May 15, 1945. J. T. BARRETT 2,376,024

COMPOSITION SHINGLE

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Fig. 1.

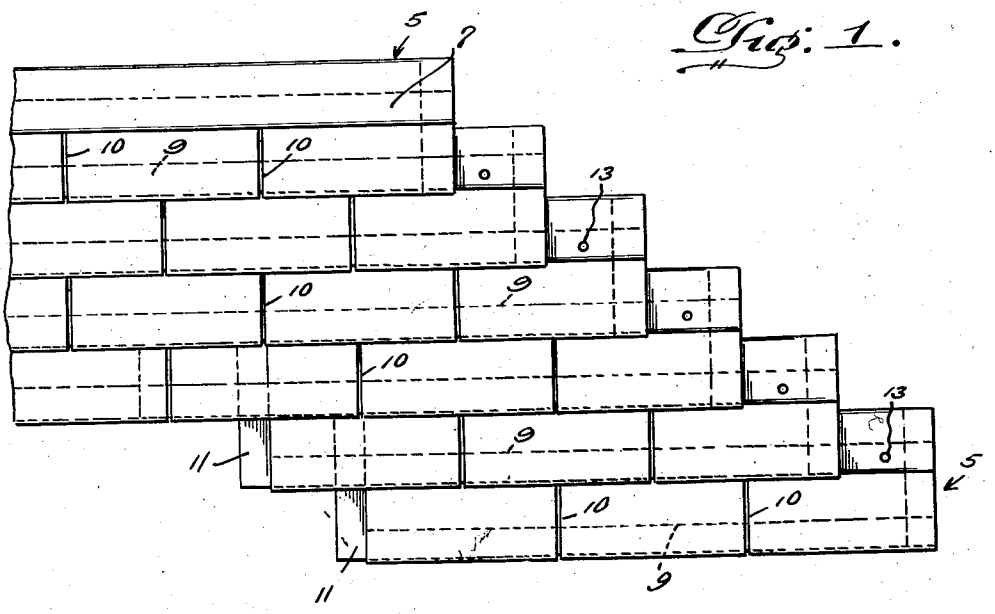


Fig. 4.

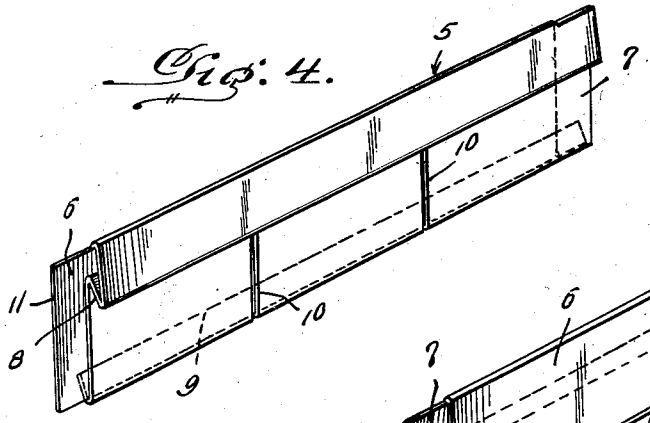


Fig. 5.

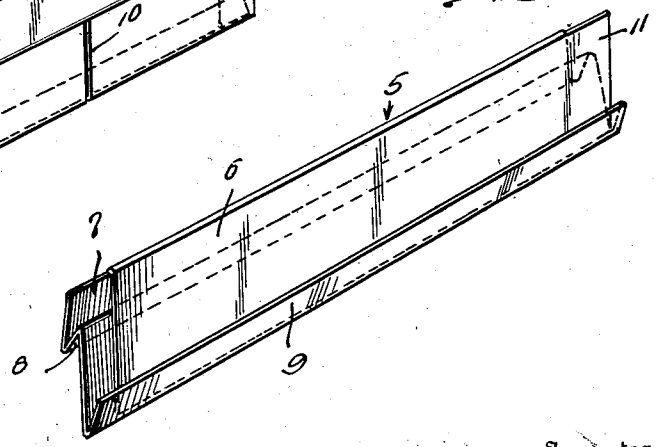
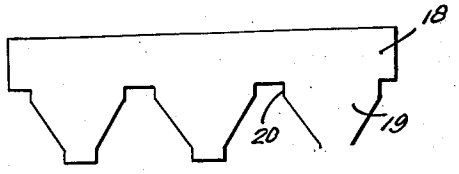


Fig. 9.



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COMPOSITION SHINGLE

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Fig. 2.

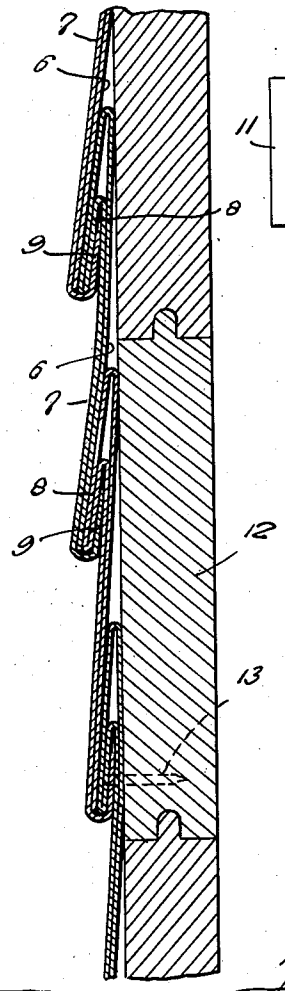


Fig. 6.

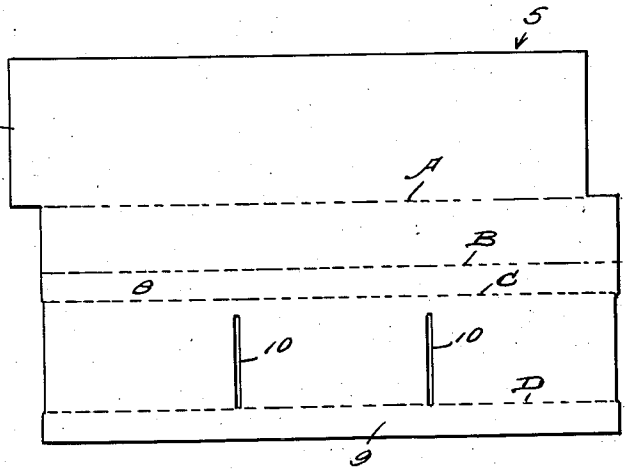


Fig. 3.

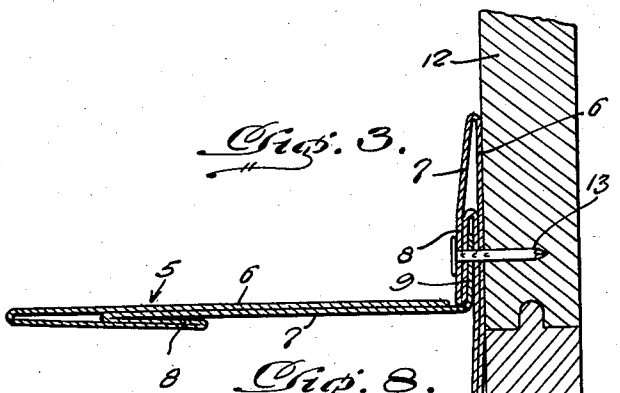


Fig. 8.

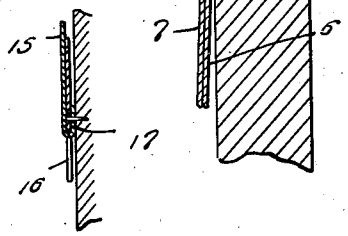
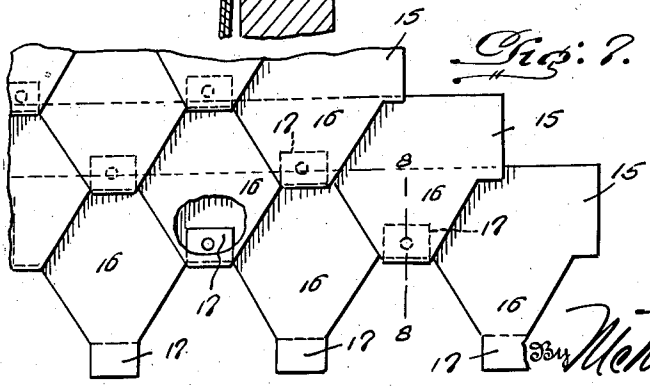


Fig. 7.



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COMPOSITION SHINGLE

Jesse T. Barrett, Eudora, Ark.

Application February 15, 1944, Serial No. 522,464

5 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

This invention relates to composition shingles, and has for the primary object the provision of shingles of the above stated character which will have a much longer life, less apt to leak and will be positively prevented from curling or being lifted out of position by wind.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a shingle of double wall construction, one wall or the inner wall forming a leakproof backing to the other or outer wall, so that should the outer wall crack or become damaged, water still will be positively excluded.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a concealing and protecting fold in the outer wall to receive a nailing strip at the butt edge of the adjacent or overlapping shingle which when nailed in position, will have the nails hidden from view and protected against weather elements and each shingle will be firmly anchored at the butt edge to prevent the shingle from raising up either by wind or by deterioration of the material of the shingle from weather elements.

A further object of the invention is the provision of overlaps of the shingle strips at the ends thereof which with the interlocking of the shingle strips at the longitudinal edges thereof bring about a complete seal between the shingle strips with each shingle strip firmly fixed in place.

With these and other objects in view as will become more apparent as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

For a complete understanding of my in vention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating a plurality of shingle strips constructed in accordance with my invention and showing the shingle strips in a laid and secured position.

Figure 2 is a sectional view showing the shingle strips interlocked with each other and secured to a decking or wall sheathing.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 showing the relation of shingles as they are secured to the decking or sheathing.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating one of the shingle strips.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the opposite face of the shingle strip from that shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a plan view illustrating the blank from which a shingle strip is made.

Figure 7 is a plan view illustrating a modified form of my invention.

Figure 8 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a plan view illustrating another modified form of my invention.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 5 indicates a blank from which the shingle or shingle strip is made. The material used in the construction of this blank may be of any of the well known kinds now employed in the making of composition shingles. The blank 5 is folded on the lines A, B, C and D. It will be noted from Figure 6 that the lines extend longitudinally of the blank 5. The blank is first folded on itself at the line A forming walls 6 and 7. When the shingle strip is completed from the blank the wall 7 is disposed outermost and will be hereinafter referred to as the outer wall and 6 the inner wall of the shingle strip. When the blank is folded on the line A to form the walls 6 and 7, the wall 7 will be of the greatest width and is folded on the lines B, C to form a channel 8 extending the full length of the completed shingle strip. The wall 7 is also folded on the line D to form a nailing or attaching strip 9 of a length equal to the length of the channel 8. At spaced intervals the wall 7 is provided with slots 10 extending from a point adjacent the fold line C to the fold line D.

In the manufacture of the blank it may be preferable to have the walls 6 and 7 taper in thickness from the free edge of the wall 6 to the fold line A and from the free edge of the wall 7 to either the fold line C or B. The end edges of the blank are stepped, as shown in Figure 6, so that one end of the wall 6 will protrude beyond a corresponding end of the wall 7 to form an extension 11 while the other end of the wall 6 will be spaced inwardly from the corresponding end edge of the wall 7 so that when the shingle strips are assembled on a decking 12 the extension 11 of one shingle strip will be received within the cutout end of the adjacent shingle strip.

In folding the nailing or attaching strip on the wall 7 it is bent in the direction of the wall 6 and receives the free longitudinal edge thereof, as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

In assembling the shingle strips on the decking 12, nails or like fasteners 13 are driven through the attaching strip into the decking. While the shingle strip is being secured in position the major portion thereof is placed at right angles to the face of the decking, as shown in Figure 3, the attaching or nailing strip first having been inserted in the channel 8 of the previ-

ously laid shingle strip. The nail or fastener is driven through both walls 6 and 7 and attaching strip, as clearly shown in Figure 3. The shingle strip which is being secured in position is then swung to overlie the nails or like fasteners with the wall 7 disposed outermost, the slots 10 thereof giving the appearance of individual shingles of substantially rectangular shape. It will be seen that the slots 10 are underlaid by the wall 6 and open outwardly through the lower or butt edge of the shingle for drain purposes.

The attaching strip being arranged in the channel 8 of the adjacent shingle strip and secured by the fasteners 13, brings about securing of the shingle strips at the butt edges so as to prevent the shingle strips from curling upwardly or being blown up by wind. Also it will be seen that the inner wall 6 of each shingle strip underlies the outer wall and with the butt edge firmly anchored in place and the extension 11 fitting under the end of the adjacent shingle strip, each shingle strip will be completely sealed at all edges and thereby exclude water, moisture or the like.

It is to be understood that the shingle strips may be of any selected color and of any selected composition of materials. Further, it will be seen that each shingle strip being of double wall thickness will have a much longer life owing to the fact that the inner wall to a great extent is protected against weather elements and will form a backing and reinforcement for the outer wall so that should the outer wall crack or deteriorate from weather, rain or the like will be prevented from getting through by the inner wall 6.

Referring to my modified form of the invention as shown in Figures 7 and 8, the shingle strip 15 may be of either a single or double wall type. However, in the drawings the shingle strip 15 is shown of a single wall type and the blank thereof is cut to form the extensions 16 and nailing tabs 17, the extensions 16 being provided with converging edges so that when the strips 15 are assembled they will give the appearance of shingles of hexagonal shape. Also when the strips are assembled in a manner like the assembling of the shingle strips shown in Figures 4 and 5, the attaching tabs are bent to underlie the shingle strip therebelow and are secured in position by nails or like fasteners driven therethrough and through the main body of the shingle strip therebelow, so that the shingle strip being attached when bent downwardly over the shingle strip thereunder will cover and conceal from view as well as protect the nails or like fasteners.

Referring to my modified form of the invention, as shown in Figure 9, the shingle strip 18 is constructed in a similar shape to the shingle strip 15 except that the spaces between the extensions 19 are cut deeper into the body of the shingle strip with parallel edges 20 to receive the attaching or nailing tabs 17 with opposite edges thereof abutting the edges 20 to prevent shifting of the shingle strips with relation to each other and to greatly assist in the mounting and securing of the shingle strips in place on the decking.

While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be understood that minor changes in construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:

1. In a composition shingle, inner and outer elongated integrally connected walls, and an attaching strip integral with one of the longitudinal edges of the outer wall and underlying both of said walls, said front wall being folded upon itself to form a channel open in the direction of the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall to receive therein an attaching strip of a correspondingly constructed shingle.

2. In a composition shingle, inner and outer elongated integrally connected walls, an attaching strip integral with one of the longitudinal edges of the outer wall and underlying both of said walls, said front wall being folded upon itself to form a channel open in the direction of the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall to receive therein an attaching strip of a correspondingly constructed shingle, and fasteners driven through the inner and outer walls and the attaching strip.

3. In a composition shingle, a shingle strip including inner and outer integrally connected walls, an attaching strip integral with the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall and underlying both of said walls, said outer wall having a channel formed therein and opening outwardly in the direction of the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall to receive an attaching strip of a correspondingly constructed shingle strip.

4. In a composition shingle, a shingle strip including inner and outer integrally connected walls, an attaching strip integral with the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall and underlying both of said walls, said outer wall having a channel formed therein and opening outwardly in the direction of the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall to receive an attaching strip of a correspondingly constructed shingle strip, said shingle strip having opposite ends thereof cutaway in stepped formation to form an extension at one end of the shingle strip and a space to receive a like extension on a correspondingly constructed shingle strip.

5. In a composition shingle, a shingle strip including inner and outer integrally connected walls, an attaching strip integral with the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall and underlying both of said walls, said outer wall having a channel formed therein and opening outwardly in the direction of the lower longitudinal edge of the outer wall to receive an attaching strip of a correspondingly constructed shingle strip, said outer wall having relatively spaced slots extending from the attaching strip into said channel.

JESSE T. BARRETT.