the aforesaid arched wall (42).
12. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 11 in which said arched wall spanning said mounting means is provided adjacent to the end thereof opposite to said arched wall formation with an internal arcuate groove for receiving an arched rib (18) of an adjoining panel.
13. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 11 or 12 having a plurality of pairs of parallel spaced mounting means (23) with each pair of spaced parallel mounting means having an arched wall (42) having an axis substantially parallel thereto spanning therebetween with each of said arched walls spanning between said spaced mounting means having at one end thereof an
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arched wall formation (43) having its axis substantially at right angles to the axis of the arched wall it ends.

14. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 12 characterized in that said arched wall formation (43) whose axis is substantially at right angles to said arched wall spanning said spaced mounting means (23) is provided with an internal arcuate groove adjacent one end thereof.

15. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 characterized in that the tongues (24) with their integral barbs (25) extend longitudinally of the panel (16).

16. A tiled roof characterized in that it comprises interfitted molded panels as claimed in Claim 6, 7, 8 or 9, in which said barbed tongues (24) project into underlying keeper members (13) with said barbs (25) interlocked therein.

17. A tiled roof overlying a roof structure which slopes upwardly to a ridge characterized in that said tiled roof comprises molded panels as claimed in Claims 8 and 13 having their barbs (25) and (45) interlocked in underlying keeper members (13) secured to said roof structure and extending up the slope thereof to its ridge, said panels being interfitted to provide air passages running up to the ridge and an air passage at right angles thereto running along the ridge and means (20) for closing the ends of said passages.

18. A tiled roof as claimed in Claim 17 in which the means closing the ends of said passages comprise plastic screens (20).

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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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- ☒ Description : paged 1.. to paged 11..
- ☒ Claim(s) : paged 12.. to paged 15..
- ☒ Drawing(s) : paged 16.. to paged 19..
- ☒ Abstract : paged 20.. to paged 21..

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The present invention relates to cladding for use in housing and other building structures. More particularly, the invention provides a novel low cost, enduring cladding particularly adapted for the roofing of houses and other buildings not only to provide an enhanced appearance to the roof and building but also providing important functional advantages to protect the roof from the elements.

In this connection, the novel cladding of the present invention has particular application to the cladding of the roofs of housing and other building structures erected utilizing the building system and components therefor as disclosed and claimed in my copending application number WO-A-93 24 714 which for the first time enables the erection of permanent, affordable, high quality housing and other building structures essentially totally from polymeric components which can be easily and rapidly assembled essentially without the use of tools to provide an essentially indestructible maintenance free structure.

In particular, the structural components of the said novel building system comprise extruded thermoplastic components with structural load bearing members incorporating a reinforcing constituent imparting structural strength and expansion control thereto and flowable with the thermoplastic material through an extrusion die to produce an integral, essentially rigid structural shape configured to present means for interconnection with adjoining structural components.

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Such components include extruded rectilinear hollow panels and beams having internal cells and hollow box connectors extruded to have a thermoplastic core or substrate having reinforcing and expansion controlling material distributed therethrough and a coextruded smooth thermoplastic skin on the exposed exterior surfaces of said core. As disclosed in said copending application, particularly advantageous reinforcing material for incorporation and distribution throughout the core substrate consisting of vinyl chloride, eg. a polyvinyl chloride, comprises fine, short glass fibers with the said skin embedding and interlocking with the glass fiber portions that are exposed at the surface between the reinforced core and co-extruded skin.

A suitable glass fiber containing core material providing structural strength and expansion control may be obtained from B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, such material being described in detail in B. F. Goodrich's U.S. Patent 4,536,360.

The coextruded skin may, for example, be PVC, rigid PVC, semi-rigid PVS, or ABS. Suitable skin thermoplastics are available from G.E. under the trade-marks "GELOY" or "NORYL".

According to the present invention, the cladding is provided by the assembly of a plurality of injection molded mating panels configured to interfit with each other and each having latch means at the underside thereof for latching same to an underlying cooperative latching means or keeper.

Further, accordingly to the invention, each panel member is formed at the underside thereof with spaced bearing surface or points for bearing on an underlying support when the panel is latched to the underlying keeper, said panel member having a profile spanning said spaced bearing surfaces or points and having a profile rising thereabove and configured to provide a desired ascetic appearance.

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Further, according to the invention, the panels by virtue of their said profile are adapted when interfitted to provide airflow channels for air circulation therebeneath. In this connection, the invention further contemplates the provision of screening to interfit with the panels at the ends of the airflow channels to block the entrance thereto of birds, insects, sleet, snow or the like.

A particular application of the invention as described herein is the provision of panels simulating roofing tiles, for example, Spanish Roofing tiles, to form tiled roofing for thermoplastic housing or other building structures erected using the novel building system and thermoplastic components disclosed in my said copending application number WO-A-93 24 714 as discussed above.

Plastic roof tiles fasten to battens have been disclosed. For instance, Belgian Patent BE-A-643896 (Schmidt) dated March 13, 1964 discloses a plastic roof tile having a hook at its underside at end thereof to engage spaced roof battens by sliding the tile longitudinally towards the battens.

According to the present invention, a molded cladding panel having a desired profile is provided with a plurality of latches on the underside thereof characterized in that each of the said latches comprises a depending tongue portion (24) having an integral barb (25) extending upwardly of the lower end of the tongue portion at an acute angle thereto, the barb being resiliently compressible towards the tongue portion to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper (13) and thereafter spring back away from the tongue portion within the keeper.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be more fully understood with reference to the accompanying drawings illustrating representative embodiments of the invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a house having a roof cladding applied thereto in accordance with the invention, the cladding being in the form of a simulated Spanish Tile roof;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which an individual tile panel is secured by an adapter to a roof structure formed from extruded thermoplastic components in accordance with my copending application number WO-A-93 24 714;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a panel incorporating 4 simulated tile formations together with starter strips assembled therewith providing screening at the entrance thereto;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the underside of the tile panel and starter strips of Figure 3 and illustrating the integral latching mechanism for snap locking with a roof mounted adapter;

Figure 5 is a broken away perspective view of a preferred form of adapter for connecting the roof tile panels to a roof structure such as illustrated in Figure 2;

Figure 6 is an end elevational view illustrating how the adapter of Figure 5 is constructed to interlock with a box connector used in joining the roof panels of the roofing structure illustrated in Figure 2;

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Figure 7 is an enlarged exploded broken away perspective view showing a modified form of latching arrangement at the underside of a tile panel for snap locking into a keeper channel in the adapter illustrated in Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a part diagrammatic part longitudinal view illustrating the tile interfit as the tile panels are arranged in end-to-end relation up the slope of the roof and illustrating the interfit between the tile panel and the starter strip at the entrance to the roofing tiles at the edge of the roof;

Figure 9 is a front elevational view of a starter strip for a single tile;

Figure 10 is an edge elevation of the starter strip of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a perspective view of a starter strip to cover the entrance of two adjoining tile formations of a tile panel having a multiple of tile formations such as the tile panels of Figures 3 and 4;

Figure 12 is an elevational view illustrating how adjoining rows of tiles going up the roof are arranged to overlap and showing a slightly modified form of roof panel adapter.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile.

Figure 14 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the manner in which the ridge vent tiles are adapted to overlap and to be assembled with the panels applied up the roof and with the roof panel adapters;

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Figure 15 is an end elevational view of the overlapped roof ridge tiles.

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the air flow passages provided up the roof and across the roof ridge by the arched tile formations of the tile panels and showing one particular roof slope;

Figure 17 is a view similar to Figure 16 but showing a different roof slope and showing how the roof vent tiles accommodate such different roof slope and showing the roof panels filled with insulation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

With reference to Figure 1, a house 1 having sloping roof portions 2 rising to a ridge 3 to define a gable 4 is provided with a roof tile cladding generally designated at 5 assembled from roof tile panels secured to the roof by adapter members in accordance with the invention.

The invention is particularly applicable to the cladding of modular houses or buildings erected from interlocking extruded thermoplastic panels, box connectors and other extruded structural components and members such as referred to above as forming the subject matter of my copending application number WO-A-93 24 714.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the assembled roof panels present a row of simulated roof tiles general designated at 6 overlapping end to end and running up the slope of the roof and roof ridge tile formations generally designated at 7 extending in end-to-end relation along the ridge of the roof with the ridge tile formations on opposite sides of the ridge overlapping to close over the ridge and present a tile formation running longitudinally of the ridge.

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While the cladding of the present invention could be used to clad any roof or other surface, it will be described with reference to its particular applicability to clad the roof structure as shown in Figure 2.

In this connection, it will be seen that the roof 2 is formed of extruded thermoplastic panels 8 shown with three internal cells 9 connected by extruded box connectors 10 provided with projecting flanges 11 having intumed fingers or ledges 12 for interlocking in end grooves in the panels 8.

The box connectors 10 illustrated comprise 4-way box connectors having the projected flanges and intumed fingers extending from all four sides thereof with the arrangement at the bottom being available for interlocking connection with a panel member or the like beneath the roof if desired, but a 3-way box connector could be used.

The provision of the flange and finger arrangement of the box connector on the upper side of the roof 2, however, provides the means of interlockingly securing an extruded roof panel adapter 13 which constitutes a keeper for retaining and locking the roof tile panels to the underlying roof as hereinafter more fully described.

In Figure 2 the edge of the roof 2 terminates in an extruded roof panel 14 adapted to interlock with the adjacent box connector 10 and provided with means for interengagement with an injection molded edge roof tile panel 15 which simulates a single tile formation.

Figure 3 illustrates a main roof tile panel 16 simulating a row of 4 tile configurations.

In both the roof tile panel 15 and the roof tile panel 16, the tile formations are defined by arched surfaces 17 provided at one end which is to form the upper end going up the roof slope with projecting arched ribs 18 with the height of the arched surfaces 17 decreasing towards the ribbed end.

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At the lower end the tile formations are provided with a flange 19 for overlying and receiving the arched rib 18 of a tile formation of a preceding tile panel as shown in Figure 8.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the end of the tile formations defined by the arched surfaces 17 are closed by screens 20 carried by starter strips 21 as illustrated in Figure 11 and interlocked within the arched tile formations between ribs 22 as illustrated in Figure 8.

As shown in Figure 4, the arched surfaces 17 bridge over spaced bearing surfaces 23.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the two outer bearing surfaces 23 on the opposite sides of the center bearing surface are formed with downwardly projecting flanges, tongues or wings 24 which have spaced upwardly and outwardly inclined locking barbs 25 to provide a snap interlock with the extruded adapter 13, the barbs being adapted to be resiliently flexed inwardly on entering the adapter and to thereafter spring outwardly to lock beneath the overlying surfaces.

Central flanges 26 extending downwardly from the center of the panel 16 may be arranged to either be received within the adapter 13 as guides or may bear on the roof panels 8 to give central support to the tile panel.

The underside of the roof panels preferably are formed with a reinforcing ribbing arrangement 27 as illustrated in Figure 4 for panel 16.

The roof tile adapter 13 comprises a longitudinal extrusion which may, for instance, be extruded from PVC has, as shown particularly in Figures 5 and 6, a central downwardly facing channel 28 within which is a downwardly projecting straight rib 29 and spaced therefrom a rib having a downwardly projecting portion 30 and an upwardly inclined portion 31 inclined towards the rib 29.

Outwardly of the central downwardly facing channel 28 are two upwardly facing channels 32 having ledge projections 33 partially closing the entrance to the channels.

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As illustrated in Figure 6, the adapter 13 is slidably interlockable with the box connector 10 with the intumed finger or ledge of the box connector at one side being received between ribs 29 and 30 and with its ledge 12 interlocked behind the end of the upwardly inclined rib portion 31.

It will be understood that with this arrangement the adapter 13 may only be interlocked in one way with the box connector as shown and will not interlock with the flange and ledge of the box connector shown at the right in Figure 6 with the ledge facing in the opposite direction to that in the locking connection.

It will be understood that the tile panels can be secured to the adapters 13 by forcing the barbed ends of the tongues or flanges 24 downwardly with the locking barbs 25 being deflected inwardly in passing through the entrance to the selected upwardly facing channel 32 and thereafter resiliently snapping outwardly beneath the respective ledge projection 33'.

Figure 4 illustrates the barbs 25 projecting from the same side of their carrying flange or tongue 24. Figure 7 illustrates an alternative arrangement in which the locking barbs 25' project on opposite sides of the carrying flange or tongue 24'.

It will be understood that the roof cladding by the panelling of the present invention is intended not only to provide a decorative appearance but to provide protection for the underlying roof against the elements.

In this connection, the panels are injection molded using thermoplastic materials which will withstand the heat of the sun without deforming. A suitable thermoplastic for this purpose is available from G.E. Plastics sold under the trade-mark "NOREL". Further the cladding panels, according to the invention, may be coated with an ultraviolet resisting coating or paint as a protective measure.

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For the other extreme, the outer surfaces of the panels may be provided with small projections or nibs 34 as shown in Figure 3 to prevent ice or other materials sliding off en masse.

Figure 9 shows a starter strip for closing the lower end of the lower most single tile panel 15 comprising a base 21 and an arched screen 20 which as seen from Figure 10 presents an arched projecting rib portion 37 which interlocks into the rib arrangement 27 in the interior of the panel as illustrated in Figure 8.

Figure 11 illustrates a similar starter strip for use with the main panel 16 which requires the use of two such starter strips in end-to-end relation to close the entrances of the four tile formations.

Figure 12 shows how the adjoining roof tile panels 15 and 16 overlap to protect the underlying roof surface.

As illustrated, panel 15 has a laterally extending wing 39 shaped to overlap and interfit with the laterally extending wing 40 of the tile panel 16.

Similar overlaps are provided between adjoining main panels.

Figure 13 is a front elevational view of a ridge vent tile panel for interfitting with the panel 16 and bridging in part across the ridge of the roof.

This tile panel 41 is provided with arched tile surfaces 42 adapted to fit over and engage with the arched ribs of the uppermost roof tile 16 and is provided with an arched tile surface 43 having its axis extending longitudinally of the panel 41 and perpendicular to the axis of the arched surfaces 42.

Tile panel 41 is formed with downwardly projecting tongues or wings 44 supporting depending locking barbs 45 adapted to interlock in the keeper channels 32 of the adapters 13 as illustrated in Figure 14.

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As will be seen from Figure 14 opposing ridge vent panels 41 are adapted to overlap and close the ridge of the roof, the arrangement permitting the tiles 41 to be used with roofs of different slopes as illustrated in Figures 15, 16 and 17.

It will be understood, however, that the opposing roof tiles 41 illustrated in Figure 14 may be formed as a single roof tile having a continuous arch over the ridge of the roof. Such tiles would fit roofs of predetermined slopes and would be configured to match the particular slope of the roof to be covered.

In addition to the protection afforded by the roof tiles or cladding itself, as illustrated in Figure 16, the raised or arched portions of the tile formations provide air passages for the circulation of air between the tiles and the roof panels and along the ridge of the roof to afford added protection of the ridge panels. Also as illustrated in Figure 17, the roof panels themselves may be filled with insulation 46 or other inserts as desired.

While the invention has been particularly described with reference to cladding used for roofing and, in particular, roof tile cladding, it will be understood that the invention is applicable to other forms of cladding and to other surfaces.

For example, the adapter extrusion 13 can be secured to any roof or any surface and injection molded panels configured to represent the desired protective or ascetic surface can be secured thereto by snapping the barbed latches into the adapter keeper channels.

It will also be understood that variations in the detail may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.



Claims

1. A molded cladding panel (16) having a desired profile (17) and having on the underside thereof a plurality of latches for securing said panel in place characterized in that each of said latches comprises a depending tongue portion (24) having an integral barb (25) extending upwardly of the lower end of said tongue portion at an acute angle to said tongue portion, said barb (25) being resiliently compressible towards said tongue portion (24) to enable same to pass through the entrance of a keeper member (13) and thereafter spring back away from said tongue portion within said keeper member.
2. A cladding panel as claimed in Claim 1 in which said profile is formed with means for interengaging (18, 19) with an adjoining panel.
3. A cladding panel as claimed in Claims 1 or 2 characterized in that said tongue portion is a part of an elongated tongue (24) having a plurality of said integral barbs (25) spaced along the length thereof.
4. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 3 characterized in that said panel is provided with spaced parallel elongated depending tongues (24) each having a plurality of said barbs (25) spaced along the length thereof.
5. A molded panel as claimed in any of the preceding claims characterized in that the underside thereof has spaced bearing surfaces (23) for bearing on spaced keeper members (13), and said barbed tongue portions (24) extend downwardly from said bearing surfaces (23).

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6. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 5 characterized in that said panel is shaped to simulate roofing tiles.
7. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 6 characterized in that it has an arched wall (17) between said spaced bearing surfaces (23) and has a longitudinally extending wing formation (39) extending laterally from the base of said arched wall at least on one side thereof for overlapping engagement with a laterally extending wing (40) of a corresponding laterally adjoining panel.
8. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 6 characterized in that it has a plurality of laterally spaced longitudinally extending arched walls (17) and has further spaced bearing surfaces (23) on the underside thereof provided with said barbed tongues (24) extending downwardly therefrom.
9. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 6, 7 or 8 characterized in that it has applied thereto an ultraviolet resistant coating.
10. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 6, 7 or 8 characterized in that the upper surface thereof has a plurality of spaced upwardly projecting integral nibs (34).
11. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 1 characterized in that said panel is shaped to simulate a roofing tile (41) said panel having at least one set of spaced substantially parallel mounting means (23) for supporting the panel on a roof and said plurality of latches (45) depend from said mounting means said pan-

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el having an arched wall (42) spanning between said mounting means with its axis parallel to said mounting means, said panel further having an arched wall formation (43) located at one end of and with its axis substantially at right angles to the afore-said arched wall (42).

12. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 11 in which said arched wall spanning said mounting means is provided adjacent to the end thereof opposite to said arched wall formation with an internal arcuate groove for receiving an arched rib (18) of an adjoining panel.
13. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 11 or 12 having a plurality of pairs of parallel spaced mounting means (23) with each pair of spaced parallel mounting means having an arched wall (42) having an axis substantially parallel thereto spanning therebetween with each of said arched walls spanning between said spaced mounting means having at one end thereof an arched wall formation (43) having its axis substantially at right angles to the axis of the arched wall it ends.
14. A molded panel as claimed in Claim 12 characterized in that said arched wall formation (43) whose axis is substantially at right angles to said arched wall spanning said spaced mounting means (23) is provided with an internal arcuate groove adjacent one end thereof.
15. A molded panel as claimed in Claims 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 characterized in that the tongues (24) with their integral barbs (25) extend longitudinally of the panel (16).

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16. A tiled roof characterized in that it comprises inter-fitted molded panels as claimed in Claim 6, 7, 8 or 9, in which said barbed tongues (24) project into underlying keeper members (13) with said barbs (25) interlocked therein.
17. A tiled roof overlying a roof structure which slopes upwardly to a ridge characterized in that said tiled roof comprises molded panels as claimed in Claims 8 and 13 having their barbs (25) and (45) interlocked in underlying keeper members (13) secured to said roof structure and extending up the slope thereof to its ridge, said panels being interfitted to provide air passages running up to the ridge and an air passage at right angles thereto running along the ridge and means (20) for closing the ends of said passages.
18. A tiled roof as claimed in Claim 17 in which the means closing the ends of said passages comprise thermoplastic screens (20).

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MOLDED CLADDING FOR BUILDING STRUCTURES

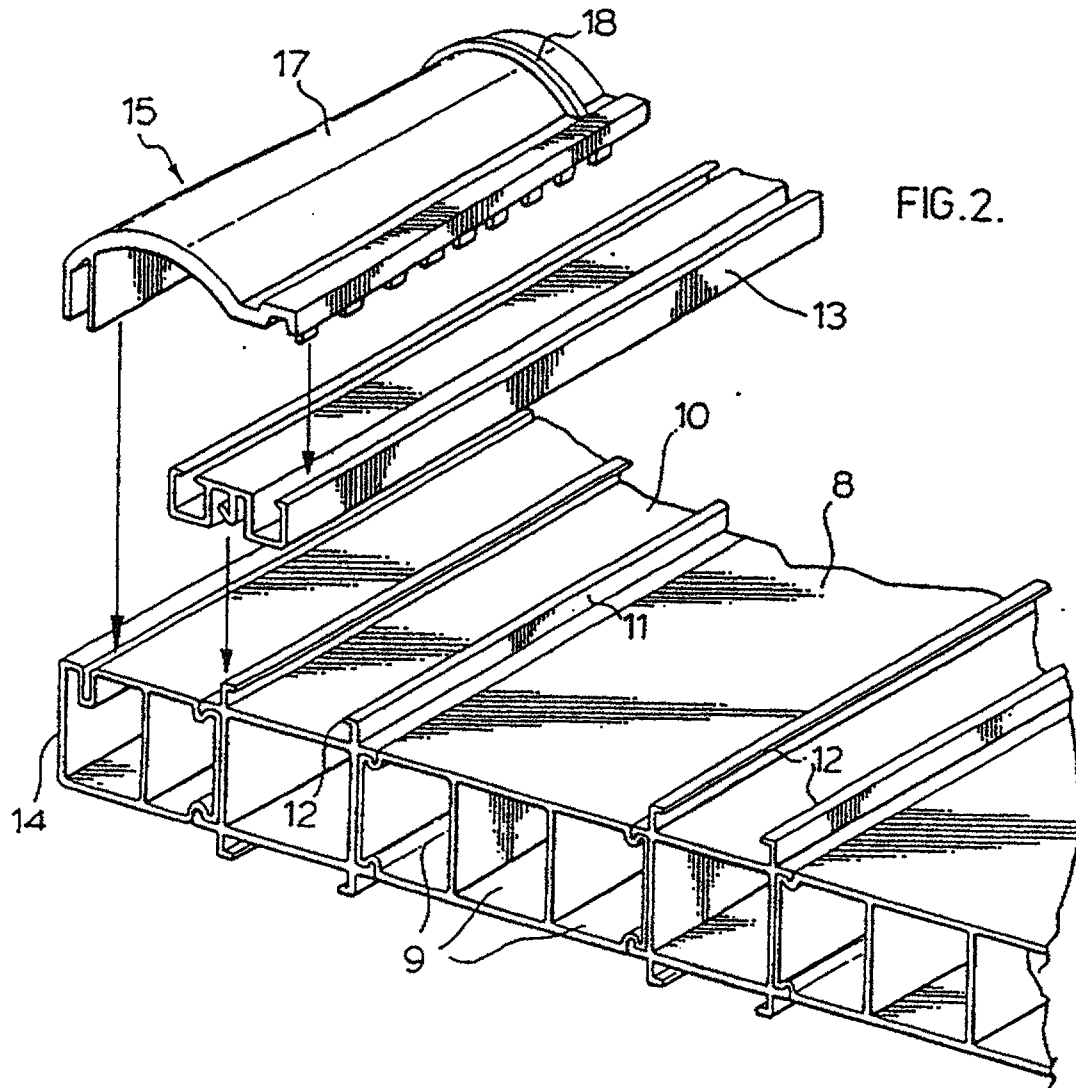
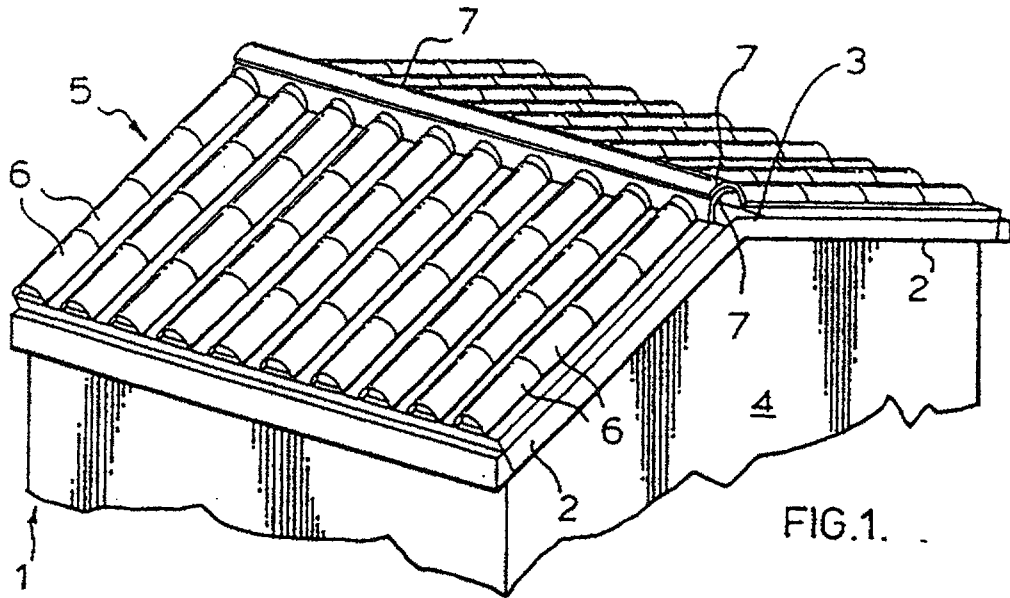
ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A molded cladded panel having on the underside thereof a bearing surface formation for bearing on an underlying support surface and a latch means for latching said panel to an underlying support surface, the panel having a profile configured to provide a desired appearance rising above said bearing surface formation. The panel further has means for interfitting with adjoining panels whether in end-to-end or side-by-side relation. Further the invention provides a simple latch keeper for latching engagement with the panel latch means.

Figure 2

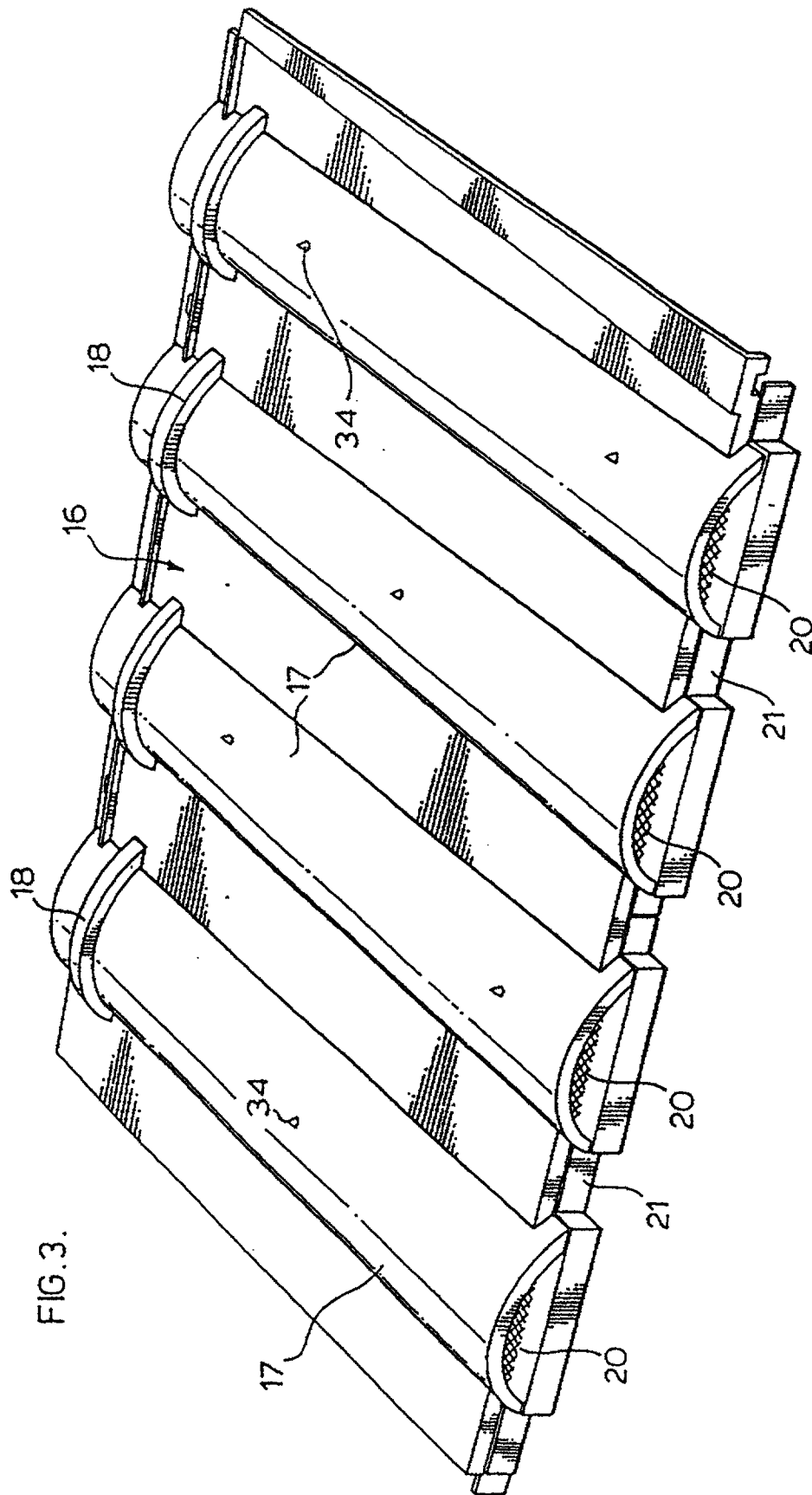
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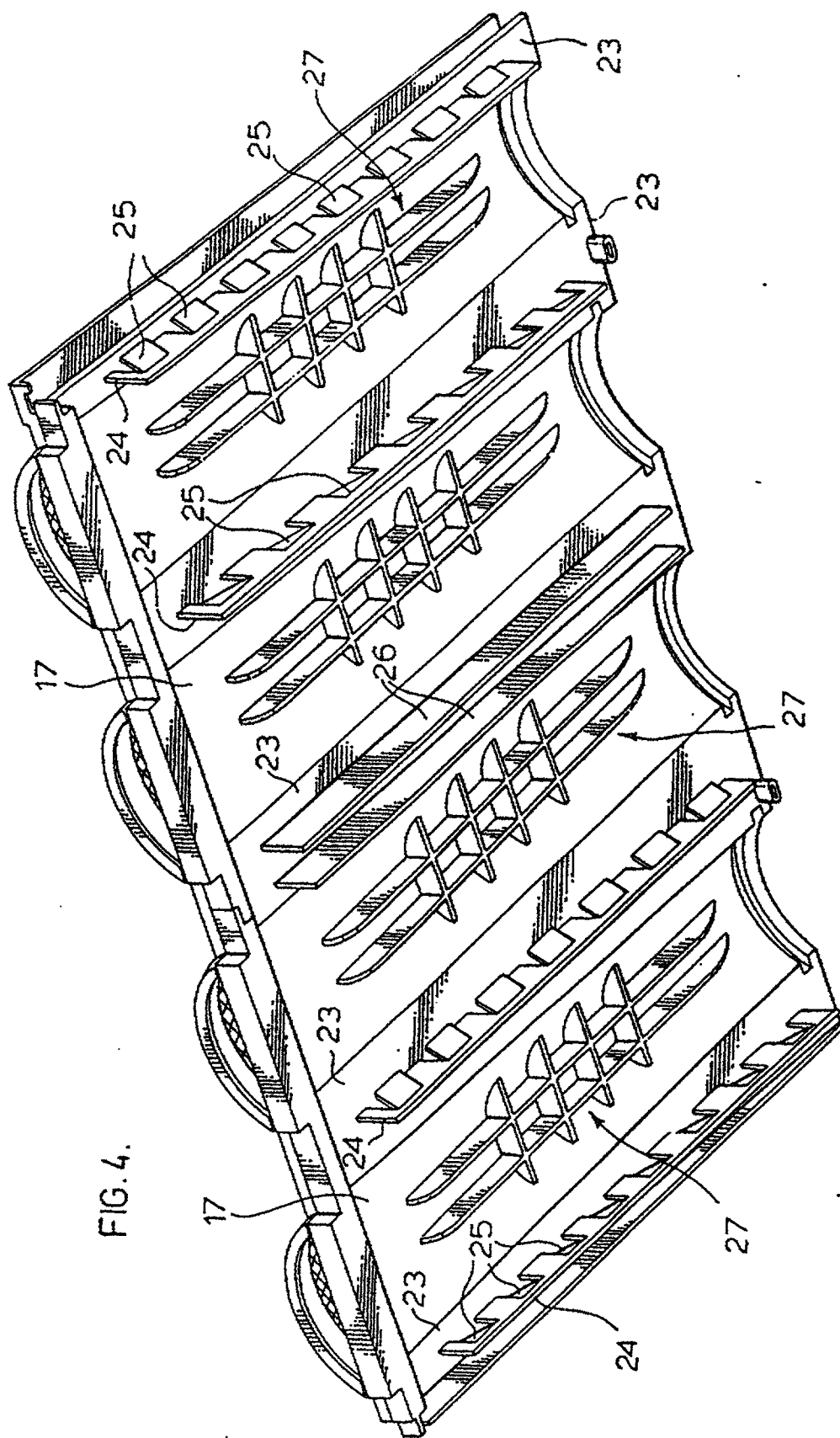
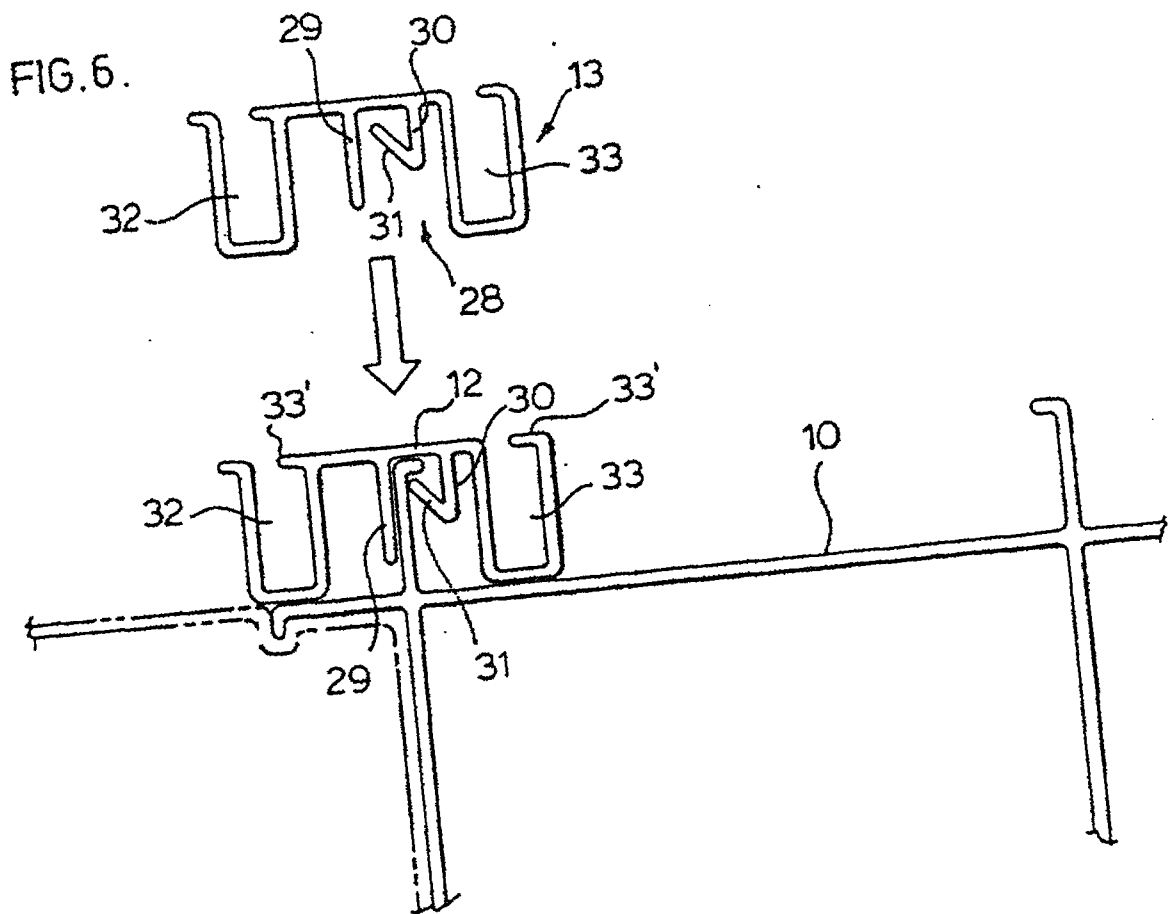
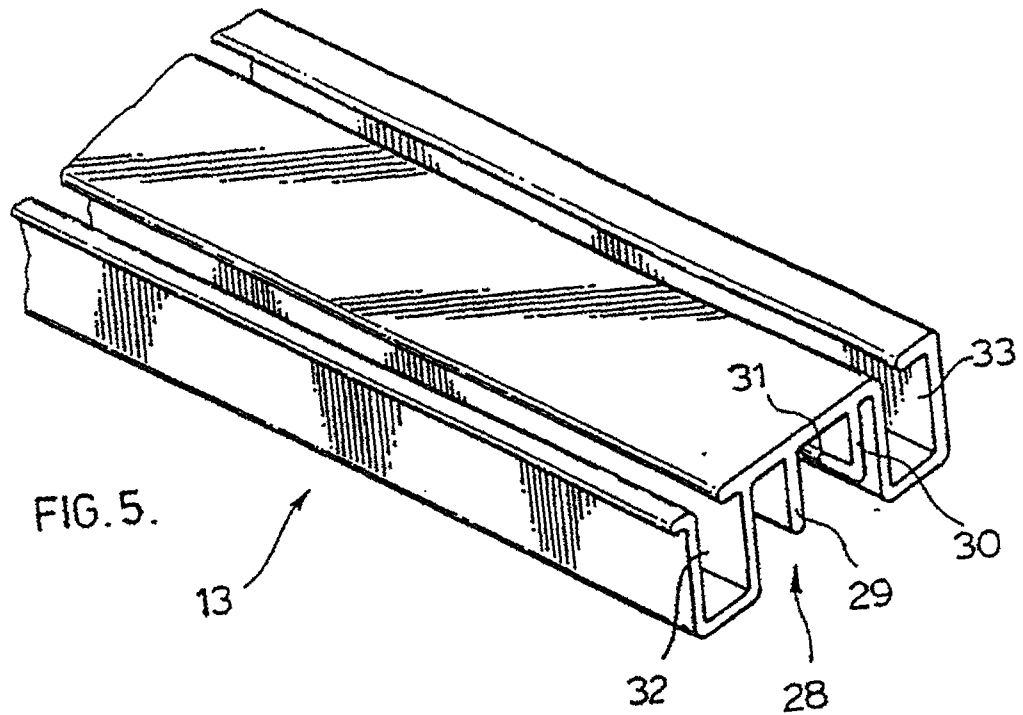


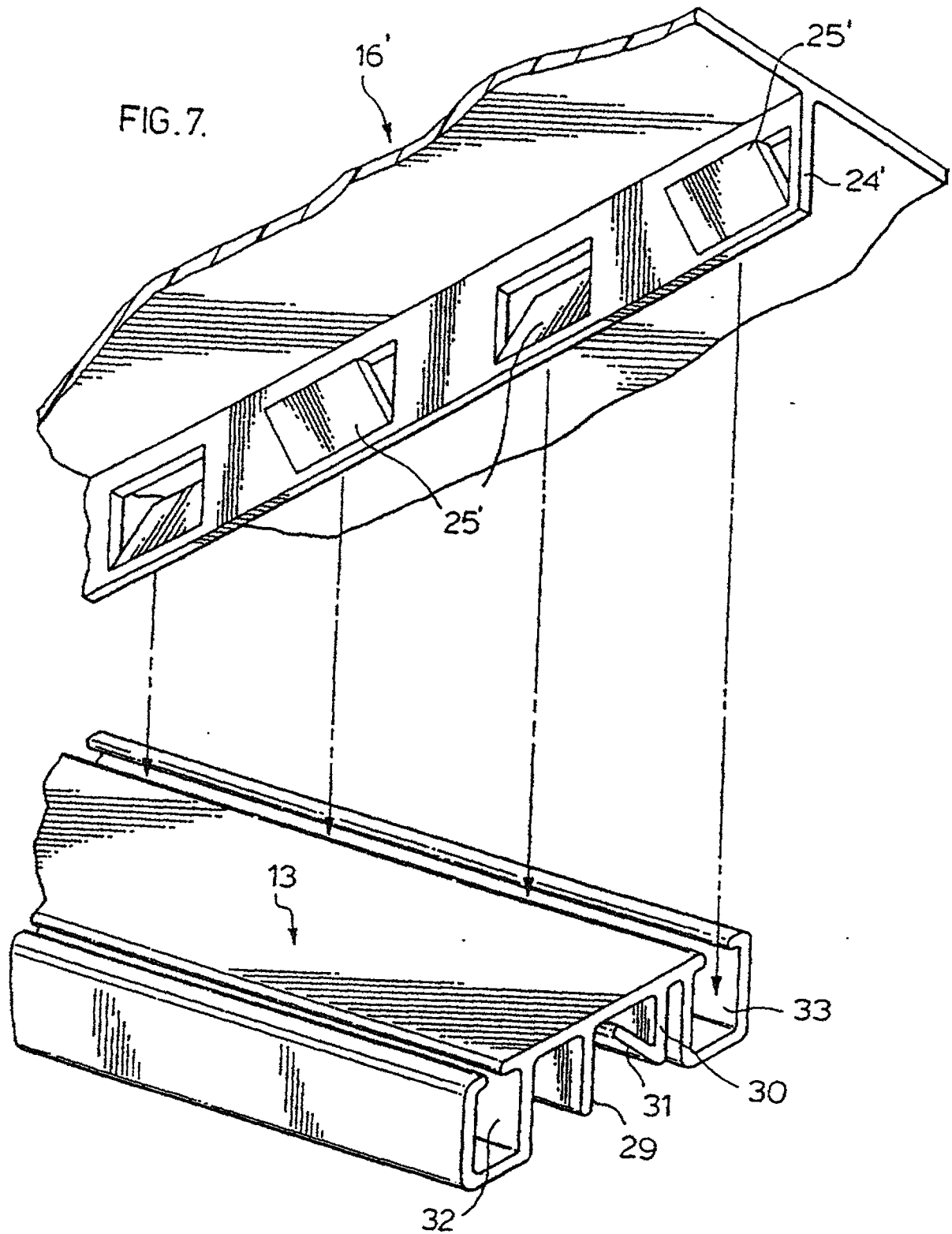
FIG. 4.

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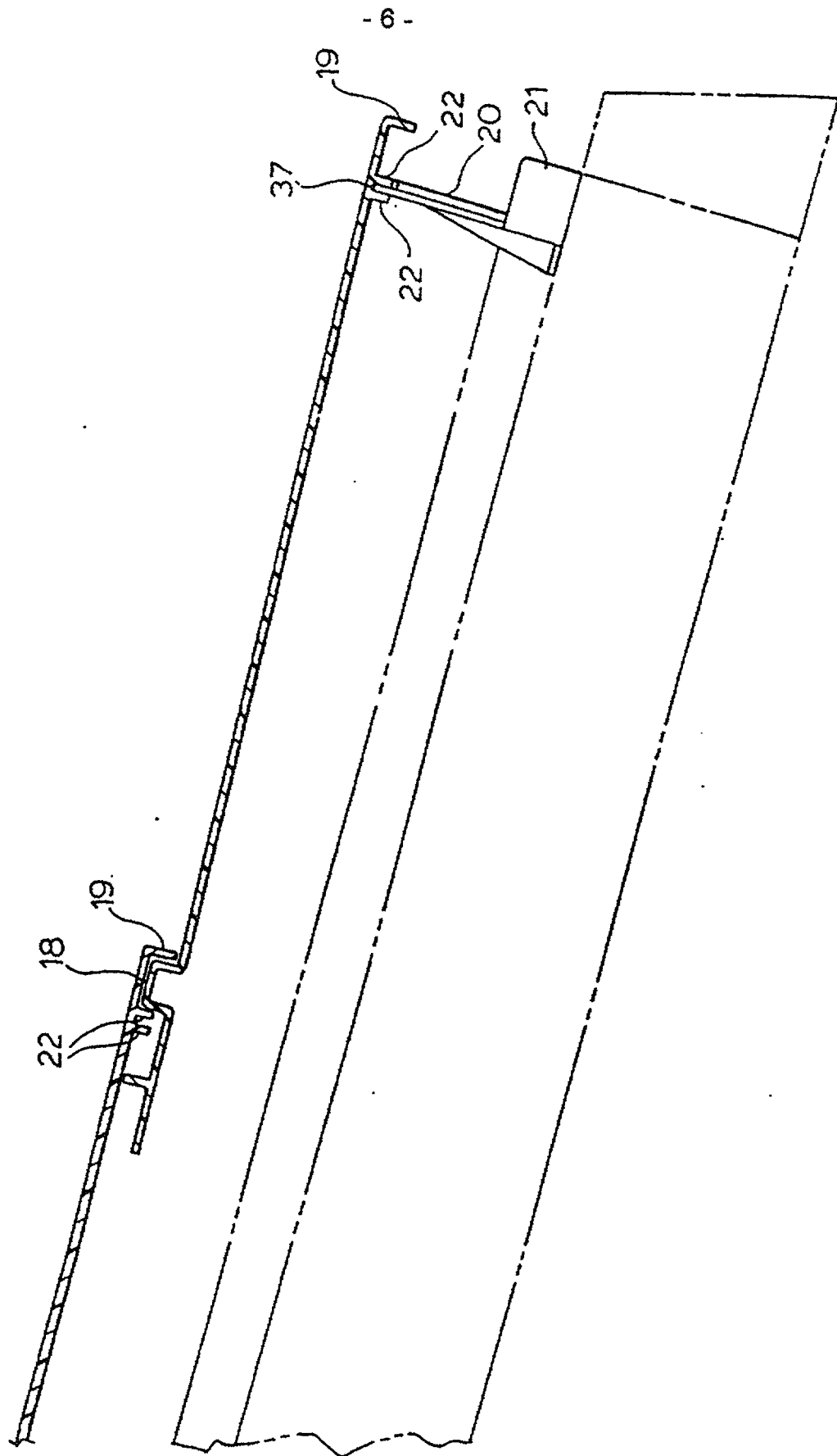
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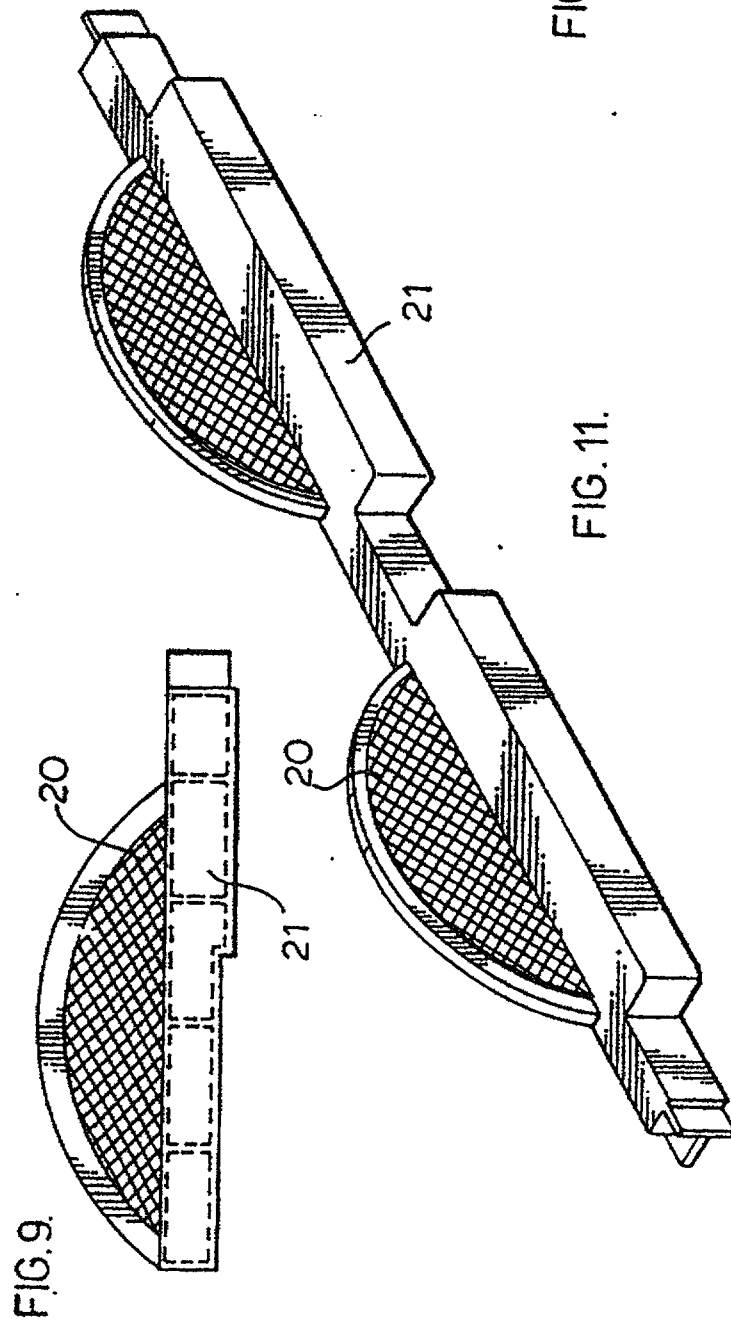
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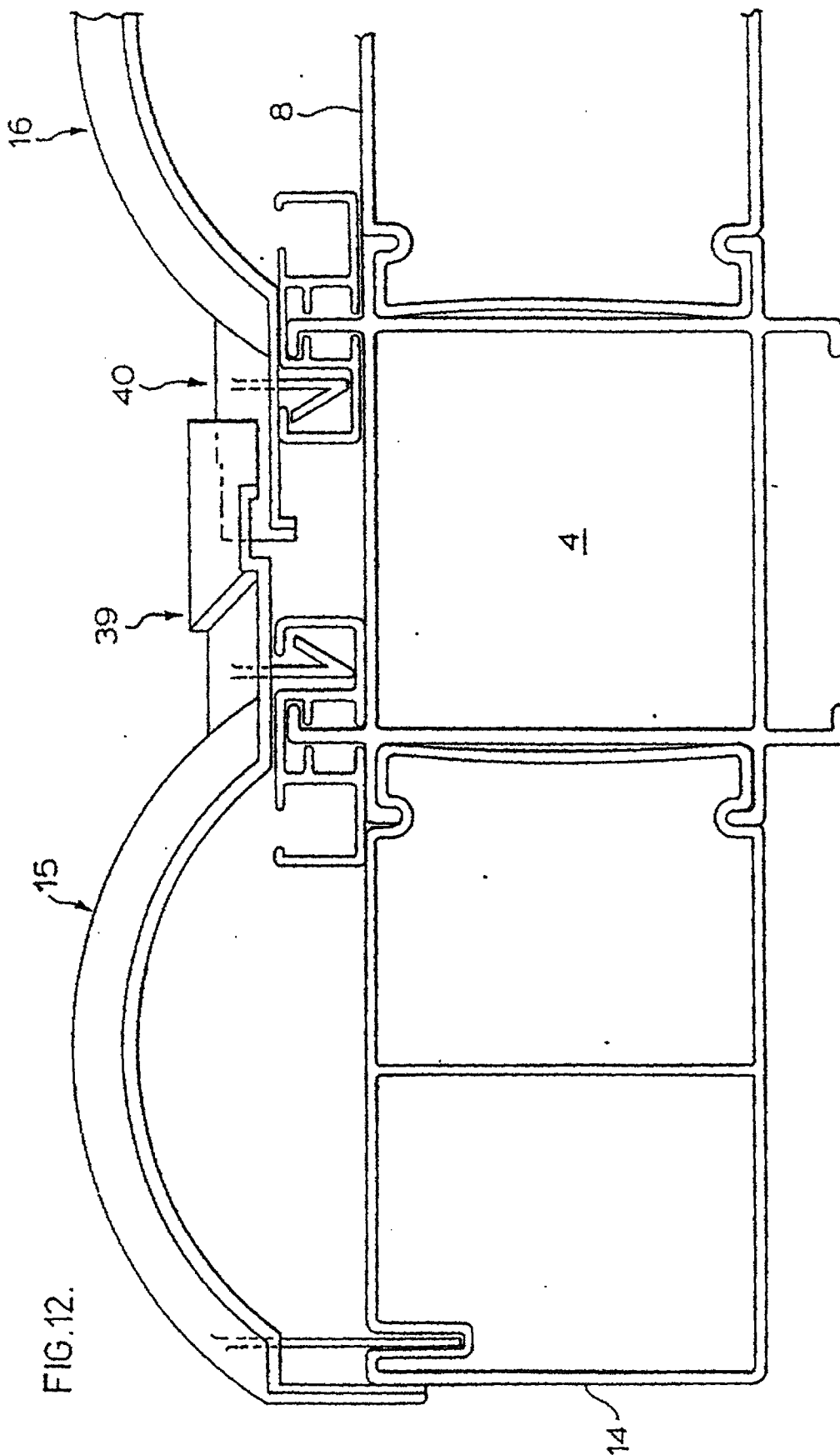
FIG. 8.



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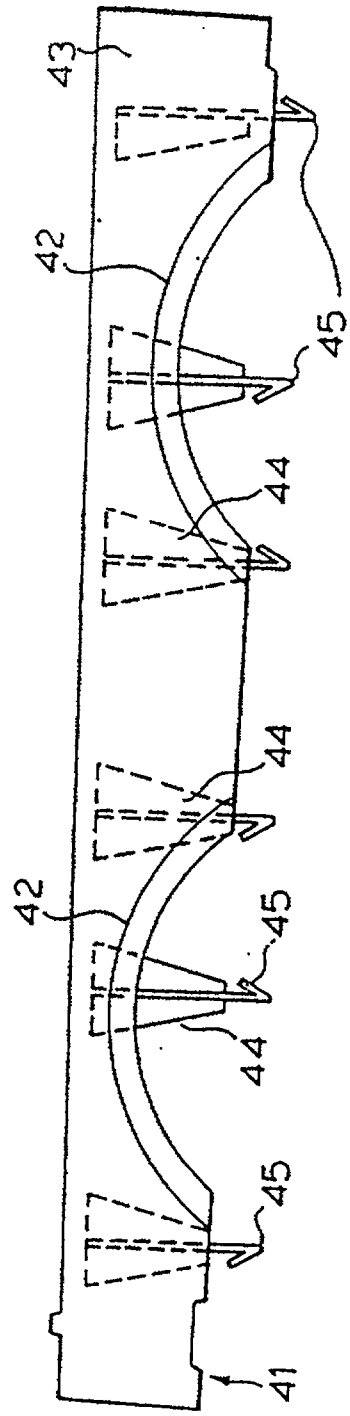


FIG. 13.

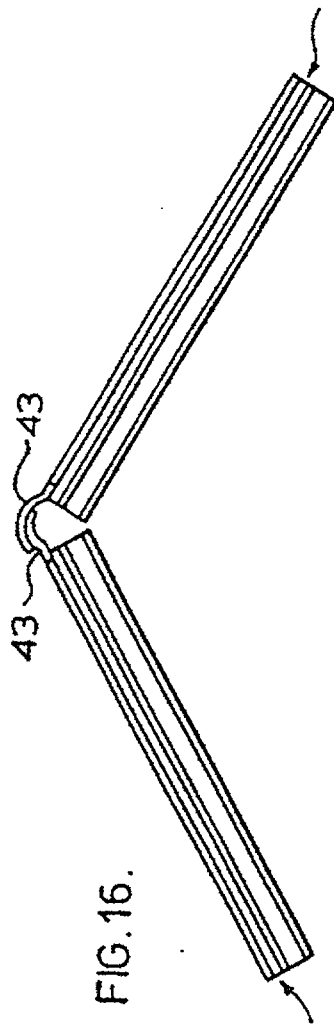


FIG. 16.

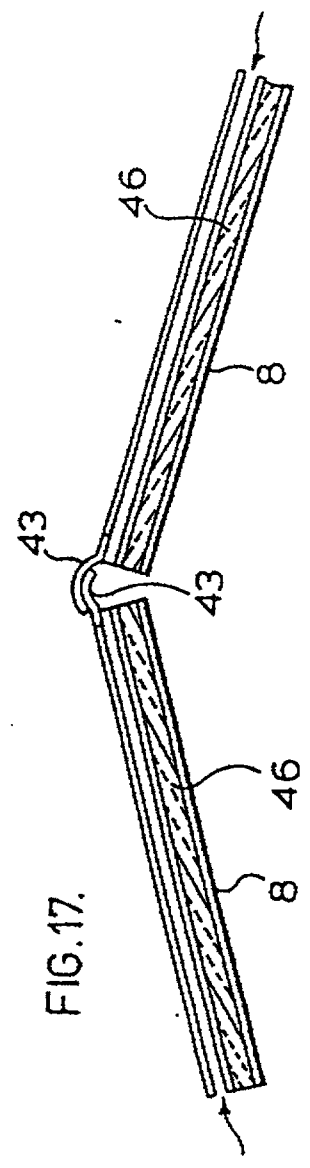
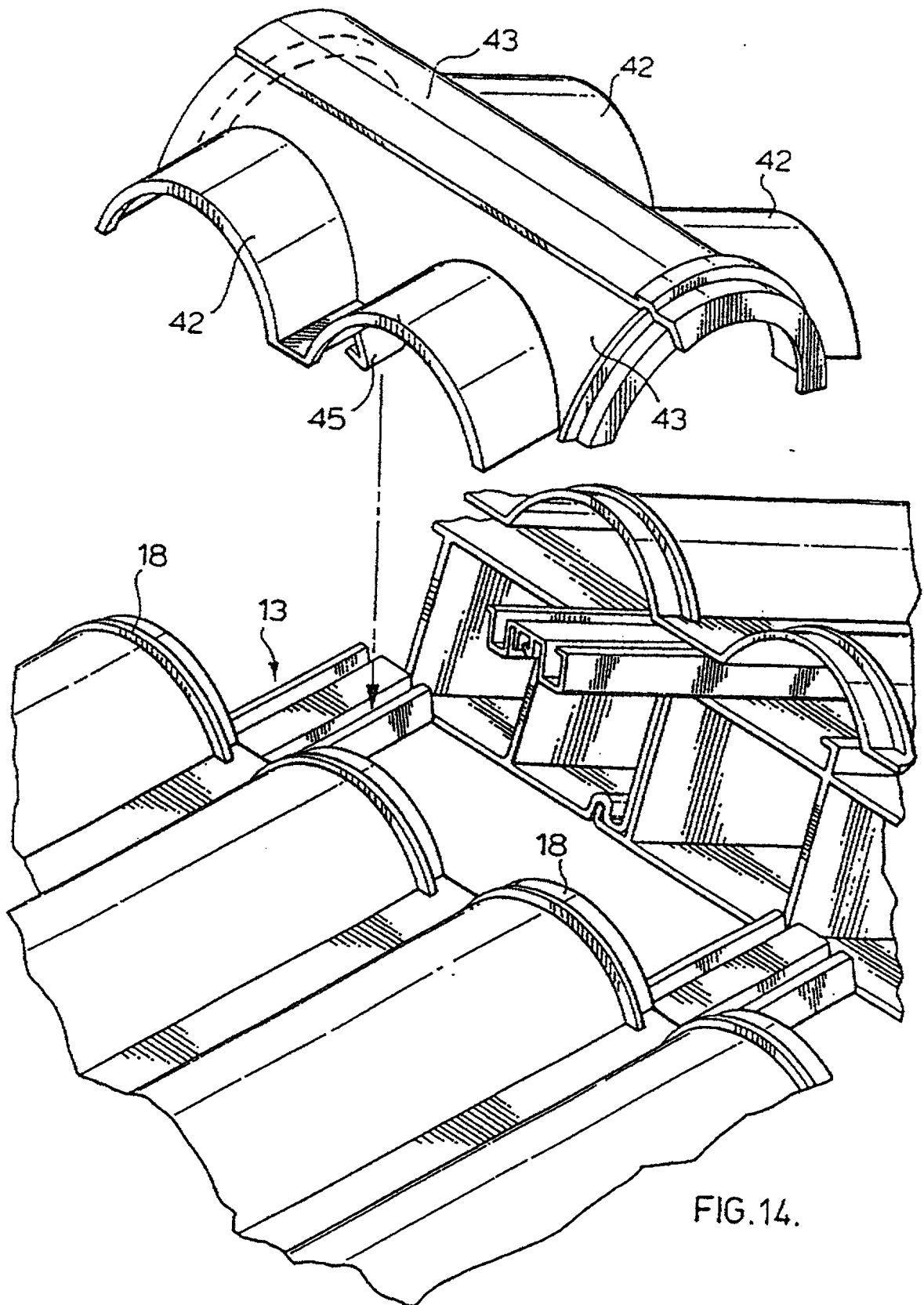


FIG. 17.

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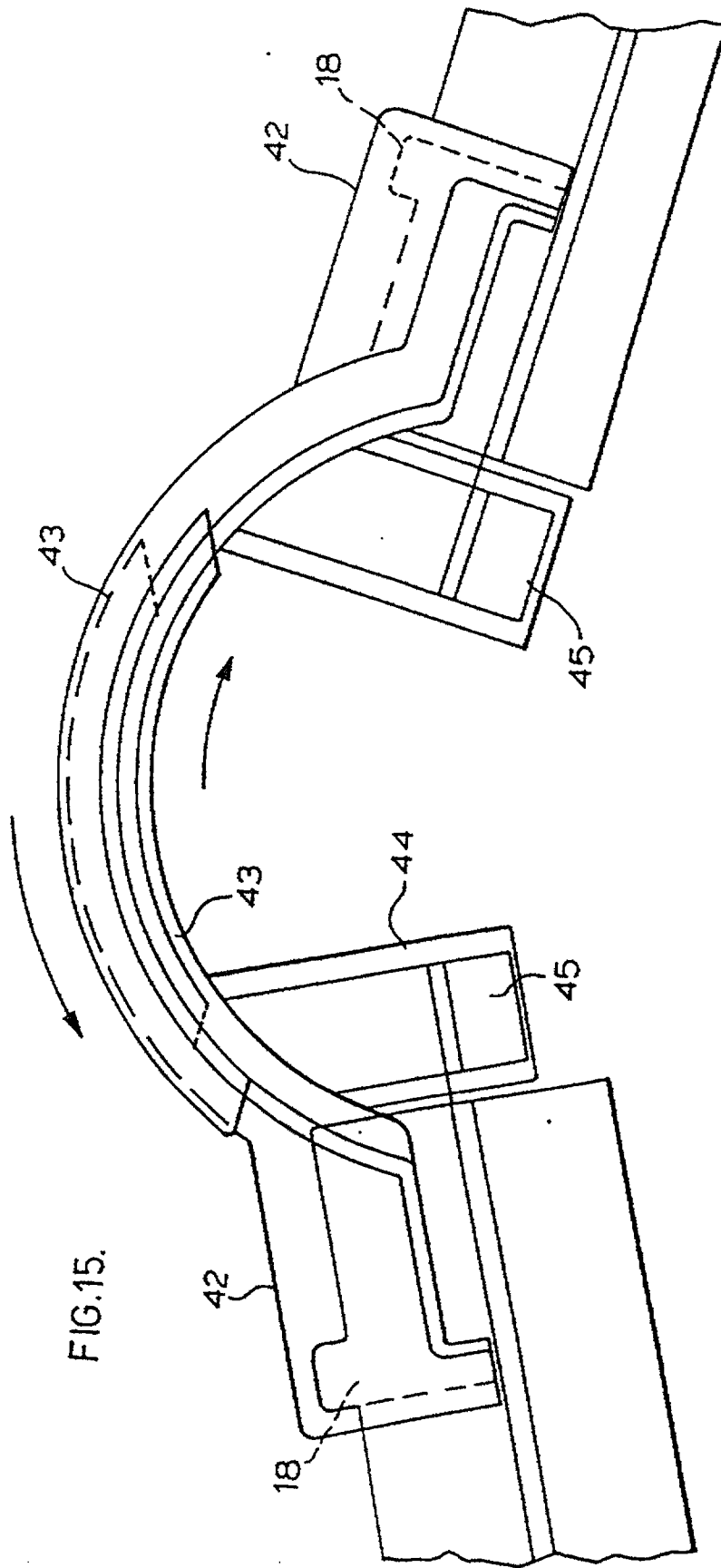


FIG. 15.

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