July 22, 1941. J. P. WILSON 2,250,432

STRIP SHINGLE AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Filed Aug. 1, 1939

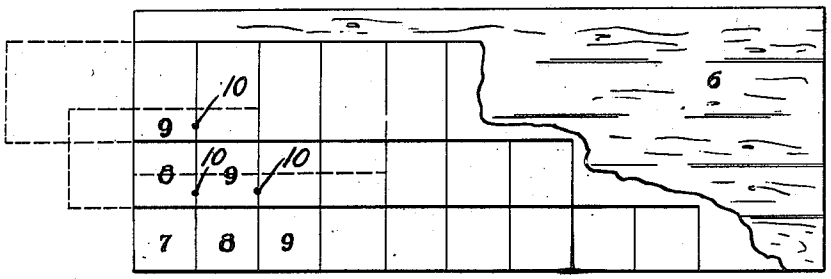


Fig. 1

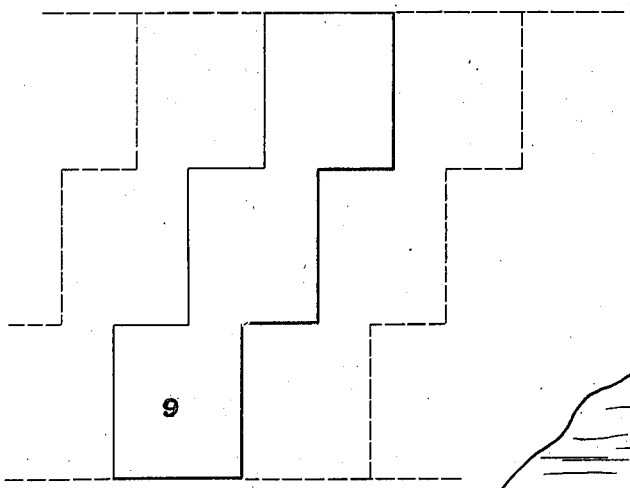


Fig. 2

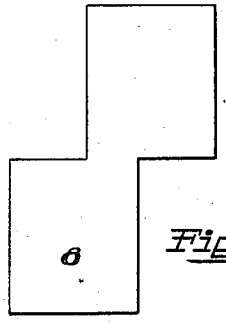


Fig. 3

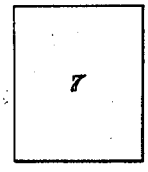


Fig. 4

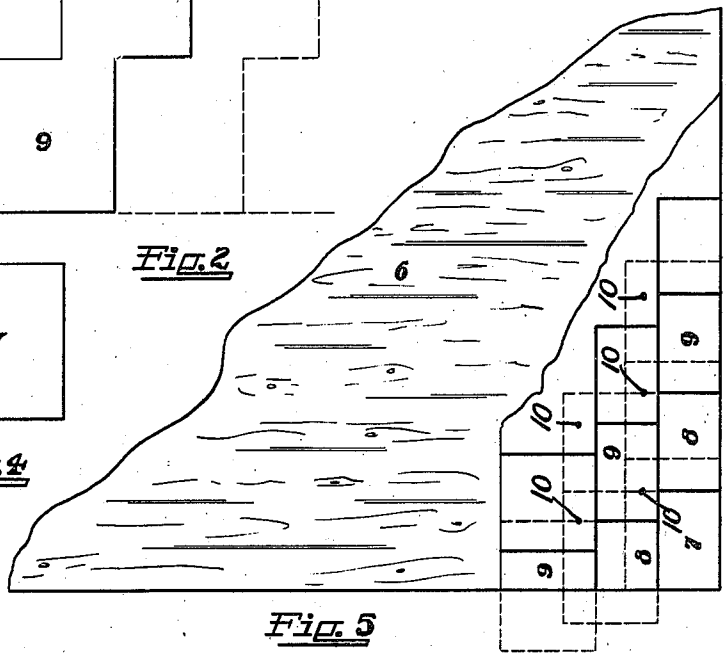


Fig. 5

INVENTOR.
JOSEPH P. WILSON

BY
Rolland et, McGrew & Campbell
ATTORNEYS.

Patented July 22, 1941 2,250,432

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,250,432

STRIP SHINGLE AND METHOD OF APPLICATION

Joseph P. Wilson, Denver, Colo.

Application August 1, 1939, Serial No. 287,721

4 Claims. (Cl. 108—9)

This invention relates to strip shingles and the method of their application and more particularly relates to the method of application of shingles of the composition or asbestos type applied in the "Dutch lap" style.

Heretofore in the art of applying shingles, the conventional method of application has involved the use of individual shingles applied in numerous methods, inclusive of the "Dutch lap" method of application.

In recent years, certain strip-type shingles have been introduced into the art, such as the hexagonal form and the square butt form, but the nature of such designs makes their production a relatively wasteful operation.

In the use of individual shingles for the production of roofs in the "Dutch lap" design, the method of application has permitted variations in the amount of lap provided in the joining of successive shingles, and as a consequence, unscrupulous persons have been able to represent a roof as utilizing a given amount of lap when in fact it actually had a much lesser amount.

It is a primary object of the present invention to provide a strip shingle which will reduce the amount of nails and other materials required in application of the material and will appreciably shorten the labor required in application.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a form of design in strip shingle construction, which through its appearance prevents any misrepresentation in the amount of lap provided at the joints.

Another object of the invention is to provide a strip shingle in a form of design, which eliminates any waste in its production.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a novel strip shingle design which is susceptible of application in a variety of forms.

Other objects reside in novel details of construction and novel combinations and arrangements of parts, all of which will appear more fully in the course of the following description.

To afford a better understanding of the invention, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawing, in the several views of which like parts have been designated similarly and in which:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a section of roofing to which the strip shingles of the present invention have been applied;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the treble section shingle strip forming part of the present invention, and including a diagrammatic representation of the manner of its production;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the double section shingle also forming part of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the individual shingle used in connection with the present invention; and

Figure 5 is another fragmentary plan view illustrating a modified method of applying the shingles to the roof.

Referring first to Figure 1, a portion of a roof 6 has been illustrated showing the application of the shingles of the present invention in the style known as the "Dutch lap." In beginning the application of the shingles, the individual unit 7 is first fitted at the corner of the roof and thereafter the double section unit 8 is fitted over the section 7 with a lap at both the upper surface and the joining side. Next, one of the treble section units 9 is fitted over the section 8 also lapping at the joining and upper edges thereof. Thereafter, additional units 9 will be applied successively in corresponding manner along a given stretch or course, and when another course is started, the sequence of application steps will be repeated.

In so applying the respective units, a portion of the material will overlap the respective edges, as indicated in the dotted lines in Figure 1 and where portions of the shingle extend beyond the roof, this material is cut at the edge of the roof and subsequently used in filling out the unfilled portions at the opposite end of the roof in a given course.

While the amount of lap may be varied to suit individual requirements, the type of application illustrated in Figure 1 is what is known in the trade as the "double lap," providing a double thickness of material throughout the expanse of the roof.

In fastening the shingles, nails are applied as illustrated at 10 and because of the peculiar lapping arrangement provided by the present design, the number of nails required for a given joint is appreciably reduced.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the labor required in applying the shingles is little more than one-third as much as would be required in covering a roof with individual shingles in the "Dutch lap" style. Further, due to the limited number of joints provided by such design, the quantity of nails required in fitting the roof is appreciably reduced.

While the present invention is primarily designed for embodiment in materials commonly termed "composition roofing," it will be appre-

ciated that the features of the present invention also may be incorporated in slate, asbestos and even tile.

In forming the shingles of composition material, the method of manufacture involves the production of the composition in large rolls of prescribed width, usually 36 inches, and shingles are subsequently formed by the action of automatic cutting machines acting on the strip of the roll.

As illustrated in the dotted line representations in Figure 4, the automatic machinery can be arranged to cut the strip in the manner indicated, and with such arrangement, practically all of the material of the strip is utilized in the formation of shingles. The individual shingles 7 and the double section unit 8 are readily produced by a single cutting operation from one of the treble units 9.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figure 5, a different method of application has been shown to produce a design effect of the conventional type. In producing this design, the shingles extend in courses transverse to the course arrangement illustrated in Figure 1.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the invention is susceptible of application in different forms and in all of such forms, a savings in labor and material can be effected.

By reason of the angular relation of the respective sections of the units, it is impossible to apply the shingles to a roof without clearly disclosing the extent of the lap. Thus, in Figures 1 and 5 the lap is clearly shown by the dotted line representations, and the amount of lap as shown in the arrangement illustrated in Figure 5 is much more limited than the "double lap" of Figure 1. In each of such forms, the extent of the lap is readily apparent from visual inspection.

While I do not desire to be limited to proportions in the scope of my invention, good results have been obtained when the individual sections of the units 7, 8 and 9 are in the proportion of 12 inches x 9 inches or in the proportion of 12 inches x 12 inches.

Likewise, in the shingles 8 and 9, the extent of the portion of material common to two sections may be varied. Where double-lap application is intended the common portion preferably is one-half or substantially one-half the width of a single section, whereas in ordinary application, the common portion will be substantially less than half the width, usually one-third.

Where pattern effects are desired, shingles of different colors or shades may be used and due to the staggered or stepped arrangement of the sections, adjoining sections in the course will be of different colors.

Changes and modifications may be availed of within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined in the hereunto appended claims.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In the roofing art, wherein shingles are applied in the "Dutch lap" style, the improvement which comprises applying a single shingle at a corner of a roof in alignment with the edges thereof, next fitting a two-section shingle member in adjoining relation to the single shingle with an edge thereof in alignment with the edge of the first shingle and overlapping the latter on two sides, next fitting a three-section shingle member in adjoining relation to the two-section member with an edge thereof in alignment with the aligned edges of the other members and overlapping each section of the two-section member at two sides, and then continuing the course of the shingles thus determined by a succession of three-shingle members fitted in a corresponding manner.

2. In the roofing art, wherein shingles are applied in the "Dutch lap" style, the improvement which comprises applying a rectangular shingle at a corner of a roof in alignment with the edges thereof, next fitting a two-section shingle member of stepped rectangular shape in adjoining relation to the single shingle with an edge thereof in alignment with the edge of the first shingle and overlapping the latter on two sides, next fitting a three-section shingle member of stepped rectangular shape in adjoining relation to the two-section member with an edge thereof in alignment with the aligned edges of the other members and overlapping each section of the two-section member at two sides, and then continuing the course of shingles thus determined by a succession of similar three-shingle members fitted in a corresponding manner.

3. In the roofing art, wherein shingles are applied in the "Dutch lap" style, the improvement which comprises applying a rectangular shingle at a corner of a roof in alignment with the edges thereof, next fitting a two-section shingle member of stepped rectangular shape in adjoining relation to the single shingle with an edge thereof in alignment with the edge of the first shingle and overlapping the latter on two sides, next fitting a three-section shingle member of stepped rectangular shape in adjoining relation to the two-section member with an edge thereof in alignment with the aligned edges of the other members and overlapping each section of the two-section member at two sides, then continuing the course of shingles thus determined by a succession of similar three-shingle members fitted in a corresponding manner, and fastening the assembly of shingles by the application of nails through the plural section members in the portion of material common to each section.

4. In the roofing art, wherein shingles are applied in the "Dutch lap" style, the improvement which comprises applying a shingle at a corner of a roof in alignment with the edges thereof, and then applying a two-section shingle member in adjoining relation to the first said shingle and overlapping the latter on two sides, and then continuing the course of shingles by applying a succession of three-section shingle members.

JOSEPH P. WILSON.