No. 873,920. PATENTED DEC. 17, 1907.

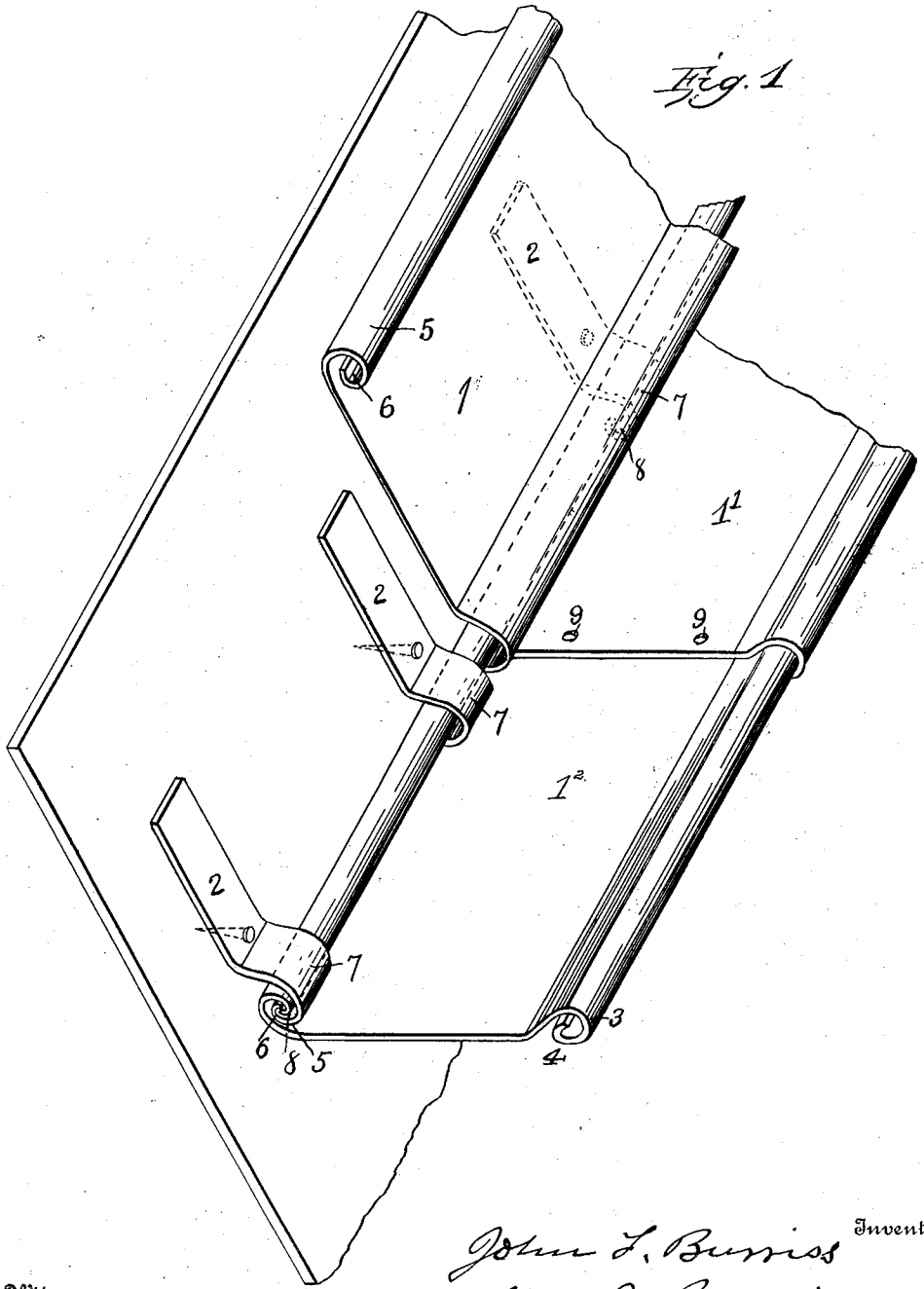
J. T. & O. G. BURRISS.

METALLIC SHEET ROOFING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 16, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



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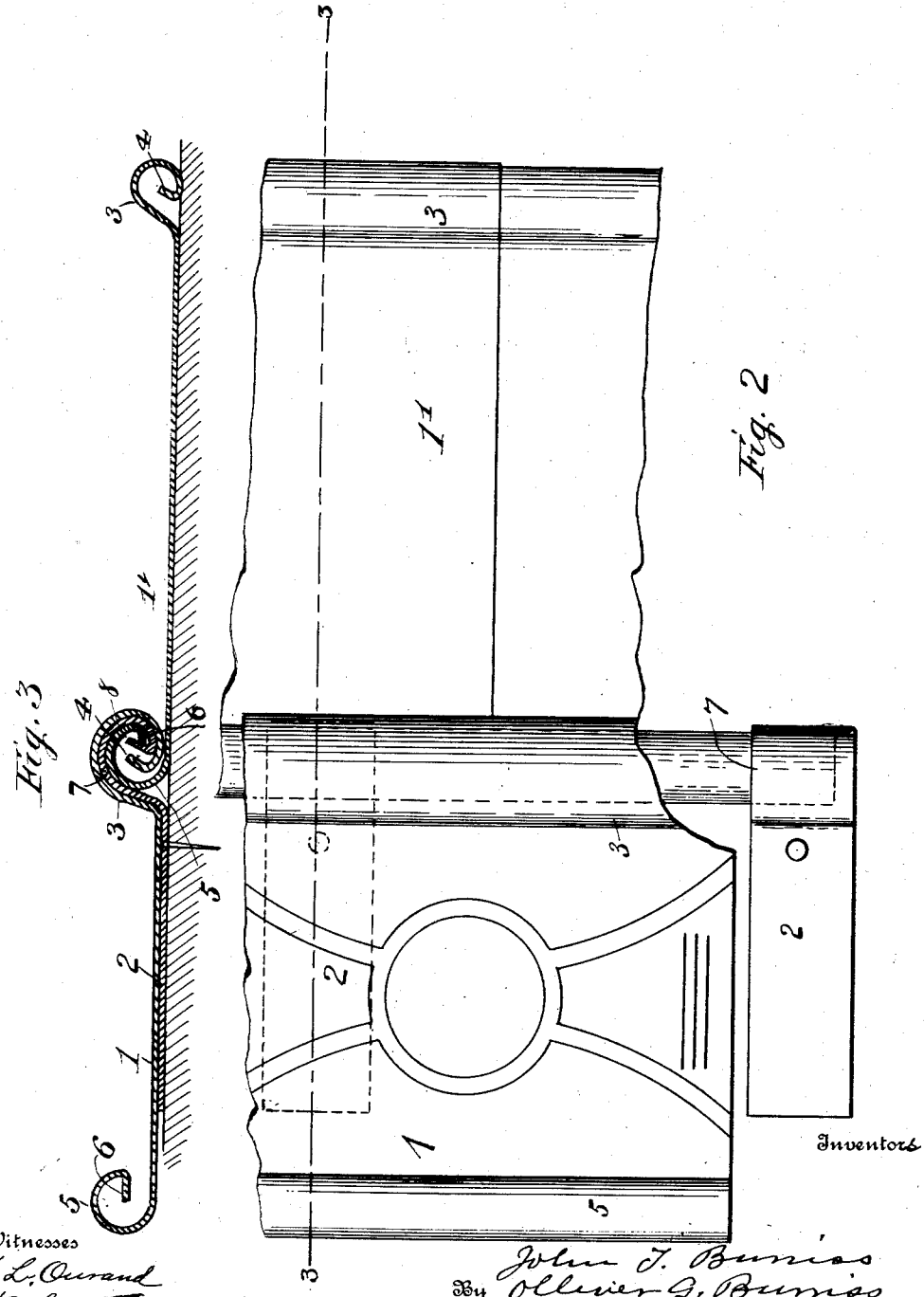
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. BURRISS AND OLIVER G. BURRISS, OF ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

METALLIC SHEET-ROOFING.

No. 873,920. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 17, 1907

Application filed July 16, 1907. Serial No. 384,052.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that JOHN T. BURRISS and OLIVER G. BURRISS, citizens of the United States, residing at Anderson, in the county of Anderson and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Sheet-Roofings, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in metallic roofing shingles, such as are formed of sheet tin and other sheet metal, and applied to the roofs of buildings, cars etc., and which may be manufactured and applied by unskilled labor, and without the use of tools especially manufactured for that purpose.

Our invention consists of certain novel details and construction, as hereinafter described in this specification, and pointed out in the claims hereunto attached.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a perspective view of three of the shingles and three of the nail stirrups joined together, part of the shingles being broken away, and one of the stirrups being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2, is a face view of three of the shingles partly broken away, the remaining parts in position; also showing two of the stirrups, one being in dotted lines. Fig. 3, is a cross sectional view of Fig. 2, on the line 3, 3.

Like letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

Our invention is described as follows:—

Referring to the drawings, the numerals 1, 1^1 and 1^2, represent the shingles and 2, the stirrups. The right-hand edge of each shingle, in reading the drawings from left to right, is turned into a spiral curve 3, the bend rising upward from the face of the shingle, turning gradually to the right, then downwardly to the left, and finally terminating in an upturned edge nearly on a vertical line with the face of the shingle, but slightly to the right, thus forming a hook 4. The left-hand edge of the shingle is also turned into a spiral curve 5, somewhat in the shape of a C, its locking arm 6, terminating about the center of said curve, and being on a line parallel with the face of the shingle, the shingles being exactly alike, or twins. Said roofing is provided with a sufficient number of stirrups 2; the left-hand end of each stirrup, in reading the drawings, usually two stirrups to each shingle, is straight and is provided with nail holes, one, two or more, by means of which the said stirrups and shingles are secured to the roof; the right-hand end of each stirrup is formed into a spiral curve 7, by being first bent upwardly, then forwardly, then downwardly, then inwardly and then upwardly again, terminating in an upturned locking-arm 8, conforming as near as possible to the curve 3, of the shingle, and finally locking in against the locking-arm 6, of the curve 5. Each shingle is provided, at its upper end, with nail holes 9.

The roofing is built from the eaves upwardly, and from right to left, and is applied as follows: First, the shingle 1^2, is applied, then the stirrup 2 slipped into the curve 5, with its locking-arm 8, locking against the locking-arm 6, of the curve 5; then the shingle 1, is slipped on over the curve 7, of the stirrup, and the curve 5, of shingle 1^2, its locking-arm 4, terminating in the center of said three spiral curves.

Each shingle and each stirrup is made separately; thus it will be seen that this roofing may be adapted to any roof, no matter how long or how wide.

Among the many advantages of this roof is that every stirrup is covered by the shingles and every nail in said stirrups and shingles is protected from the weather.

The spiral curves enable the operator to apply the roofing easily and quickly, and these curves give such elasticity to the shingles that they will not cup in hot, or be strained in cold weather, and the locking-arms so lock the edges of the shingles that by no possibility can they come loose by accident, or changes of atmosphere.

It is obvious that roofing of this class is susceptible of many variations of form in different details, and we reserve the right to make any such changes and modification as may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of our invention.

The face of each shingle is formed into any desired ornamental figure, by the clamping or embossing process for the purpose of stiffening and strengthening the roof. The figure may be of any desired form, but something like the figure shown is preferred.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. The above described shingles or roofing plates and stirrups formed of sheet metal, the right-hand edge of each shingle turned into a spiral curve 3, the bend rising upward from the face of the shingle, then turning to

the right, then downwardly and to the left and finally terminating in a locking-arm 4, nearly on a vertical line to the face of the shingle, the left-hand edge turned into a spiral curve 5, somewhat in the shape of a C, having a locking-arm 6, terminating about the center of said curve and being on a line parallel with the shape of the shingle, the left-hand end of each stirrup straight and provided with nail holes, the right-hand end formed into a spiral curve 7, terminating in a locking-arm 8, the inside face of which bears against the locking-arm 6, of the curve 5 as the stirrup and sheet are brought into the same plane, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a roofing, the combination of the above described shingles and stirrups, the right-hand edge of each shingle turned into a spiral curve 3, the bend rising upwardly from the face of the shingle, then turning to the right, then downwardly and to the left, terminating in an upturned locking-arm 4, nearly on a vertical line to the face of the shingle, the left-hand edge of said shingle turned into a spiral curve 5, somewhat in the shape of a C, having an inwardly turned locking-arm 6, terminating about the center of said curve; a stirrup 2, its curve 7, and locking-arm 8, slipped into the curve 5, with its locking-arm locking against the inside face of the locking-arm 6, of the curve 5, as said stirrup and sheet are brought into the same plane said stirrup and shingle being secured to the roof by nails; a twin shingle 1, slipped over the curve 7, and arm 8, of the stirrup and curve 5, and arm 6, of the shingle 1^2, its locking-arm 4, terminating in the center of said three spiral curves, said shingle completely covering said stirrup, substantially as shown and described and for the purposes set forth.

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

JOHN T. BURRISS.
OLIVER G. BURRISS.

Witnesses:
J. R. MOSELEY.
J. I. BROWNLEE.