

(No Model.)

A. J. LOOMIS.
SHINGLE ROOFING.

No. 465,064.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

Fig. 1.

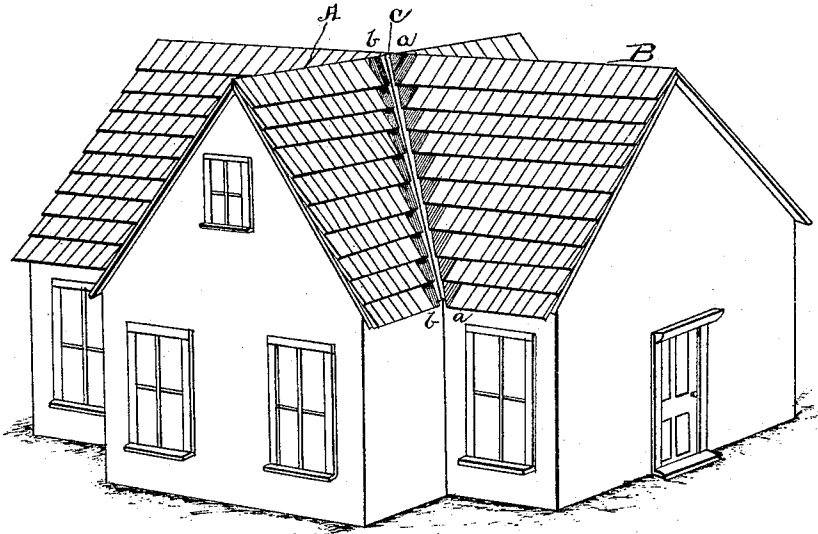


Fig. 2.

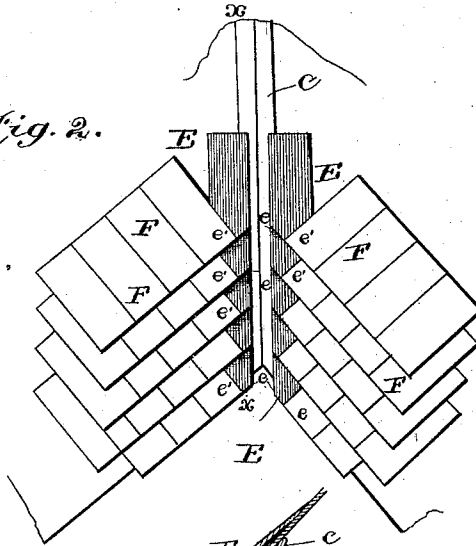


Fig. 3.

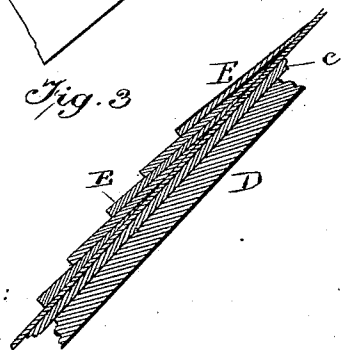
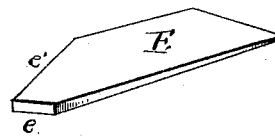


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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SHINGLE-ROOFING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,064, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed June 1, 1891. Serial No. 394,771. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. LOOMIS, residing at Canton, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Roofing, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to gutters for shingle or slate roofs and the method of applying shingles or slates thereto.

The object of the invention is to so apply the shingles to the valley of a roof that the course of the water or snow down the gutters shall be in the direction of the grain of the shingle; also, to so arrange the course of shingles or slates in the valley that the overlap of the courses along the length of the gutter shall be from the points of the shingles downward and there will be no open space for setback of water under the shingles.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a building, showing a valley and gutter in the roof and the shingles applied in the gutter in usual manner on the line *a a* and in my improved manner on the line *b b*, the shading showing the direction of the grain of the wood. Fig. 2 is a plan of a portion of the roof at the gutter, showing shingles arranged according to my improvement. Fig. 3 is a section of roof on the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective of a shingle ready for use along the gutter.

A and B designate, generally, the two parts of a roof which require a gutter at their proximate edges. Of course these roof-sections may be on different angles, as usual in house construction.

C designates the flashing or bottom piece of the gutter. This is sometimes a board running lengthwise of the gutter, but has usually a covering of tinued iron or other sheet metal, which covers the roof-boards D.

Along the gutter and lapping onto the metal plate or flashing I apply a course of shingles E E. The shingles of this course have both corners of the butts cut off, as shown at *e e'*, Fig. 4, so that the thick end of the shingle comes to a point, but at one side of the center of the shingle. The course of shingles E next the gutter is laid so that the long side of the shingle comes next the gutter, the points of the shingles being on the flashing or tinued

part of the gutter and the general direction of the grain of the shingles being parallel with the center of the gutter. The longer beveled corner *e'* of the shingle will be turned away from the gutter and the shorter beveled corner *e* will be toward the gutter. The same pattern of shingle will apply to both sides of the gutter. In laying shingles along such gutter the shingles will be turned alternately, one or the other face upward, as shown in Fig. 2. The shingles may lie close together along the median line, but are shown separated by a little interval in Fig. 2 for clearness of illustration. The beveled corner *e'* of the gutter-shingles lies next the side of the straight-body shingle F, which straight shingles are laid directly up the roof, as usual in laying shingles, the courses overlapping, as seen in Fig. 2. The angle of the corners to be cut away is generally found by cutting the first shingle, and this cut shingle answers as a pattern for all the other shingles along the gutter, if shingles are all of a width or what is known to the trade as "dimension" shingles. If the shingles are of irregular width, then the corners *e* will be cut away of uniform size and the corner *e'* will be cut away at the proper angle therefrom, making the beveled corner *e'* longer or shorter, according to the width of the shingle. The corner *e* is preferably cut at such an angle as to fill out and complete the "courses" of the straight shingles F.

The advantage of this method of laying shingles is that the grain of the wood is in the direction of the flow of water along the gutter where the water is concentrated, inducing a freer flow. As the whole length of the shingle (less the small corner *e*) lies along the gutter, there are less joints along the lower strata in the direction of the length of the gutter than if the shingles are laid at an angle to the gutter, as is usual. The shingles lie closer, and there is less liability of the water backing under the shingles from the gutter than if the beveled butts only lay next the gutter, as usual.

Slates may be laid in the same manner as shingles according to my invention and with considerable advantage in making a gutter.

The corner *e* need not necessarily be cut away, as the advantage of close joints is at-

tained whether this be removed or not; but the course will appear irregular if this corner be left on the gutter-shingles.

What I claim is—

- 5 1. A roof-valley having shingles or slates with the long edges lying parallel with the direction of the water-flow in the gutter and having one corner of each shingle or slate cut away and the sides of the shingles or slates
10 in the straight courses lying against this beveled corner of the gutter-shingles, substantially as described.
2. The method of laying a gutter on shin-

gle or slate roofs, which consists in cutting away one corner of the shingles or slates on a bevel, laying the long side of the shingle or slate next the gutter, and laying the straight courses of shingles or slates with the edge against the beveled corner of the gutter shingles or slates, substantially as described. 15 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW J. LOOMIS.

Witnesses:

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