Sept. 4, 1923. 1,467,017

G. C. TRICE

ROOF

Filed March 12, 1923

FIG. 1.

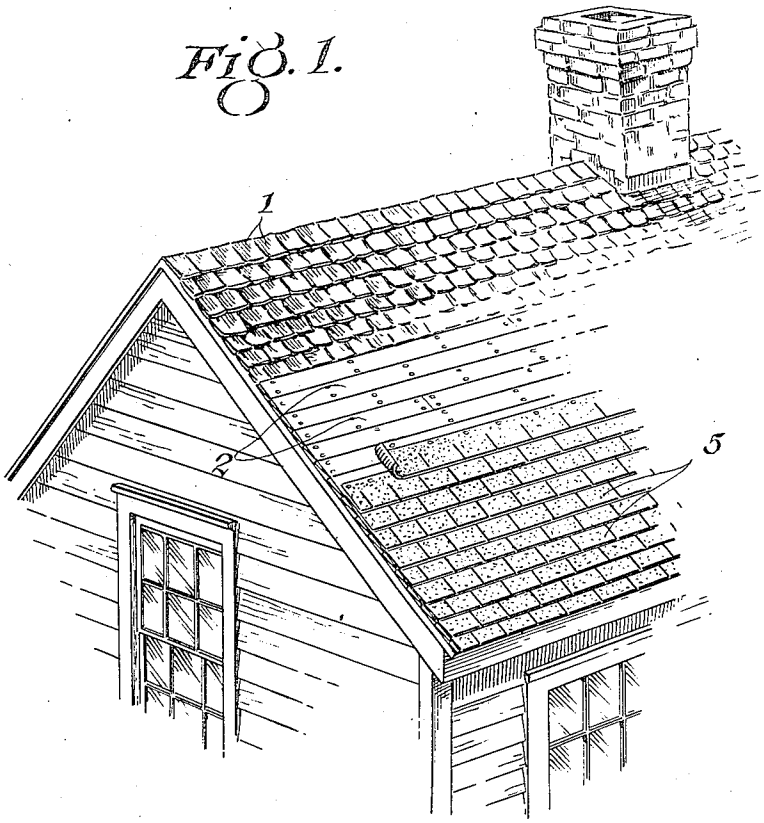


FIG. 2.

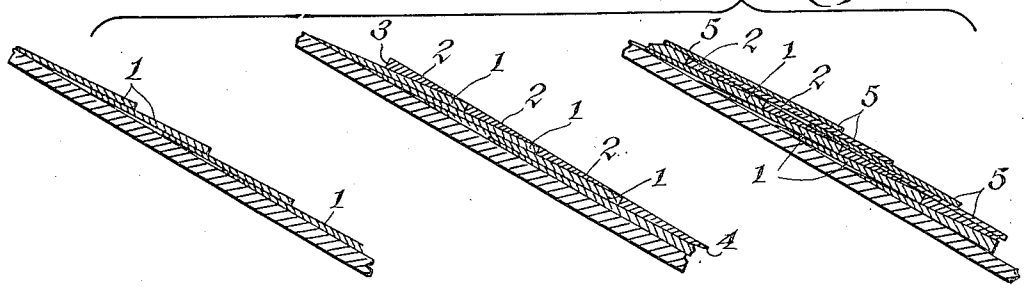
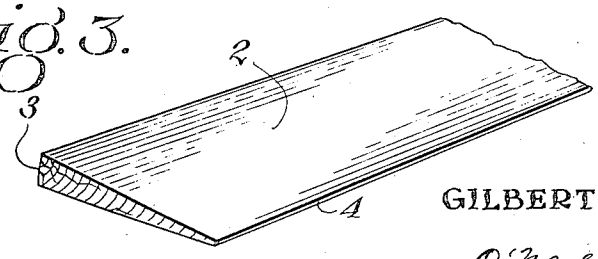


FIG. 3.



Inventor

GILBERT C. TRICE.

By O'Neill & Brown

Attorneys

Patented Sept. 4, 1923. 1,467,017

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILBERT CLEVELAND TRICE, OF FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

ROOF.

Application filed March 12, 1923. Serial No. 624,564.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILBERT C. TRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Fayetteville, county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to roofings, and more particularly to a new and improved method of recovering old roofs which were initially shingled.

The problem of re-roofing has vexed building contractors for many years, and especially where it has become necessary to re-shingle a roof. There are many hundreds of thousands of shingled roofs in this country alone, and a very large percentage of them are greatly in need of repair.

Aside from the fact that good wooden shingles are at present so expensive as to be almost commercially prohibitive, the life of such shingles is very short, and the actual reshingling operation is such an annoyance as to render it extremely undesirable. The old shingles must be first removed, and new ones substituted, a long, tedious operation, accompanied by much discomfort to the house tenants, and considerable danger to the contents of the house, during the interval between the removal of the old shingles and the installation of the new, as may be readily understood.

The building contractors operating in the districts where wooden shingled houses are common, have given serious consideration to the problem, but have heretofore been unable to select a satisfactory substitute for the very old method of removing the old wooden shingles and installing the new. It has hitherto been impracticable to simply cover over the old, worn out and decayed shingles and present a weatherproof construction, due primarily to the fact that such shingles were laid in stepped relation. Many attempts have been made to devise a method whereby a covering could be laid over the old stepped shingles, and still be weatherproof, but such efforts have heretofore been abortive. The primary object of my invention, therefore, is the production of a method whereby old shingled roofs may be recovered, or re-shingled, and whereby the recovered roof will be far better weatherproofed than if entirely reshingled.

Another object of the invention is the production, by the method, of a roof which shall not only display the appearance of a newly shingled roof, but shall be possessed, to a very high degree, of admirable insulating qualities, and which may also be non-combustible.

Other objects of the invention will be made apparent in the following specifications, with reference to the drawings forming a part thereof.

In said drawings

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a house showing the evolution of my method

Fig. 2 shows the different steps in treating the old shingled roofs during the application of my method, and

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of one of the wedge-shaped strips utilized to eliminate the steps in the old layers of shingles.

Now referring specifically to the drawings, 1 indicates the old shingles, which, as is well known, are always laid in approximately the manner shown at the top of Fig. 1, with the thicker end of the shingles pointing downwardly.

In order to take out the step between the old shingles, I utilize the filler member 2, shown in Fig. 3. This member may be of any length desired, but its rear edge 3 is constructed to be of the same thickness as that of the thicker edge of the old shingles shown in Fig. 1. The member 2 is then tapered downwardly to a sharp front edge 4, as clearly shown, so that, when applied by tacks or nails or otherwise, to the old shingles, as indicated at the middle portion of Fig. 2, it entirely eliminates the step between said shingles and the next lower layer. A cross section of this construction is shown in the middle view Fig. 2.

The next step in my method is the application, to the flattened surface formed by the filler member 2, of an outer covering 5. The covering 5 may be called shingles, strips, or any suitable terminology may be used. It may be of any appropriate material, and of any desired length. It is here shown as a strip of about the length to equal the width of four or five of the old style shingles, and

as possessed of a certain flexibility. I prefer to tack or nail the covering strips 5 directly to the filler members 2, but they may obviously be secured thereto in any desired manner.

The strips 5 are here shown as being scored to represent separate shingles, but I am of course not limited to any such construction. It is to be noted, however, that the strips 5 are arranged in overlapping relation.

From the foregoing it will be clear that by filling in the steps between the old shingles, I have obviated the difficulty heretofore present in re-covering roofs of this character, having provided a straight, continuous surface upon which the strips 5 may be laid as desired.

I prefer to use strips 5 made of flexible material, containing sufficient asbestos or asphalt to render them practically fireproof, but I am in no manner limited in the character of the material of the filler members 2, or the covering strips 5.

It will be noted that, in the practice of my method, I have produced a roof which is of three layer construction, to wit, the old shingles, the filler members, and the covering strips. Old wood, dried and decayed, such as old shingles, is one of the best known insulators against heat and cold. It therefore follows that my method not only dispenses with the necessity of tearing off the old shingles, eliminating the consequent annoyance and danger incident thereto, but actually utilizes the old shingles as insulators, whereby the rooms are kept cool in summer and warm in winter. The three layers before referred to make an absolutely weather proof construction, and the covering strips should always be of noncombustible material. The entire roof may be constructed much more economically than by recovering with new wooden shingles.

Modifications of my invention may be suggested to those skilled in the art, but my invention comprehends all such embodiments as fall fairly within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A roof composed of a bottom covering made up of a plurality of layers of shingles arranged in stepped relation, filler strips inserted into the steps formed between said layers and providing a substantially flat surface, and an outer layer of weather-proof material.

2. A roof composed of a bottom covering made up of a plurality of layers of shingles arranged in stepped relation, tapered filler strips secured to said shingles, adjacent the exposed edges thereof, eliminating the steps between the layers and presenting a flat top surface, and a covering for said filler strips.

3. A roof composed of a bottom covering made up of a plurality of layers of shingles arranged in stepped relation, tapered filler strips positioned transversely upon the shingles, eliminating the steps between the layers and presenting a substantially flat top surface, and an outer covering for said filler strips.

4. A roof composed of a bottom covering comprising a plurality of layers of shingles arranged in stepped relation, tapered filler strips inserted in the steps between successive layers of said bottom covering, abutting the lower ends of the shingles and eliminating the steps between the layers, and an outer layer of weather-proof material.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GILBERT CLEVELAND TRICE.