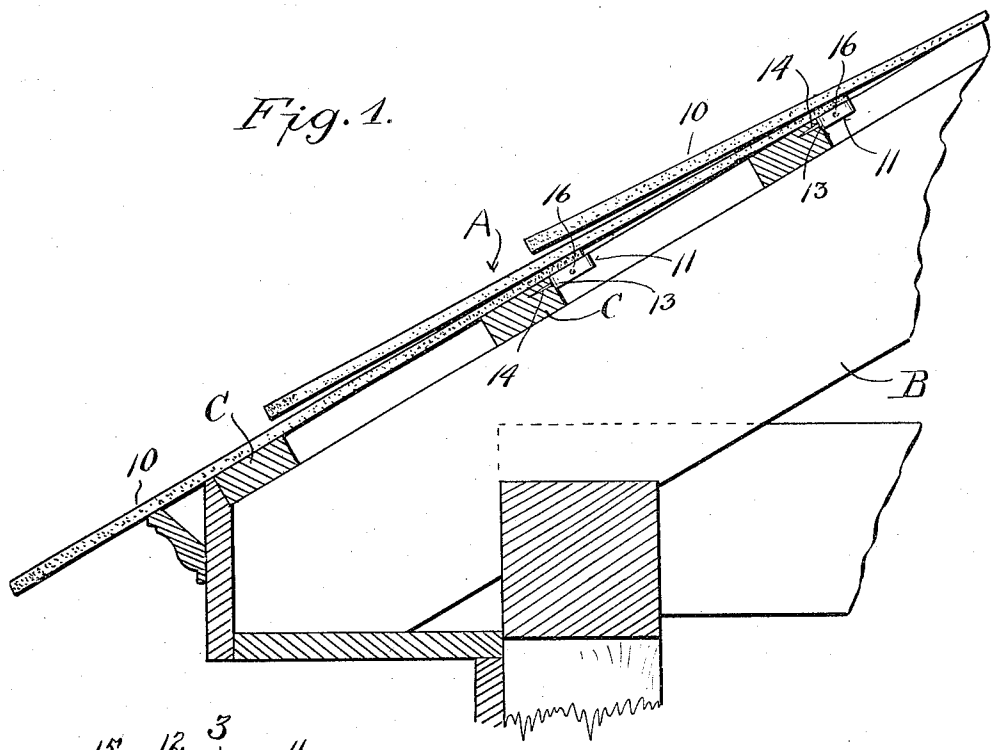
G. W. GORE.

COMPOSITION ROOFING SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1915.

1,150,425. Patented Aug. 17, 1915.

Fig. 1.



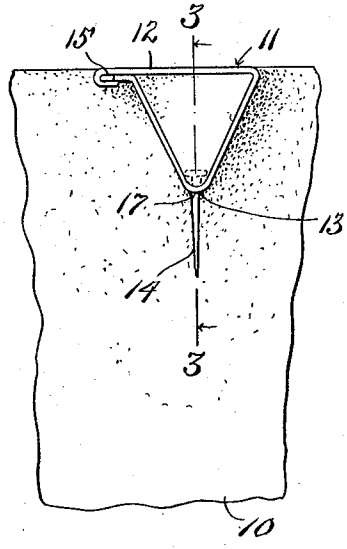


Fig. 2.

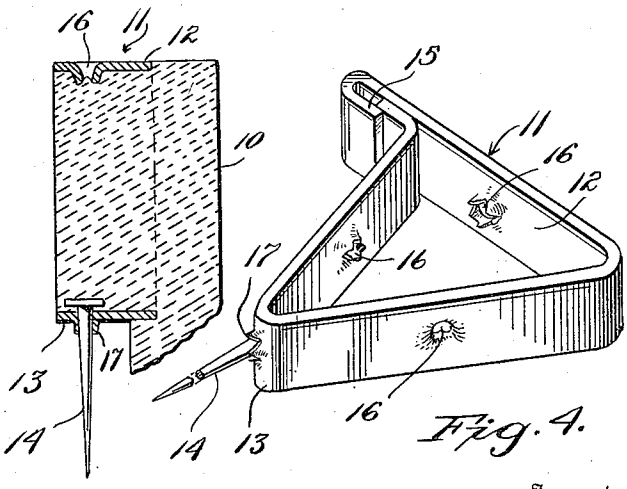


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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GEORGE W. GORE, OF JOHNSTON CITY, ILLINOIS.

COMPOSITION ROOFING-SHINGLE.

1,150,425. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 17, 1915.

Application filed February 2, 1915. Serial No. 5,776.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. GORE, M. D., a citizen of the United States, residing at Johnston City, in the county of Williamson, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Composition Roofing-Shingles; 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 improvements in roofing tiles, composition shingles or the like, and more particularly to a shingle of cement or other plastic materials with which is associated a novel form of fastening device whereby the shingle may be conveniently laid and secured in position without the employment of additional securing means.

An object of the invention relates in the provision of a fastening device of the above nature that is constructed and arranged in such manner as to provide for greater lateral play of the lower or exposed end of the shingle than is possible when employing the present types of securing means.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a simple, efficient and inexpensive fastener of the character specified, the major portion of which may be stamped and formed from a single strip of material and permanently molded in the shingle during the course of manufacture.

With the above and other objects of similar nature in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts, set forth in and falling within the scope of the appended claim.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a portion of a roof with my improved shingle associated therewith. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the under face of the shingle. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the fastener prior to its association with the shingle.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, there is shown a portion of a roof A of ordinary construction, including the rafter B upon which is laid the sheathing C, the boards being spaced a suitable distance apart. The shingles are shown at 10 and each comprises a flat rectangular body formed preferably of cement or other plastic material molded in the usual manner, the fastening device whereby the shingle is secured to the sheathing being designated by the numeral 11.

The fastener 11, generally speaking, comprises a hollow triangular body that is disposed intermediate one end of the under face of the shingle with its base 12 in alinement with the edge thereof, there being arranged at the apex 13 of the triangle a sharpened projection or spur 14 adapted to penetrate the sheathing boards and support the shingle securely in position. In constructing the body portion of the fastener there is utilized a single strip of metal bent to provide the hollow triangle above described with its ends brought together at one corner thereof and crimped as indicated at 15.

Arranged on the base and each side of the triangle is an opening 16 formed by punching the metal inwardly, there being likewise provided in the apex of the triangle an opening 17 formed by punching the metal outwardly as is apparent. Loosely engaged through the opening 17 in the apex is a relatively large tack 18 the shank thereof projecting beyond the triangle to provide the spur above described, and the head resting within the angle of the apex to prevent withdrawal of the tack outwardly through the opening.

In forming the fastener 11 as an integral part of the shingle, the tack is inserted through the opening 17 and the triangular body properly positioned in the mold, whereby when the cement is poured it will fill the hollow of the triangle and cover the tack head, the roughened projections of the metal surrounding the openings 16 penetrating the cement and serving to more securely anchor the device in place. The shingle is then removed from the mold and the cement permitted to set, the fastener lying below the under face of the shingle with the shank of the tack in spaced relation thereto. Thus in laying the shingles, the sheathing boards having been arranged horizontally in spaced parallel relation, the shingles are placed in rows thereon, the lowermost series being first laid and the second and subsequent rows placed in order, with their lower ends overlapping the preceding series, all in the usual manner. As each shingle is laid a tap is given with a hammer, upon the upper edge thereof at its juncture with the fastener, sufficient to drive the spur or tack shank into the upper edge of the adjacent

sheathing board, the apex of the fastener being thus caused to rest upon the board and assist the spur in retaining the shingle in position.

It will be noted that by constructing the fastener with the apex only engaging the sheathing board, the lower end of the shingle may be moved laterally for a considerable distance in either direction, thus permitting of the shingle being conveniently alined with the edges of adjacent shingles. Should the spur become broken, bent or otherwise rendered unserviceable, the apex of the triangle itself will overlap the sheathing board sufficiently to retain the shingle in position, it being assisted by the weight of the shingles thereabove.

What is claimed, is:—

A plastic shingle formed with a triangular projection at one end edge thereof, a metal binding strip inclosing the sides of the projection and molded therewith, and a spur carried by said binding strip at the apex of the triangular projection.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. GORE, M. D.

Witnesses:

HARRY BARLOW,

C. DILLARD.

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