(No Model.)

H. W. HARRY.

METALLIC SHINGLE.

No. 359,605. Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

Fig. 1.

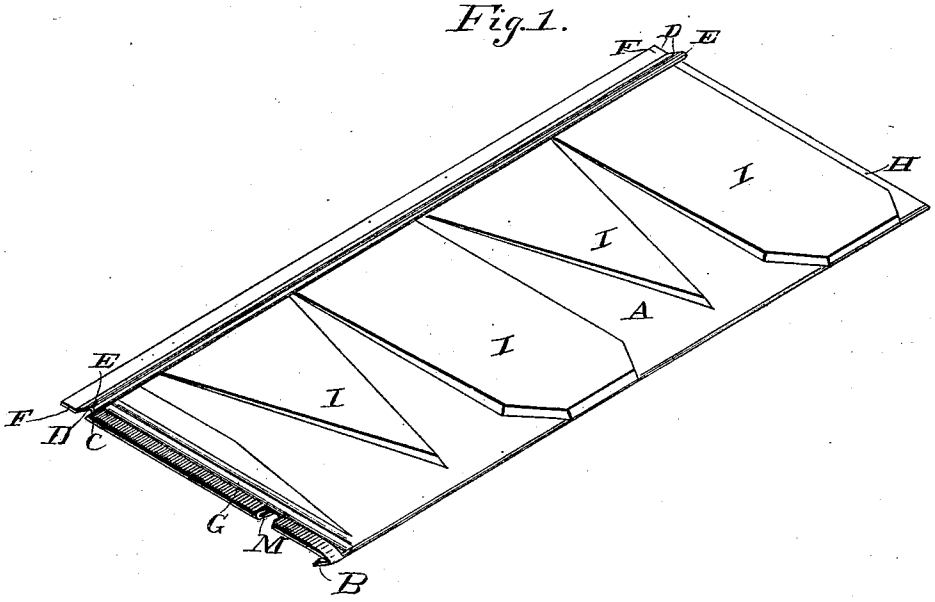


Fig. 2.

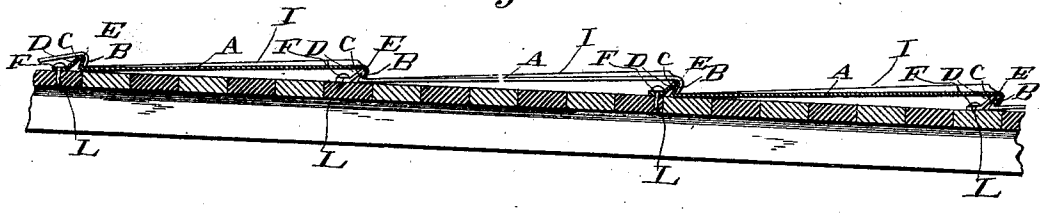
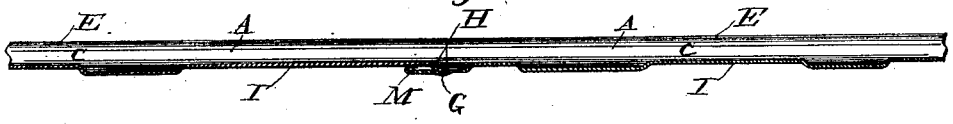


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Chas. L. Taylor

E. G. Siggers

Inventor

H. W. Harry

By his Attorneys

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH W. HARRY, OF FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

METALLIC SHINGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,605, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed July 3, 1886. Serial No. 207,109. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGH W. HARRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Worth, in the county of Tarrant and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metallic Shingles for Roofing, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in metallic shingles for roofing; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide a metallic shingle-plate for roofs, which shall be perfectly weather-tight, and is adapted to finish each course horizontally as it is applied to the roof, and thus avoid the necessity of cutting any of the shingle-plates in order to finish the upper and lower edges of the roof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shingle-plate embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of a number of shingle-plates attached to a roof. Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the manner of joining the ends of the shingles.

A represents the rectangular shingle-plate, which has its lower edge bent so as to form a depending engaging-lip, B. The upper edge of the plate is first bent upwardly at an angle corresponding to the inclination of the lip B, as at C, and is then bent downwardly and outwardly for a suitable distance, as at D, thereby forming a bead, E, at the upper edge of the plate. From the outer or upper edge of the said bead extends a flange, F.

In one end of the plate is formed a transverse groove, G, and the opposite end of the said plate is formed with a lip or flange, H, which is adapted to fit in the groove G of the adjacent shingle-plate. The face of the shingle-plate, between the bead E and the lower edge of the said plate, is stamped or embossed to form ornamental patterns or forms I, of any suitable or preferred design, the object of the said forms or patterns being to diversify the surface of the roof when the plates are attached thereto, and render the same ornamental and attractive. The spaces between these raised ornaments also provide water-courses for the passage of water to the beads E.

The metallic plates or shingles are attached to the roofing-boards in horizontal courses, beginning at the lower side of the roof, the flanges or lips H of the said plates or shingles being fitted into the grooves G of the next adjacent plate or shingle throughout the entire course, thus breaking the joints between the meeting ends of the shingles, and forming lap-joints which are entirely impervious to water. The next superincumbent course of shingle-plates have their flanges or lips B at their lower edges engaged with the beads E at the upper edges of the lower course of plates, thereby forming water-shed lap horizontal joints between the courses of the shingles. Each shingle-plate is attached to the roofing-boards by nails L, which are driven through the upper projecting flanges, F, thereby securely fastening the shingle-plates to the roof and preventing them from being dislodged and blown away by the wind.

I am aware that it has been heretofore proposed to construct metallic shingle-plates with turned edges adapted to engage each other, and thus form water-tight joints between the said shingle-plates, and this, broadly, therefore, I disclaim.

The ends of the shingles adjacent to the groove G are turned up to provide a guard, M, which, when the joints are made between the shingles, prevents the water from obtaining access to the roof-boards, and directs it down the shingle to the bead E, where the water is drained off, as will be understood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, the metallic shingle-plate having the flange B at its lower edge, the bead E at its upper edge, and the flange F, extending upwardly therefrom, the said bead E and flange or lip B extending horizontally when the shingle-plate is attached to the roof, one end of the said plate having the transverse flange H, and the opposite end of the said plate being provided with the groove G, substantially as described.

2. The rectangular shingle-plates adapted to be laid in horizontal courses, having the transverse flanges H at one end, the transverse grooves G at the opposite end, and the guards M on the outer sides of the said grooves, for the purpose set forth, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HUGH W. HARRY.

Witnesses:
LON KRIDER,
T. A. COUGHLIN.