Sept. 9, 1941. F. E. GABRIEL 2,255,247

SHINGLE AND SIDING RECEIVING CHANNEL

Filed May 17, 1941

Fig. 1.

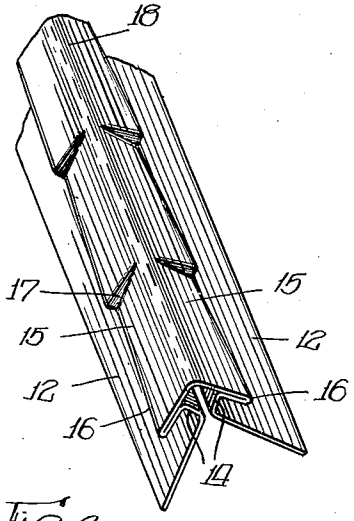


Fig. 2.

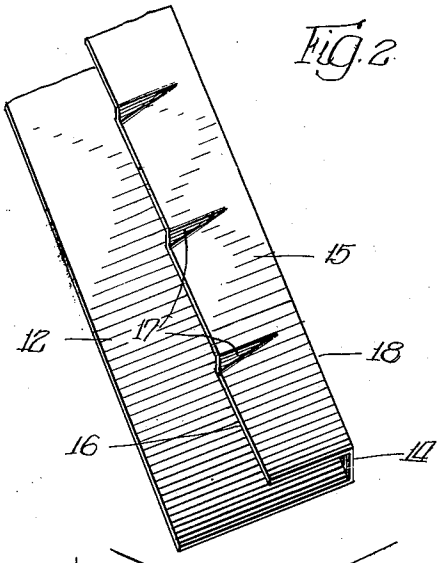


Fig. 3.

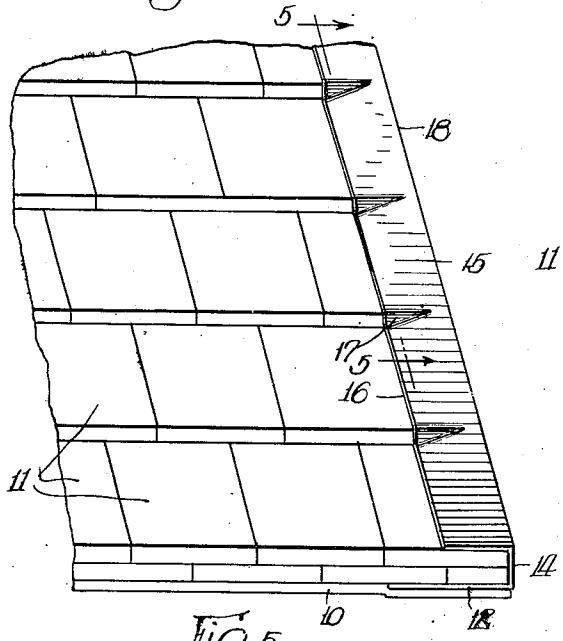


Fig. 4.

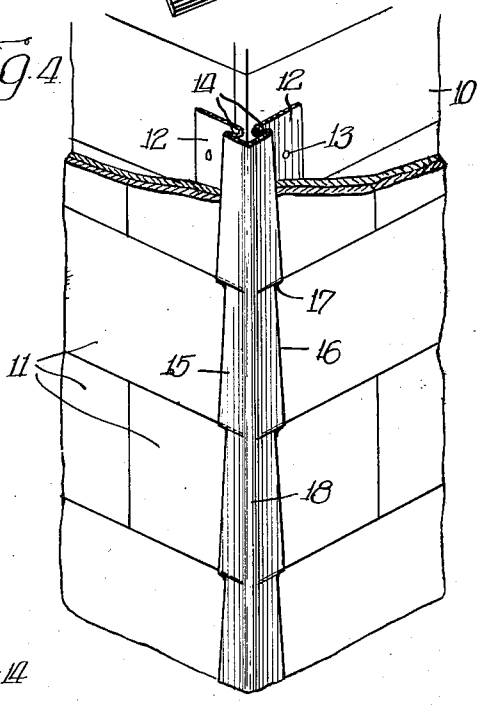
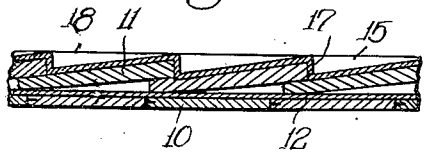


Fig. 5.



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SHINGLE AND SIDING RECEIVING CHANNEL

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5 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

The present invention relates to improvements in receiving channels for shingle and siding material, as well as other building covering materials having tapered surfaces or which are applied in an overlapped position.

The use of receiving channels as corner pieces and at the side edges of covered surfaces has greatly facilitated the application of the covering material to buildings. Formerly it was necessary to cut and fit the siding material with precision in order to present a neat corner or edge. The older methods, such as mitering and staggering, have been almost entirely abandoned, and receiving channels are now extensively used. When they are used in conjunction with siding material presenting a tapered or stepped surface, a portion of the interior of the channel is exposed. This is due to the fact that the receiving channel is proportioned to accommodate the siding material at its thickest point, which in the case of shingles is the butt end, and this is true whether the shingles are of the tapered type, such as standard wood shingles, or shingles of uniform thickness, such as asbestos shingles. Inasmuch as the channels are of uniform thickness, there is necessarily a gap where the thickness of the covering material is less than that of the channel.

It has been found desirable to maintain the corners and edges of buildings perfectly straight without irregularities, thereby preserving the architectural corner of the structure. It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a receiving channel particularly adapted for use on stepped or irregular surfaces, which presents a trim, regular corner and which is particularly weather resistant.

It is another object to provide a receiving channel which is simple in construction and which is economical to manufacture.

It is a further object to provide a device of this character which is pleasing in appearance and which may be easily installed.

It is another object to provide a device which is durable and which eliminates unsightly gaps between the channel and the covering material.

These and other objects not specifically enumerated are contemplated for this invention, as will be apparent to one skilled in the art as the following description proceeds.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a receiving channel for an outside corner, embodying the present invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective of an end receiving channel embodying the invention;

Figure 3 is a perspective of a device constructed and installed on a shingled surface in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the device installed on a corner having shingled surfaces, with a part of the shingles broken away to more clearly show the details of construction; and

Figure 5 is a cross section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Referring to the drawing, the sheathing 10 has shingles 11 applied thereto. In order to simplify the present description, the term "shingles" is used to include clapboard and any other stepped or lapped covering material; similarly the term "sheathing" is intended to include roof boards or any part of a structure to which shingles are applied.

The receiving channel comprises a nailing flange 12 which is secured to the sheathing 10 by nails 13 or other suitable means. Where the device is to be used at a corner of a structure, as shown in Figures 1 and 4, a pair of flanges are used which are disposed at an angle conforming to that formed by the meeting surfaces of the structure.

At the inner margin of the flange, there is a substantially right angularly disposed member 14 which covers the outer edges of the shingles which are laid on top of the flange 12. A shingle covering flange 15 extends from the upper margin of member 14 and overlies a portion of the shingles. The member 14 is of such a height that the shingles may be inserted between the flanges 12 and 15. The height of the shingles will be greatest at their butt ends due to their overlapped position, and the height of the member 14 will be determined by this.

It will be observed that if the covering flange 15 were disposed in a single plane parallel to the nailing flange 12, a substantial portion of the member 14 would be exposed. The extent of the resulting unsightly gap may be estimated from an examination of Figure 5. Inasmuch as it is almost invariably necessary to cut the end or corner shingles in order to have them fit properly, the resulting raw edges may be particularly vulnerable to the weather. It is apparent that the above mentioned gap would leave these edges in a somewhat exposed condition.

The outer margin 16 of the flange 15 is so disposed as to overlie the faces of the adjacent shingles. The flange is also provided with an offset portion or shoulder 17, which overlies a portion of the exposed ends or butts of the shingles. The offset and the margin 15 conform to the con-

tour of the shingles, thus eliminating the objectionable gap above mentioned. The offset 17 merges into the flange 15 which terminates in the straight edge or corner 18. Where the receiving channel is made of sheet metal, the offset portion may be formed on the outer edge of the flange 15 by stamping so that the resulting indentures will embrace the butts of the shingles.

Corner receiving channels, such as shown in Figures 1 and 4, may be formed from a single strip of sheet metal; the angularly disposed covering flanges 15 may be integrally formed and doubled upon themselves, the indentures therein being provided in the same manner as in the single end channels shown in Figures 2 and 3. Receiving channels embodying the present invention also may be made of other materials, such as wood, paper, composition, or combinations of these materials; for example, the covering flange may be made of wood having the above described indentures and a metal nailing flange, or the entire channel may be made of composition.

It will be noted that in the drawing the angle between the offset portion 17 and the flange 15 is sharply defined; at the edge of the flange this angle will substantially conform to that formed by the face of one shingle and the butt end of the overlying shingle; however, it is not essential that this angle continue sharply defined to the point where the offset and flange completely merge. It may be rounded and the two surfaces roll together as they approach the straight edged corner 18. Also, it is not essential that the corner 18 be sharply defined; it may be rounded as shown in Figures 1 and 4, or otherwise shaped to be architecturally suitable.

Channels embodying this invention may be made in any length desired; lengths from one to twelve feet have been found suitable for easy handling and speedy application. Channels for inside corners, as distinguished from the outside corners shown in Figures 1 and 4, are constructed in substantially the same manner as the outside corner channels described above, the flanges conforming to the contours and the indentures of the covering flanges merging into the flange as previously described.

It is to be understood that this invention is not limited to exact embodiment of the device shown, which is merely by way of illustration, and other forms of the device may be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

I claim:

1. A shingle receiving channel adapted to receive a portion of the end shingles in a plurality of courses of shingles applied to the surface of a building, comprising a covering flange having one margin disposed in a line substantially parallel to the building surface and having offset shoulders at its other margin for covering a portion of the exposed ends of said shingles, said shoulders being spaced from said first named margin, a continuous nailing flange underlying a portion of said courses of shingles, and means for enclosing the side edges of said shingles connected to said flanges.

2. A shingle receiving channel comprising a continuous nailing flange adapted to underlie a portion of a plurality of courses of shingles and to be attached to a building surface, a member extending at an angle from said flange for covering the outer edges of the end shingles in said courses, a covering flange for covering a portion of the faces of said shingles extending at an angle from said member, the outer margin of said flange having offset shoulders for covering portions of the lower ends of said shingles, said shoulders diminishing in size from the outer edge to the inner edge of said flange and stopping short of said inner edge.

3. A shingle receiving channel comprising a continuous flange adapted to underlie a portion of a plurality of courses of shingles, a member angularly disposed with respect to said flange and connected to it for covering the outer edges of the shingles adjacent said flange, a covering flange for covering a portion of the faces of said shingles and having offset portions for covering a portion of the exposed ends of said shingles, said offset portions merging into the plane of said covering flange and terminating adjacent the straight continuous corner formed by the joining of said covering flange and said member.

4. A pair of angularly disposed shingle receiving channels comprising a pair of angularly disposed nailing flanges adapted to underlie a portion of a plurality of courses of shingles and to be secured to adjacent surfaces of a building, members connected to said flanges and angularly disposed with respect thereto for covering the side edges of the shingles adjacent said flanges, a pair of angularly disposed covering flanges connected to said members for covering a portion of said shingles, the inner margins of said flanges meeting at a common corner and being provided adjacent their outer margins with shingle butt-engaging indentures, said indentures diminishing in depth and stopping short of said corner.

5. A continuous integrally formed shingle receiving channel comprising a flange adapted to be interposed between a building surface and the shingles thereon, a second flange spaced from said first named flange having offset portions at its outer edge conforming to the surface contours of said shingles, and a member connecting the inner edge of said last named flange to said first named flange and enclosing the side edges of said shingles.

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