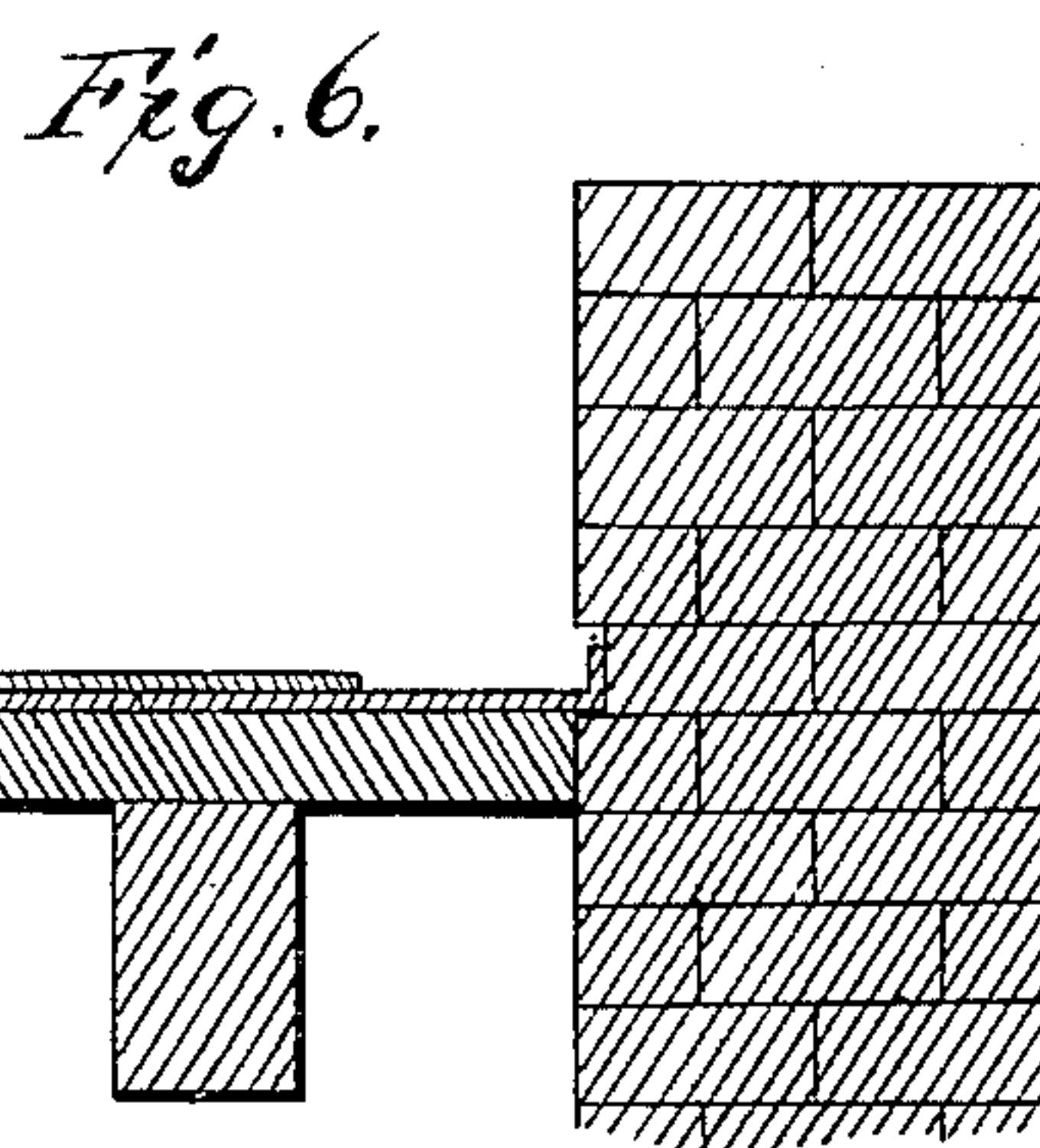
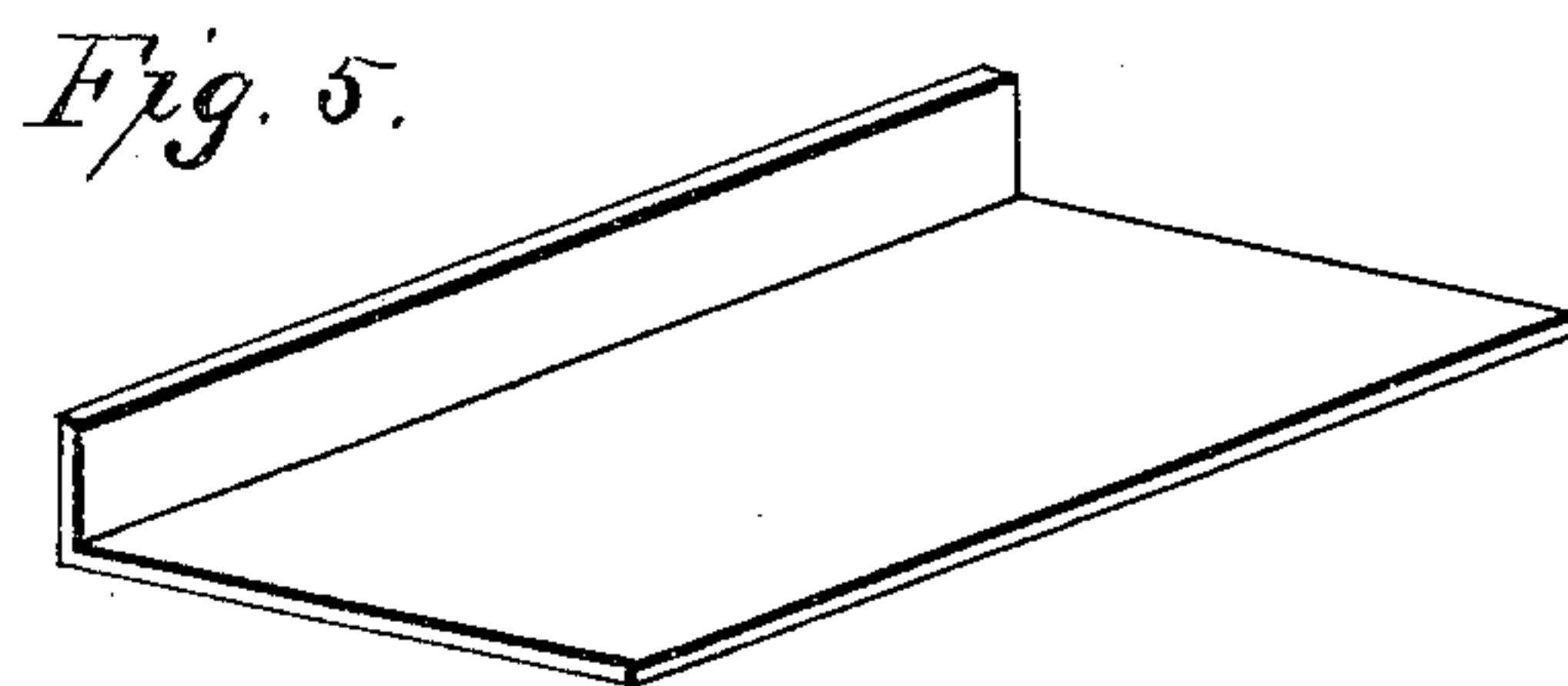
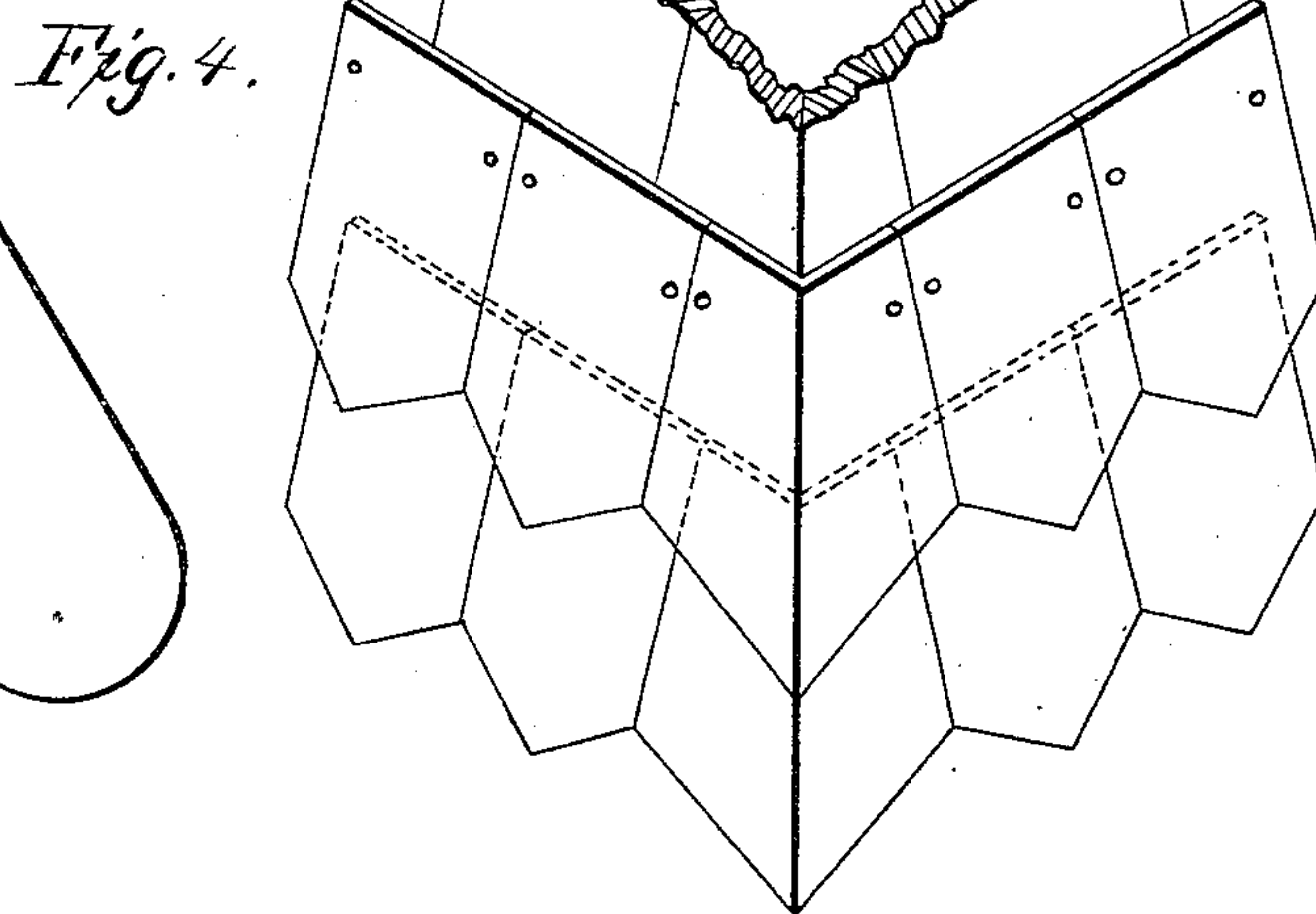
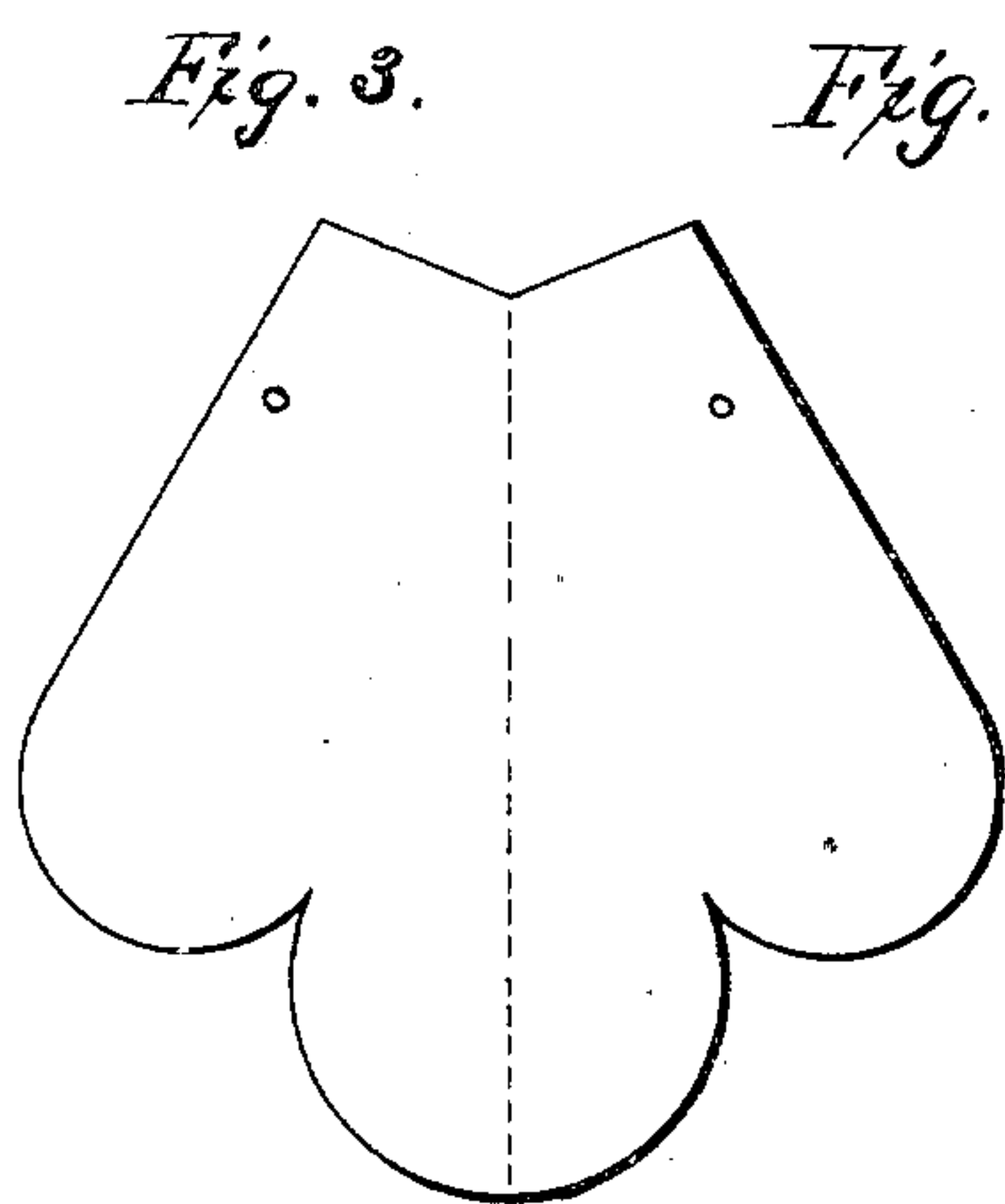
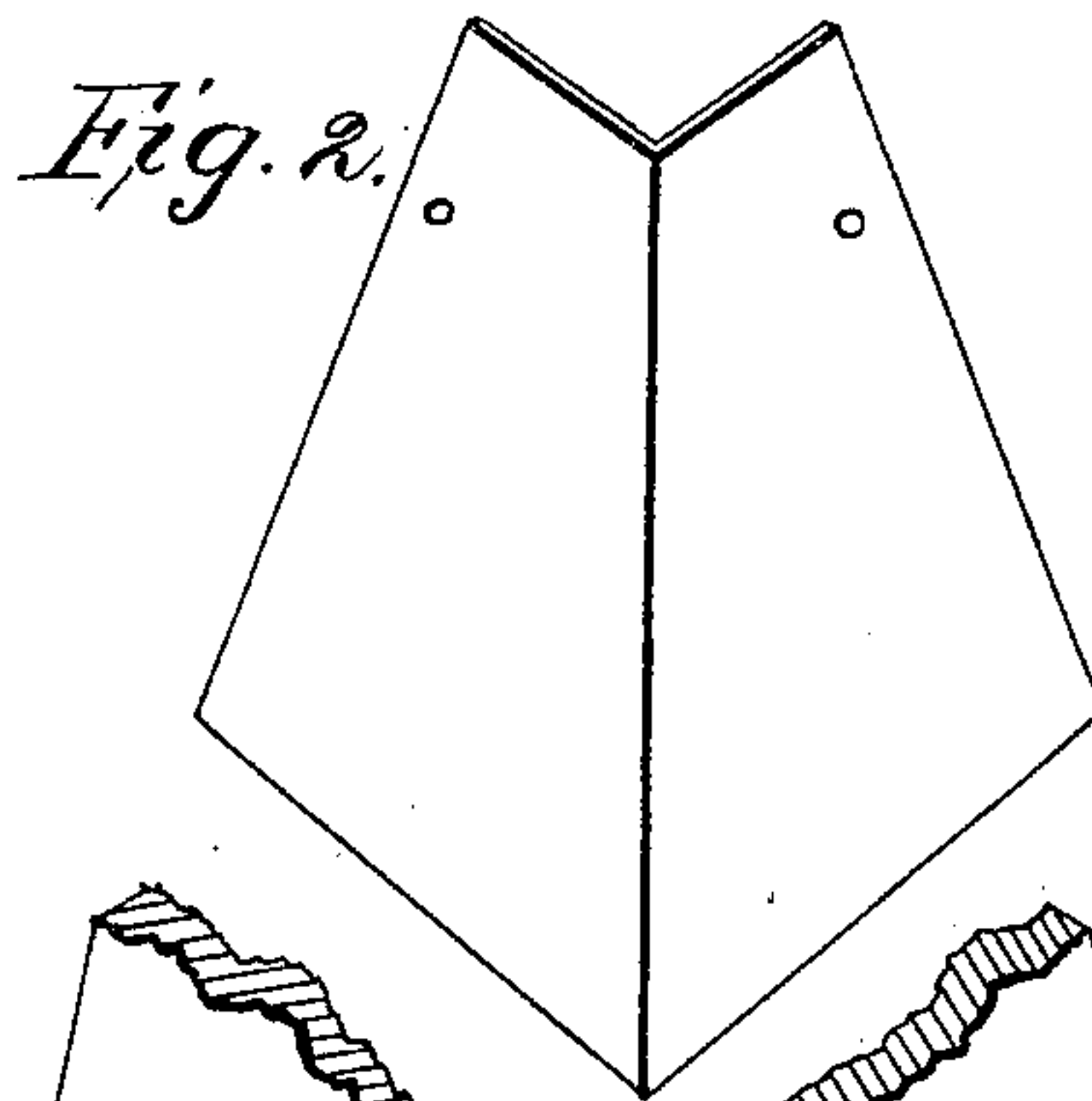
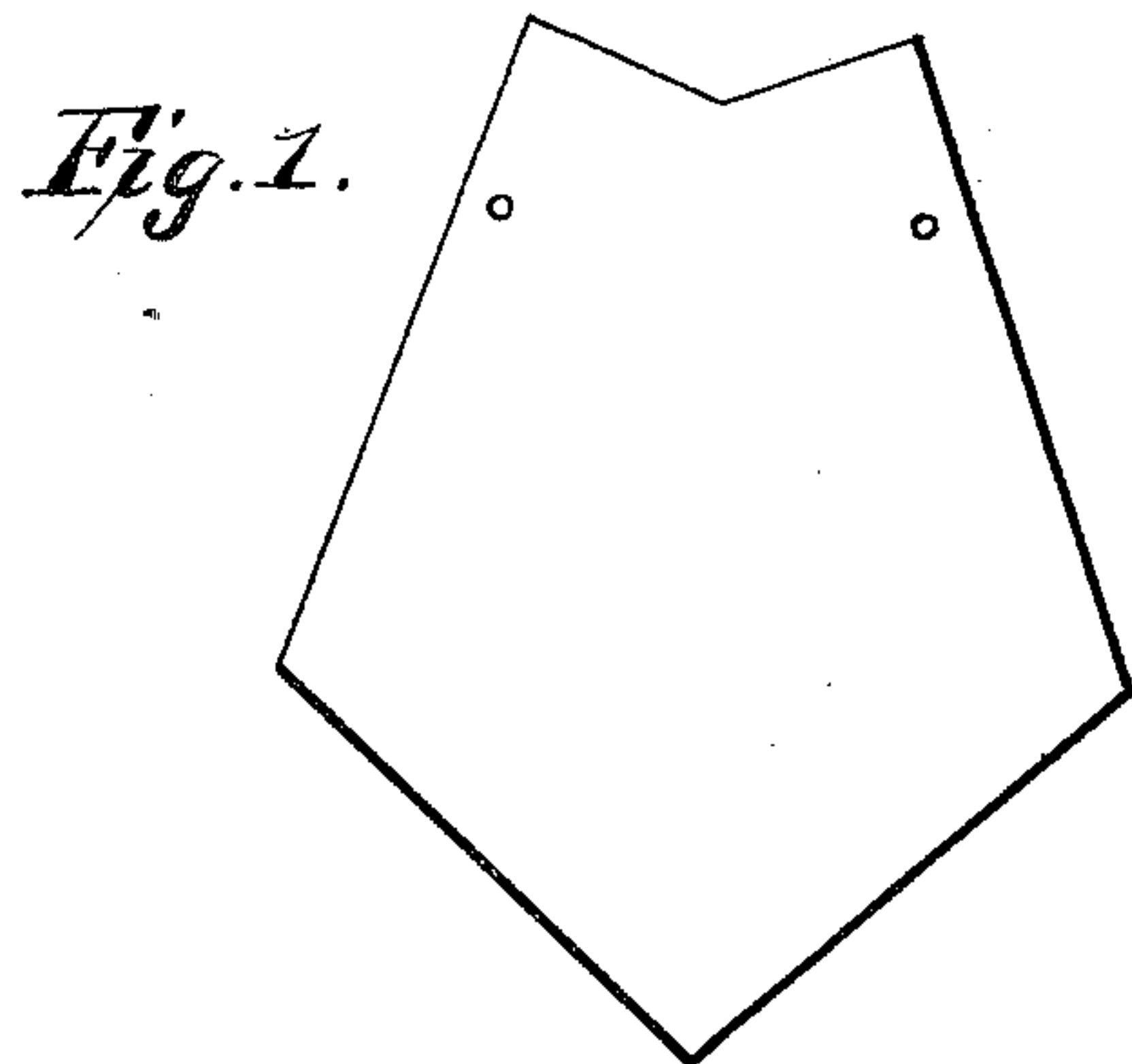


(No Model.)

G. HALL.
ROOFING SHINGLE.

No. 318,724.

Patented May 26, 1885.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILES HALL, OF EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

ROOFING-SHINGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 318,724, dated May 26, 1885.

Application filed May 21, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILES HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing-Shingles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain improvements in roofing, and has for its object the production of a non-corrodible metallic device designed more particularly to thoroughly cover, protect, and "break" the joints in the roof occurring at the ridges or valleys or edges of the same; also, with equal facility it may be applied at the breaks in the roof caused by chimneys and the like, and, furthermore, may be used as an ornamental device on the roof when used in combination with fancifully-shaped metallic or other shaped shingles.

In describing the device reference will be had to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a metal blank. Fig. 2 represents the blank bent into shape for a ridge or valley of a roof; Fig. 3, a fancy design blank; Fig. 4, a portion of a roof, showing the application of the device to an angle of the said roof, pointed shingles being used; Fig. 5, another form showing the device with one side bent at an angle to fit around chimneys and the like; and Fig. 6, a view partly in section, showing the application of Fig. 5 to the edge of a house, the brick-work projecting above the roof.

By a suitable machine the angular piece of sheet metal, substantially of the shape shown in Fig. 1, is punched or pressed out of a large sheet, the nail-holes being punched at the same time. The angle of the sides and of the top and bottom will vary with the angle of the roof, and the blanks are so formed that when bent as in Fig. 2 the top and bottom shall be in planes parallel one to the other, except where the bottom is formed in some fanciful shape, as in Figs. 3 and 4. When used on a ridge, one end, which is broader than the other, forms the weather end, and

when used in a valley the reverse is true. This is caused from the fact that the shingles on the sides of the roof are laid in lines parallel to the lower edges or eaves thereof, which will cause the upper portions of the shingles nearest the ridge to be closer together than the lower portions, and in the valleys the lower portions will be the nearer.

Heretofore shingles have been laid on the roof in the usual manner, so as to break all joints, the corners of the ridges and valleys or other like places having been left open and covered with tin or lead. Such a covering will wear away or rust, or, in the case of slate roofing with lead seams, is difficult to apply. To obviate this objectionable feature, blanks of sheet metal or other material—such as papier-maché—are prepared, as stated, either from the architect's plans or from measurements, are bent sufficiently to fit the ridge or valley, and are then coated on one or both sides with enamel or some vitreous substance, which coating is water-proof and will "wear" for years. These corner shingles are then nailed (preferably) to the roof, overlapping so as to break all joints, which application is shown plainly in Fig. 4.

Around chimneys or walls, or on the upward gable projections, it is customary to allow a row of bricks to project outward, so that the tin or other joint-breaker may be secured under it, thus preventing leaking.

In Fig. 5 is shown a formed shingle for this purpose, one edge being turned up at an angle, so that it will fit under the projecting brick. The several shingles necessary for the length of the gable or around the chimney overlap, so as to break joints. The construction and application of this form is plainly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. It is not, however, here claimed.

The formed, vitrified, or enameled corner shingles are far superior to tin or lead coverings for the joints, and when once formed and applied are practically indestructible.

Having described the device, what I claim is—

A shingle formed of enameled or vitrified

metal or other substance bent centrally through
its length in conformity to the angle, val-
ley, or other analogous portion of a roof,
said shingle having a broad end and sides
5 approaching a narrow end, the weather end
of the said shingle being formed plain or or-
namental, substantially as and for the purpose
specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

GILES HALL.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. DAVIS,
J. J. MCCARTHY.