

No. 822,199.

PATENTED MAY 29, 1906.

C. FICHTER.  
METALLIC SHINGLE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1905

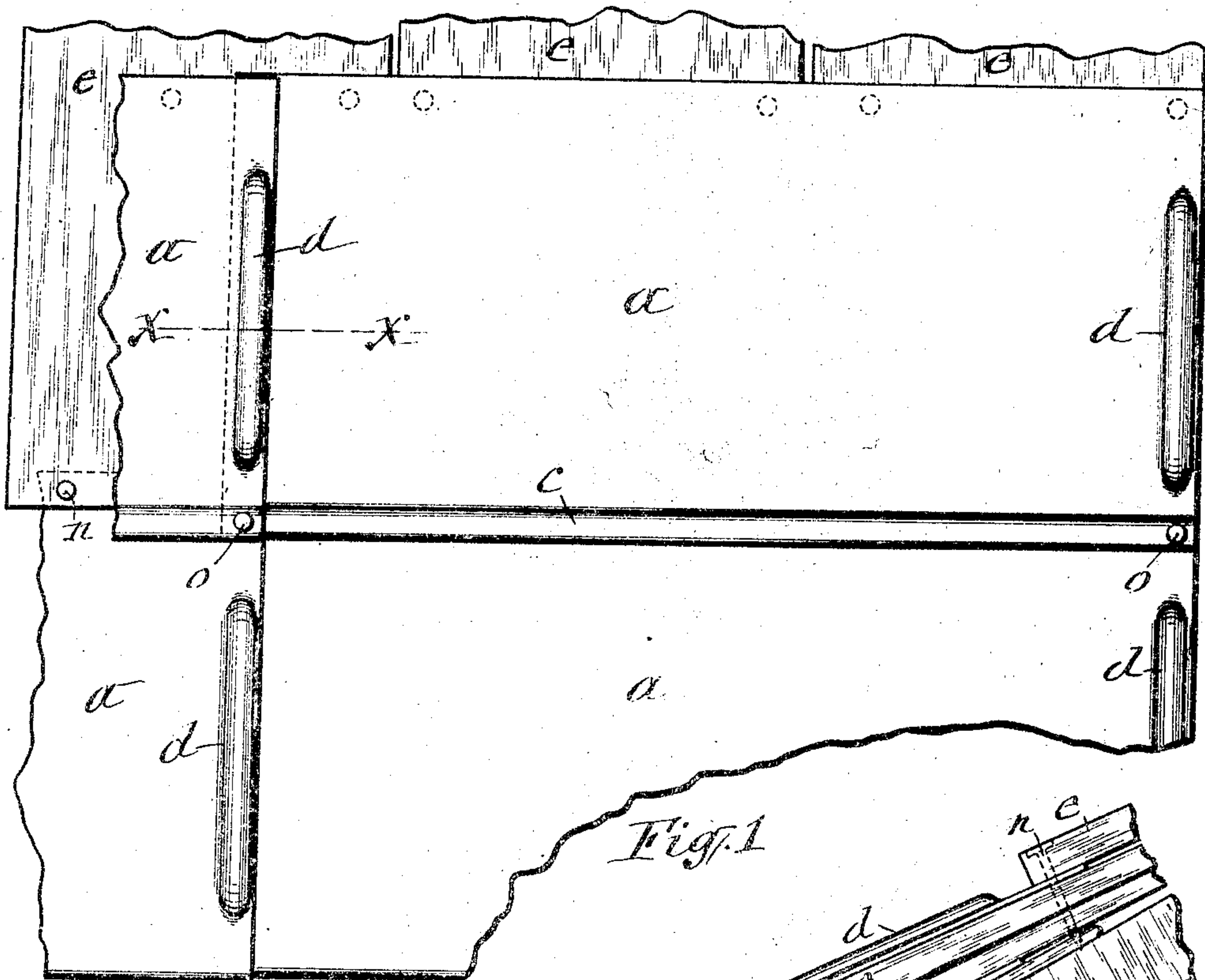


Fig. 1

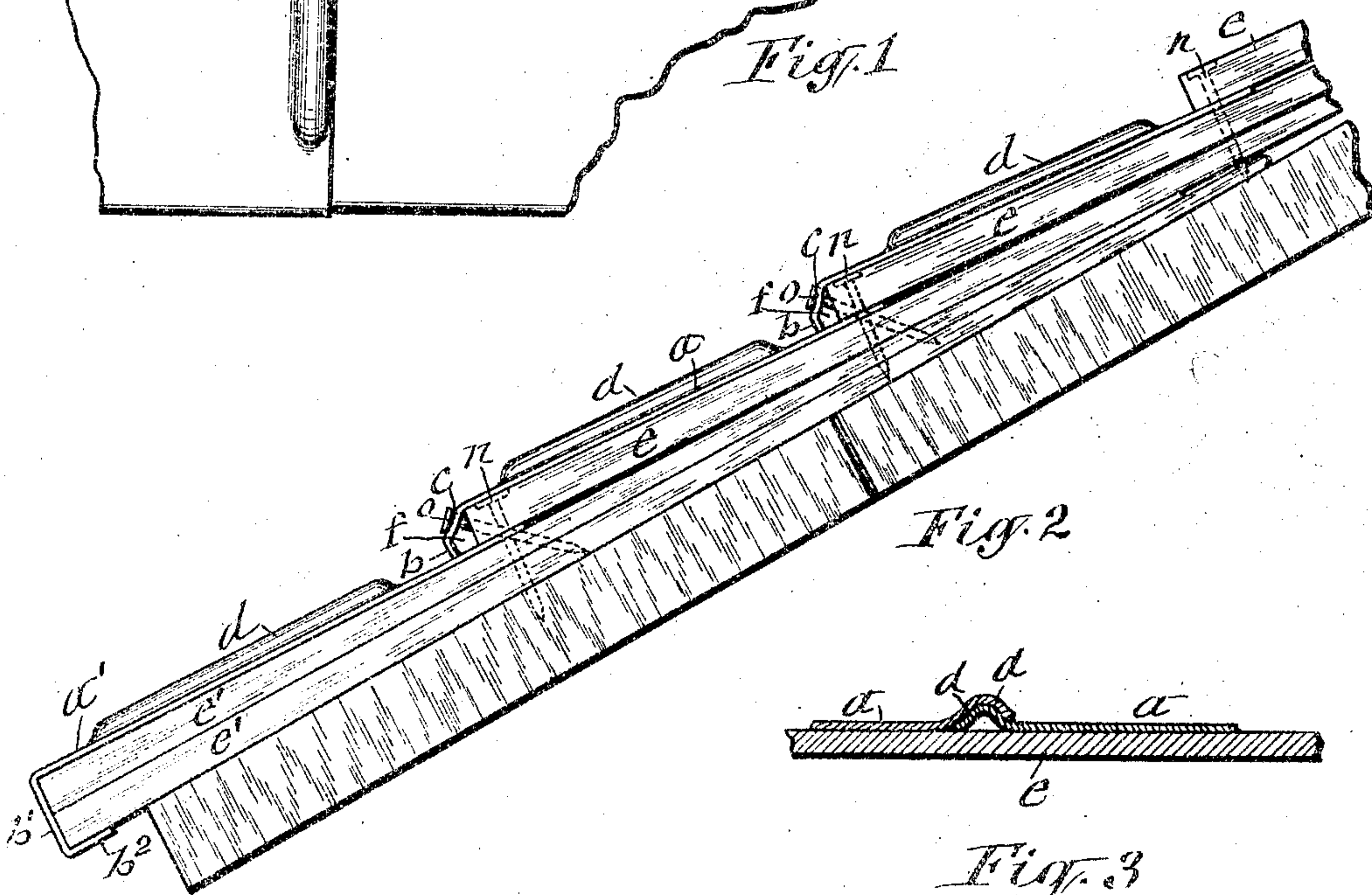


Fig. 2

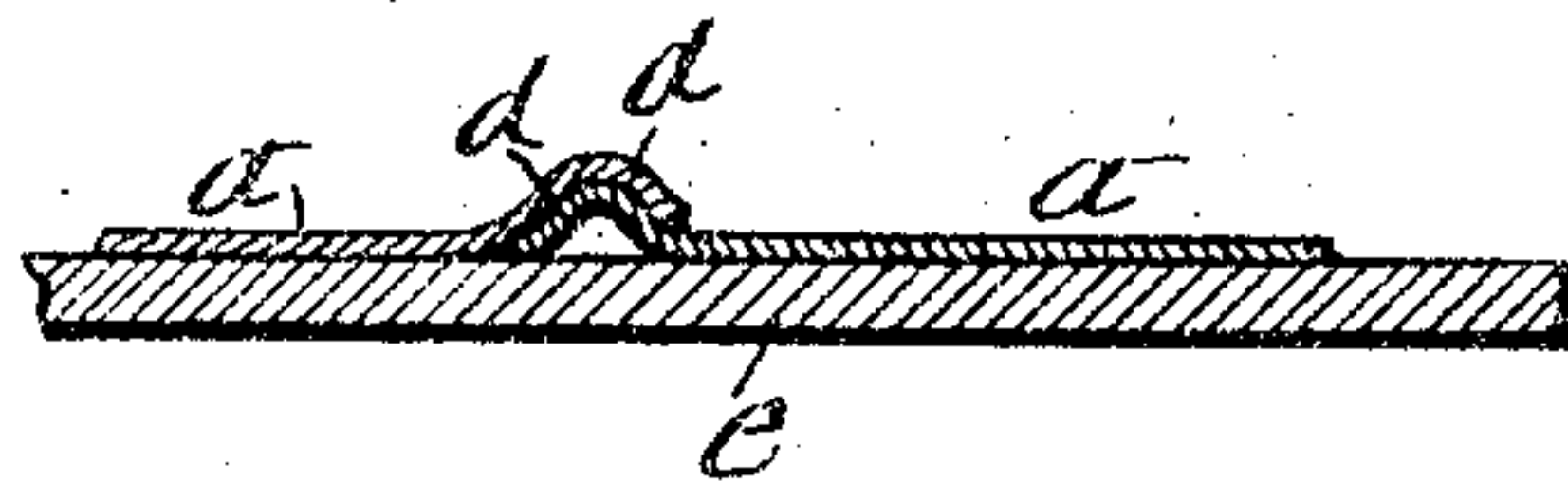


Fig. 3

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD FICHTER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

## METALLIC SHINGLE.

No. 822,190.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 29, 1906.

Application filed May 1, 1905. Serial No. 258,151.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD FICHTER, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Shingles, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, convenient, inexpensive, durable, and efficient means for expeditiously repairing roofs covered with wooden shingles without necessitating the removal of the defective shingles from the roof and exposing a bared portion of the roof to the weather during the time of making the repairs and also obviating marring the grounds about the building incident to the scattering of old shingles upon them; and to that end the invention consists in the novel construction of metallic sheathing, as hereinafter described, and summed up in the annexed claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a portion of a roof provided with my improved metallic sheathing. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line X X in Fig. 1.

*a* and *a'* represent the metallic plates which form the sheathing for the wooden shingles of a roof. The bottom margin of the plates *a'* of the first or bottom course I form with a deep flange *b'*, terminating in an upwardly-deflected portion *b''*, to embrace and cover the first or bottom course of wooden shingles *e'*. The bottom margin of each sheathing-plate *a* of the succeeding courses I form with a downwardly-sloping portion *c*, terminating in a flange *b*, which is nearly or quite at a right angle to the plane of the plate and of sufficient depth to rest with its bottom edge on the top of the top margin of the adjacent lower plate. The sloping portion *c* serves to dispose the flange *b* below and out of contact with the butt of the underlying wooden shingle.

The top margin of the metallic sheathing-plate is maintained in the same plane with the main or body portion of the plate.

The side margins of each plate are formed with concavo-convex ridges *d d*, which terminate beneath the top margin and above the bottom margin of the plate.

In applying the described metallic sheathing to an entire roof covered with wooden shingles *e e* the metallic sheathing *a'* is applied to the first or bottom row of the wooden

shingles *e'* by inserting the top margins of the metallic sheathing *a'* under the butts of the wooden shingles *e* of the second row and then pushing the metallic sheathing up so as to cause the margin *b''* thereof to pass under the bottom layer of the first row of the shingles *e'* and the flange *b'* to rest against the butts of both layers of said shingles, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. In placing the plates successively side by side each of said plates is made to overlap the side margin of the adjacent preceding plate and cause the ridge *d* of the overlapping plate to straddle and lie closely upon the subjacent ridge, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Said ridges form barriers which prevent water from passing to the underlying wooden shingles. The metallic plates *a* succeeding the first course are deprived of the upwardly-extending margin *b''* and rest with the bottom edges of their flanges *b* upon the top margin of the preceding lower row of metallic sheathing, so as to shed the water directly onto the adjacent lower course of metallic sheathing. The sloping portions *c* of the sheathing *a* hold the flanges *b* at a sufficient distance from the butts of the wooden shingles *e* to form an air-space *f* immediately back of the flange *b* to prevent water from following the inserted margin of the underlying metallic sheathing and entering under the wooden shingles. The sheathing *a'* of the first or bottom row is retained in position by the marginal bottom portions *b''* thereof engaging the under side of the projecting portion of the wooden shingles and by nails *n* driven through the wooden shingles *e'* and inserted upper marginal portions of the metallic sheathing *a'*. Each of the succeeding rows of metallic sheathing *a* is fastened at the upper ends of said shingles by nails *n* in the manner aforesaid. The bottom edges of the sheathing *a* are fastened to the roof by means of nails *o* driven through the sloping portions *c* of said sheathing and through the butts of the underlying wooden shingles *e* and inserted portions of the metallic sheathing and into the subjacent wooden shingles *e*, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

What I claim as my invention is—

A sheathing for shingled roofs consisting of sheet-metal plates formed with their top margins in the same plane with the bodies of the plates, the bottom margins formed with downwardly-sloping portions terminating in



flanges at right angles to the plane of the  
bodies of the plates and disposed to bear on  
the top margins of the subjacent plates and  
remote from the butts of the underlying  
5 shingles, and the side margins of the plates  
formed with concavo-convex overlapping  
ridges terminating beneath the top margin

and above the bottom margin substantially  
as described and shown.

CONRAD FICHTER.

Witnesses:

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