

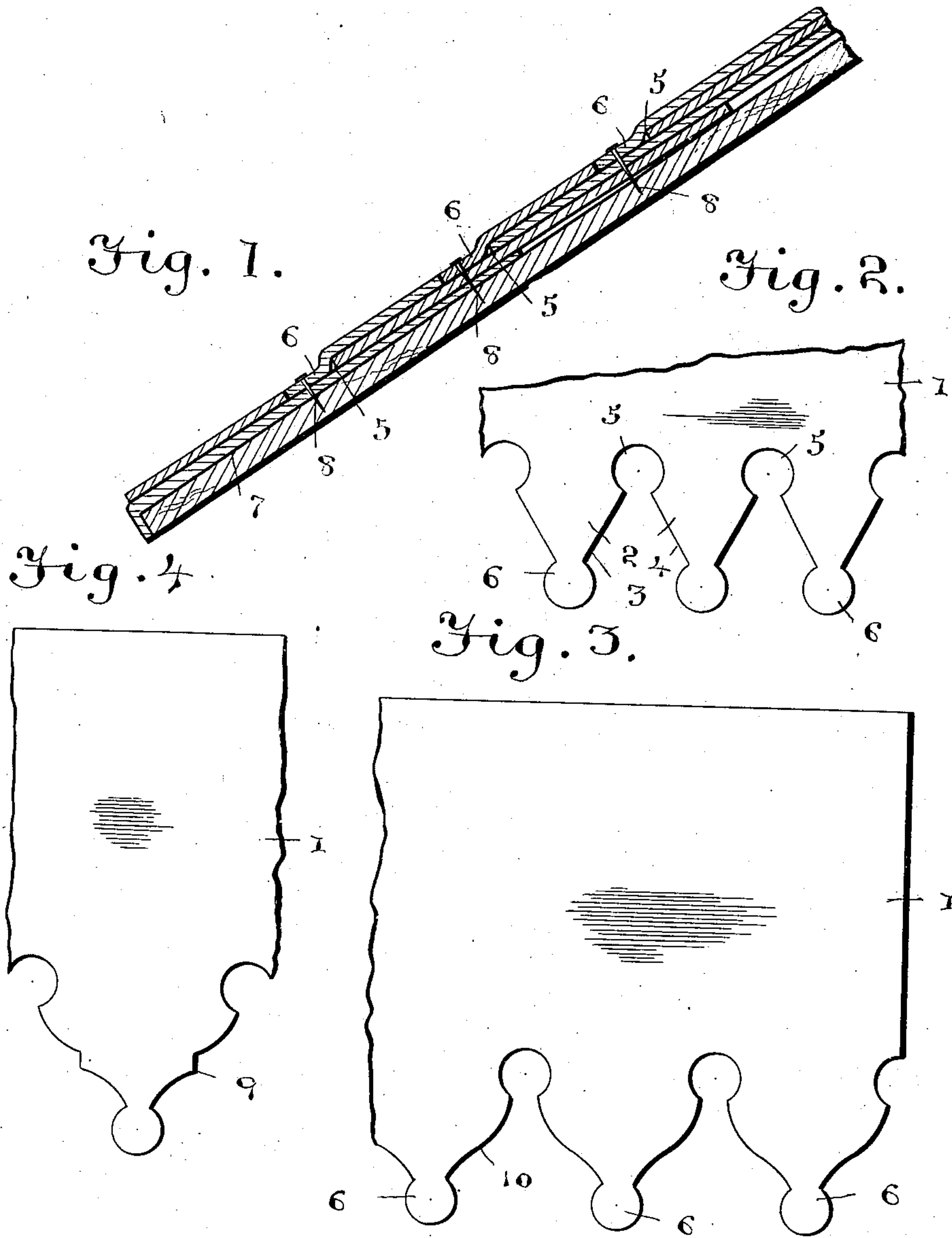
No. 742,614.

PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

J. L. M. DU FOUR.
SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
Geo. Riley
B. L. Lunk

Inventor
Joseph L. M. Du Four.
By *Victor J. Evans*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. M. DU FOUR, OF SOUTH BOUNDBROOK, NEW JERSEY.

SHINGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,614, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed February 27, 1903. Serial No. 145,417. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. M. DU FOUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Boundbrook, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shingles; and the primary object thereof is to provide an interlocking shingle which will effectually protect the roof or sheathing from rain, snow, or atmospheric conditions detrimental to the same.

Having this object in view, the invention consists in providing a strip or shingle formed with interlocking interchangeable fingers or tongues, whereby successive layers of the strips or shingles can be fastened to the sheathing of a roof, and thereby provide practically an unbroken cover therefor.

The novel construction of the invention will become apparent by reference to the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal sectional view through a portion of a roof on which successive layers of shingles have been applied. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the preferred form of shingle. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of a modified form, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of a still further modified form.

The preferred form of the invention consists of a body portion 1, formed from a strip of suitable material from one edge of which project a plurality of interlocking and interchangeable tongues 2. The opposing longitudinal edges 3 and 4 of the adjacent tongues diverge from their points of connection with the strip to their free extremities. The tongues are intersected by cut-out or removed portions 5, approximately circular in plan and conforming to the circular heads 6 on the ends of the respective tongues. The cut-out portions 5, the diverging edges 3 and 4, and the heads 6 form intervening spaces which are arranged between the respective edges of the opposite tongues. Said spaces conform in shape to the tongues, so that the tongues of the next succeeding strip or shingle can be

caused to alternate with the spaces formed in the preceding strip or shingle, whereby the tongues of one shingle will interlock with those of the other.

In actual practice a plain-edge piece of asphaltum (designated by the reference-numeral 7, illustrated in Fig. 1) will be secured to the sheathing of the roof so that its lower edge can be bent down at right angles thereto, and the next strip or shingle will be laid thereon in the usual manner, with the tongues depending. When the next strip or shingle is placed upon the roof, the head 6 will be forced into the removed portion 5, and a suitable fastening device will be driven through the head—as, for instance, a nail 8. The next layer will then be put on in substantially the same manner, each succeeding layer being arranged so that the tongues will interlock with the preceding layer. The exact form or construction of the tongues may be varied without materially affecting the utility or manner of applying the device. For instance, in Figs. 3 and 4 I have illustrated slightly-modified forms in which the same general plan is retained. In the form illustrated in Fig. 4 the opposite edges of the tongues are formed with laterally-disposed interlocking teeth or serrations 9. The edges, however, are so arranged that the portion removed from between two of the tongues exactly coincides with the tongue-faces, so that the strips or shingles can readily be arranged in alternating interlocking relation. In Fig. 3 the edges 10 are curved from the removed portion 5 in divergent relation to each other toward the heads 6, so that the tongues formed by removing a portion of the strip are wide at their bases and gradually decrease in width toward the juncture with the heads.

Other minor forms can be made by varying the pattern or formation of the edges leading from the removed portions 5 to the heads 6, and I therefore reserve the right to make such slight changes in form as would suggest themselves from time to time without departing from the spirit of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A device of the character described com-

prising a strip from one end of which projects interlocking tongues spaced apart, the intervening spaces being formed with a circular removed portion for the reception of heads
5 on the ends of the tongues.

2. A device of the character described comprising a body portion, interlocking tongues projecting from one end of the body portion, and heads on the ends of the tongues for en-

gagement with removed portions between the tongues of an opposing similar device.

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

JOSEPH L. M. DU FOUR.

Witnesses:

WM. D. VOORHEES,
WM. G. GILES.