C. A. & C. B. PRUITT.

METALLIC SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1913.

1,111,674. Patented Sept. 22, 1914.

Fig. 1.

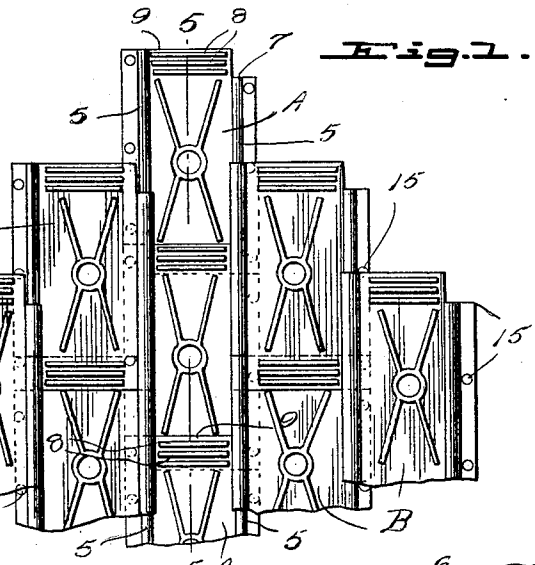


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

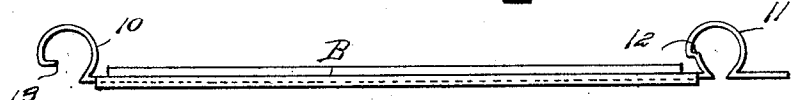
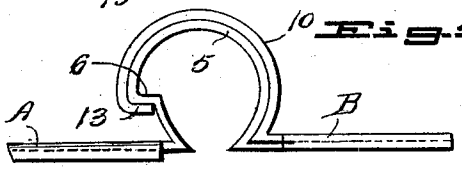


Fig. 4.



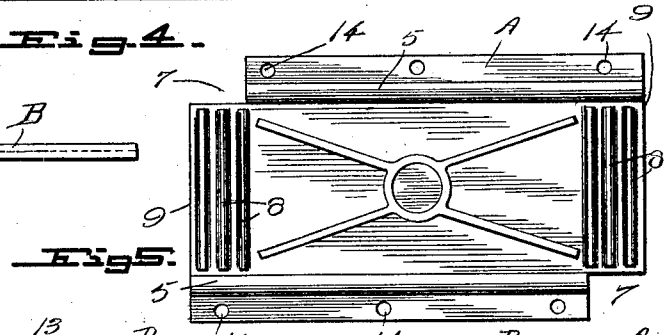


Fig. 5.

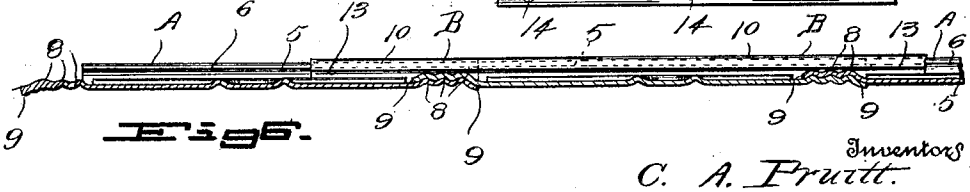


Fig. 6.

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METALLIC SHINGLE.

1,111,674. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 22, 1914.

Application filed July 18, 1913. Serial No. 779,814.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLIFTON A. PRUITT and CHARLIE B. PRUITT, citizens of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to shingles, and more particularly to the class of metallic shingles.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of shingles of this character wherein the same are designed to be fitted and nailed to the sheathing so as to interlock and form a water-tight roof without requiring the soldering or the crimping of the seams at the joints thereof, or the otherwise fastening of the seams together.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a shingle wherein the edges thereof which are adapted to be overlapped are arranged so as to prevent water passing between the joints, and thereby assuring a water-tight roof.

A further object of the invention is the provision of shingles in which the rows thereof when laid will lock with each other, and adjacent shingles will overlap one another so as to assure a water-tight roof.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a shingle of this character which is extremely simple in construction, thoroughly reliable and efficient in its purpose, and inexpensive in manufacture.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a fragmentary top plan view showing shingles constructed in accordance with the invention and connected together. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of one of the shingles. Fig. 3 is a similar view of another shingle. Fig. 4 is an edge elevation of a pair of adjacent shingles, showing the same connected together. Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the shingles. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawing.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, A designates generally one of a series of shingles, and B another of a series of shingles which are arranged in rows and connected together to form a water-tight roof. Each shingle A and B is made from a metallic plate, the shingle A being formed near diametrically opposite longitudinal edges with tubular beads 5, each being struck-up from the metallic plate, and is provided in one side with an inbent shoulder 6, the plate at diametrically opposite corners being cut-away at 7 to permit the overlapping of the opposite ends of adjacent shingles A, while each end portion of the said plate is formed with a series of spaced upwardly struck ribs 8, the same being disposed transversely of the plate at right angles to the beads 5 formed therein. The free end edges of each plate forming the shingle A is down-turned to form resilient lips 9 which extend below the plane of the plate so that when a series of the shingles A are laid end to end and the same are overlapped, whereby the ribs 8 in one shingle will fit into the ribs of an adjacent shingle in the overlapping end portion thereof, a water-tight joint will be effected between the said shingles in the row, the lip edge 9 being forced tightly against the upper surface of the underlying portion of an adjacent shingle so as to close the joint between the overlapped portions of the adjacent shingles.

Each of the shingles B is formed at one longitudinal edge with an upwardly and downwardly curled hook-like locking flange 10, while spaced from the opposite longitudinal edge and struck-up from the plate constituting the shingle B is a tubular bead 11 in the inner side of which is formed an inbent shoulder 12, the free edge of the locking flange 10 being inturned to form a tongue 13 which is adapted to engage the shoulder 6 in the bead 5 of each shingle A when the said flange 10 embraces the said tubular bead of the shingle A, and likewise the tongue 13 of another shingle is adapted to embrace the tubular bead 11 of an adjacent shingle when the shingles A and B are laid in rows upon the sheathing of a roof. The longitudinal edges of the shingles A and B are provided with suitable apertures 14 for receiving nails 15, whereby each shingle may be secured to the roof, it being seen that the openings 14 and fasteners 15

will be concealed beneath an adjacent shingle when the same are laid upon the roof in rows.

In shingling a roof, the shingles A are laid in a row and are the first series of shingles to be laid, then the shingles B are connected thereto by laying the same at opposite side of the row of shingles A until the entire roof is covered thereby. In joining adjacent shingles the hook-like locking flange 10 of one of the same is engaged over the bead 5 or 11 of an adjacent shingle, and the locking tongue 13 of the said flange is engaged with the shoulder 6, it being understood of course that prior to the joining of adjacent shingles the nails 15 are passed through the openings 14 in the longitudinal edges thereof for attaching the respective shingles to the roof.

From the foregoing, it is thought that the construction and manner of operation of the device will be clearly understood, and therefore a more extended explanation has been omitted.

What is claimed is:—

In combination two abutting shingles, each of said shingles consisting of metallic plate, a series of transversely extending corrugations at each end of said plate and extending down to the transverse edges thereof, the corrugations at one end of the plate being in a higher plane with respect to those located at the other end thereof, a downwardly and forwardly extending lip formed integral with the corrugations formed of the smallest depth upon each of said plates, each of said plates being cut away at diagonally opposite corners to provide right angular notches, a pair of longitudinally extending beads formed at the opposite edges of one of said plates, a corresponding pair of beads formed short of their outer edges adapted to telescope with said first mentioned beads, corrugations of one of said plates adapted to ride over said lip upon the corrugations at one end of the opposite plate, each of said beads adapted to extend alongside of the corrugations of each plate, one of said plates adapted to bear with its transverse edge against one of the edges of one of said right angular notches whereby to be limited in movement to hold the corrugations in mesh.

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

CLIFTON A. PRUITT.
CHARLIE B. PRUITT.

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