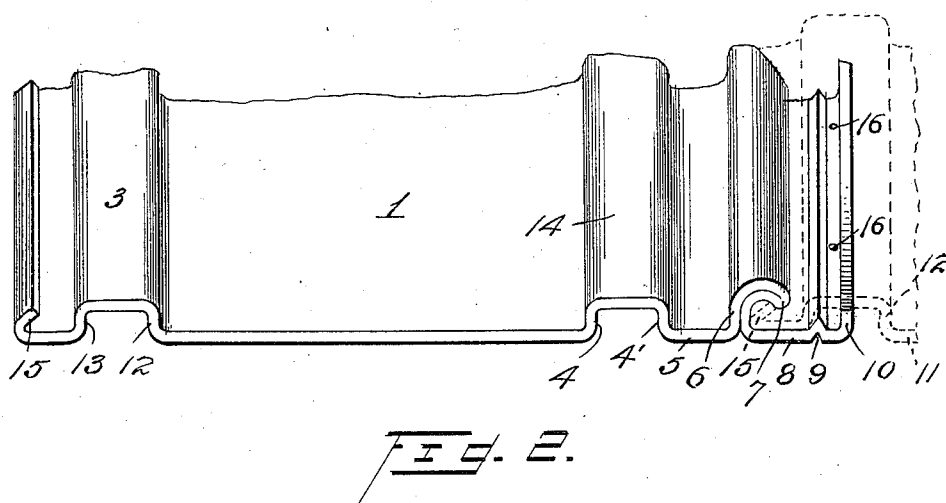
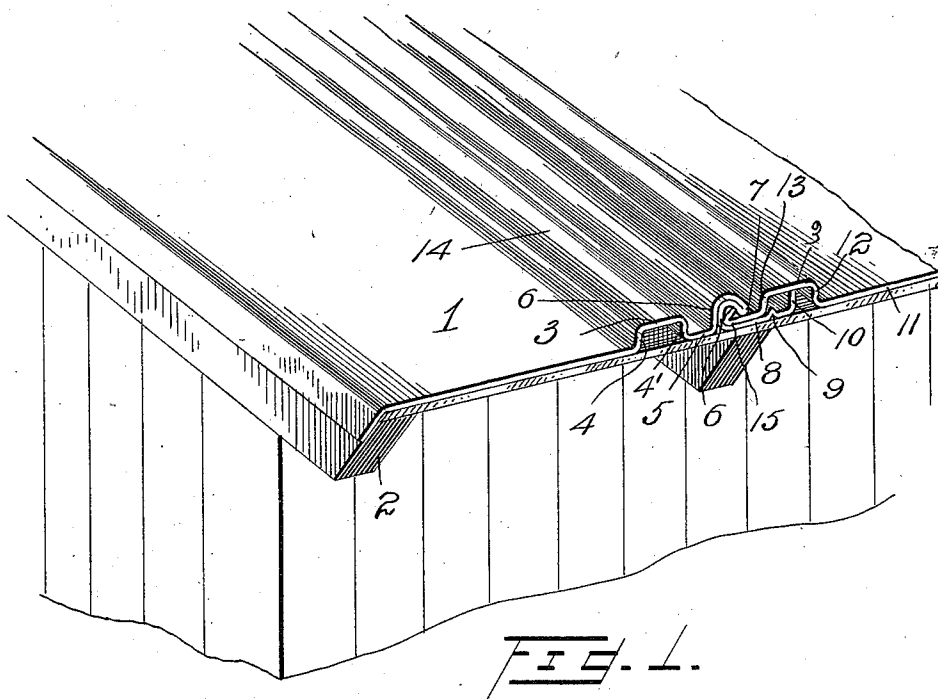


J. T. & O. G. BURRISS.
 FLAT LOCK TIN SHINGLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1911.

1,011,153.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.



Witnesses

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JOHN T. BURRISS AND OLIVER G. BURRISS, OF ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

FLAT-LOCK TIN SHINGLE.

1,011,153.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.

Application filed July 26, 1911. Serial No. 640,727.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN T. BURRISS and OLIVER G. BURRISS, citizens of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flat-Lock Tin Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to roofing devices and is a flat lock tin shingle; this lock is so arranged that it will allow for contraction and expansion. The left-hand edge is turned over farther than any other locks of its kind and it is therefore impossible to pull the lock out of place. One shingle can be unlocked from the other only by slipping them end wise or taking them up from the roof and turning the two shingles face-to-face like a pair of book leaves.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a pair of our shingles locked together on a roof. Fig. 2 is an end view of a pair of our shingles locked together, a part only of the right-hand shingle being shown in dotted lines.

Referring to the accompanying one sheet of drawing, our invention is described as follows:

The numeral 1 represents the shingle, its left-hand edge 2, however, being flattened and turned over the edge of the roof, its right-hand edge being shown in its normal position. This right-hand edge consists of a loop or bridge 14, having vertical walls 4—4' and immediately at the right-hand wall 4' is a trough or a valley 5 and rising from the right-hand side of said valley is another wall 6, which turns over to the right and down until it nearly reaches the upper face of the shingle forming a hook 7, then it turns sharply back against the under face of said hook, then against the right-hand face of said wall 6 and then downwardly and then to the right on a line parallel to the body of the shingle thus forming another trough 8 and then it turns up forming an A-shaped wall 9 or guard and then it continues to the right again on a line parallel to the body of the shingle and then turns up vertically forming a prop or brace 10, the edge of the locking shingle which is in fact, the left-hand edge of the shingle just described, runs on a line 11 parallel to the shingle and then it turns up vertically forming a wall 12 and then runs to the left hori-

zontally and then turns down forming another wall 13, thus forming another loop or bridge 3, and then it continues to run to the left and under the hook 7 and sharply turns up to the right in said hook forming a hook point 15. The shingle to the right of said A-shaped wall or guard 9 of the shingle is provided with a series of nail holes 16 by means of which the said shingle is secured to the roof.

It will be observed that all of the shingles are exactly alike. They are all made just the same as is shown in Fig. 2. It will be observed by reference, especially to Fig. 2, that the left-hand edge of the shingle is turned up and to the right forming a strong, substantial hook point which hooks into the hook 7 and therefore the two shingles can only be separated by the means above described. It will also be observed that the two walls 13 and 12 run upwardly nearly vertical forming the loop or bridge 3, thus neither of these walls or the parts immediately joining the same are nailed to the roof, nor are the shingles near the wall marked 14 nailed to the roof, thus there is room for expansion and contraction for the shingle at and between these points. Neither is the shingle nailed to the roof in the trough 5 nor is the hook part nailed to the roof, nor is the part of the shingle between the hook and the A-shaped wall or guard nailed to the roof. Only one edge of the shingle is nailed to the roof and that is the edge immediately to the right of the A-shaped wall or guard 9.

The prop or brace 10 is for the purpose of supporting the loop or bridge 3 and if by any possible chance any water should seep into the trough 8 the wall or guard 9 will keep it from running over as far as the nail holes 16. Of course, it is expected that the nails will be headed and sufficiently tight to keep any water from leaking through the holes but as a separate and additional prevention we have formed the A-shaped wall or guard 9.

Although we have specifically described the construction, combination and arrangement of the several parts of our invention yet we do not confine ourselves to such specific construction, but reserve and may exercise the right to make such changes therein as do not depart from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claim.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

5 A flat lock metal shingle consisting of a single sheet of metal, substantially oblong and rectangular, its left-hand edge turning upwardly and to the right forming a hook point 15 continuing to the right turning up vertically forming a wall 13, then horizontally
10 tally and then down forming another wall 12, thus producing a bridge or loop 3, then horizontally to the right for a distance, then forming two walls 4—4' similar to the ones just described and leaving a bridge 14, then
15 extending horizontally from the lower part of the said wall 4' a short distance, then up-

wardly and to the right and then backwardly, then downwardly forming a hook 7, then forwardly forming another trough 8, then upwardly and downwardly forming an A-shaped guard 9, then running to the right providing a nailing flange and upwardly forming a prop 10 and resting under the wall 3 of the adjoining shingle.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN T. BURRISS.
OLIVER G. BURRISS.

Witnesses:

W. I. MARSHALL,
B. M. CATTLECUT.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."