

No. 716,585.

Patented Dec. 23, 1902.

E. SCHNEIDER.
SHINGLE.

(Application filed May 7, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

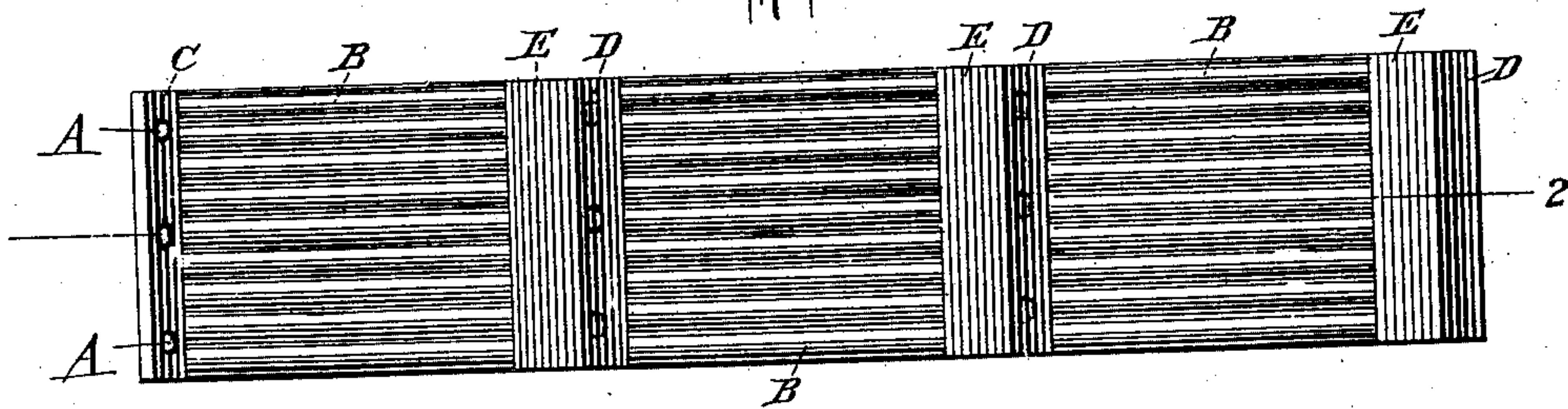
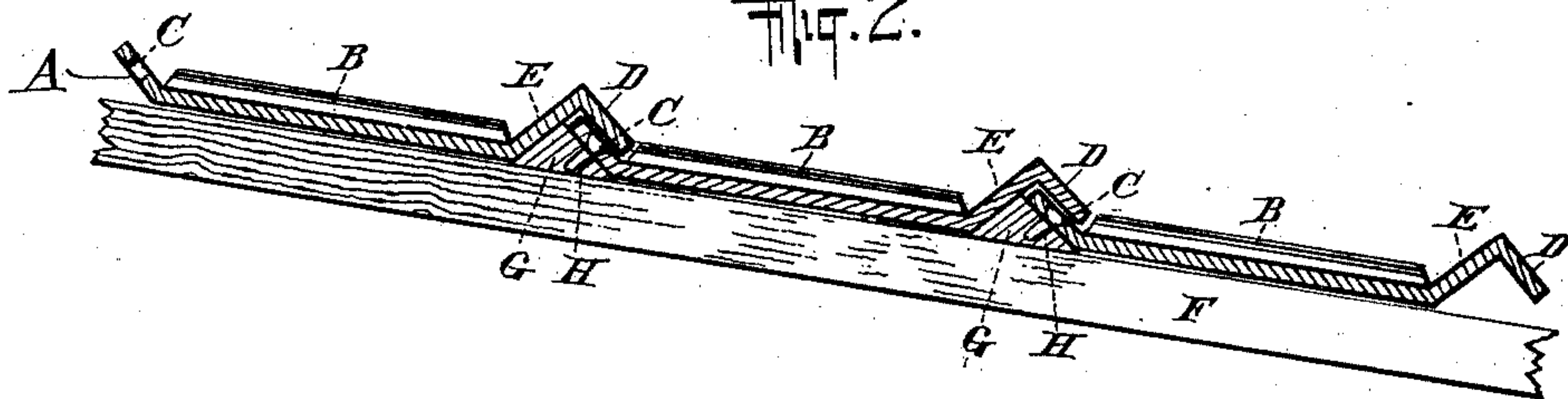


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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EMIL SCHNEIDER, OF NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY.

SHINGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,585, dated December 23, 1902.

Application filed May 7, 1902. Serial No. 106,258. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Nutley, Essex county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metallic shingles, and has for its object to provide a shingle which will offer a high degree of resistance both to atmospheric influences and to the action of hurtful agents, such as fumes arising within the building.

A further object of my invention is to so construct the shingle that it will be strong, so as to be capable of carrying considerable weight and so that it will also be capable of expanding and contracting without deforming the roof.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty pointed out in the appended claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan showing several shingles constructed according to my invention and fitted together; and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1, showing the shingles on a roof.

In carrying out my invention I provide the shingle upon every one of its surfaces with a coating of enamel, the shingle itself being made of any suitable metal. Not only the upper and lower surfaces of the shingle are thus enameled, but even the edges and also the sides of the nail-holes A, as is particularly indicated in Fig. 2. A shingle thus made will therefore be proof against the attack of noxious influences both from the outside and from the inside. This is particularly of value in factories where fumes from various operations rise to the roof and are liable to corrode or otherwise injure any unprotected metallic articles.

The shingle shown in the drawings is further distinguished by its peculiar formation. This shingle comprises a body B, which is corrugated lengthwise, so that when the

shingles are laid upon the roof the corrugations will extend from top to bottom and form gutters for the ready draining of rain and other matter. At the upper end of each shingle is provided a plane flange C, extending obliquely in an upward direction and adapted to engage a lip D, located at the lower end of the adjacent shingle, this lip extending downward from an oblique flange E. The lip D is preferably arranged at a right angle to the flange E and is plane, so that it may snugly fit the flange C. Shingles of this construction are arranged in the overlapping fashion illustrated by Fig. 4, in which F indicates one of the rafters, and G the triangular laths, to which the lip D and flange C are secured by means of nails H or equivalent fastening devices. By this construction I secure the advantage of great strength which is due to the use of a corrugated body, while those parts of adjacent shingles which are in contact with each other are smooth, so that they may be readily adjusted and so as not to interfere with the expansion and contraction of the individual shingles. A buckling of the shingles, such as is often observed in structures employing corrugated sheet metal, is thus effectively avoided.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A shingle comprising a longitudinally-corrugated body, a transverse flange extending obliquely upward at one end of said body beyond the level of the corrugations, another transverse flange extending obliquely upward at the other end of the body beyond the level of the corrugations, and a lip extending obliquely downward from the upper end of the second-named flange, and arranged for engagement with a flange on an adjacent shingle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EMIL SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

JOHN LOTKA,
EUGENE EBLE.