June 17, 1930. C. J. MELBY 1,764,412

SHINGLE

Filed July 21, 1926

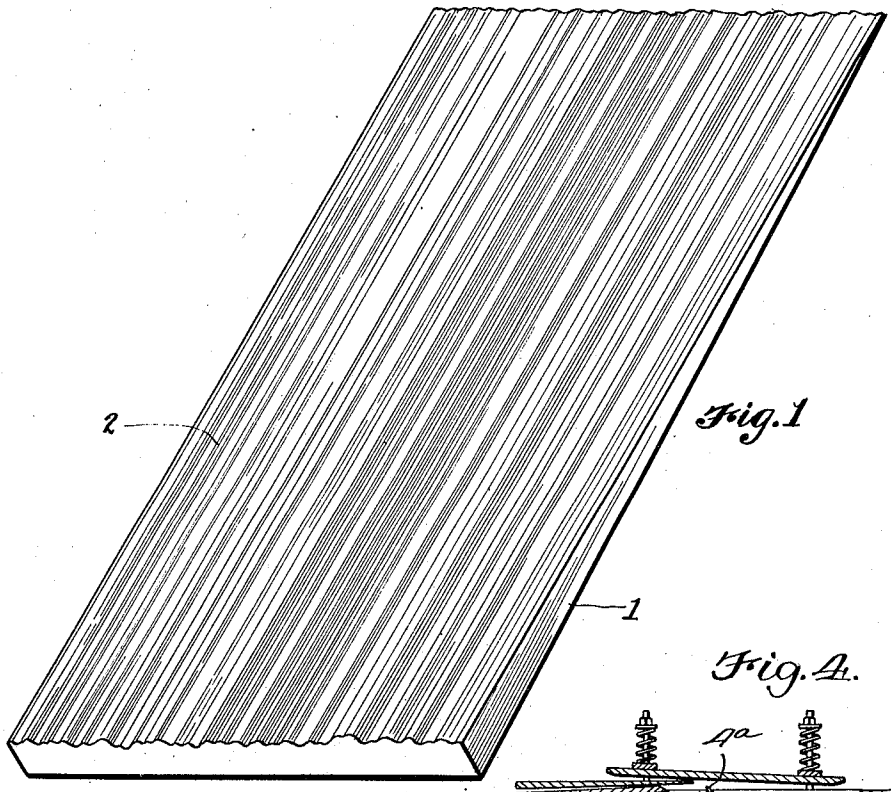
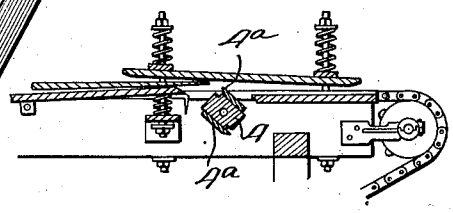


Fig. 1

Fig. 4.



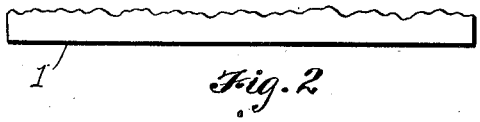


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHINGLE

Application filed July 21, 1926. Serial No. 123,981.

This invention relates to improvements in shingles and the method of making the same. More particularly, the invention relates to wooden, sawed shingles having many of the characteristics of split shingles known as "shakes".

The principal object of the invention is to provide a sawed shingle having a planed surface that closely resembles the ridged surface of a split shingle or "shake" but which, by virtue of its smooth, planed surface, will shed water even better than the split shingle.

A further object of the invention is to provide a shingle of the above character that is less expensive to manufacture than the split shingle in that fewer defective shingles result from the process of manufacturing.

Another object of the invention is to produce a shingle so constructed that air may penetrate between the grooved surface and the back of the superposed shingle, so as to facilitate the drying out of the shingle uniformly, thus preventing warping and decay.

In accomplishing these and other objects of the invention, I have provided the improved details of construction, the preferred forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shingle embodied by the present invention.

Figure 2 is an end view of the same.

Figure 3 is a sectional view of a roof, showing the manner of laying the shingles.

Figure 4 is a view illustrating a type of machine and the method of using the same, in forming a shingle of the character embodied by the present invention.

Referring more in detail to the drawings—

1 designates a shingle formed in accordance with the present invention, in which the top surface which is exposed to the weather is formed in a plurality of parallel, longitudinally extending grooves of irregular depth and width and which extend the full length of the shingle.

The shingle is first sawed from the shingle bolt in the form of the usual type of tapered shingle and is then passed into a machine, preferably of the type shown in my co-pending application, Serial Number 114,616, filed June 9, 1926, wherein there is a rapidly revolving planer 4, the blades 4^a of which are so shaped that when the shingle is advanced in contact therewith it will cut in the shingle the desired form of grooved surface as illustrated in Figure 1; the surfacing being accomplished in a manner similar to a planing operation. This results in a smoothly finished, grooved surface closely resembling that of a split shingle in appearance and in its ability to shed water with a minimum absorption and to permit a free penetration of air to its upper surface covered by superimposed shingles. In the usual type of roof, air penetrates only between the sides of the shingles causing them to dry out first along the edges while the center portions remain damp, thus causing the shingle to both warp and decay.

It is evident that the form of the grooves may be varied to suit the character of the shingle desired and that the back of the shingle may be left in the condition in which it came from the saw, or it may be finished smooth in the same operation that forms the grooved surface. Furthermore, the shingle may be formed with a taper of uniform thickness.

As a result of the above described construction, a shingle is produced at a minimum expense that is ornamental in appearance and which dries out quickly and uniformly, largely reducing the tendency to warp and decay.

I am aware that many attempts have been made to secure a split shingle effect by means of a plurality of saws, by a combination of splitting and sawing, etc., but no shingle has yet been produced that presents a smoothly channelled surface throughout its surface as this shingle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

The process of manufacturing an imitation shake shingle which consists in passing the sawed shingle against a planing tool whereby its top surface is formed with a plurality of longitudinally extending, parallel, smoothly cut grooves of irregular depth and width and contiguous to each other.

Signed at Everett, Washington, this 10th day of June, 1926.

CHARLES J. MELBY.