

E. M. WALTON.

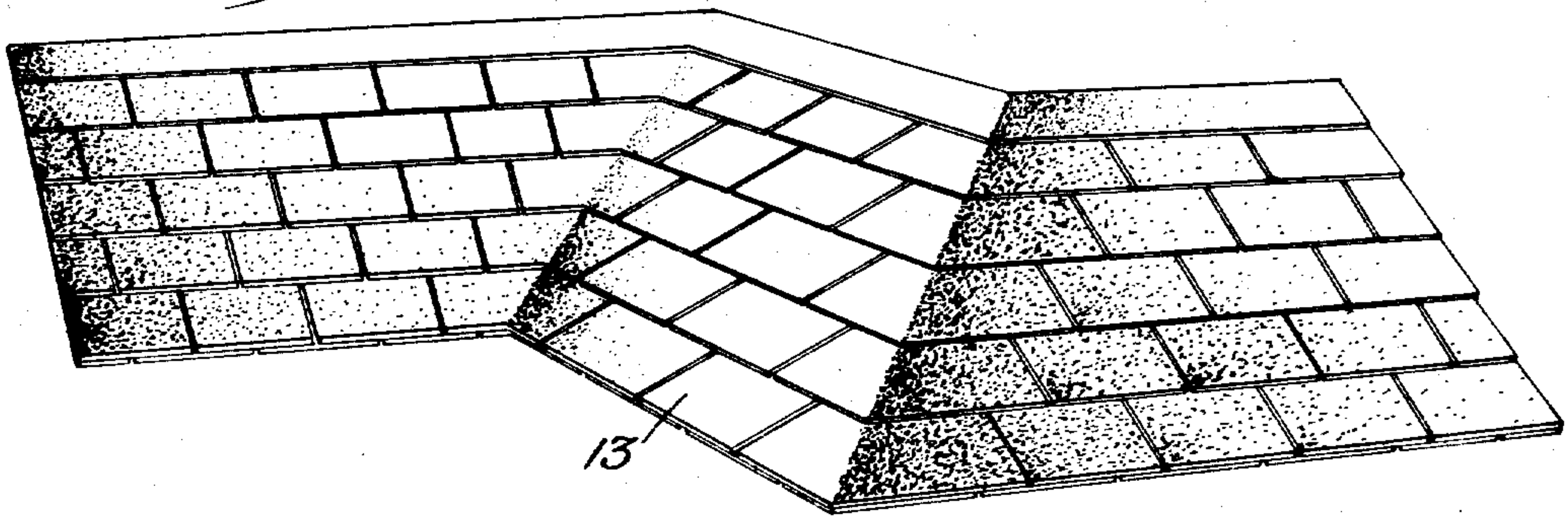
SHINGLE MOLD.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 13, 1909.

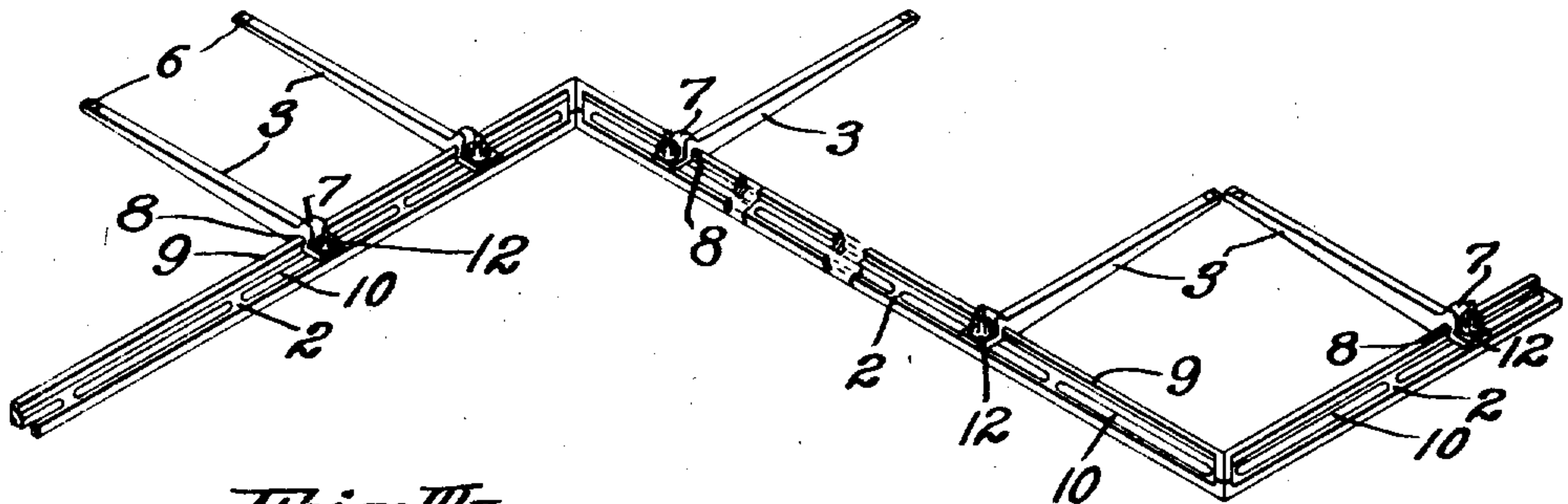
974,002.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

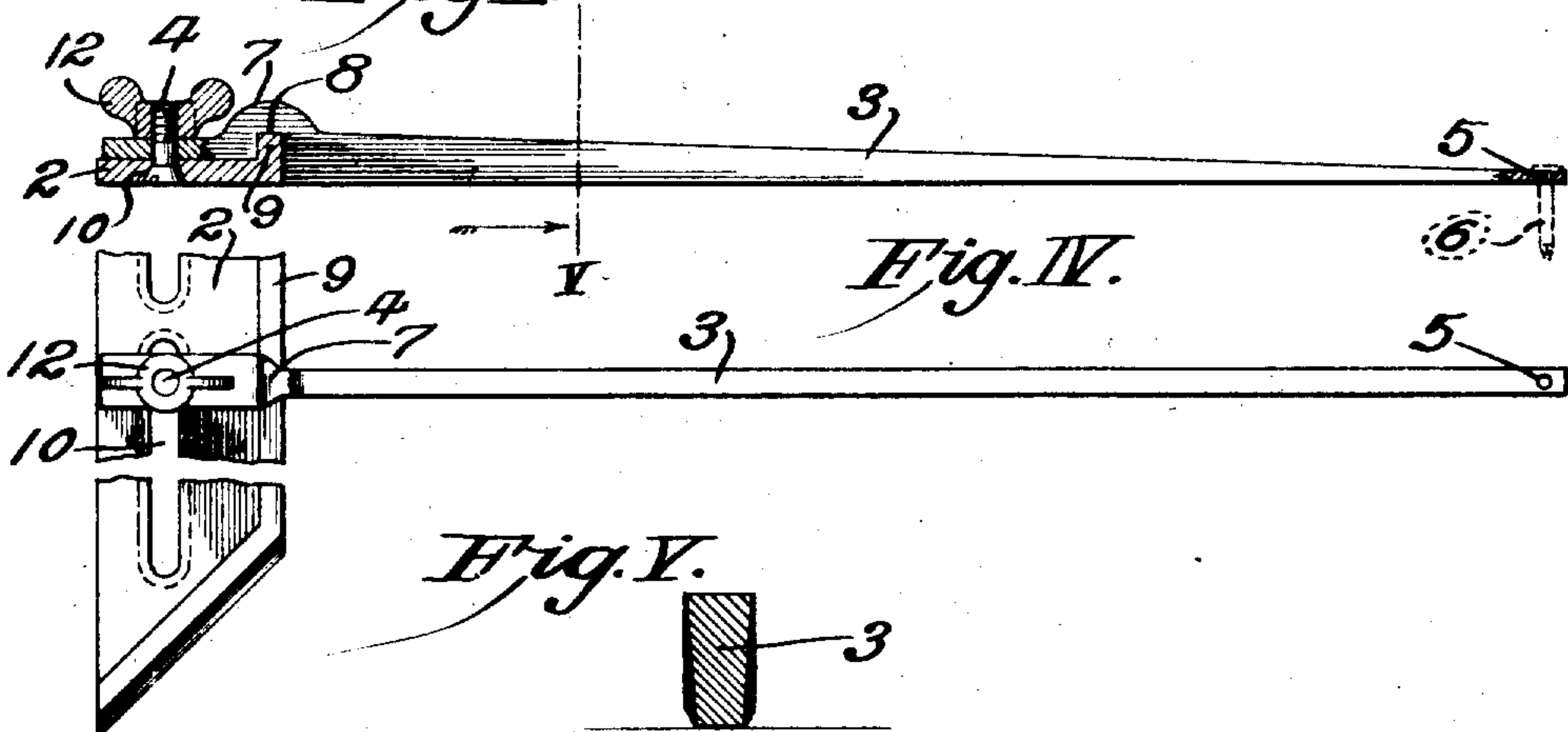
*Fig. I.*



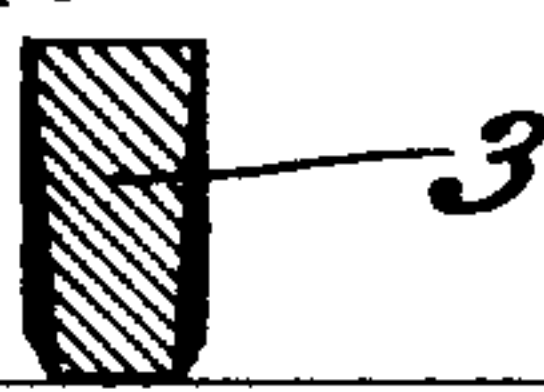
*Fig. II.*



*Fig. III.*



*Fig. V.*



WITNESSES:

*E. A. Cahill.*  
*K. W. Imboden.*

INVENTOR.  
*Edgar M. Walton.*  
BY  
*Arthur C. Brown*  
ATTORNEY.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR M. WALTON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SHINGLE-MOLD.

974,002.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 25, 1910.

Application filed October 13, 1909. Serial No. 522,487.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDGAR M. WALTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Molds; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to molds for use in forming cement shingles, and has for its object to provide simple, easily portable apparatus whereby shingles may be formed upon the roof or side of a house, in final position.

A further object of my invention is to provide the improved details of structure hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which;—

Figure I is a perspective view of a roof constructed with my improved molds, the roof including a valley and hip, to illustrate the formation of the shingles at these parts. Fig. II is a perspective view of the set of mold members used in forming the shingles illustrated in Fig. I. Fig. III is a detail view of a mold base and divider, the first being in cross section and the latter sectioned on its free end. Fig. IV is a top plan view of the parts shown in Fig. III. Fig. V is a cross section of one of the dividing arms, on the line V—V, Fig. III.

The mold comprises metal base bars 2 and dividing arms 3, which may be connected to form the united mold, or separated for convenient shipping or storing. When the mold is in use the arms 3 are temporarily nailed to the roof or side of a house and the base bars supported by the arms.

Each arm 3 is about the length of a shingle of the usual dimensions, and is tapered in vertical thickness, as shown in Fig. III, so as to correspond with the graduated thickness of a shingle, and tapered from top to bottom, as shown in Fig. V, so that the shingles may be formed with beveled side edges.

In the lower end of each arm is an aperture for the reception of a bolt 4, and in its outer end is an aperture 5 for the nail 6 (indicated) by which the arm is secured to

the roof or side of a building. The arm is offset as shown at 7, and recessed, as at 8, said recess being adapted to receive a flange on one edge of the bar 2. Each bar 2 is provided with the flange 9 and is preferably formed with longitudinal slots 10, for receiving the bolts 4.

12 designates thumb-nuts which cooperate with the bolts 4 to hold the arms and base bars together, so that the arms may be adjustable on the bars, to provide for varying the spacing of the arms for different widths of shingles.

The base bars 2 may be of any suitable length, and a number of them may be used end to end to extend across the roof or side of a building so that an entire course of shingles may be molded before any of the mold parts are removed. Some of the base bars are cut at an angle at their ends, so that they may fit together at other than a right angle at the angle of a roof valley or hip.

In using my improved mold, the arms are connected with the base bars 3 and nailed to the roof or side of a building so that the upper edge of the bars will be parallel with the edge of the roof and in position to mold the lower ends of a row of shingles. Expanded metal cores (not shown), cut to the size of the shingles, are laid on the roof between the dividing arms and secured to the roof boards by small staples, which are driven down their full length. Wet cement or other plastic material is then laid on the sheets of expanded metal and pressed down until it fills the space around the metal, and is smoothed off even with the tops of the arms 3. The shingles at 13 in Fig. I are molded in single pieces, as dividing arms are not placed at the meeting points of the roof planes. When the lower course has set sufficiently the nails are withdrawn from the arms 3, the arms moved up to position for the next course of shingles and again temporarily nailed to the roof boards. The succeeding course of shingles is then formed, as the first, with their lower ends overlapping the upper ends of the first.

In mixing my material, I prefer to use a proportion of hydrated lime, for the reason that such ingredient will render the finished shingle waterproof, will impart elasticity to the shingle material while the roof is being laid, and will give the finished structure a white color.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a shingle mold, the combination of a  
5 base bar having longitudinal slots and an upturned edge flange extending parallel with said slots, and a dividing arm having a head adapted to overlay the base bar, said head being provided with a transverse slot  
10 adapted for receiving the bar flange and with an aperture adapted for registration with the bar slots when the parts are assembled, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

15 2. Shingle molds for use on buildings, said molds comprising narrow dividing members, mold members detachably attached to said first members and extending

at an angle thereto, said second mold members having longitudinal slots, and bolts 20 passing through said slots and the ends of said first members.

3. Shingle molds for use on buildings, said molds comprising narrow dividing members, mold members extending at an 25 angle to said first members, and formed with longitudinal flanges, said first members being formed with recesses adapted to be engaged by said flanges, and attaching means between said members. 30

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

EDGAR M. WALTON.

Witnesses:

GEO. HORN,

K. M. IMBODEN.