

July 23, 1940.

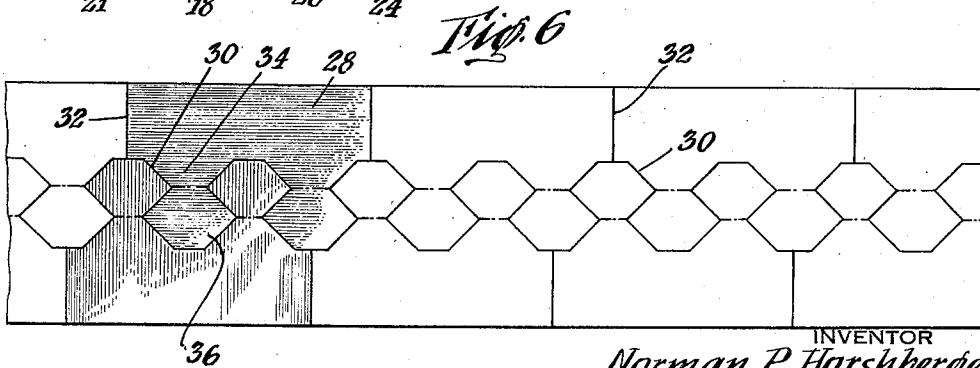
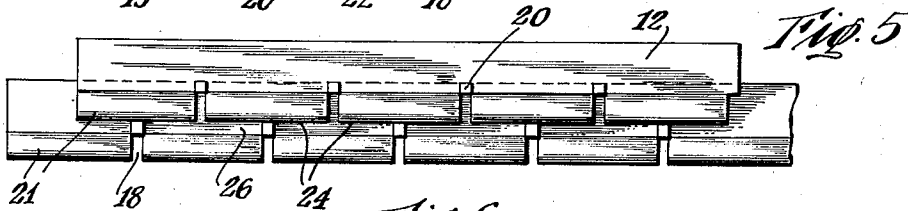
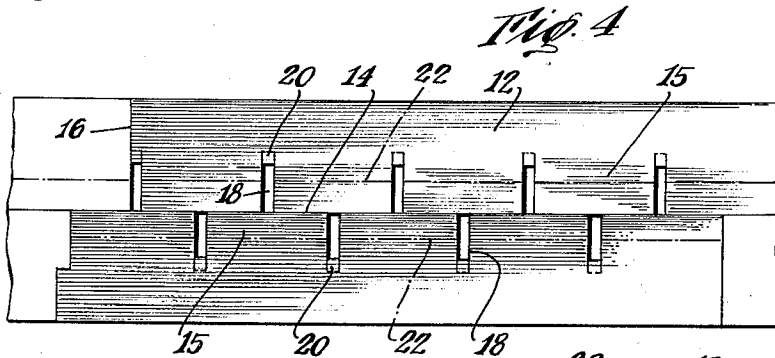
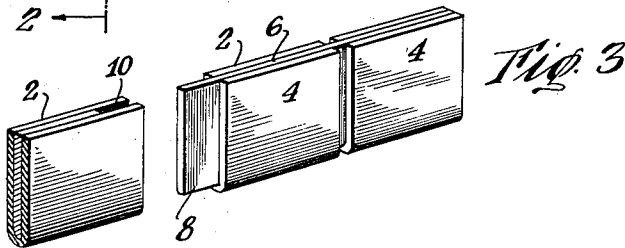
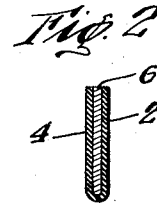
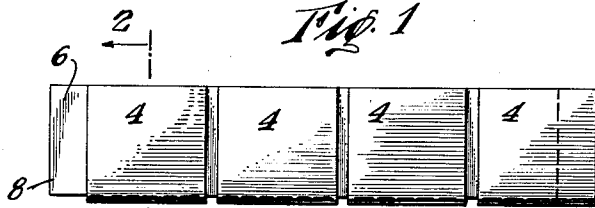
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2,209,271

ROOFING AND SIDING ELEMENT

Original Filed Sept. 24, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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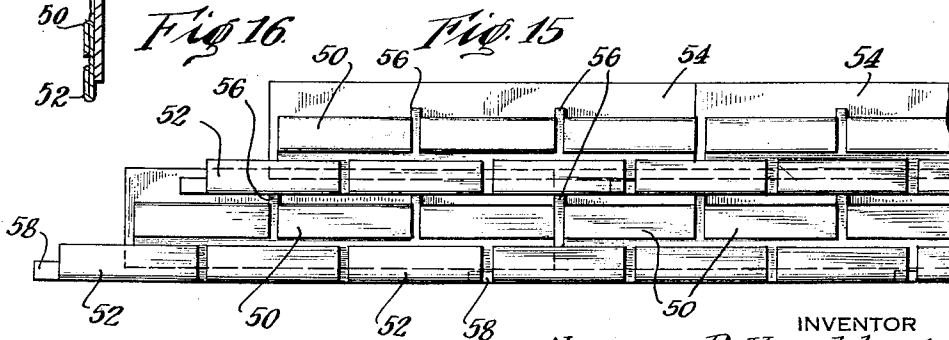
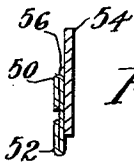
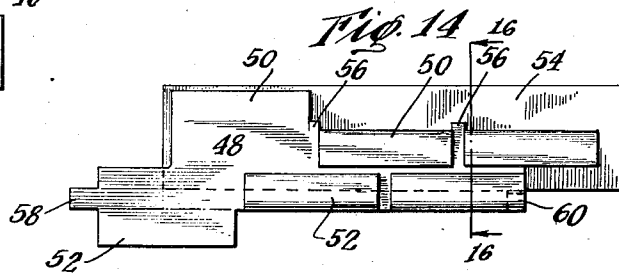
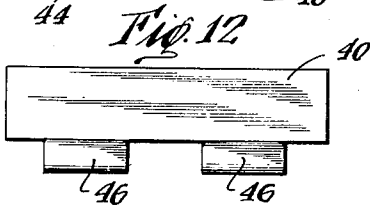
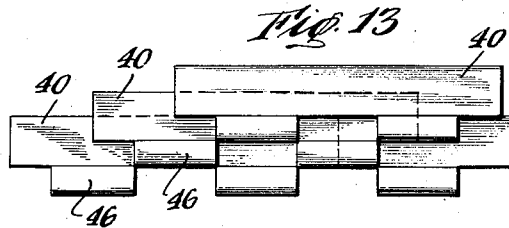
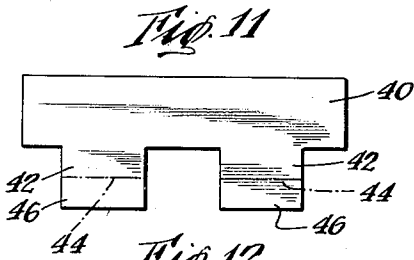
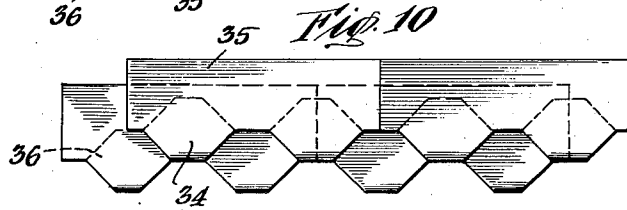
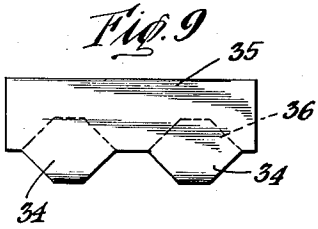
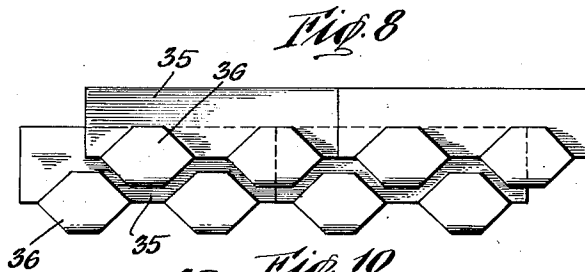
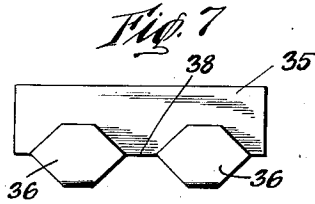
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2,209,271

ROOFING AND SIDING ELEMENT

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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2,209,271

ROOFING AND SIDING ELEMENT

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Original application September 24, 1930, Serial No. 484,079. Divided and this application June 22, 1935, Serial No. 27,989

31 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

This invention relates to roofing and siding elements, to surfacing coverings thereof and to methods of making such material, and is a division of my copending application Ser. No. 484,079, filed Sept. 24, 1930, now Patent 2,006,270, June 25, 1935.

It is one of the objects of the invention to provide improved roofing and siding elements manufactured from the usual composition material, for instance, a waterproofed fibrous base having a granular surfacing, for instance, of slate or similar materials held to the base by a suitable adhesive binder.

It is the further object of this invention to provide roofing and siding elements of the aforesaid material which are formed and cut in a novel manner so as to be capable of simulating a plurality of figures when applied to a building, said elements being particularly adapted to simulate brick-like figures separated by mortar joints.

Another object of the invention is to provide improved roofing and siding elements of composite structure to furnish maximum protection in weather exposure.

A further object of the invention is to provide composition building material of the class described which, due to the plurality of thicknesses utilized therein, possesses unusual rigidity at the exposed portions and therefore effectively withstands the action of wind thereon.

A more particular object of the invention is to provide roofing and siding material with a tab formed edge in which the tabs are separated by recesses that extend through the entire section of the material, and in which the tab portions are made massive by a composite structure of strata simulating the figures to be formed in assembly and, moreover, in which the body portion of the element is a contrasting effect from the exposed tab portion so that the elements are adapted to be laid to create definition line effects between the figures formed by the tab portions.

An additional object is to provide roofing and siding elements of high insulating character through the provision of a strata of cork or material of similar insulating characteristics in the element structure.

A more specific object of the invention is the provision of means to definitely and uniformly space elements in one course from those in another so as to form uniform definition lines between the tabs of the elements in adjacent courses.

The invention is further directed to a novel means of forming elements of the aforesaid character from a continuous sheet without substantial waste and to the provision of roofing and siding elements which are relatively simple in construction, attractive in appearance and well adapted for the purpose described.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the improved roofing and siding elements, the improved manner of assembly and method of manufacture and all parts and combinations thereof, as set forth in the claims and all equivalents thereof.

In the accompanying drawings in which the same reference numerals indicate the same parts in all the views:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an element embodying an intermediate filler layer;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the method of interconnecting the ends of adjacent elements of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the web showing a method of cutting one form of the improved shingles;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of an assembly of a plurality of elements formed from the manner of cutting illustrated in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a web illustrating a further method of cutting elements of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of an element formed of a blank of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a plan view illustrating an assembly of elements of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a plan view of an element similar to that of Fig. 7 having its tab portions in a modified position;

Fig. 10 is a plan view showing an assembly of elements of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a plan view of a blank of an element of the invention

Fig. 12 is a plan view of the element of Fig. 11 as formed;

Fig. 13 is a plan view of an assembly of elements of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a plan view of a modified form of element parts being unfolded showing the use of a backing sheet and projecting tongues for alignment in spacing of the elements in assembly;

Fig. 15 is a plan view of an assembly of elements of Fig. 14; and

Fig. 16 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 16—16 of Fig. 14.

Referring to Figs. 1-3 of the drawings, it will be seen that the element herein illustrated comprises a body portion 2 having a plurality of spaced apart portions 4, preferably integrally connected to the body portion and preferably of the same width as the body portion. As indicated in the drawings the said portions may comprise folded over tabs. Between the body portion and the spaced apart portions is positioned a layer of filler material 6 which may be of any fibrous or mineral material that will improve the insulating qualities of the elements, but preferably is of cork. The filler material is preferably, as illustrated in Fig. 3, of sheet-like character and positioned so that it projects at one end as at 8, leaving a recess 10 or receiving space at the other end. The spaced apart portions 4 and the layer 6 are preferably cemented or otherwise secured to the body portion 2 to form a unitary structure. As will be readily evident from Fig. 3, when the elements are assembled the projection 8 of one element will be positioned to occupy the space or recess 10 of an adjacent element and may form an interlocked locking engagement of mortise and tenon character. The elements may thus be interlocked in a course without marring the surface of the assembled elements in the manner heretofore evident where locking means have been employed. Also the structure is likewise one of substantial rigidity; the spaced apart portions 4 which also form exposed portions of the elements when assembled in lapping courses will resist any tendency to lift, due to action of wind or weather. Further, it will be evident that such rigidity promotes easy handling and assembly. Elements such as here illustrated are also particularly adapted to simulate clap board siding and when the additional insulating layer is employed a siding of high insulating character results.

Referring now to Figs. 4-13 in which are illustrated elements having tabs projecting from a body portion wherein the tab portions form a composite structure, and are defined by slots or recesses entirely through the material between the tabs, it will be noted that the elements are adapted to take various formations and a face portion of the tab structures define a completed figure. In Figs. 4 and 5 are illustrated elements cut from a web 12. The web, as will be evident from Fig. 4 is cut along a longitudinal intermediate line 14 and along irregular transverse lines 16. Slots or recesses 18 are cut out in each direction from the longitudinal line 14 forming sections 15, the slots on one side of the line being preferably staggered with respect to the slots on the other side. Portions of the web material are formed into fingers 20 connected with the web and are adapted to be folded. The fingers as illustrated may be formed by the same cuts creating the slots 18. The face of the web in Fig. 4 may be uncoated, or it may be covered with a layer of asphalt alone or with asphalt and crushed mineral material, the latter, if used, being preferably of a contrasting color from that used on the other side or face of the web. The body portion and a portion of the sections 15 to the line of fold 22, of said other side or face of the web may be unsurfaced, or such portions may be coated with asphalt. The remainder of this face of the web, that between the lines 14 and 22 of Figure 4, is preferably coated with asphalt and with crushed mineral of a color which contrasts with the reverse side of the web. The elements formed from each side

of the web are preferably folded along the lines 22 of the sections 15 of Fig. 4 to form composite tabs, and the portions 20 remaining at the ends of the slots 18 are folded upwardly adjacent the face of the web 12 to form spacing means. All of said folded portions may be cemented or otherwise secured to the body portion of the element. Thus an element is formed having a body portion 12 and tab portions 21 projecting therefrom having composite strata, lending considerable rigidity to these portions. Moreover, the structure may include means integral with the unit to space the elements in assembly. The elements may be assembled as shown in Fig. 5 with the lower edge 24 of one element abutting the spacing means 20 of an underlying element and determining a longitudinal depressed space of uniform width between the lower edge of said element and the overlaid portions of the sections 15 of the underlying element. This depressed space cooperates with the depressed space between the tabs 21 to set off the figures formed. The folded over portions of the tabs 21 are preferably surfaced with material which contrasts with that used on the body portion 12 so that in assembly the contrast is perceivable in the horizontal depressions 26 that are formed by exposing the body portion 12 of underlying elements and through the transverse slots 18 that extend between the tabs and expose this same body surface 12. It will be understood that the disclosed element and assembly provide an extremely desirable means of forming accentuated brick siding separated by mortar bands. The shadow cast by the lower thickened edge of the overlying elements will fall within the depressed spaces formed between elements and thus greatly aid in accentuating the surface effect desired. Were the tabs only the thickness of the body portions no depressed horizontal spaces would be formed and the shadows cast by said edges would detract rather than aid the effectiveness of the bands of demarcation.

In Figs. 6 to 10 the elements are preferably cut from a web 28. Said web may, as disclosed, be cut along an irregular longitudinal line 30 and along irregular transverse lines 32 to form a plurality of elements from each side of the web having, for instance, a plurality of semi-hexagonal portions 34, and substantially hexagonal portions 36 projecting from an edge of a body portion 35 which may be its lower edge 38. The hexagonal portions 36 may be folded upon the body as shown in Fig. 7 with a substantially semi-hexagonal portion of the additional strata extending above the lower edge 38 of the body portion in this figure and the remaining portion substantially coinciding with the portion 34 connected to the edge 38 thereof. Thus elements presenting thickened tab portions and full hexagonal figures accentuated by the edges of the novel overlays are formed. The element of Fig. 7 may be assembled as shown in Fig. 8 with the lower edge of one element comprising the lower edges of the tabs and the lower edge 38 of the body portion spaced from the upper edges of the hexagonal portions 36 of underlying elements as to create an irregular depression across the course, which depression as will be evident from Fig. 8, sharply sets off the adjacent hexagonal figures 36 of the various elements. The assembled effect is further accentuated when the portions 36 are surfaced with material which contrasts in color with that used on the main portion of the body. In that case

there will be formed a covering of hexagonal figures separated by relatively wide definition lines of contrasting effect, which lines are also depressed in relation to the hexagonal figures to accentuate the result produced. It will of course be understood that the invention is not limited to hexagonal figures, as other configurations may also be formed.

The elements cut from the web in Fig. 6 may also be used as shown in Figs. 9 and 10 with the projecting portions 36 positioned underneath instead of on top of the body portion 35, yet similarly connected to the semi-shaped tabs 34 projecting from the body by, for instance, a line of fold. Elements of this character may be laid in the customary manner of applying strips as disclosed in Fig. 10 with the lower edges of the projections of one element registering with the inner space edges of other elements. In this manner figures of various character may be formed and heavy butt edges provided in which the additional thicknesses are included on the underside of the element.

It should further be understood that the elements of the type illustrated in Figs. 6-10 may also be manufactured with an additional tab projection connected to the tab 36. In that case there will be a double fold and the exposed portion of the formed figures and spaces therebetween such as that in Figs. 7 and 8 will be from the same side of the web 28 of Fig. 6. Obviously, not only will tab portions of still greater thickness be obtained but the necessity of surfacing a portion of the rear of the web will also be eliminated. It is further desired to be understood that according to the manner of cutting illustrated in Fig. 6, any number of connected tabs may be formed on the element blanks with substantially no waste.

The elements of Figs. 11-13 comprise, as illustrated in Fig. 11, a blank comprising a substantially rectangular body 40 having spaced apart rectangular projections 42 at its lower edge. These projections are preferably scored along the lines 44 to permit the folding of the lower half 46 of each projection as shown in Fig. 12. The folded portions are preferably secured in folded position and the elements are laid as shown in Fig. 13 with the lower edges of the folded projections registering with the inner space edges of an element below to create a plurality of raised rectangular or brick-like figures, the contrast being made particularly effective by the depressed space of similar character between the raised figures in a course.

In Figs. 14 and 15 are illustrated elements embodying a body portion 48 having spaced apart rectangular tabs 50, projecting from the upper edge and spaced apart offset tabs 52 projecting from the lower edge. The body portion 48 is cemented or otherwise secured to a backing sheet 54 and the tabs are folded toward one another as shown in Fig. 14 and are secured to the body portion. It is to be noted that between the upper tabs 50 there are spacing projections 56 which project above the folded portion of the tabs and are substantially in the plane of the body portion. At one end of the body portion a tongue 58 is formed and at the other end below the folded over tabs there-adjacent is a recess 60. In assembly the tongue 58 of one element enters the recess 60 to properly position adjacent elements in the same course. One course of elements is laid with its lower edge overlapping the backing sheet 54 of the course below and abutting against

the spacing projections 56. The exposed portions of the tabs 50 and 52 are surfaced with mineral which contrast with the body portion 48 and with the backing sheet 54 so that a brick-like effect is created. It will be obvious that the projections 56 on the element serve to obtain a mortar band between adjacent elements that is of uniform width throughout the course and may also be of the same width as the mortar spacing between the tabs on the elements.

It should be understood that although all of the forms have been shown as embodying a predetermined number of figures, any of said forms may be manufactured to provide continuous strips of the roofing and siding material or in roll form, the folding of the tabs in certain cases being carried out in assembly. The dimensions of the body may also be changed as desired to provide for varied thicknesses in assembly and to vary the quantity of material necessary to cover the standard roofing unit of 100 sq. ft. Moreover, the folded portions of the various units may be reinforced by the use of tape or other reinforcing means along the lines of fold.

From the above description it will be apparent that very novel roofing and siding elements have been provided, adapted to provide an insulation medium of high character, and also adapted to produce an effect of sharply defined figures without the use of artificial means, such as paint, and by a relatively simple process. Furthermore, areas of double or greater thickness are provided by the elements in assembly and these afford additional protection against the weather. It will be obvious that various modifications and changes may be made by those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains without departing from the disclosed features. It is therefore desired that the invention be construed as including all equivalents and as broadly as the claims, when taken with the prior art, may allow.

I claim:

1. Building material composed of an elongated body portion, a plurality of tabs projecting from the lower edge of the body portion with adjacent tabs separated by an intervening recess and integrally connected portions folded upon and abutting the faces of said tabs said integrally connected portions each comprising an extension of the lower edge of the tab before folding, and said extensions having an area substantially twice the tabs.

2. Roofing and siding elements composed of a substantially rectangular body portion, a plurality of tabs projecting from the lower edge of the body portion with adjacent tabs separated by an intervening recess and integrally connected sections folded adjacent the tab portions to form composite tabs, said sections comprising extensions of the lower edges of the tabs before folding, and the lower portion of said sections when folded substantially coinciding with the tabs and the upper portions thereof extending into the body portion and forming portions thereupon of similar outline to that of the tabs.

3. A roofing and siding element comprising a body portion formed with spaced tabs and a recess therebetween substantially complementary to the tabs, and integrally connected sections abutting the tabs and defining shingle configurations to be exposed to the weather, the said sections being connected to the tab portions whereby the elements may be cut from a parent sheet substantially without waste.

4. A surface covering comprising overlapping longitudinal courses of building elements, said elements comprising elongated body portions forming bases, composite tabs defining configurations to be exposed projecting from the lower edges of the body portions and separated by transverse intervening recesses extending through the bases, said composite tabs comprising tab extensions in the plane of the body portion, and integrally connected overlying portions folded upon and abutting the upper faces of said tab extensions, the elements being laid with the lower edges of the tabs of elements in one course spaced from the upper edges of composite tab configuration of a subjacent course to form longitudinally extending recesses, to cooperate with the recesses between composite tabs to set off the defined configurations, the said recesses presenting the bases of the underlying elements whereby to present a surface of raised configurations separated by depressed longitudinal and transverse joints.

5. A surface covering comprising overlapping longitudinal courses of building elements, said elements comprising elongated body portions forming bases, composite tabs defining configurations to be exposed projecting from the lower edges of the body portions and separated by intervening spaces substantially complementary to the tabs and extending through the bases, said composite tabs comprising tab extensions in the plane of the body portion and overlying portions secured to and abutting the upper faces of said tab extensions, the elements being laid with the inner edges of the spaces between tabs substantially uniformly spaced from the upper edges of the composite tab configurations of a subjacent course to form continuous irregular longitudinally extending depressions across the course presenting the bases of underlying elements to form offset raised figures separated by depressed joints.

6. A building element comprising an elongated base, a plurality of defined figures at the lower portion of said base separated by intervening recesses and said defined figures contrasting in visual effect with the surface of the base, and there being finger-like projections extending above the upper edge of said defined figures, whereby to space overlying elements in assembly to uniformly separate the defined figures of said elements by bands of demarcation of contrasting visual effect.

7. A building element comprising an elongated base, a plurality of tabs depending from said base separated by slots and having integral overlying portions defining configurations to be exposed and finger-like projections extending above the upper edge of the defined figures and in the same plane thereof, whereby to space adjacent overlying elements in assembly to form bands of demarcation between the defined figures.

8. Building material comprising a backing layer, an elongated body portion forming a base secured to said backing layer, material superimposed on said base to form two offset lines of raised figures, said lines of raised figures being spaced apart and each figure being spaced from adjacent figures to expose the material of the base below and said backing layer being of greater depth than said base to provide a depressed definition line extending above the raised figures on the base for cooperation with the transverse depressions in setting off the figures formed.

9. Building elements each comprising a backing sheet, a body portion forming a base secured to said backing sheet, superimposed sections arranged in offset rows in connection with said base in spaced apart relation to form transverse and longitudinal intervening spaces between adjacent sections, the upper row of sections being set back from the perimetrical edge of the element and said element possessing a tongue on one end and a recess on the other end so as to aline and interlock said elements and to provide intervening spaces between adjacent sections at the contiguous edges of adjoining elements.

10. A building element comprising an elongated base, a plurality of overlying configurations on said base separated by intervening recesses and finger-like projections in the plane of the base, extending beyond upper edges of the configurations whereby to space the elements in assembly to form bands of demarcation between the configurations of adjacent overlying elements.

11. Building material comprising an elongated body portion, a plurality of tabs projecting from the lower edge of said body portion, said tabs being spaced from each other by an intervening recess, the individual tabs having integrally connected layers comprising extensions thereof folded upon and abutting their faces, each of said abutting layers presenting a completely defined configuration to be exposed and said configurations each having a plurality of edges substantially coincident with edges of the tabs.

12. A surface covering unit comprising a body sheet of composition material, said body sheet arranged to simulate lines of defined configurations separated by bands of demarcation both longitudinally and transversely of the body sheet, and a backing sheet secured to said body sheet, said backing sheet extending beyond the body sheet at least at one end and at one side to form weather laps and the ends of said body sheet opposite the said extending ends of said backing sheet extending beyond the limits of the backing sheet in its principal plane.

13. A surface covering unit comprising a base sheet having material secured thereon to simulate defined configurations, said configurations being separated by depressions setting off the configurations in relief and a backing sheet under said base sheet, said backing sheet extending beyond the base sheet to form a weather lap whereby another unit may be positioned in assembly and a continuous simulation of defined figures separated by depressions may be obtained.

14. A surface covering unit comprising a body sheet presenting upon the upper surface thereof a plurality of defined structural configurations arranged in offset lines with adjacent lines and adjacent configurations in each line spaced apart to present bands of demarcation of contrasting visual effect to the configurations, and a backing sheet under said body sheet, said backing sheet extending beyond the body sheet at the upper side edge thereof and at one end thereof, and the amount of said extension at said upper edge being such as to form a weather lap with the lower portion of the body sheet of an adjacent element in another course when the units are assembled to present a continuous area of the defined configurations.

15. A surface covering unit as claimed in claim 14, wherein the defined configurations are in relief and wherein the backing layer extends beyond the body layer a greater distance at one

end and one side than at the corresponding opposite end or side.

16. A covering unit as claimed in claim 14, wherein the body sheet includes means for registering adjacent elements in assembly.

17. A roofing and siding strip adapted to simulate spaced configurations when laid with similar strips in a continuous covering, comprising a body layer of composition roofing material, a plurality of tabs along an edge of said body layer, a slot separating adjacent tabs along said body layer, a superposed rigidifying layer also of composition roofing material bonded to the side of each tab to be exposed and having edges defining a raised configuration, said superposed layer being the length of the tab it overlies and having a depth such that its upper definition edge extends at least to the terminal of the slot between tabs, and surfacing material on said superposed layer, and surfacing material contrasting with that on the superposed layer, on said body layer, and adapted to show through the slots between tabs of other strips when laid.

18. A roofing and siding strip adapted to simulate bricks which are separated by mortar when laid in spaced relation with similar strips in a continuous covering, comprising a body layer of composition roofing material, a plurality of tabs along an edge of said body layer, a narrow slot to simulate the mortar spacing between bricks separating adjacent tabs along said body layer, a superposed rigidifying layer also of composition roofing material on the side of each tab to be exposed and having edges defining a raised brick configuration, said superposed layer being the length of the tab it overlies and having its upper definition edge co-terminal with the slot between tabs, and surfacing material on said superposed layer, and surfacing material contrasting with that on the superposed layer, on said body layer, whereby said contrasting surfacing on said body layer will be exposed between the slots of adjacent laid overlying strips to simulate the mortar spacing between horizontally laid bricks, and will be exposed to simulate the mortar spacing between vertically laid bricks upon laying of said adjacent overlying strips with their tab butts spaced from the upper definition edge of the superposed tab layers of said strip exposing the body layer surfacing.

19. A siding covering comprising a plurality of courses of strips as claimed in claim 17, said strips arranged with the superposed layers at the lower side of each strip and with the lower edge of each strip spaced from the upper definition edge of the superposed layers of the next lower strip by a space to provide a definition band between the course of raised configurations and contrasting therewith.

20. A roofing and siding strip adapted to simulate spaced configurations when laid with similar strips in a continuous covering, comprising a body layer of composition roofing material, a plurality of tabs along an edge of said body layer, a slot separating adjacent tabs along said body layer, a superposed rigidifying layer substantially the thickness of the body layer on the side of each tab to be exposed and having edges defining a raised configuration, said superposed layer being the length of the tab it overlies and a depth such that its upper definition edge extends at least to the terminal of the slot between tabs, and surfacing material on said superposed layer, and surfacing material contrasting with that on the superposed layer, on said body layer, and adapted

to show through the slots between tabs of other strips when laid.

21. A surface covering comprising overlapping courses of roofing and siding strips, each of said strips composed of a body layer of composition roofing material having a plurality of tabs along the lower edge thereof with a slot separating adjacent tabs and having a superposed rigidifying layer also of composition roofing material secured to the side of each tab to be exposed, which superposed layer has edges defining a raised configuration and is substantially the length of the tab it overlies and has a depth such that its upper definition edge extends at least to the terminal of the slot between tabs, and each of said strips having surfacing material on said superposed layer and on said body layer; said strips being laid with the lower edges of the strips of one course spaced from the upper definition edges of the superposed layers of tabs of elements of a subjacent course to expose the body portion of said underlying strips and to expose said body portions through said slots between tabs of the strips, said exposed portions of the body portions creating depressed bands of demarcation defining raised configurations of the covering in relief.

22. A surface covering comprising overlapping courses of similar building strips, said strips composed of an elongated body layer having a plurality of tabs of substantial size along the lower edge thereof, with adjacent tabs being wide spaced by a recess of substantial width, and said tabs each being surfaced with material defining a complete configuration and of contrasting color to the surface of the strip adjacent said configuration; said strips being laid with the tabs of adjacent courses in staggered relation and with the tabs of each course overlying the body layer of the next underlying course of strips, in a manner whereby to expose between the adjacent tabs of the strips an area of the body portion of the underlying strip lying between the edges of the recess between said tabs and a configuration on said underlying strip but of a contrasting color from the adjacent overlying tabs and from the tabs of said overlaid strip.

23. A surface covering comprising overlapping courses of building strips, said strips composed of a body layer having a plurality of tabs along the lower edge thereof, with adjacent tabs of the strip being separated by a space substantially complementary in size to a tab, and said tabs being surfaced with material defining on each a complete configuration substantially the size of the tab; the said strips being laid with the tabs of adjacent courses in staggered relation and with the lower edges of the tabs of each course substantially aligned with the inner edges of the spaces between tabs of the next underlying course of strips whereby to expose between the adjacent tabs of the strips an area of the body portion of the underlying strip substantially the size of a configuration on the tabs, and whereby to produce a surfacing composed entirely of sharply defined similar configurations.

24. A surface covering comprising successive courses of flexible shingle strips having rectangular shaped tabs surfaced with material defining on each a configuration the size of said tab, and having adjacent tabs separated by a space substantially complementary in shape and equal in size to the tabs, each course being laid with the tabs in staggered relation to the tabs of the adjacent underlying course and with the lower edges of the tabs of each course substantially in coin-

cidence with the upper edges of the spaces of the adjacent underlying course whereby to expose between the adjacent tabs of each strip a portion of the body of the strip in the underlying course equal in size and shape to that of said tabs and said exposed portion of the body of the laid strips contrasting in appearance with the adjacent overlying tabs and with the tabs of said overlaid strips.

25. A surface covering comprising overlapping courses of roofing and siding strips, said strips composed of a body layer having a plurality of tabs along the lower edge thereof of semi-polygonal shape, with adjacent tabs of the strip being separated by a space substantially complementary in size and shape to the tabs, and said tabs being surfaced with material completely covering the tabs and defining a complete polygonal configuration twice the area of the tabs; the said strips being laid with the tabs of adjacent courses in staggered relation and with the lower edges of the tabs and the upper edges of the recesses of strips in one course similarly spaced from the upper edges of the recesses and upper edges of the configurations respectively of the subjacent course of strips to provide bands of demarcation setting off the defined configurations.

26. A surface covering unit comprising an elongated base, a layer of composition roofing material secured to said base, one longitudinal edge and one end edge of said base extending beyond a corresponding side and end of the roofing layer to provide a lap, surfacing material on said composition roofing creating brick figures, and mortar spaces on said roofing between adjacent brick figures and of contrasting color to the brick figures.

27. A surface covering unit comprising a base, a superstructure of composition roofing secured to one face of said base, said superstructure having edges serrated to represent the staggered ends of courses of bricks, said superstructure being positioned on said base so that at least the upper edge and one end edge thereof are outside the contour of said superstructure.

28. A surface covering unit comprising a base, a continuous overlay layer on said base presenting

brick like configurations of similar material separated by depressed mortar spaces, surfacing material on said brick figures of contrasting color effect to the mortar spaces and said base having its upper edge portion and one end edge portion arranged with respect to said overlay layer to provide a weather lap.

29. A surface covering unit comprising a base, a sheet of composition roofing secured to one face of said base, and having at least one longitudinal edge and one end edge spaced from corresponding edges of the base to provide portions to form weather laps, superposed material on said roofing sheet defining raised brick like configurations separated by depressed mortar spaces, said raised configuration being surfaced with material contrasting in visual effect with the surface of said mortar spaces.

30. A weather surface insulation unit of composition material comprising a base, a continuous overlay layer on said base presenting courses of constructional figures of substantially similar material separated by depressed mortar spaces, and surfacing material on said constructional figures of contrasting visual effect to the mortar spaces, said unit having an upper edge portion and an end edge portion in a plane below the constructional configurations to provide a weather lap, and the end constructional figures of the courses being spaced with relation to the end edges of the units to provide for vertical mortar spaces between the constructional figures of adjoining units when the same are assembled in end to end relation.

31. A weather surface insulation unit of composition material comprising a base, said base having an offset portion defined by a plurality of lines of constructional figures separated by depressed mortar spaces of contrasting visual effect, the adjacent lines of constructional figures having an offset arrangement and being adapted for complementary arrangement with similar units in the same course of units when assembled on a surface, and the upper portion of said base providing a lap for an adjacent overlying unit.

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