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ASBESTOS SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1919.

1,404,483. Patented Jan. 24, 1922.

Fig. 1.

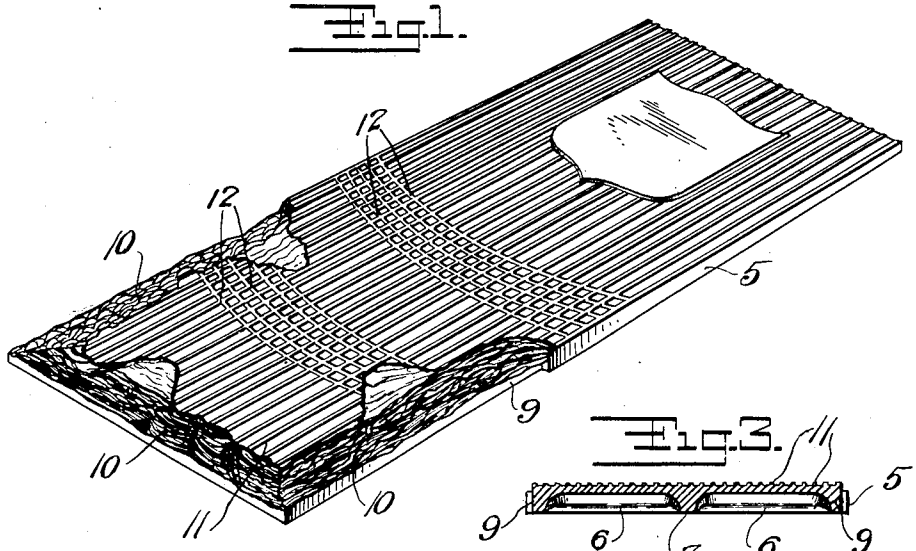


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

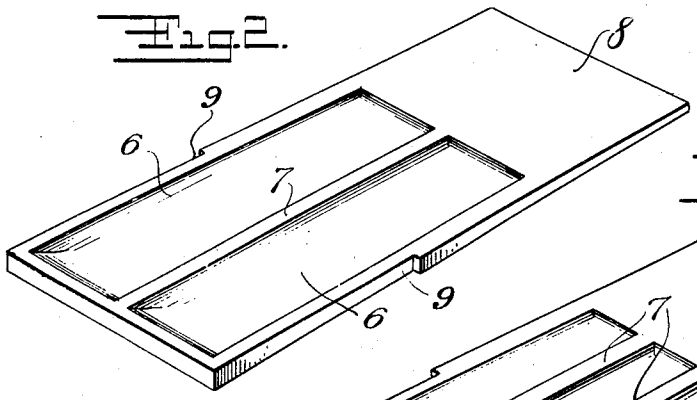
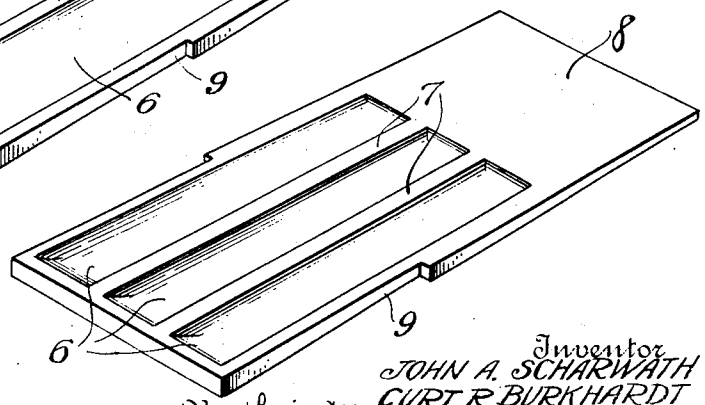


Fig. 4.



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ASBESTOS SHINGLE.

1,404,483. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 24, 1922.

Application filed October 31, 1919. Serial No. 334,826.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN A. SCHARWATH, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Elizabeth, Union County, and State of New Jersey, United States of America, and CURT R. BURKHARDT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Teaneck, Bergen County, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Asbestos Shingles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part thereof.

Our present invention relates to artificial roofing slates or shingles and is in part a division from application, Serial Number 189,405, Patent Number 1,291,395 of January 14, 1919.

The objects of the invention are to provide an article of this character which will be strong, durable, relatively light in weight, ornamental in appearance and which will be free of the glare ordinarily present in roofs of artificial shingle or tile.

A further special object of the invention is to provide a cement shingle which will be of tapered formation, but which at the same time will have a substantially uniform thickness of wall and distribution of weight throughout its length.

These objects we have accomplished by a novel construction and relation of parts, hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views illustrating the upper and lower faces respectively of one form of the shingle.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken through the shingle at about its middle.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one of the possible modifications of the invention.

The shingle or artificial slate of this invention comprises a slab of asbestos cement, tapered in thickness from one end to the other as indicated at 5 and provided in the back thereof, at the lower thicker end, with recesses or depressions 6, said recesses being separated and defined by an intervening rib or ribs 7. These recesses are shown as extending longitudinally throughout the greater portion of the thickened section of the shingle and as tapering in depth from the lower to the upper end thereof to accord with the reduced thickness of the shingle and so produce a substantially even thickness of wall and distribution of weight throughout the shingle. The intervening rib or ribs 7 strengthen and support the reduced or thinned portion of the shingle, reinforcing and preventing breakage of the same. In the first form disclosed, there are only two depressions 6, but in Figure 4 we have illustrated three such depressions, with two intervening ribs 7 and it will be apparent that this number may be increased, if desired.

Preferably, the under side of the shingle at the upper end thereof is left substantially flat as indicated at 8 to provide a firm base for engagement with the roofing support.

The shingles are usually laid with the upper portions thereof in edge to edge contact and the lower portions of the shingles may be reduced as indicated at 9 to provide spaces between adjacent edges of the exposed portions of the shingles.

Another feature of improvement is the beveling of the lower exposed edges of the shingles as indicated at 10. This not only serves to make the walls at the outer fillets of the recesses of substantially the same thickness as the other walls and to reduce the weight of the lower thickened portion of the shingle but produces a certain ornamental effect which may be heightened by "roughing" such bevel edges, as shown, to represent for instance the edges of natural slate. This beveling of the exposed edges is of further advantage, in that it assists in shedding moisture more rapidly.

The exposed upper face of the shingle is ribbed or corrugated as indicated, for example, in Figure 1 which shows the exposed surface broken by a plurality of substantially parallel longitudinally extending ridges 11 and by substantially transversely extending parallel curved intersecting ridges 12, the ridges being of comparatively small height or in other words merely of a height sufficient to make pronounced markings or roughening of the surface. This effectively breaks up the exposed surface so as to prevent any glare and also gives to the shingle a desirable ornamental appearance.

By the arrangement of wall thickness in the manner disclosed it will be apparent that

the shingle may be made substantially uniform throughout in texture and weight and therefore capable of evenly resisting wear.

What we claim is:

1. A press molded shingle having a uniform taper from one end to the other, recesses of gradually increasing depth in the back of the shingle extending throughout the thicker portion thereof to provide a substantially uniform distribution of weight, the upper surface of the shingle being broken by straight parallel ridges and transverse curved ridges and beveled and roughened exposed edges.

2. A press molded asbestos cement shingle having the upper surface thereof broken by substantially straight parallel ridges intercepted by transverse curved ridges and further having beveled and roughened exposed edges.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this 29th day of October, 1919.

JOHN A. SCHARWATH.
CURT R. BURKHARDT.