April 11, 1944. H. L. OWEN 2,346,450

SHINGLE PACKAGE

Filed Sept. 25, 1941

FIG. 1.

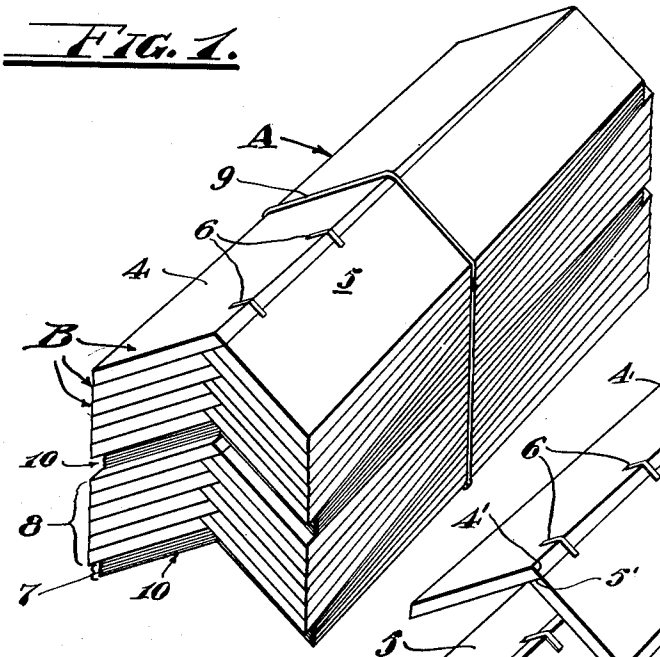



FIG. 2.

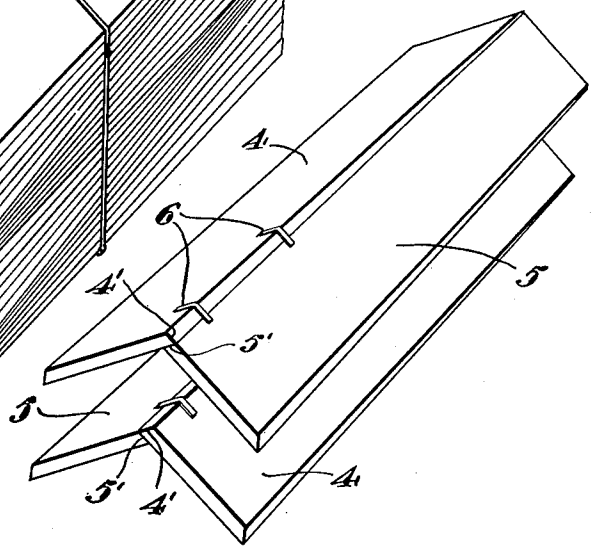
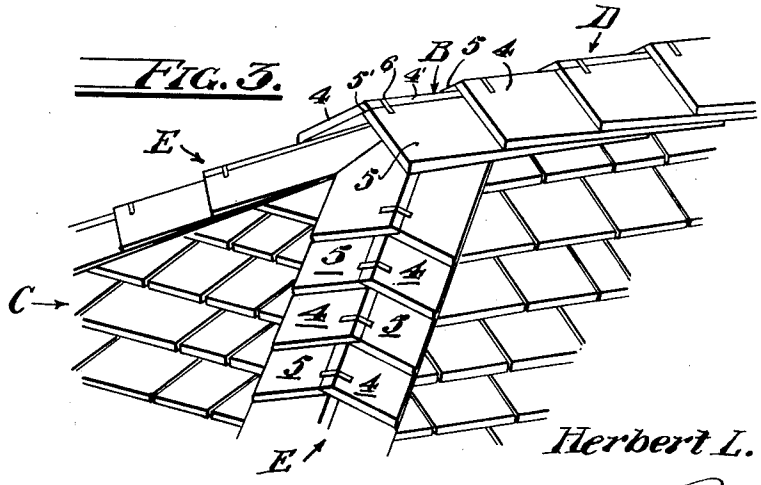



FIG. 3.




Inventor

Herbert L. Owen

By R. S. Burns

Attorney

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2,346,450

## SHINGLE PACKAGE

Herbert L. Owen, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to R. S. Berry, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application September 25, 1941, Serial No. 412,252

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—46)

The present invention relates to a new and efficacious shingle package and particularly pertains to a mode of bundling shingles of the type set forth in United States Letters Patent No. 2,259,962, issued October 21, 1941.

The patent referred to deals primarily with a pre-formed or factory made hip and ridge shingle unit consisting of two shingles or shingle portions of relative widths secured together before being applied to a roof, to form a made-up unit of an inverted V-shape in cross section.

In order that the present invention may be readily understood it should be noted that it has been the practice in shingling hips and ridges of roofs to use separate shingles of different widths laid in pairs with the shingles of each pair separately positioned on the hip or ridge and the shingles of adjacent pairs overlapped and in alternate arrangement as to their widths and marginal overlap; a narrow shingle being first laid on one side of the hip or ridge, for example the right side, and its companion wide shingle then being laid on the other or left side of the hip or ridge with one margin thereof overlying and aligned with the upper side margin of the narrow shingle, and the succeeding pair of the shingles being alternately arranged as to said left and right sides with the narrow shingle overlying the wide shingle of the underlying pair and the narrow shingle of the latter being overlapped by the wide shingle of the superimposed pair, thus resulting in broken joints between adjacent pairs of the hip and ridge shingles.

The shingles are either split or sawed to attain the desired relative widths, the splitting sometimes being effected by the workman during laying of the shingles, and the sawing being usually effected at the mill. In either event it is necessary for the workman to set the shingles one at a time as above stated, and where the shingles are supplied in bundles as ordinarily, it is necessary for the shingler to make selection and separation of the two sizes of shingles and to selectively position the narrow and wide as "right and left" shingles alternately, which involves the expenditure of considerable time and labor in the course of finishing the hips and ridges of the roof.

In accordance with the invention shown in the patent hereinbefore noted, pairs of wide and narrow shingles are secured together at the mill in such manner as to form ready-made "right" and "left" units, and the primary purpose of the present invention is to provide a new form of bundle and a new mode of bundling or stacking such units with the "right" and "left" units in alternate arrangement so that they may be laid on the ridge or hip in their consecutive order as stacked in the bundles at the mill, without necessity of selection, separation and selective positioning of "right" and "left" units as heretofore, thereby effecting considerable saving in time and labor in finishing hips and ridges.

A further purpose of the present invention is to provide a new method of bundling V-shaped factory made shingle units of the character forming the subject matter of said patent, wherein the finished bundle includes a plurality of groups of units, with each group consisting of a given number of right and left shingle units stacked one left and one right alternately or vice versa, and having their butt ends in register with one another, said groups being also alternated so that the butt ends of the units of one group extend in an opposite direction to the butt ends of the units of the next underlying group and so on throughout the bundle, to further facilitate effective and even bundling and the laying out of the units in proper order and position on a ridge or hip, with a saving of time and labor.

Another object of this invention is to provide a bundle of hip and ridge shingle units wherein the ends and longitudinal edges of the units are in register and the convex sides of the units are uppermost and said units lie in the position in which they may be consecutively lifted from the bundle and placed on the hips and ridges to be shingled, said units lying in full surface contact throughout the opposed areas thereof so as to form a compact bundle preventing relative movement of the units and conserving space.

With the foregoing objects in view, together with such other objects and advantages as may subsequently appear, the invention is carried into effect as illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a bundle of shingle units embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of left and right shingle units separated from one another but indicating the method of stacking them;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of a shingled roof showing the manner of applying the units as stacked or bundled in accordance with my invention to the hips and ridges.

Referring to the drawing more specifically, there is shown in Fig. 1, as a new product or article of manufacture in the art, a bundle A of

ready-made shingle units B each of which is of an inverted V-shape in cross section, said bundle embodying the novel features, and being made in accordance with the method of the present invention.

Each shingle unit B is made up as a factory or mill product of two conventional tapered wooden shingles 4 and 5 or longitudinal portions of such shingles, secured together at longitudinal edges by means of staples 6 or other fastenings whereby the unit is transversely angular or in other words is of an inverted V-shape in cross section, the shingle 4 being wider than the shingle 5. The adjacent longitudinal edges of the shingles 4 and 5 may be beveled as at 4' and 5' respectively and the beveled edge 5' of narrow shingle 5 abuts the inner surface of the wider shingle 4 whereas the beveled edge 4' of shingle 4 lies substantially co-planar with and serves as a continuation of the outer surface of shingle 5. However, to facilitate the laying of the shingles in accordance with the best practice, the units are made as "rights" and "lefts," that is, one unit has the wider shingle 4 on the right side and another unit has the wider shingle on the left side and so on. These "right" and "left" units may be nested in compact form, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 so that their free or outer longitudinal edges are in register and the left and right units are alternated in the stack and therefore disposed in the order in which they are laid on the roof.

It is now apparent that I have devised a new method of bundling or stacking such right and left shingle units, each of an inverted V-shaped form in cross section, which method consists in stacking or nesting one upon another, a group of right and left units in alternate order and having their butt ends and longitudinal edges in register, then securing such units together as a bundle.

In order that a compact and "square" bundle be produced in stacking the alternate right and left shingle units, I prefer to start at the bottom of the stack with a group 7 of, for example, six alternate right and left units, all having their butt ends extending in the same direction, over which group 7, a similar group 8 is laid with their butt ends extending in the opposite direction, and so on until a series of such groups provide a bundle of the desired number of shingle units, following which a wire tie 9 is employed to secure such groups together as the bundle A shown in Fig. 1. The thin ends of the units of each group may be spaced inwardly as shown at 10 in Fig. 1 to protect them from breakage or splitting. Any suitable means may be employed other than a wire tie for holding the shingle units stacked as aforesaid, such, for example, as a box or carton.

A bundle of units as shown in Fig. 1, facilitates the laying of the units in the order in which bundled, upon a roof C as shown in Fig. 3. In this figure D represents a ridge and E the hips, on which the units are laid in accordance with the established method of shingling hips and ridges except that the present method of stacking makes it unnecessary to select and selectively position separate shingles and thereby saves an appreciable amount of time and labor.

While I have shown and described a specific embodiment of my invention, I do not limit myself to the exact details of construction set forth, and the invention embraces such changes, modifications and equivalents of the parts and their formation and arrangement as come within the purview of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A bundle of preformed shingle units wherein each unit is of angular cross section and consists of two shingles secured together at certain longitudinal edges in overlapping relation with their butt ends aligned at one end of the unit and their thin ends substantially aligned at the other end of the unit, the overlapping shingle being on the right side of certain units and on the left side of the other units to define right and left units, there being groups of said units in which each group consists of alternate right and left units nested together with their butt ends aligned at one end of the group, said groups being stacked in nested relation with the butt ends of alternate groups at opposite ends of the stack to form a bundle of substantially uniform thickness at both ends, and means for holding said groups together as a bundle.

2. A bundle of preformed shingle units wherein each unit is of angular cross section and consists of two shingles secured together at certain longitudinal edges in overlapping relation with their butt ends aligned at one end of the unit and their thin ends substantially aligned at the other end of the unit, the overlapping shingle being on the right side of certain units and on the left side of the other units to define right and left units, there being groups of said units in which each group consists of alternate right and left units nested together with their butt ends aligned at one end of the group, said groups being stacked in nested relation with the butt ends of alternate groups at opposite ends of the stack to form a bundle of substantially uniform thickness at both ends, the thin ends of the units of such groups being inwardly spaced from the butt ends of the units at the ends of the stack to protect said thin ends, and means for holding said groups together as a bundle.

HERBERT L. OWEN.