W. S. HULL.

METALLIC REPAIR SHINGLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 22, 1913.

1,121,365. Patented Dec. 15, 1914.

Fig. 1.

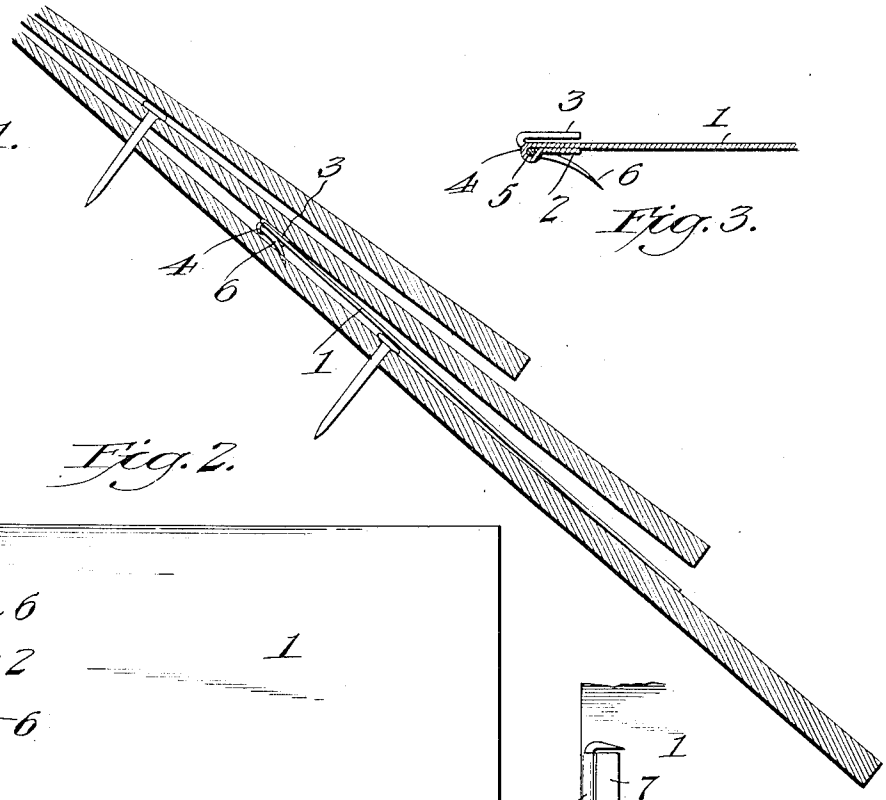


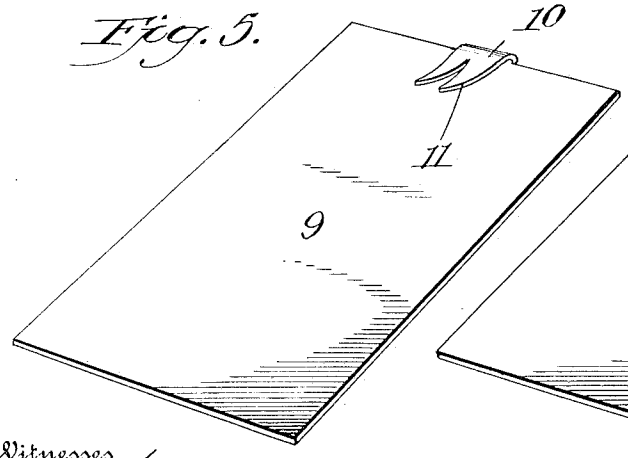
Fig. 2.

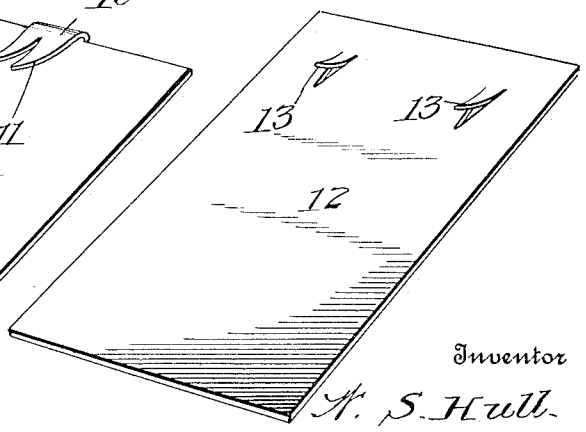
Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.





Witnesses

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METALLIC REPAIR-SHINGLE.

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Application filed November 22, 1913. Serial No. 802,366.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. HULL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Repair-Shingles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in metallic repair shingles and has for its object, the provision of a shingle so constructed that a leaky wooden-shingled roof can be easily and quickly repaired in such a manner that the shingle-retaining means will be entirely covered by the wooden shingles.

Another and further object of the invention is to provide a metallic shingle with a spring or yielding prong capable of being compressed in order to allow the shingle to be forced up between the wooden shingles so that when in position, and a downward pressure is exerted upon the same, the prong will embed itself in the abutting wooden shingle in order to securely hold the metallic shingle in its adjusted position.

Another and further object of the invention is to provide a metallic shingle which is so constructed that the same can be readily placed in position between the partially rotted wooden shingles of a leaky roof by forcing the same upwardly between the wooden shingles; the prongs being arranged at the upper end thereof in such a position that they will be securely covered by the wooden shingles in order to protect them from the weather.

I am aware that I am not the first in the art to provide a metallic shingle for patching purposes in connection with a wooden-shingled roof, but in shingles of this character as heretofore constructed, a rigid spur was formed upon the same and it was necessary to spread the wooden shingles in order to allow the metallic shingle to be forced between the wooden shingles and then to compress the shingles by delivering a blow upon the same in order to embed the spur of the metallic shingle in the abutting wooden shingle, which was found to be unsatisfactory in use, and I have found that by providing a metallic shingle with a spring or yielding prong, the same can be readily forced in between the wooden shingles and maintained in position by the prongs biting into one of the abutting shingles.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter set forth and the novel features thereof defined by the appended claims.

In the drawings—Figure 1, is a longitudinal vertical section of a portion of a wooden-shingled roof, showing the application of my improved construction of metallic patch shingle thereto; Fig. 2, is a plan view of my improved construction of shingle; Fig. 3, is a detail enlarged longitudinal section through the upper end thereof, showing the manner of mounting the prong; Fig. 4, is a detail plan of the upper end of a shingle showing a slightly modified form; Fig. 5, is a perspective of another modified form of shingle; and Fig. 6, is a perspective of still another modified form of shingle.

Like numerals of reference refer to like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

In carrying out my improved invention, I employ a metallic shingle 1 formed of any suitable material, having spaced slits formed in one end forming a central tongue 2 and outside tongues 3. The central tongue 2 is bent back upon the body of the shingle to form an eye 4 in which is pivotally mounted, a staple 5 having spring prongs 6 which normally assume the position shown in Fig. 3 so that the tendency of the prongs when relieved of pressure, is to spring outwardly; the same being formed of any suitable metal.

The outside tongues 3 are bent back upon the body upon the opposite side to form spring members which normally have the tendency to force the body of the shingle away from the tongues so that when the same is placed in between a pair of spaced members, the tongues will have the tendency to force the prongs into engagement with one of the abutting members.

In Fig. 1, I have shown the metallic shingle arranged in position between a pair of wooden shingles, the same being placed in position by forcing it upwardly between the overlapping shingles and when in the proper position, the spring tongues will have the tendency to force the prongs 6 into the abutting shingle as shown in Fig. 1, so that the shingle will be held in position on the roof without the use of any additional fas-

tening means and it will be seen that the fastening means employed, is entirely covered by the shingles above the same.

In setting the shingle between the wooden shingles, the prongs and tongues yield so as to allow the same to be readily forced upwardly and by exerting a downward pressure upon a shingle when in its proper position, the tendency of the staple is to swing upon its pivot so as to cause the prongs to embed themselves in the abutting shingle; this being aided by the spring tongues upon the upper face of the shingle.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4, the spring tongues are dispensed with and a shingle 7 is provided with a tongue 8 in which the staple is pivotally mounted; the same being constructed substantially the same as that disclosed in the preferred form, as I have found that a metallic shingle can be secured in position within a roof formed of wooden shingles without the use of spring tongues, as the yielding prongs of the staple when relieved of pressure, will have the tendency to assume their normal position so that when a downward pressure is exerted upon the metallic shingle, they will embed themselves in the abutting wooden shingle.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, I provide a metallic shingle 9 with a tongue 10 at one end which is cut to form prongs 11; the same being bent back above the body of the shingle, the prongs being in such a position that when the shingle is forced in between a pair of wooden shingles, they will yield in order to allow the shingle to be placed in position but will spring outwardly when a downward pull is exerted upon the shingle so as to embed themselves in the abutting wooden shingle to secure the patch shingle in position.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6, a metallic shingle 12 is provided with V-shaped slits, the intermediate portions being forced outwardly to form spring prongs 13 which will yield in order to allow the metallic shingle to be forced between a pair of wooden shingles when forced in one direction but will spring outwardly and embed themselves in the abutting wooden shingle when moved in the opposite direction.

While I have shown and described a metallic shingle provided with spring prongs for engaging the wooden shingle over which it is arranged, I wish it to be clearly understood that the position of the prongs can be reversed or the shingle can be turned over so that the prongs will engage the upper shingle in order to embed themselves therein for securing the patch shingle in position, and while I have shown several forms of shingle provided with spring tongues, I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not wish to limit myself to any particular construction and manner of forming and mounting the spring prongs upon a metallic shingle for allowing the prongs to yield when the shingle is moved in one direction between a pair of wooden shingles and to spring outwardly when moved in a reverse direction in order to cause the prongs to embed themselves in the abutting wooden shingle.

I claim:

1. A metallic patch shingle having yielding prongs at one end thereof and upon one side, and spring tongues upon the opposite side.

2. A metallic shingle having pivoted spring prongs at one end and upon one side thereof, said shingle having spring tongues upon the opposite side, opposite the spring prongs.

3. A metallic patch shingle formed with spaced tongues at one end, the central tongue being bent upon one side of the body to form an eye and the outside tongue upon the opposite side to form spring tongues, and a staple pivotally mounted in the eye provided with spring prongs.

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

WILLIAM S. HULL.

Witnesses:
J. B. KAHN,
E. J. SPENGLER.