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2,427,522

SHINGLE AND SHINGLE COVERING

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Fig. 1.

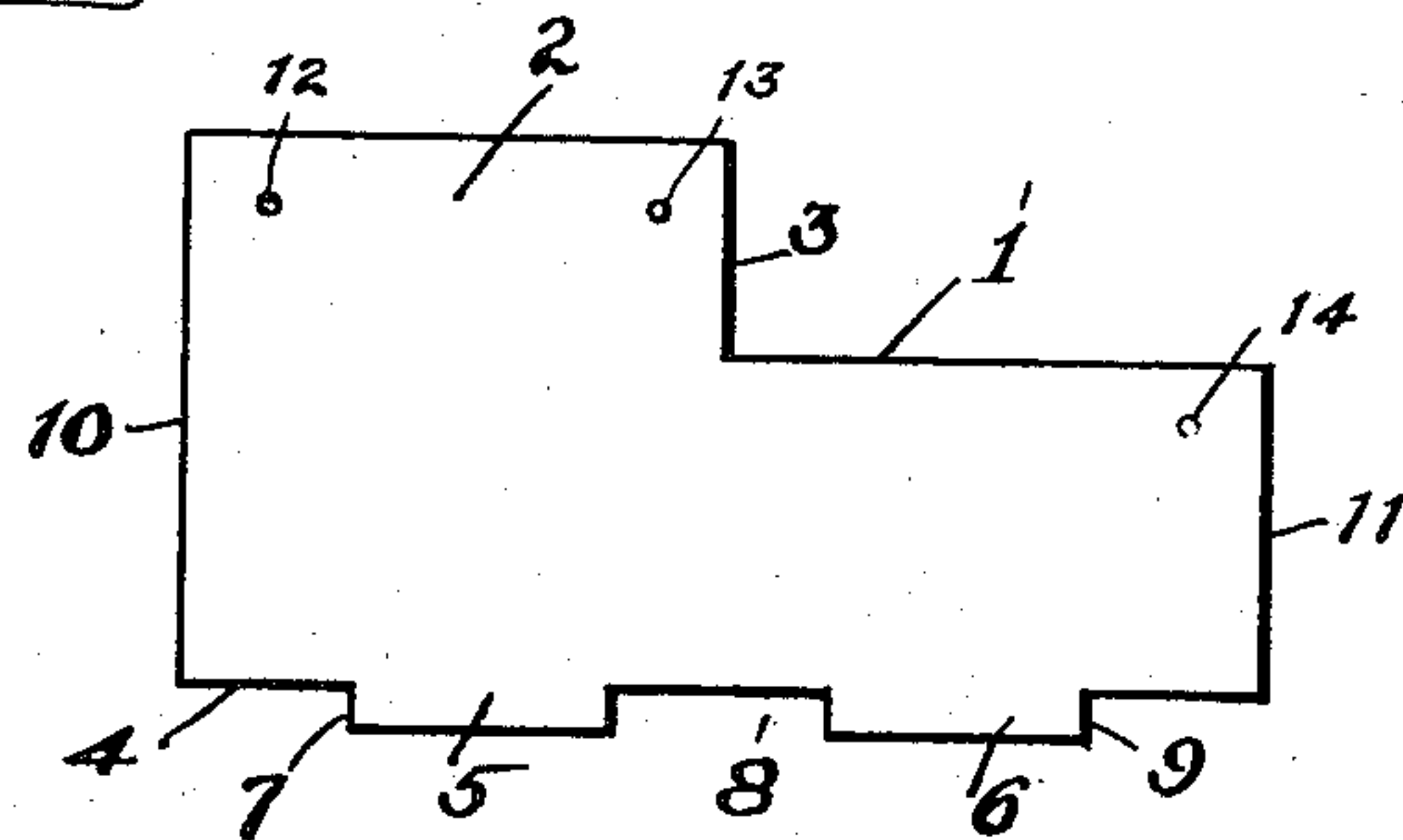


Fig. 2.

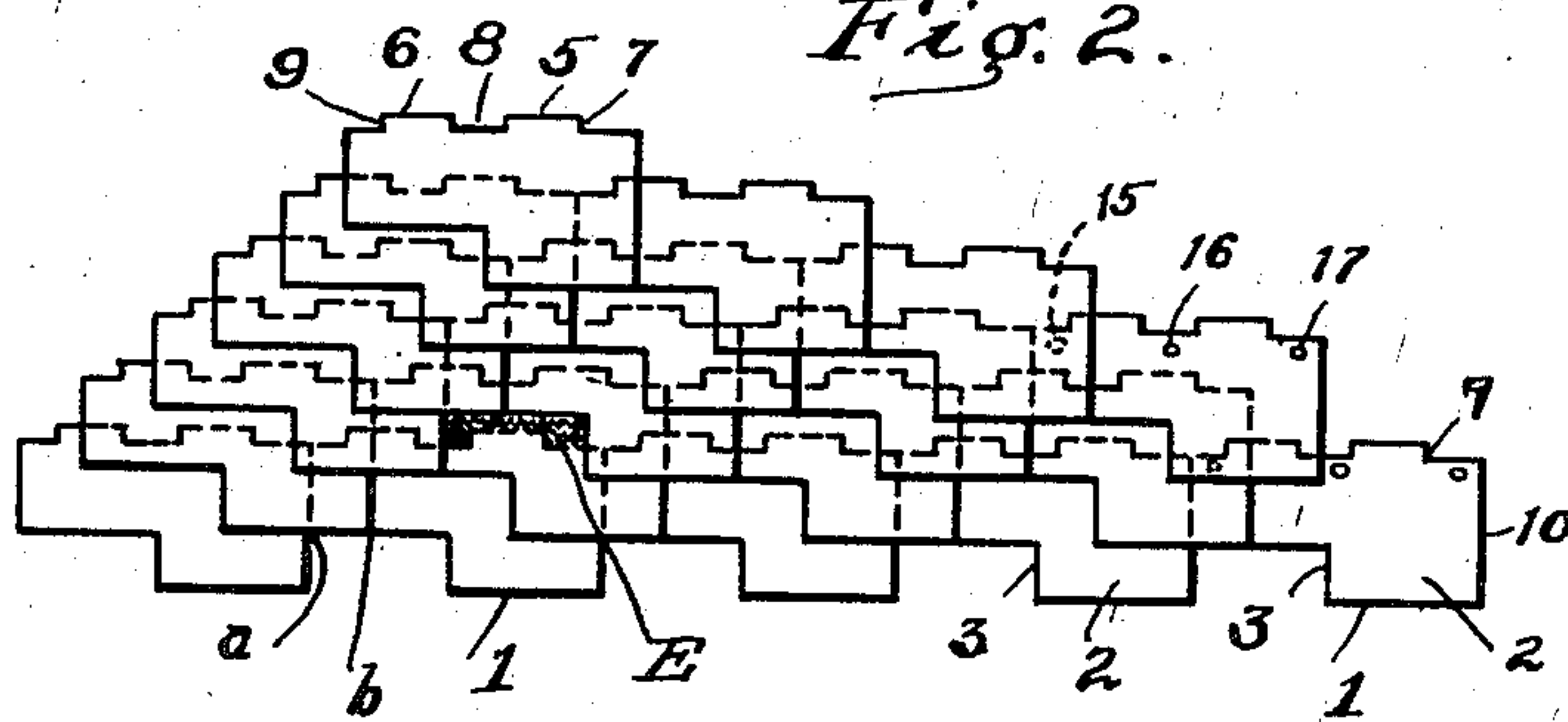
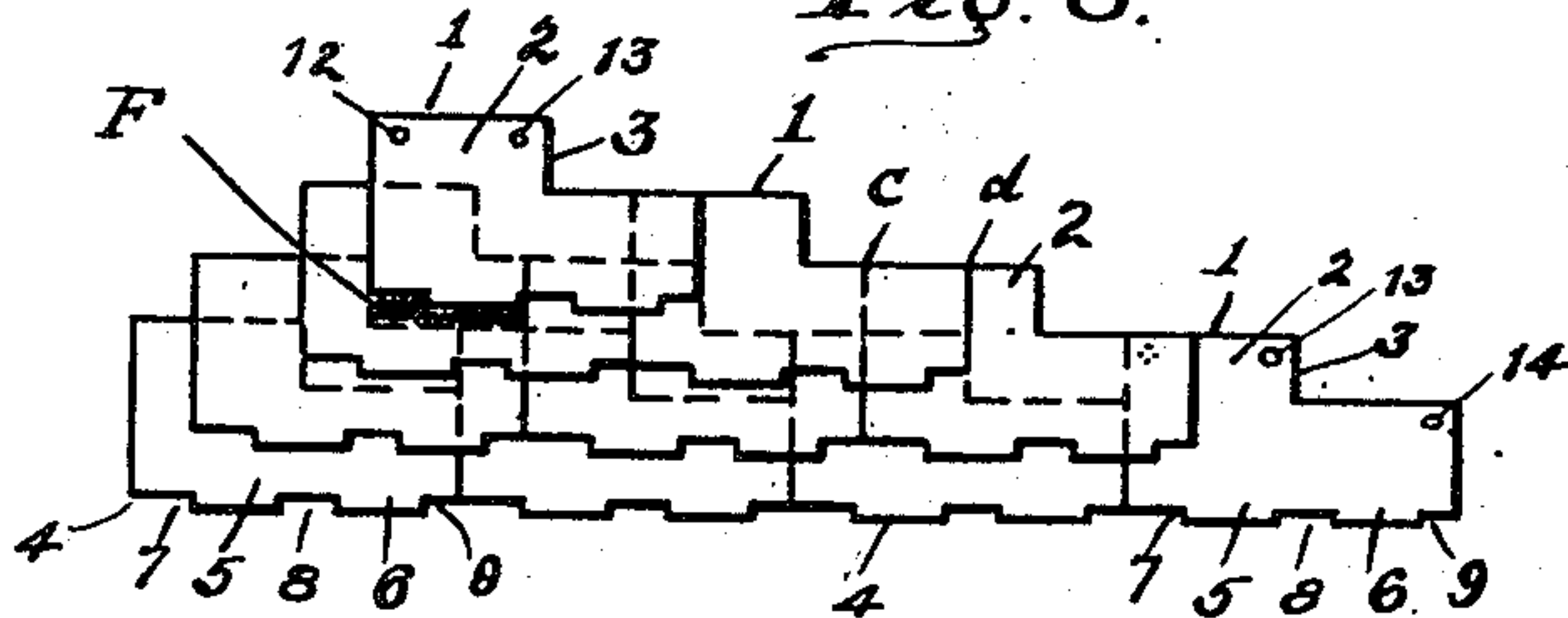


Fig. 3.



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SHINGLE AND SHINGLE COVERING

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2 Claims. (Cl. 108—8)

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This invention relates to improvements in building coverings comprising shingles having, at least, some degree of flexibility to facilitate the laying of the shingles and securing the same to the roof or sides of a building.

The main objects of this invention are to provide a covering for roofs or sides of dwellings or other buildings which includes individual shingles fabricated from sheets of suitable waterproof material wherein said shingles are of improved design whereby the shingles have the quality of reversibility thereby making it possible to select either one of two designs for a shingled surface. The structural design which I have invented provides for the laying of the shingles accurately in a minimum of time.

Other objects and advantages pertaining to the specific structural design of my shingles and the selective method of laying the same will more fully appear from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings which constitute a part of my specification.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of my new structural design of a shingle.

Figure 2 is a plan view of one selected method of laying my new shingles.

Figure 3 is a plan view of another method of laying my new shingles.

The reference characters as used in both the specification and drawings identify the particular parts and portions set forth in the following detailed description.

The shingle 1 is substantially L-shaped in the general contour. The top portion or tab 2 is substantially the same in size as the valley or recessed portion 3. The tab 2 is somewhat less in length than one-half the width of the entire shingle 1. The lower edge portion 4 is provided with tabs 5 and 6 substantially equal in size. Between the tabs 5 and 6 is a valley or recess 8 of slightly lesser area than the area of each tab 5 or 6. The recesses or valleys 7 and 9 in the corners of the shingle 1 are substantially equal in area but are smaller in area than the recess 8 but are each individually more than one-half the size of said recess.

The broad end 10 of the shingle is substantially of greater depth than the narrow end 11.

The small circles 12 to 14 on Fig. 1 and indicated as 15 to 17 on Fig. 2 designate suitable positions to place the fastening elements, such as brads, nails, tacks, screw tacks, etc. It is contemplated that the most suitable fastening elements will be selected for the shingle composi-

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tion being used and with regard to the underlying surfaces to which they are to be affixed.

In the shingle surface designs of the type of finish or pattern shown in Figs. 2 and 3 it is noted that a broad end 10 of one shingle always abuts or nearly abuts a narrow end 11 of another shingle in the same row or course.

By my particular structural design it is to be noted that there are accurate guides provided for laying one row or course of shingles in overlapping relation on the preceding lower row. As is shown in Fig. 2 a portion of the tab 2 comprising the distance from the point *a* to the point *b* is flush with an equal portion of the narrow end portion of the shingle 1. Therefore, it follows that if these portions are maintained in a flush position while fastening the same, one course will follow accurately the previously laid course without the aid of a chalk line mark or a similar extraneous guide.

In Fig. 3 it will be seen that the distance from the point *c* to the point *d* of the narrow portion of a shingle is flush with the upper edge of the tab 2 for a like distance. Hence no chalk line guide is needed for the method employed in this pattern of surface.

When starting to shingle a roof starter strips (not shown) should be laid accurately and should not project more than one-half inch over the eaves to form a drip edge. Such shingle strips approximately nine inches wide and of corresponding color should be used. The strips are nailed sufficiently to hold them in place for the laying of the first shingle course which entails further fastening of the starter strips and the fastening of the first course. After the starter strips are overlaid with the first shingle course additional courses are laid in staggered relation so as to provide overlapping relation of the successive strips 1 as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The amount of shingle strip exposure to the weather is determined by the flush alignment previously pointed out.

Both the methods used by me, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, contemplate in either case substantially self-alignment of the shingle strips as well as a measured exposure to the weather which is determined by said alignment.

I have found in practice that it is possible to make these shingles approximately thirty inches long and approximately fifteen inches wide at their widest part. These shingles may be cut from a strip of stock sheet material thirty inches wide and of any length obtainable with very little or almost no waste. The separate shingles

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may be cut from the sheet material by a rotary element carrying knives of proper placement and contour.

If the shingles are cut from asbestos sheet material the small pieces excised from the recesses 7, 8 and 9 may be reground and used over again to make new asbestos sheet material. It may therefore, be said correctly that there need be no loss of material whatever in the fabrication of shingles embodying my design.

The shaded areas E of Fig. 2 and F of Fig. 3 represent areas in which the shingle covering has a thickness equal to the thickness of a single shingle. All like areas are of the same thickness and all are located well within the margins of each overlying shingle. Because of the single thickness areas a saving of material results in using my shingles.

My drawings are merely illustrative of my invention and are not to be considered definitive thereof since many minor variations may be made within the scope of my invention.

My shingle may be made from any suitable sheet material but sheet material of asbestos composition is preferred.

As an article of manufacture a shingle embodying my invention is so cut as to provide ample weather overlap and weather resistance at all points. The area covered is substantially equal to the area exposed. This is made possible by the projected tab 2 which underlies and closes the end joints of the overlying shingles.

What I claim as my invention and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. An article of manufacture comprising a reversible shingle substantially L-shaped in general contour, the short leg of the L being rectangular and having a self-aligning straight edge,

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the long leg of the L having cut-out corners and a central recess, said cut-outs and said recess defining two spaced tabs, the length of each tab being greater than the length of the recess or the length of the cut-out corners, the width of the short leg of the L being substantially equal to one half the length of the long leg of the L.

2. An article of manufacture comprising a reversible shingle which lends itself to two methods of course laying, said shingle having one large cut-out corner equal in length to substantially half the length of the shingle, the width of said cut-out being more than one fourth the width of the shingle and less than one third the width of the shingle, said shingle having two shallow corner cut-outs on the opposite edge from the large cut-out, a recess on the same edge as the corner cut-outs and being in alignment therewith, said corner cut-outs and said recess defining two shallow tabs, the combined length of said tabs being slightly less than the combined length of said cut-outs and aligned recess, said shingle having two aligning edges on one side thereof arranged in staggered relation relative to each other, said aligning edges being parallel to each other.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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