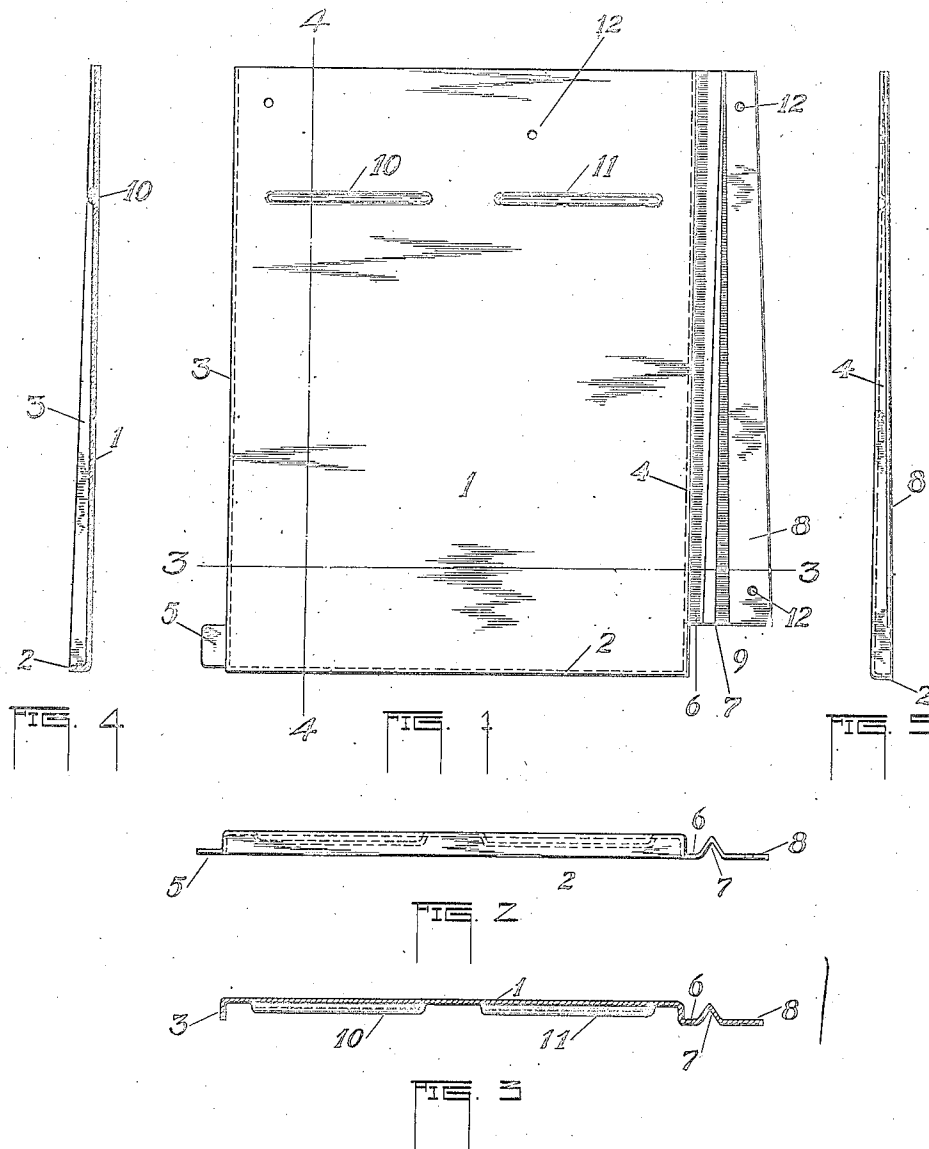


S. THOMPSON.
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APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1921.

1,434,166.

Patented Oct. 31, 1922.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

C. A. Lindenmeyer

INVENTOR

Sherman Thompson
BY *Andrew Meunier*
ATTORNEY

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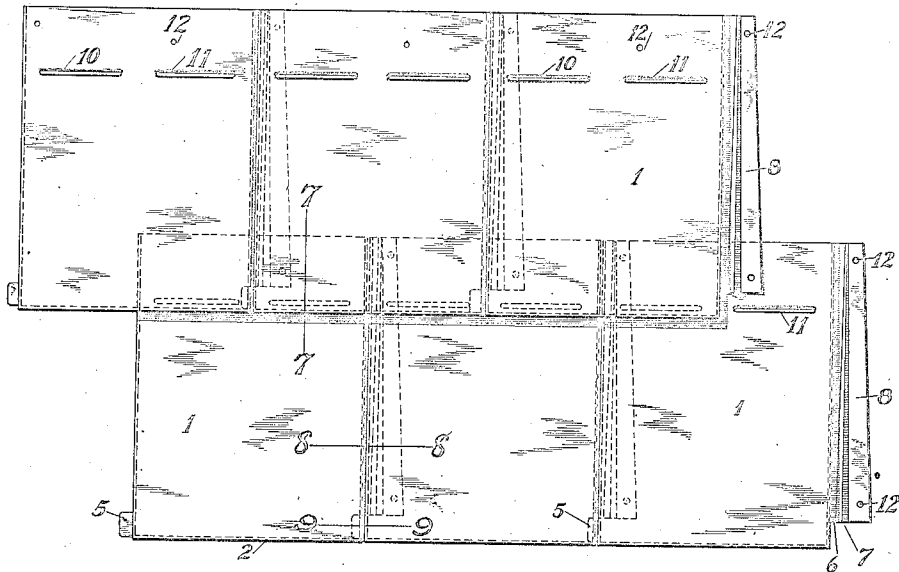


FIG. 6

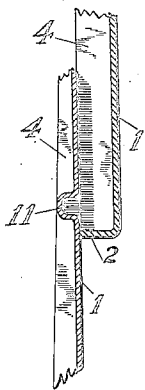


FIG. 7

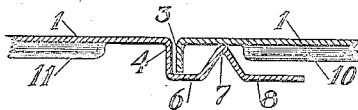


FIG. 8

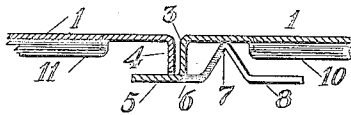


FIG. 9

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERMAN THOMPSON, OF LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO ILLINOIS ZINC COMPANY,
OF PERU, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

SHEET-METAL SHINGLE.

Application filed February 23, 1921. Serial No. 447,157.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERMAN THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city of La Salle, county of La Salle, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in metallic shingles or tiles for roofing purposes and has for its object the production of such a shingle or tile, that whereas, in outward appearance my metallic shingle or tile simulates the regular wooden shingle, it is so formed and they are laid together so that no flat surfaces are in contact, thereby doing away with the capillary action of flat surfaces in close contact with each other, which avoids the leakage formerly experienced in the use of metallic shingles.

In addition to the above mentioned non-capillary joints, the shingles or tiles are so formed with corrugations and gutters and provided with interlocking means as will be more specifically set forth below.

I attain these objects by the construction set forth in the accompanying drawings

Figure 1 is a plan view of one of my shingles or tiles.

Figure 2 is an end view of the bottom end of same.

Figure 3 is a cross sectional view of my shingle or tile along a line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of my shingle or tile along a line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a side view of my shingle or tile, showing the taper of the gutter and corrugation.

Figure 6 is a plan view showing the laying and method of lapping the adjacent shingles or tiles.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal sectional view along a line 7—7 of Figure 6, showing the contact between the shingles or tiles at the lapping points.

Figure 8 is a cross sectional view along a line 8—8 of Figure 6, showing the interlocking feature.

Figure 9 is a cross sectional view along a line 9—9 of Figure 6, showing the gutter and contact between my shingles or tiles at the side lap.

Similar numerals represent similar parts throughout the several views.

My shingle or tile is preferably pressed from a non-rusting metal such as zinc and comprises a surface or body part 1 having lips 2, 3 and 4 integral with said body part, but at an angle with the surface of said body part. Lip or edge 3 has a small part or projection 5 integral therewith, but extending outwardly therefrom by means of which it interlocks with the adjacent shingle or tile. Edge 4 has projecting from it a gutter part 6, corrugation 7 and a nailing part 8, all formed integral therewith, the lower part being cut away as shown at 9 (see Figure 1) sufficiently to allow the above mentioned interlocking part 5 of the adjacent shingle to enter same and thus lock the two shingles together, as shown (see Figure 6). 10 and 11 are depressions formed in the body 1 by means of which the underside of the body 1 is kept away from the roof boards (see Figure 4) and also serves as a line to which the overlapping shingles are placed, as shown in Figure 6. My shingles or tiles are fastened to the roof boards by means of suitable nails driven through the holes 12 shown.

From the above description it is evident that my metallic shingle or tile is so shaped that in the laying of same there are no flat surfaces in contact with each other, only all edges, which completely eliminates the capillary action between the surfaces and prevents any water from lodging at these points and being drawn past the shingles or tiles, thus preventing leakage from this source and also that it is so provided with gutters that in case a strong wind should blow or force any water beyond the edges, that said water will be taken care of thoroughly and further that a roof laid up with my shingles or tiles will in its outward appearance closely resemble an ordinary roof laid with wooden shingles.

It will be understood, of course, that while I have here shown one form of my invention, I do not wish to limit myself to the exact form shown, but desire to have it taken in a sense illustrative of any or all the form coming fairly within the scope of my claims.

I claim:—

1. A roofing shingle comprising a body part having its lateral edges turned down to form angular sustaining flanges spacing the body throughout its length from the roof

surface, said flanges decreasing in height from one end to the other, the flange at one side having a lateral integral nailing extension-strip provided substantially midway with a longitudinal ridge tapering in height toward one end in conformity with the connecting flange, the space between the latter and the ridge receiving the opposite flange of the next shingle and being in excess of the thickness of such flange to permit of disposition of the adjacent shingle in coacting relation without contact between the contiguous flanges.

2. A roofing shingle comprising a body part having its lateral edges turned down to form sustaining flanges spacing the body throughout its length from the roof surface, said flanges increasing in height toward the base end of the shingle, one of said flanges having on integral nailing extension-strip crimped up substantially midway and longitudinal thereof into a substantially triangular ridge upon which the under surface of the next shingle finds rest, the ridge being spaced from the flange to form a trough freely receiving the down-turned edge of the next adjacent shingle, the flange having the

extension being cut-away or notched at its base end and the flange at the opposite side of the shingle having a locking projection adapted to extend through the notch aforesaid of the next shingle.

3. A roofing shingle comprising a body part having all of its edges but one turned down to form sustaining flanges spacing the body throughout its length from the roof surface, the lateral flanges of the shingle tapering from the base end to the upper end, a nailing extension at one side of the shingle projecting laterally from its side flange, said extension terminating short of the base, and the adjacent flange having a notch therein, the shingle at the opposite side from the notch having a locking tongue receivable in the notch of the next adjacent shingle, the shingle at a point adjacent to its top where the overlapping shingle base edge rests being formed with supporting means engaging the roof surface to sustain the shingle in spaced relation to the latter.

SHERMAN THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

E. H. HOEFF,
P. T. KEEGAN.