E. P. AUGER.

CONCRETE SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1908.

912,057. Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

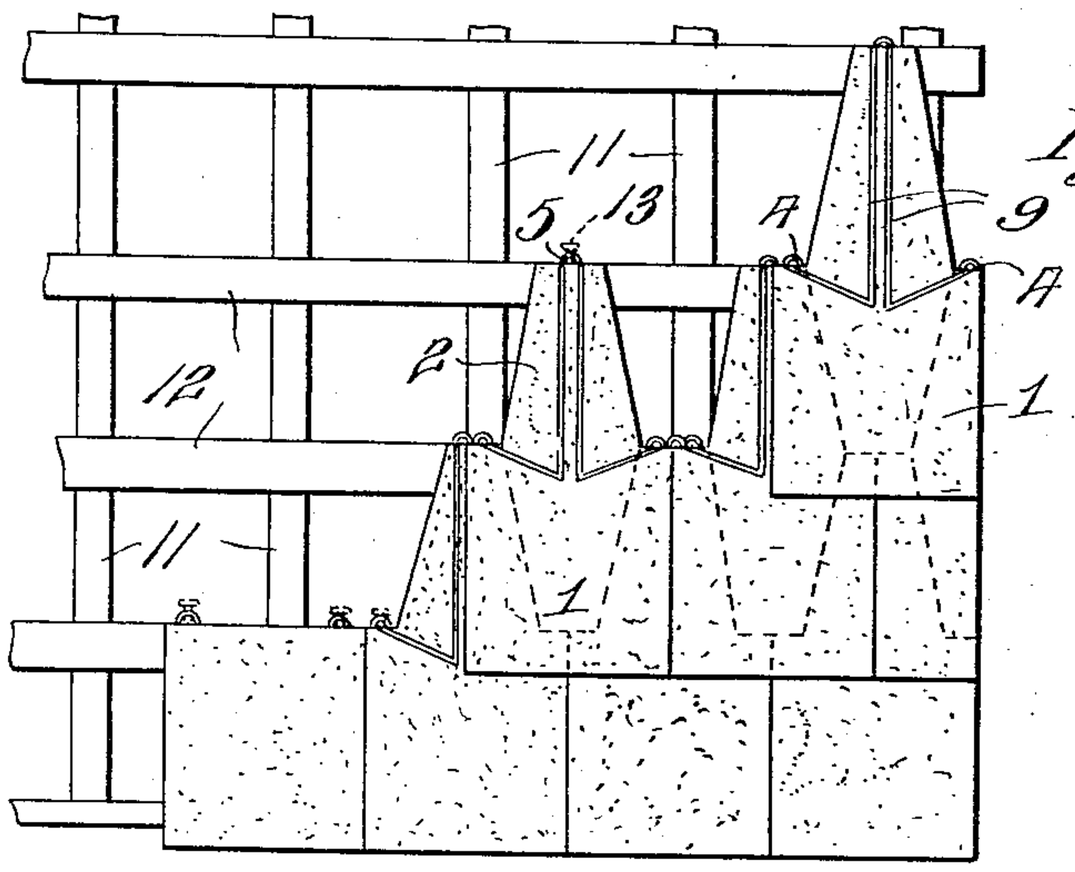

Fig. 1.

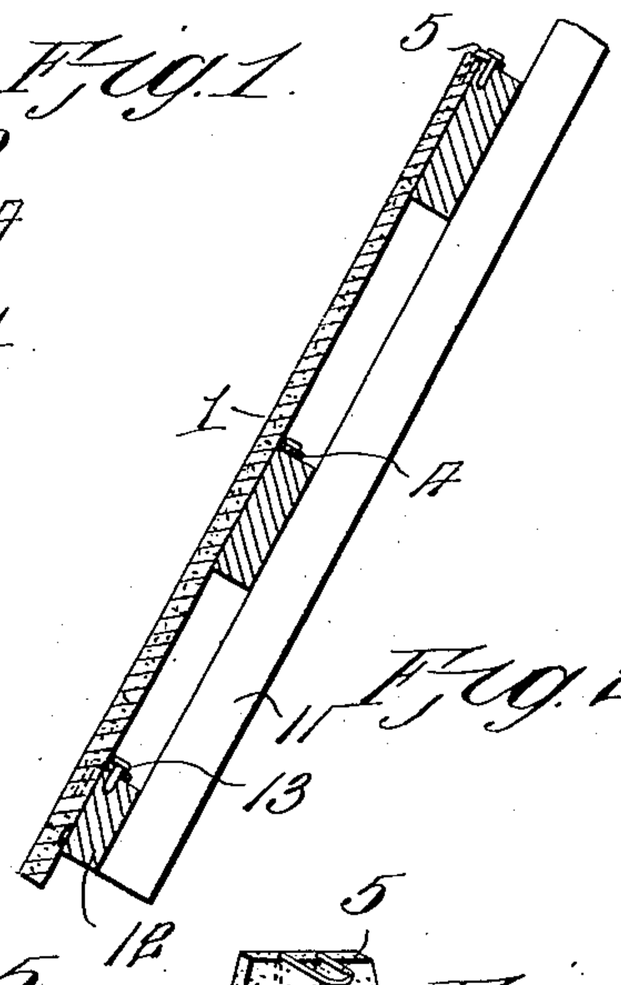

Fig. 2.

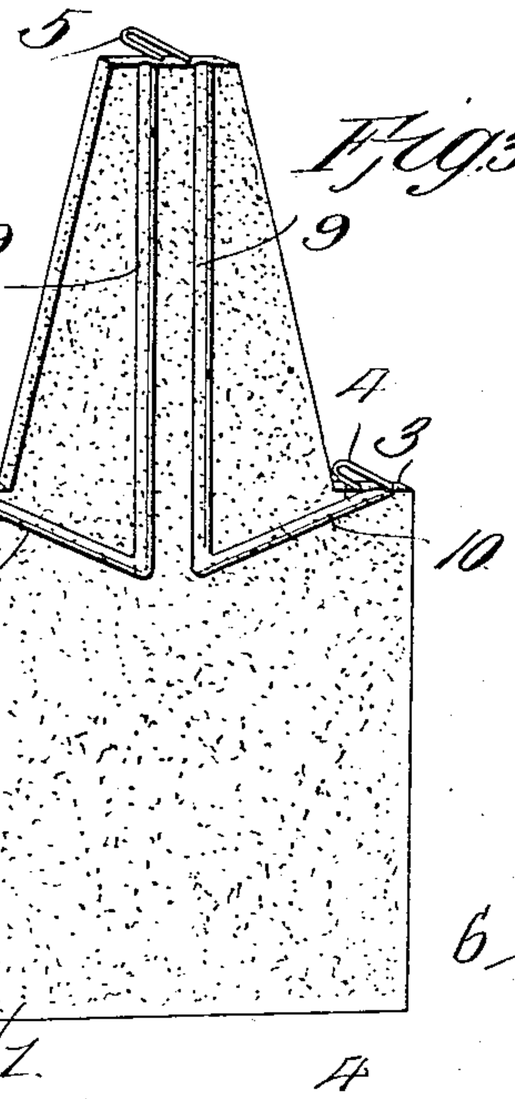

Fig. 3.

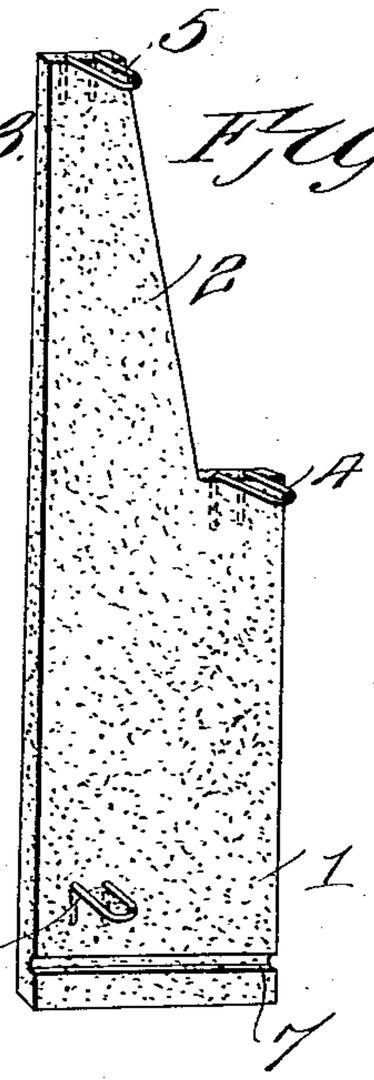

Fig. 5.

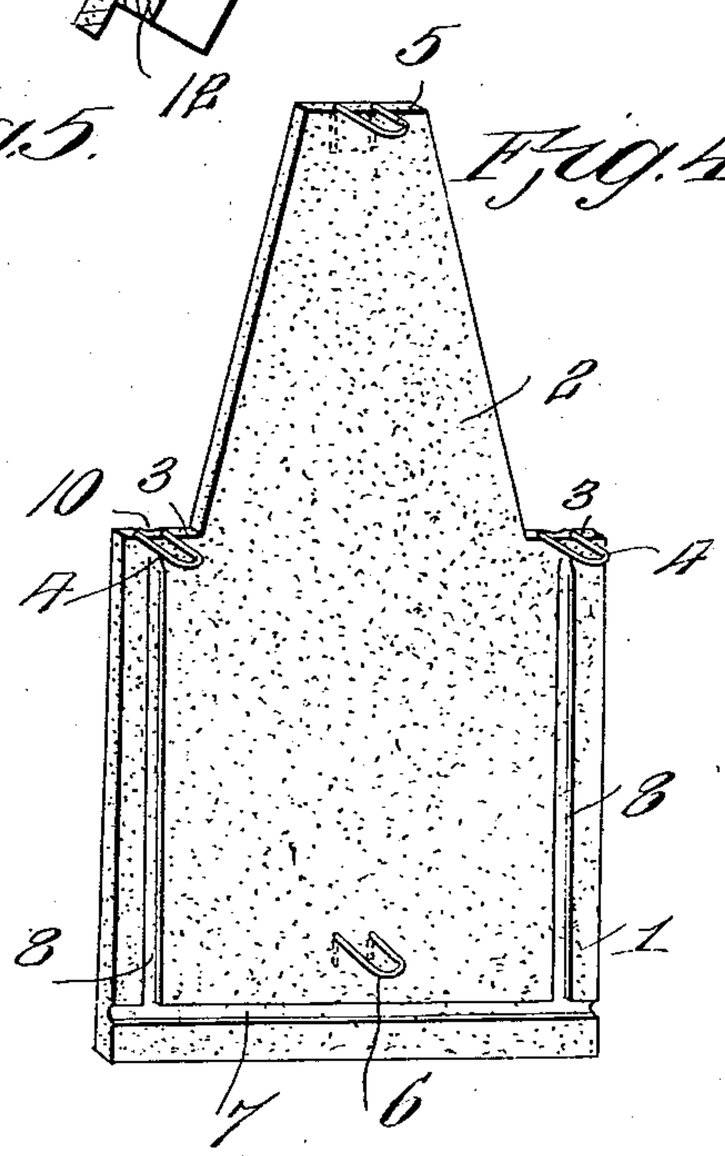

Fig. 4.

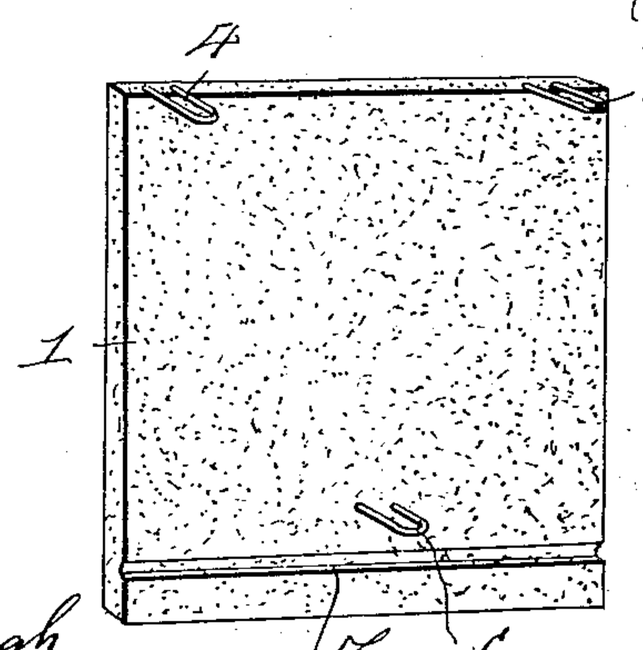

Fig. 6.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONCRETE SHINGLE.

No. 912,057. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed September 25, 1908. Serial No. 454,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMERY P. AUGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Corinth, in the county of Alcorn and State of Mississippi, have invented new and useful Improvements in Concrete Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shingles, the object of the invention being to provide a shingle the body of which is formed of concrete and which combines fastening means in the form of staples or eyes, portions of which are embedded in the body of the shingle during the molding thereof and which enables the shingle to be fastened to the sheathing of a roof in an expeditious and practical manner, avoiding liability of fracturing other shingles adjacent to the shingle being fastened in place.

A further object of the invention is to provide reliable means for properly directing the water as it drains from the shingles preventing said water from finding its way around the edges of the shingles which would result in a leaky roof.

With the above and further objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts herein fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a small section of a roof showing the manner of associating a plurality of shingles therewith. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the same on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the shingles looking toward the upper face thereof. Fig. 4 is a reverse view of said shingle. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a finishing shingle section. Fig. 6 is an underside perspective view of one of the shingles of which the primary and final courses are composed.

The shingle which is composed in the main of concrete comprises a substantially square or rectangular body 1 and a tapering tongue 2 projecting from the upper edge thereof and lying in the same plane with the body of the shingle, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The base of the tongue 2 where it joins the body 1 of the shingle is of materially less width than said body so as to leave oppositely located shoulders 3 in which are embedded portions of fastening staples 4 of soft pliable wire adapted to be bent back so as to project from the under side of the shingle, as best illustrated in Fig. 4 to receive nails or other fasteners as will hereinafter appear. Another fastening staple is embedded in the extreme edge of the tongue 2, said staple being indicated at 5. Still another fastening staple is by preference embedded in the body 1 of the shingle being shown at 6 as projecting from the under side of the shingle to receive one of the nails or fasteners.

On its underside, the body of the shingle is provided with a stop water groove 7 extending along close to and parallel with the bottom edge of the shingle while intersecting and communicating with the groove 7 are other parallel stop water grooves 8 which run from the groove 7 upward and terminate just short of the shoulders 3, as clearly seen in Fig. 4. On its reverse or upper face, the shingle is also provided with parallel water diverting grooves which when a number of shingles are assembled lie at opposite sides of the jointing edges of overlying shingles, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1 whereby any water passing between the jointing edges of the shingles is caught between the grooves 9 and prevented from traveling beyond the grooves and finding its way around the edges of the tongue. The grooves 9 extend below the line of the junction of the body 1 and tongue 2 of the shingle, as best illustrated in Fig. 3 and terminate in obtuse angled extensions 10 which are directed upward toward the shoulders 3 so that the water is forced to pass over the body 1 of the shingle in its further downward movement.

In Fig. 5, I have shown the finishing shingle section which is equivalent to one-half of the shingle, the same being adapted to finish out the roof gables, while in Fig. 6, I have shown a shingle without the tongue 2 which is used for the primary and final courses of the roof.

In Fig. 1 the rafters are represented at 11 while the sheathing strips are represented at 12.

In Fig. 2 the manner of applying the shingles to the sheathing strips is clearly illustrated and it will be observed that the staples 4, 5 and 6 rest against the top edges of the sheathing strips 12 and nails 13 or their equivalent are driven through the staples into the top edges of the sheathing strips. Wire may be used in lieu of the nails 13 if desired, but nails or their equiva-

lent are ordinarily preferred. By driving the nails or other fasteners into the top edges of the sheathing strips, the vibration of the sheathing strips is overcome and there is little likelihood of fracturing adjacently located shingles while fastening any particular shingle in place. Furthermore, practically all the strain is removed from the nails or fastening devices and placed directly on the roof structure comprising the sheathing strips and rafters as will be readily apparent by an inspection of Fig. 2.

Having described the invention, what I claim is:—

1. A shingle composed of concrete and embodying a rectangular body and a tapering tongue forming an extension from the upper edge of the body of less width than the body, shoulders formed by the body projecting laterally beyond the tongue at the base of the latter, and fastening staples embedded in said shoulders and the extremity of the tongue and adapted to be bent laterally toward the underside of the shingle.

2. A shingle composed of concrete and embodying a rectangular body and a tapering tongue forming an extension from the upper edge of the body and of less width than the body, shoulders formed by the body projecting laterally beyond the tongue at the base of the latter, and fastening staples embedded in said shoulders and the extremity of the tongue and the rear side of the body and adapted to be bent laterally to project away from the underside of the shingle.

3. A shingle composed of concrete and embodying a rectangular body and a tapering tongue forming an extension from the upper edge of the body and of less width than the body, shoulders formed by the body projecting laterally beyond the tongue at the base of the latter, said tongue being provided on its upper face with parallel grooves located at opposite sides of the jointing edges of the overlying shingles and terminating at their lower ends in acute angled extensions and fastening staples embedded in the body and tongue of the shingle and adapted to be bent back so as to project from the underside of the shingle, substantially as described.

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

EMERY P. AUGER.

Witnesses:

JOE SURATT,

W. B. WILSON.