Nov. 15, 1932. R. J. TOBIN ET AL 1,888,055

SHINGLE

Filed July 22, 1930

Fig. 1

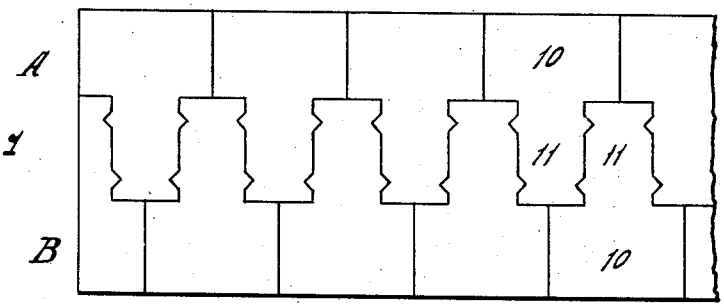


Fig. 2

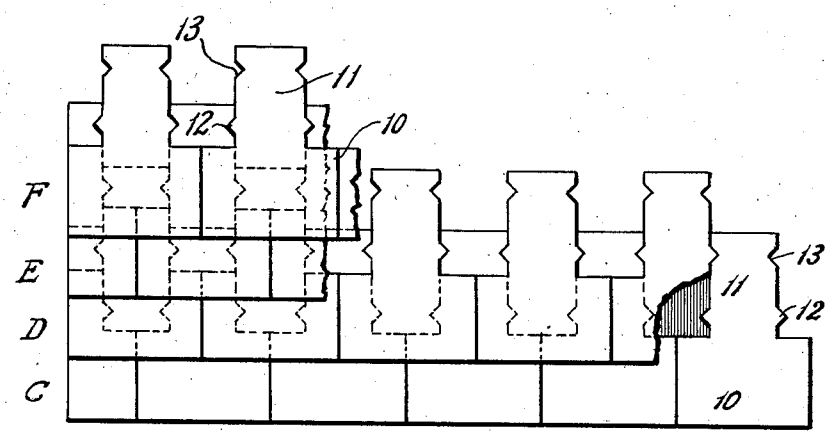
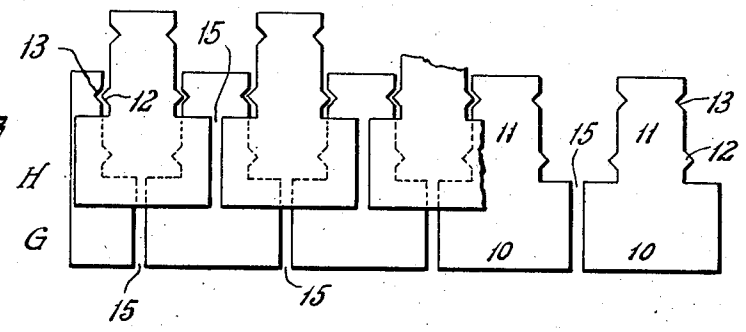


Fig. 3



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SHINGLE

Application filed July 22, 1930. Serial No. 469,709.

The invention relates to shingles such as are used for roofing and the like.

An object of the invention is to provide a shingle which is easy to lay and which is self-positioning both up and down and across the roof.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle of such shape that it can be cut from sheet material with substantially no waste.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle which is simple in construction, effective in service and of lasting quality.

Other objects will be apparent from the following description and claims when considered with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 illustrates the cutting of the shingles from a strip of roofing material;

Fig. 2 illustrates one manner of mounting the shingles on a roof or other structure; and

Fig. 3 illustrates a modified manner of mounting the shingles on a roof or other structure.

In the following description and in the claims parts will be identified by specific names for convenience, but they are intended to be as generic in their application to similar parts as the art will permit.

Like reference characters denote like parts in the several figures of the drawing.

In the drawing accompanying and forming part of this specification, practical commercial embodiments of the invention are shown, but as such illustrations are primarily for purposes of disclosure, it will be understood that the structure may be modified in various respects without departure from the broad spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter defined and claimed.

Referring now to the drawing, each shingle comprises a lower end 10 and a reduced upper end 11. The width of the reduced upper end 11 is preferably half the width of the enlarged lower end 10, and the height of the upper end 11 is preferably equal to the height of the lower end 10. The preferred general contour of the shingle is made up of straight lines and right angles as indicated.

In the side edges of the reduced upper end 11 are projections 12 and notches 13, one of each being located on each side, as indicated, for a purpose hereinafter described.

It will be seen that the shingles are of such shape that they inter-fit, as illustrated in Fig. 1, so that the shingles may be cut from a strip of flexible roofing material with no wastage whatsoever, the reduced upper ends of the shingles in row A interfitting with the reduced upper ends of the shingles in row B, and the projections 12 on the shingles being formed by cutting in the notches 13 on adjoining shingles.

As shown in Fig. 1 for purposes of illustration, a strip of flexible roofing material is shown having sufficient width to cut two rows of shingles but it will be understood that other widths of roofing material sufficient to cut any multiple of two rows may also be used.

To lay the shingles on a roof or other surface it is desired to make weather proof, the lower row of shingles indicated by C in Fig. 2 is laid with the lower ends 10 abutting as indicated. The next row D is laid over the row C with the lower ends 10 of the shingles abutting, as shown, and the upper ends 11 fitting between the upper ends 11 of the row C and with the projections 12 fitting in the notches 13 of the lower row of shingles. Succeeding rows E and F follow, being laid in a similar manner.

If it is desired to lay the shingles with their lower ends 10 spaced apart, this may be done with this type of shingle. Referring to Fig. 3, the lower row of shingles indicated by G is laid as shown with spaces indicated by 15 between the lower ends 10 of the shingles. The next higher row H is laid in the same way with its tongues 12 loosely fitting within the notches 13 of the lower row of shingles as indicated. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that it is a simple matter to position the shingles with the projections of the shingles on an upper row fitting in spaced relation the adjoining notches of the shingles on the lower row. This construction has the advantage of a more pleasing appearance in some instances and also re-

quires a smaller number of shingles to cover a given area. If desired, instead of centering the tongues 12 in the notches 13 as indicated in Fig. 3, the shingles of an upper row may be positioned either higher or lower with the tongues 12 engaging the sides of the notches 13.

It will be understood that the upper reduced ends 11 of the shingles in both forms of mounting disclosed above may be shaped other than rectangular as shown, and this is also true of the enlarged lower ends 10, without departing from the spirit of the invention. Furthermore, the attaching nails (not shown) may be passed through any part of the shingle, but they are preferably passed through the reduced upper ends where they are hidden and protected from the elements by the overlying shingles of upper rows.

Thus a shingle has been provided which is self-positioning both across the roof and up and down the roof, the reduced upper portions serving to position the shingle across the roof and the tongues and notches serving to position the shingle up and down the roof. Furthermore, the shingles are of such shape that they can be cut from a strip of flexible roofing material with no wastage whatsoever, all parts being used and performing a function. The shingle above disclosed is simple, practical and economical and will effectively perform its intended duties. In addition, the shingles when mounted in position will make the shingled surface pleasing in appearance.

While certain novel features of the invention have been shown and described and are pointed out in the annexed claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A shingle comprising a rectangular lower part and a rectangular upper part of the same height as said lower part but of one-half its width, said upper part being secured to said lower part midway the upper edge of said lower part, the side edges of said upper part having V-shaped projections near their lower ends and V-shaped notches near their upper ends.

2. A shingle comprising a lower part and a reduced upper part secured thereto, the side edges of said upper part having projections and notches, respectively, for fitting corresponding notches and projections of like shingles in the next courses.

3. In a shingled surface, a plurality of courses of shingles, each shingle comprising a rectangular lower part and a rectangular upper part of substantially one-half the width of said lower part, said upper part having projections at the one end of its side edges and notches at the other end of its side edges, the shingles of each row lying with their lower parts adjacent, the shingles of each row overreaching and having their reduced parts fitting between the reduced parts of the shingles in the next row and having their projections lying in the notches of the shingles in the next row, whereby the shingles are self positioning both across and up and down of the surface.

4. In a shingled surface, a plurality of courses of shingles, each shingle comprising a lower part and an upper part of substantially one-half the width of said lower part, said upper part having projections at the one end of its side edges and notches at the other end of its side edges, the shingles of each row lying with their lower parts adjacent, the shingles of each row overreaching and having their reduced parts fitting between the reduced parts of the shingles in the next row and having their projections lying in the same level with the notches of the shingles in the next row.

5. In a shingled surface, a plurality of courses of shingles, each shingle comprising a rectangular lower part and a rectangular upper part of substantially one-half the width of said lower part, said upper part having projections at the lower ends of its side edges and notches at the upper ends of its side edges, the shingles of each row lying with their lower parts adjacent, the shingles of each upper row overlying and having their reduced parts fitting between the reduced parts of the shingles in the next lower row and having their projections lying in the notches of the shingles in the next lower row, whereby the shingles are self positioning both across and up and down of the surface.

6. In a shingled surface, a plurality of rows of shingles, each shingle comprising a lower part and a reduced upper part, said upper part having interlocking means at its side edges, the shingles of each row lying with their lower parts adjacent, the shingles of each upper row overlying and having their reduced parts fitting between the reduced parts of the shingles in the next lower row and having their interlocking means seated in the interlocking means of the shingles in the next lower row, whereby the shingles are self positioning both across and up and down of the surface.

7. In a shingled surface, a plurality of courses of shingles, each shingle comprising a lower part and a reduced upper part, said upper part having positioning means at its side edges, the shingles of each course lying with their lower parts adjacent, the shingles of each upper course overlying and having their reduced parts fitting between the shingles in the next lower course and having their positioning means disposed opposite the positioning means of the shingles in the next

lower course, whereby the shingles are self-positioning, both across and up and down of the surface.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

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