

(No Model.)

M. J. CARKEEK.  
SHINGLE PACKAGE.

No. 524,479.

Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

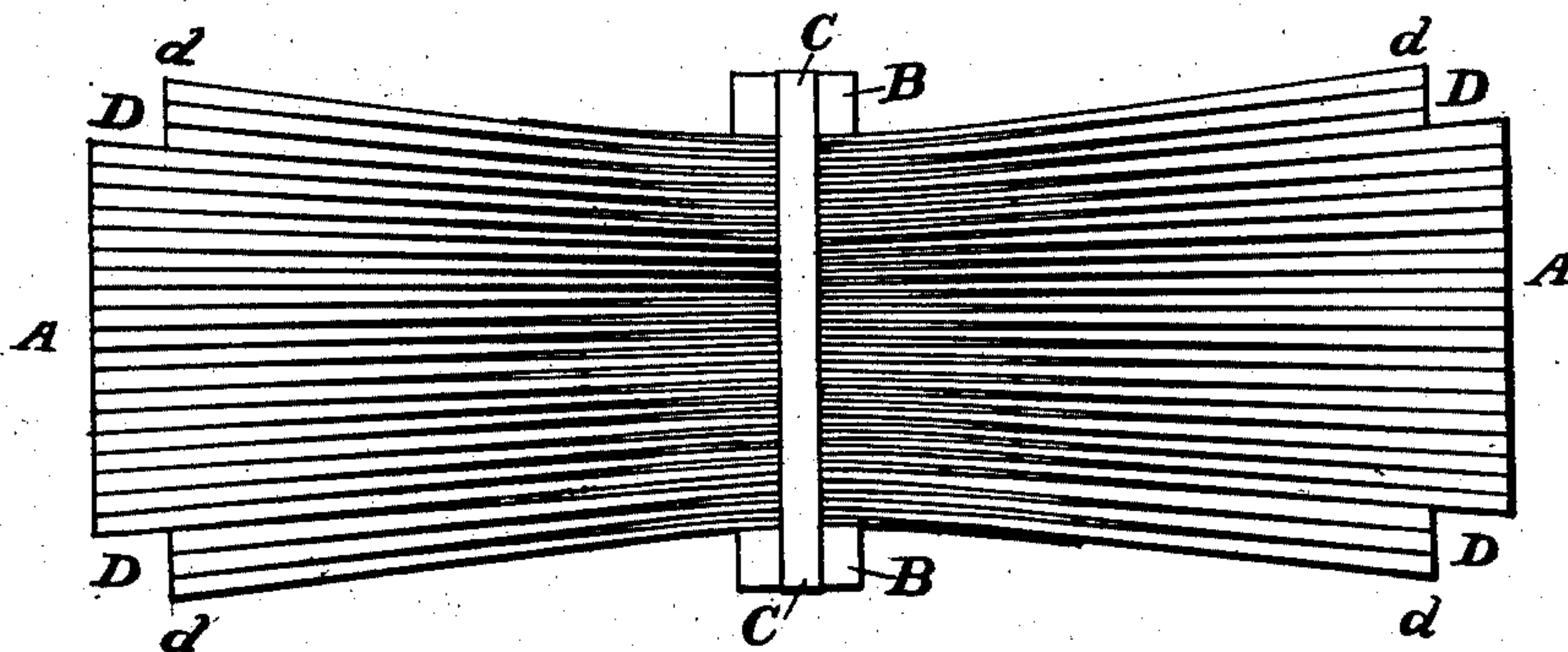


Fig. 1.

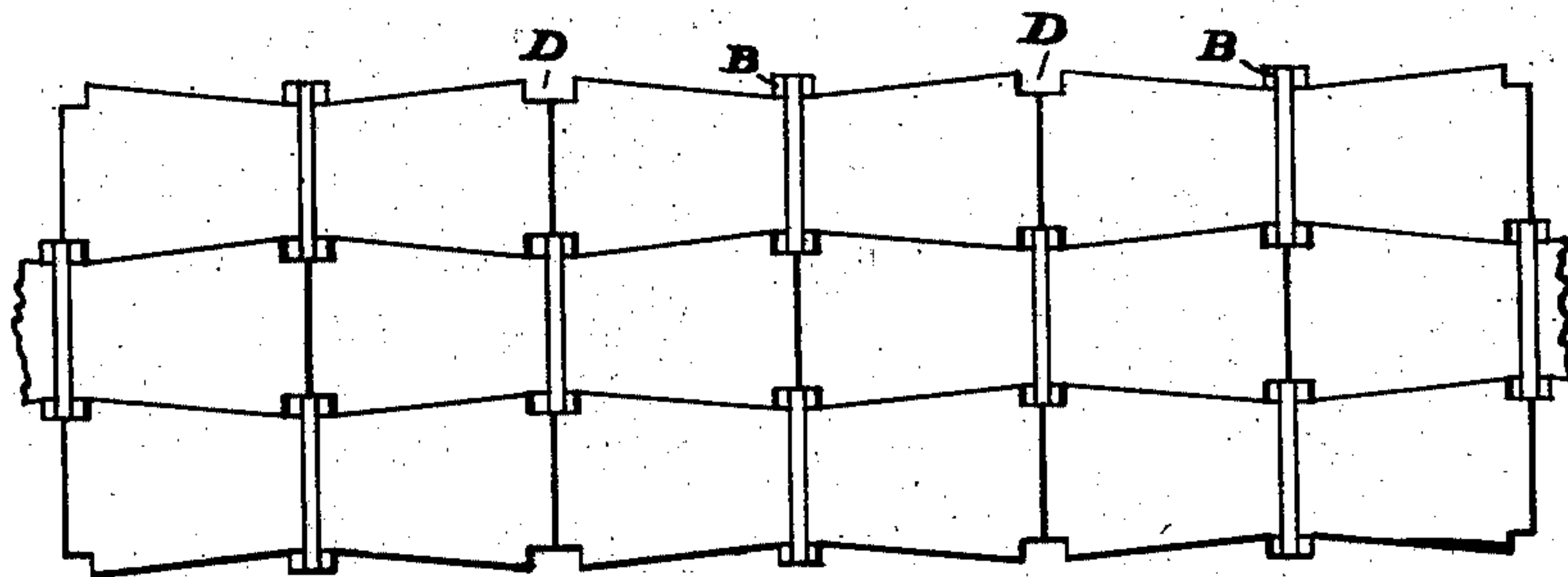


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SHINGLE-PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,479, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed December 14, 1893. Serial No. 493,711. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MORGAN J. CARKEEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Packages; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My improvement consists of a bunch of shingles so constructed as to attain the utmost economy of space for purposes of transportation and shipment; the bunch being not only so constructed as to be compact, but also securely bonded together, thus rendering it better fitted for standing the rough usage of many handlings and transportation for long distances without being liable to fall to pieces or become disarranged. The bunch is so constructed that it will occupy less space than a bunch otherwise constructed and containing the same number of shingles, and which when piled with other bunches of the same kind will fit together so as to more completely fill the space occupied in car or vessel, leaving less unoccupied space than when otherwise formed.

In the drawings Figure 1, is an elevation of the side of my improved shingle package and Fig. 2, a representation of a number of bunches piled up showing the manner in which the bunches fit together.

In forming my improved bunch the shingles are packed in the bunch with the butts at either end and with the tips lapping each other and interwoven in the center of the bunch being in this respect similar to the usual bunch of shingles. A certain number of the outer layers of shingles, being three as shown in the drawings, are given a uniform increased lap so as to form a recess, rabbet, or notch D, at each of the four end corners of the bunch. The number of layers so inset and the amount of inset may vary somewhat, the object of thus making the bunch being to form with the bunch adjacent on the end, a recess for the reception of the binding strip of the bunch which is placed upon them as is shown in Fig. 2. This check, recess or rabbet would be in depth measured across

the shingle, not less than the thickness of the binding strip and in thickness measured lengthwise of the shingles not less than half the width of the binding strip. It may, but need not, exceed this minimum but should not be less than this.

The binding strips B, which may be of any usual or desired form should be placed across the bunch as near as possible in the center of its length so that the bunches when piled upon each other will fit together accurately. The binding strips B, and metal band C, shown in the drawings are those most commonly used. The bands may be secured to the strips by short nails which penetrate the strips only or, as I prefer to do, by nails long enough to penetrate the outer layer or layers of shingles. The latter will more securely fix the binding strip at the center of the bunch so that it will not be so likely to be moved therefrom.

Although the features thus far described may be applied to a bunch of the usual length I prefer to reduce considerably the length of the bunch by giving the layers of shingles more lap in the center. This secures two results: first, the bunch is shortened and made more compact without increasing the thickness of the ends thus economizing space, and second, the amount of lap may be so adjusted as to make the outer corners *d*, and the outer edge of the binding strip come on a straight line so that there will be an even bearing on three points when the bunch is laid on a smooth surface. This insures a firm bearing for the bottom layer of bunches so that when others are piled thereon they will not be strained or loosened by the weight of the superimposed shingles acting to press down either the ends or the center as either might be the thicker. The increased lap also makes the bunch more firm and less likely to be loosened and broken up in handling.

In shipping shingles long distances as from the Pacific coast to the Eastern or Middle States these are important features as they are likely to be trans-shipped one or more times before reaching their destination, besides being subject to numerous shocks while in the cars. The limit to the capacity of the cars is also found in the bulk of the load and not in its weight. The saving in the bulk by



this method over the ordinary method of forming the package is from twenty-five to thirty per cent., thus enabling that many more shingles to be carried. Moreover the bunch in general appearance so nearly resembles the ordinary bunch that it will not have to overcome the prejudice of either the producer or consumer. This form of bunch also retains the advantage in drying of the small air space between the layers of shingles extending from the tips of the shingles of one side to the butts of the shingles of the other side. This small triangular space being of the same width at the base and of much less height makes the angle of divergence of the butts of contiguous layers of shingles more obtuse than in the ordinary bunch and consequently facilitate the circulation of air and the drying of the shingles at the point where it is most needed namely at the butts where they are the thickest. It has been found by experience that the tips of the shingles even where they are lapped by each other and tightly bound will dry out before the butts which are somewhat looser bound.

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

1. The herein described bunch of shingles composed of superimposed layers of shingles having their butts at opposite ends of the

bunch and their tips overlapping, with sufficient of the outer layers of shingles overlapping more than the others to form a recess, rabbet or notch at each of the four end corners of the bunch which in a cross section is approximately that of one half the binding strips, and having binding strips secured across the two sides of the bunch at the center of its length, substantially as shown and described.

2. The herein described bunch of shingles composed of superimposed layers of shingles overlapping each other in the center and having their butts to each end of the bunch with binding strips across the center of the bunch and bands for securing them to each other, sufficient of the outer layers of shingles having a greater lap than the other shingles to form a recess at each of the four corners of the bunch which is in cross-section at least one half that of the binding strip and to bring the end corners of the bunch and the outer edge of the binding strips in a straight line, substantially as shown and described.

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

MORGAN-J. CARKEEK.

Witnesses:

THOMAS BURKE,  
H. L. REYNOLDS.