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SHAKE OR SHINGLE PANELS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 20—S)

Our invention relates to improvements in shake or shingle panels.

The objects of the invention are to provide a panel made up of an undertcurse and a finish course which is economical to produce, so constructed as to allow for normal shrinkage and expansion when applied to a wall or other surface; to provide a panel which has a reasonable amount of flexibility to prevent splitting or other damage in handling and in installation, and to provide a unitary structure which is made up of many pieces and assembled without the use of staples or other metal fastening devices so that they may be sawn or planed when required without exposing the tools employed to improper wear.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a small scale front elevation of a portion of a panel.

Figure 2 is an end view of a panel to a larger size.

Figure 3 is a fractionated perspective view of a portion of a panel showing a ribbon spline for bonding the finish shingle to the undertcurse near their butt ends.

Figure 4 is a detail view showing the manner in which the two shingle courses are cut.

Figure 5 is a detail view of the subject matter of Figure 4 with the tips of the shingles of each course bonded intimately together.

Figure 6 is a detail view showing a modified spline used for bonding the butts of the shingles together face to face.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The numeral 1 indicates an undertcurse layer of shingles or shakes 2, which latter are laid together in close edge to edge proximity and are united one to the other by stitching with a suitable twine by means of a sewing machine. The row of stitching uniting the undertcurse shingles is indicated by the numeral 4. This row of stitching is preferably applied about three inches up from the butt ends of the undertcurse and may be used to unite a thin fillet of wood 5 to the inner face of the undertcurse, which when used would be affixed with its lower edge parallel to the top and bottom finished edges of the undertcurse 1. The undertcurses are laid up with the butts of all the shingles 2 in strict alignment, as shown in Figure 1.

Before the undertcurse is sewn, all the shingles therefor are grooved transversely with a saw cut 7 which is formed at an angle slightly less than forty-five degrees and preferably leading towards the butt of the undertcurse shingles 2.

Applied on the face of the undertcurse is a finish course 9 formed of finish grade shingles 10 which are obviously laid in staggered relation to those of the undertcurse. The inner face of the finish shingles 10 are provided with a sloping saw cut 11 which is complementary to the saw cut 7, except that its angle with respect to the length of the shingle will also be slightly less than forty-five degrees, so that when a flat ribbon spline 14, as shown in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 of substantially the same width or kerf of the saw cuts 7 and 11 is inserted into the complementary saw cuts, as shown in Figure 4, the tips of the shingles will be spaced apart slightly, but can be brought together with but little effort and when so assembled the spline will be firmly locked in the saw cuts by virtue of the transverse distortion of the spline when gripped in the transverse disaligned saw cuts, as shown in Figure 5, and any sideways movement as between said undertcurse and finish shingle will be strongly resisted. When all the shingles 10 have been applied to the undertcurse 1 so that the spline is properly seated in the saw cuts, the panel thus formed is stitched transversely adjacent its upper end as at 15 of Figure 1.

Some of the tips of some of the shingles of the undertcurse 1 or the finish course 9 may be irregular on account of the thickness of the tips, the upper edge of the panel is cut transversely along the dotted line 17 of Figure 1, thus leaving the finished panel with an upper edge surface 18 of suitable width that when the panel is nailed to a wall surface a second similar panel may be aligned parallel with and supported by placing the fillet 5 of one panel on said surface 18.

In Figure 6 instead of forming two saw cuts in the meeting faces of the undertcurse and the finish course of shingles, we form complementary saw cuts 20 each entering the wood of the shingle at ninety degrees to each other and use a spline 22 which is at an angle in cross section, so that it would not be possible to remove the shingles from face to face contact without removing the spline laterally by movement of each of the shingles 10 in one direction relative to both courses of the shingles.

It will be noted that the finish course shingles 10 will be cut to overhang the undertcurse to create shadow lines on the face of the shingled wall.

What we claimed as our invention is:

1. A shingle panel produced with a plurality of shingles to form an undertcurse and a plurality of shingles to form a finish course, the opposing faces of the undertcurse shingles and the finish course shingles being grooved transversely a short distance from their butts, the grooves of the undertcurse shingles being disposed at a slight angle to the grooves of the finish course shingles when the undertcurse and finish course are brought into contact with each other, a flat ribbon spline closely fitting the grooves of the undertcurse shingles and the finish course shingles, a fillet extending horizontally of the inner face of the undertcurse, said fillet forming a member to initially support one finished panel on the upper edge of a panel previously hung upon a wall surface, the upper edges of the undertcurses of the panel and the finish course shingles of the panel being trimmed off horizontally to a straight line and a row of stitching uniting the trimmed edges of the shingles in side edge to side edge contact.

2. A shingle panel as claimed in claim 1, wherein the angle of the complementary grooves in the undertcurse shingles and the finish course shingles with respect to the opposing faces of the shingles is less than forty-five degrees.

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