

F. LATULIP.

SHINGLE.

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907,824.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

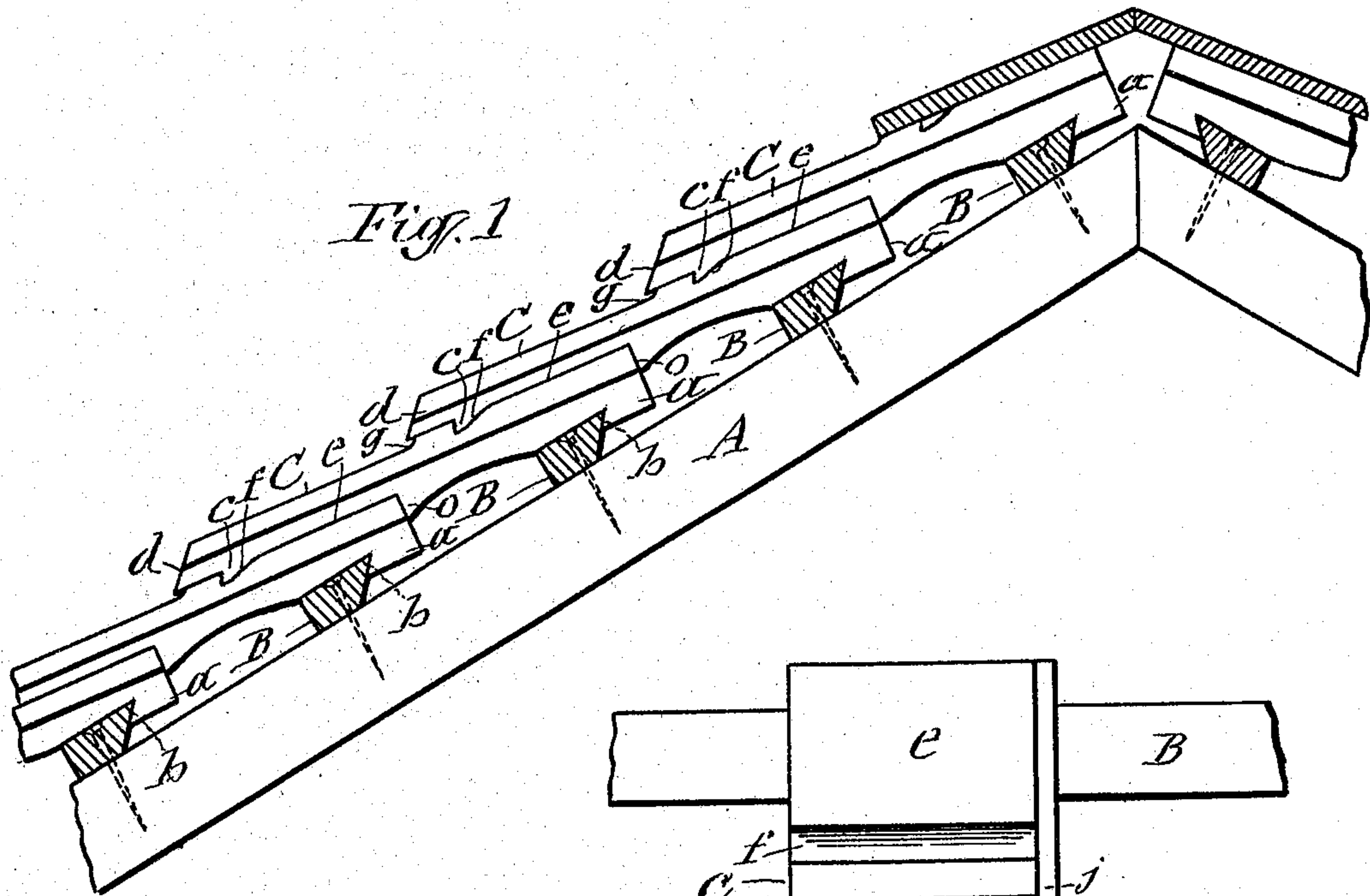


Fig. 2

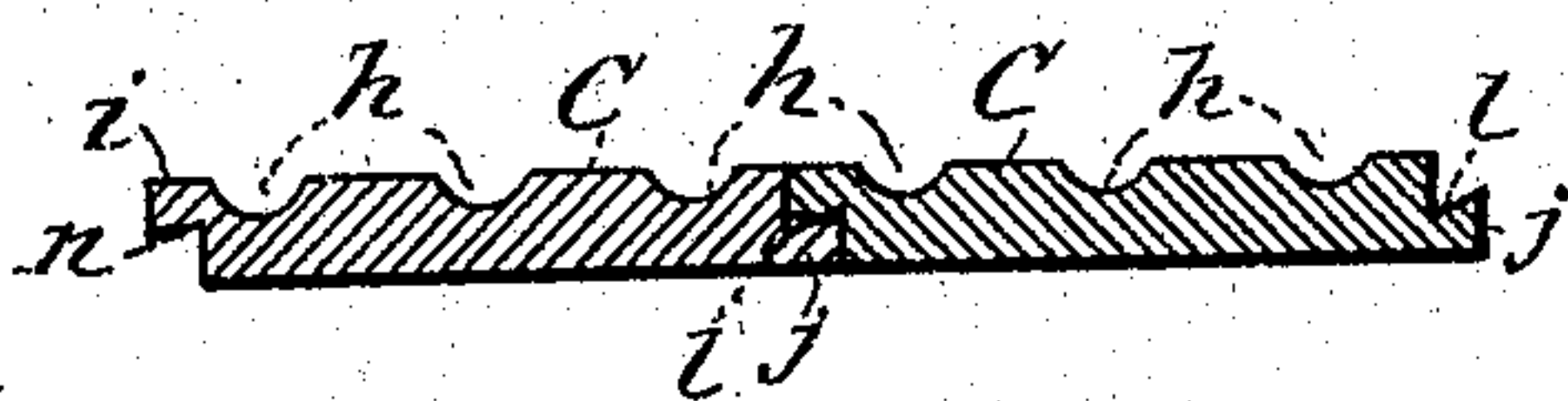
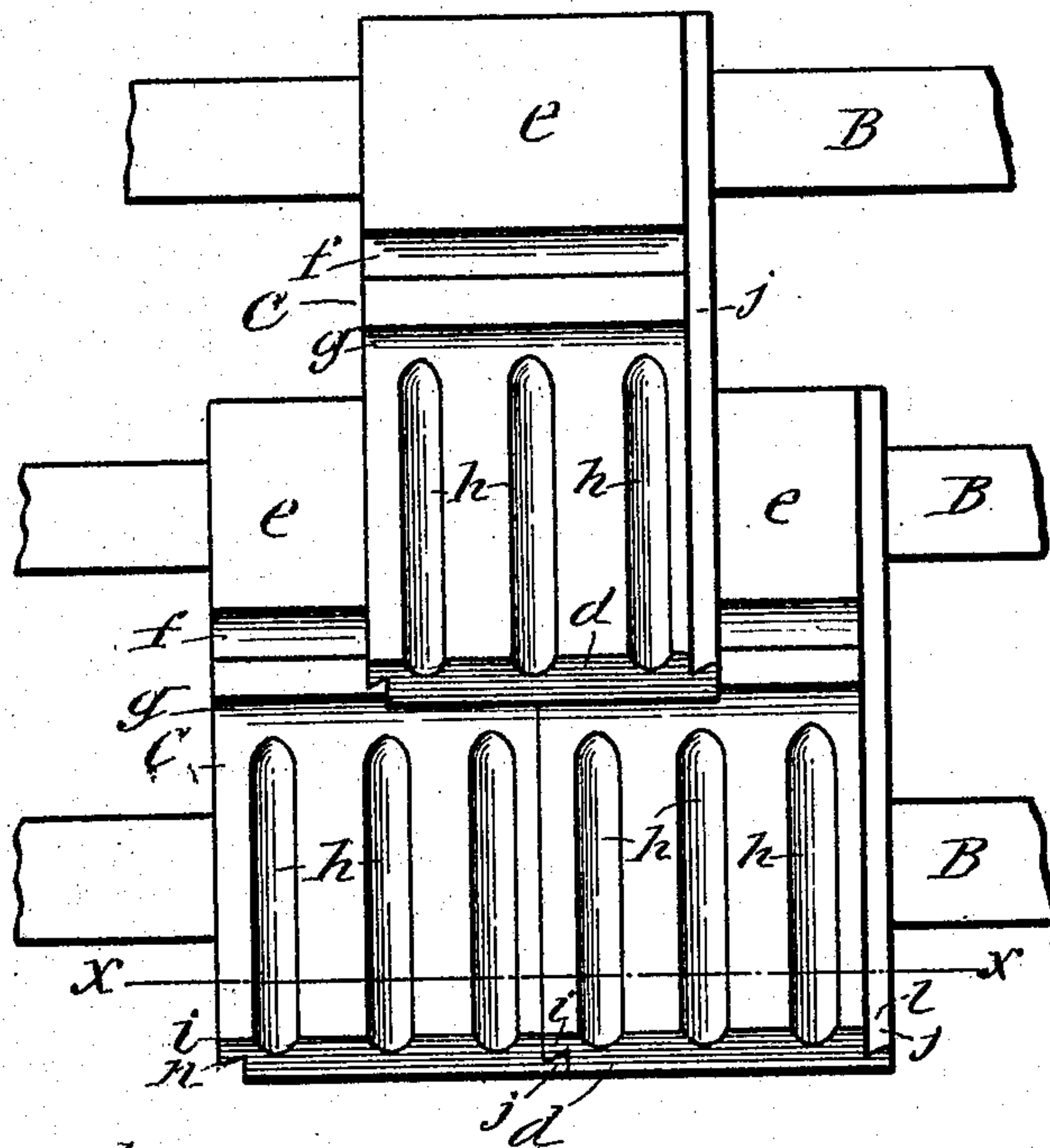


Fig. 3

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED LATULIP, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SHINGLE.

No. 907,824.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED LATULIP, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in 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 shingle or tile which shall be attachable to a roof or wall without the use of nails or other attaching devices formed separate from the shingle. And a further object is to effectually prevent leakage through a roof covered with shingles of the character aforesaid. And to that end the invention consists in the novel construction of the shingle hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this application, Figure 1 is an edge view of a portion of a roof covered with my improved shingles; Fig. 2 is a front view of the same; and, Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line —X—X—.

—A— represents the rafter of a roof.

—B—B— are the purlins attached to the top of the rafter.

—C— denotes my improved shingle. The said shingle may be formed from any suitable material, preferably from clay or mineral compound molded in a plastic condition into its required shape. Each of the shingles —C— has its back formed with a hook —a— extending across the upper end of the shingle. By means of the said hook, the shingle is hung on one of the purlins —B—, and thus the attachment of said end of the shingle is readily effected. Inasmuch as the said hook is integral with the shingle it affords a secure hold to the aforesaid attachment thereof and dispenses with the usual nails or other separately constructed devices used for said purposes. The upper edge of the purlin —B— is preferably beveled as shown at —b— similar to the bevel of the engaging portion of the hook —a—. The lower end of the shingle is formed with a similarly shaped locking hook —c— extending across the back of the shingle in proximity to the said end thereof which is beveled downwardly as shown at —d—. Said locking hook is employed to fasten the lower end of the shingle to the underlying similarly formed shingle as hereinafter described. I preferably provide the shingle with addi-

tional support consisting of a transverse shoulder —o— formed on the back of the shingle between the hooks —a—c— and resting on the upper edge of the underlying shingle.

The front of the shingle has its upper end portion formed with a seat —e— for the overlapping end of the overlying shingle. In the seat —e— is an undercut transverse groove —f— which is shaped to receive the locking hook —c— of the overlying shingle and fasten the lower end of said shingle to the underlying shingle, said groove *f* being formed in the same end of the shingle as the hook *a* and parallel thereto. The structure of the rib or hook *a* materially strengthens, therefore, the upper end of the shingle, preventing tendency of the same to split lengthwise. The top of the shingle at the end opposite the seat *e* is formed with a depressed surface —g— extending across the shingle and toward the lower end thereof to promote the downward flow of water from the end of the overlying shingle to the lower portion of the underlying shingle. To maintain the flow of water on the main portion of the shingle, the front of said shingle is formed with longitudinal grooves —h—h— extending from the lower end of the seat —e— to the lower end of the shingle. To guard against leakage through the joints between the side edges of the adjoining shingles I form the side edges of the shingle with flanges —i— and —j— extending the entire length of the shingle, and disposed to lap onto similar reverse flanges on the adjacent shingles as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. Said flanges are beveled reverse on the lapping sides to form a groove —l— in one of said flanges for conducting water to the bottom of the roof. I prefer to cut away part of the downwardly projecting corner of the overlapping flange as shown at —n— to obviate obstruction to the flow of water in the groove —l—.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination, a plurality of interlocking shingles, each being formed on its back with a hook extending across its upper end for engagement with a purlin and with means to engage the shingle next beneath, and being formed on its front with an undercut groove parallel to said hook, said groove being in the same end of the shingle as the hook and adapted to receive and hold the shingle next above.

2. A shingle having its back formed with a hook extending across the upper end of the shingle for hanging it on the purlin; a similar locking hook in proximity to the lower end of the shingle, a transverse shoulder disposed to rest on the upper edge of the underlying shingle, and an undercut groove across the

front of the shingle for receiving the locking hook of the correspondingly formed overlying shingle.

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Witnesses:

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