March 11, 1924. 1,486,346

C. HOSKINS

METHOD OF MAKING ROOFING SLABS

Filed Jan. 6, 1923

Fig. 1

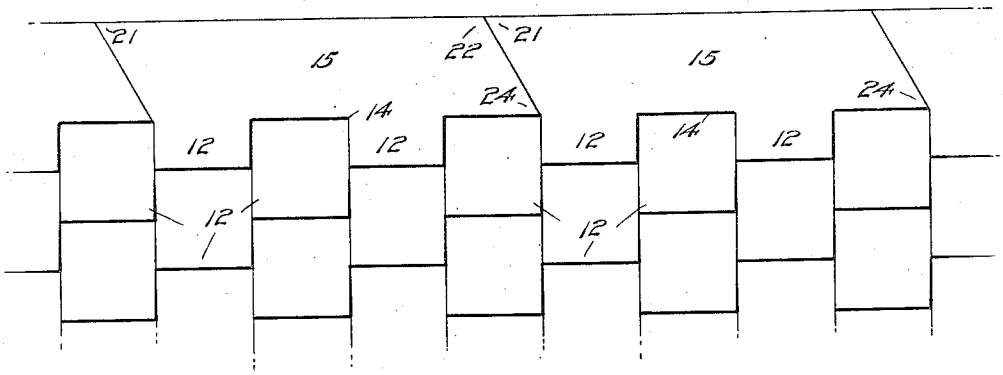


Fig. 2

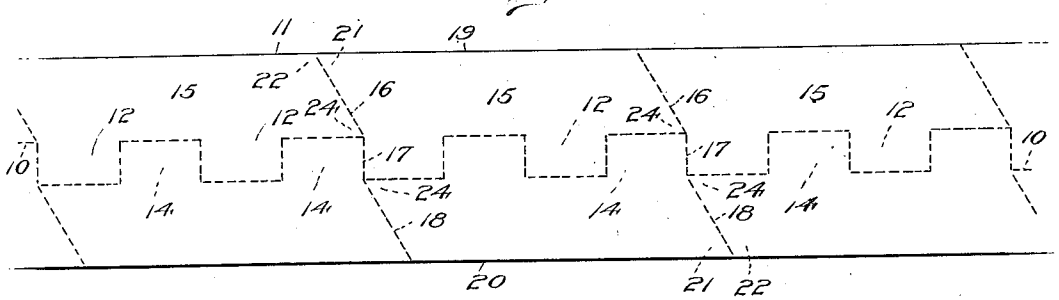


Fig. 3

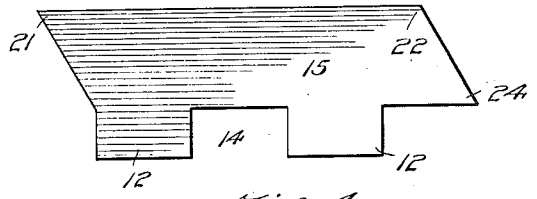
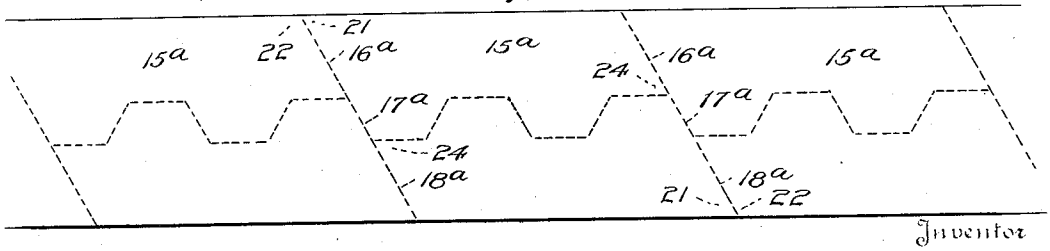


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CICERO HOSKINS, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

METHOD OF MAKING ROOFING SLABS.

Application filed January 6, 1923. Serial No. 611,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CICERO HOSKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Roofing Slabs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a method of making shingle units from a roll of roofing material and has for its object the provision of a method which will be economical in that no waste whatsoever is formed and which will provide shingle units which may be formed into a roof covering in which all the seams will be covered by portions of an overlapping unit.

The rolls of roofing material are quite generally furnished in long lengths of fairly narrow width, but since it is extremely difficult to handle long strips of roofing material it has been the custom for a number of years to cut the strips into smaller sections that can be handled with convenience, the customary shingle unit consisting in a rectangular body having one or more projecting "shingles," tabs or projections with intervening spaces usually of the same size as the shingle or tab itself.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan of a portion of a roof covered with shingles made in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a portion of a roll or strip of roofing material with the lines of severance denoted by dotted lines.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a single shingle unit.

Fig. 4 is similar to Fig. 2, but showing a modification.

The rolls of roofing material as is well known come in sheets of quite long length and comparatively narrow, and it is well known and old to cut these strips into units by means of cuts normal to the edges, but it is new with the present invention to sever the strip by means of straight or irregular oblique cuts in which the straight edge of the shingle unit is one of the edges of the strip.

It is quite immaterial as far as the present invention is concerned whether the strip or roll is cut into two sections by a central cut before it is severed by the lateral cuts and with certain forms of cutters both cuts may be made simultaneously and the claims following should be construed with this in mind. The central line of severance is a zig zag cut 10 passing through the center of the strip 11 and forming a plurality of tabs 12 in the shingle units in the upper part of Fig. 2 and forming spaces 14 between them. The cuts which form the spaces 14 of the upper shingle units 15 in the ordinary way form tabs for the lower shingle units of Fig. 2. The strip is cut into sheets of two shingle units by means of the transverse line of severance 16, 17, 18, this cut being made, as previously stated, either before, after, or during the time that the central cut is made.

It is essential to the present invention that the cutting line 16, 17, 18 which may be a single straight cut, as in Fig. 4, or an irregular cut as shown in Fig. 2 meets each edge 19, 20, of the strip at an oblique angle forming an acute angle 21 in one shingle unit and a supplementary obtuse angle 22 in the adjacent section. As illustrated, the cutting lines 16 and 18 are parallel and each join the short cut 17 shown in Fig. 2 as normal, that is, at right angles to the edges 19 and 20.

The angle 21 is preferably 60° so that if the tabs 12 are semi-octagonal as in the modification shown in Fig. 4, the short cut 17^a becomes continuous with the cuts 16^a and 18^a; the short cut (17 or 17^a), in each of the embodiments, forming a side edge of one of the tabs. In the modification the transverse cut is a straight line and would generally be made before the zig zag, central, severing cut, although not necessarily so.

Except for the shape of the tabs the shingle units 15 and 15^a are quite identical each having an acute angle extension 24 diametrically opposite the angle 21, which extension 24 is bounded by the bottom edge of a space and a transverse cut, while the acute angle 21 is bounded in each case by one of the edges of the strip and a transverse cut.

What I claim is:

1. The method of severing a strip of prepared roofing material into units which consist in centrally severing the strip in a zig zag line to form two tabbed sections and in

severing the sections into units by cuts making an angle other than a right angle with the edges of the strip.

2. The method of severing a strip of prepared roofing material into units which consist in centrally severing the strip in a zig zag line to form two similar tabbed sections having equal tabs or shingle portions and spaces and in severing each section into units by cuts oblique with respect to the edge of the section.

3. The method of severing a strip of prepared roofing material into units which consist in centrally severing the strip in a zig zag line to form two similar sections with rectangular tabs and spaces, the edge of each tab and of each space being parallel to the edges of the strip and in severing each section into two-tabbed units by parallel cuts oblique with respect to the edge of this section.

4. The method of severing a strip of prepared roofing material into units which consist in cutting the strip into pieces by parallel cuts meeting each side edge of the strip at an oblique angle and in severing each piece into two similar units by means of a zig zag cut forming tabs and spaces in each unit.

5. The method of severing a strip of prepared roofing material into units which consists in cutting the strip into pieces by straight parallel cuts meeting each side edge of the strip at an oblique angle and in severing each piece into two similar units by means of a zig zag cut forming tabs and spaces in each unit.

CICERO HOSKINS.