

SHINGLE STRIP.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

1,298,536.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

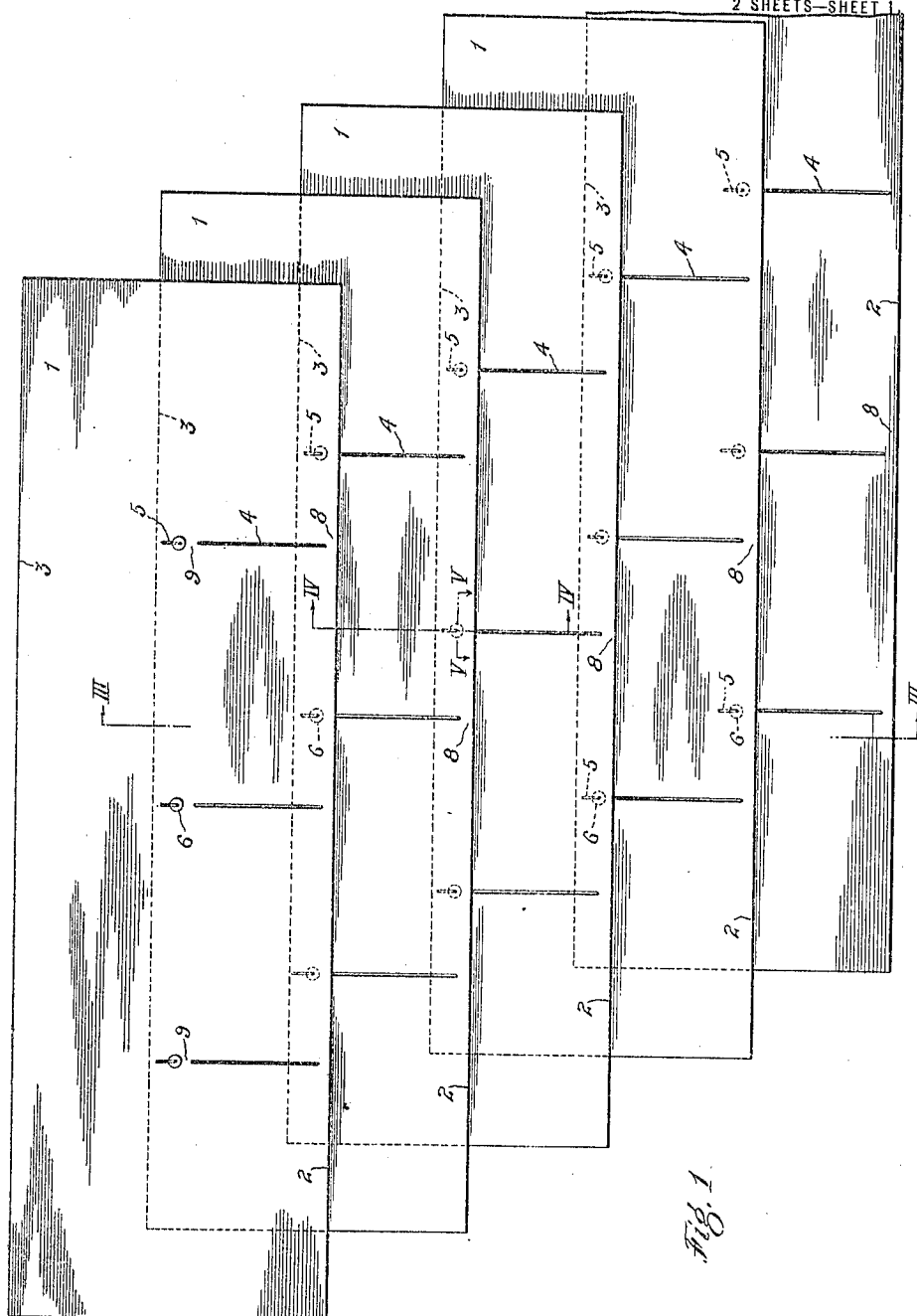


Fig. 1.

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SHINGLE STRIP.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

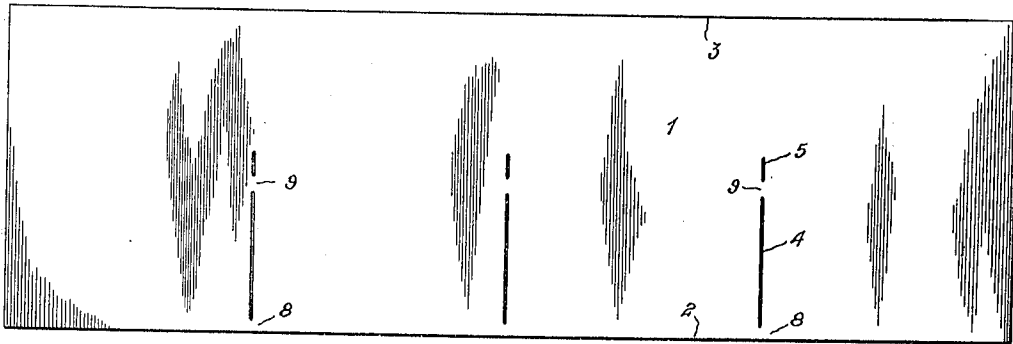


Fig. 2

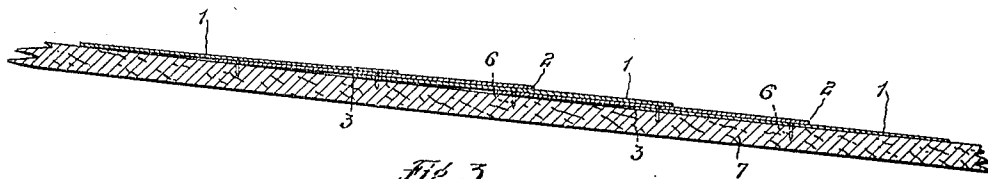


Fig. 3

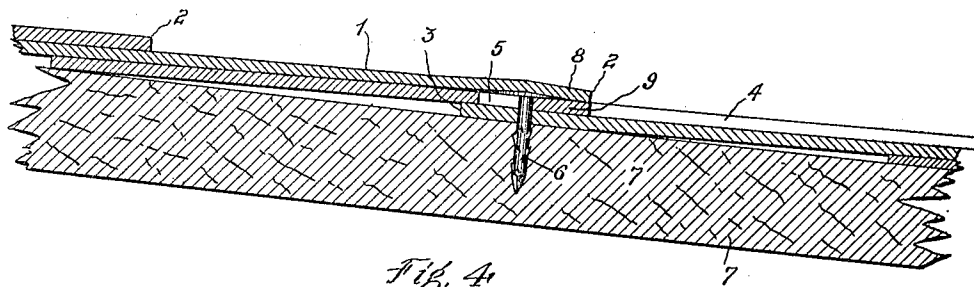


Fig. 4

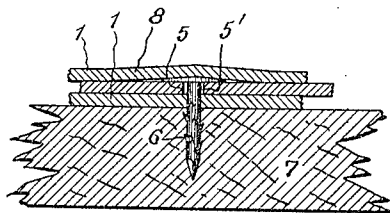


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHINGLE-STRIP.

1,298,536.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 25, 1919.

Application filed August 22, 1918. Serial No. 250,993.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN A. MASTICK, Jr., a citizen of the United States, resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Strips, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to shingles and particularly to gang shingles known to the trade as a shingle strip. Said invention is designed to provide such strips which shall be economical in their first cost as well as in the cost of laying same; which also shall be economical from the standpoint of long use because of the fact that their construction does not allow them to vibrate or flap in the wind but does allow the necessary compensation for the expansion and contraction of both the shingles and the roof member, the essence of the invention residing in the fact that an improved nailing system can be utilized by reason of the provision of a set of vertically alined spaced slots instead of just a single slot, the result that is accomplished being that any one nail pierces only a single strip and any single shingle of a strip is pierced by only a single nail whereby the shingle is allowed to play with the roof board and is not bound so as to buckle when the roof boards contract, which is true if two or more nails pierce a single shingle. The invention herein described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawings applies particularly to a ten inch (10") strip and is an adaptation of the principles disclosed in the shingle strip construction of my pending application for U. S. Letters Patent Serial No. 209,657.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain means embodying my invention, the disclosed means, however, constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be applied.

In said annexed drawings:

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a sec-

tion of roof covering comprised of my new and improved shingle strips; Fig. 2 represents a plan view of a shingle strip; Fig. 3 represents a vertical longitudinal section taken in the plane indicated by the line III—III, Fig. 1; Fig. 4 represents a vertical longitudinal section taken in the plane indicated by the line IV—IV, Fig. 1; Fig. 5 represents a transverse vertical section taken in the plane indicated by the line V—V, Fig. 1.

Referring particularly to Fig. 2, it will be noted that my shingle strip comprises a body member 1 having the lower and upper edges 2 and 3, respectively, and formed with a plurality of pairs of vertically alined spaced slots, of which the lower slot 4 is a comparatively long slot disposed at its lower end adjacently the lower edge 2 of the strip 1 whereby a continuous lower marginal portion 8 of the strip 1 is formed, the upper slot 5 of which pair is disposed approximately centrally of the strip, the slots 4 and 5 being spaced a distance apart indicated by the portion 9. These strips are standard ten inch (10") in depth and, by way of illustrating the manner of laying the same, a number of such strips are shown laid up to form a section of roof covering in Fig. 1, the exposure of each strip being four inches (4"). The nails 6 which secure the strips together and the covering to the roof boards 7 are disposed in the lower ends of the upper slots 5 and it is evident, from an inspection of Fig. 1, bearing in mind that the exposure of the strip is four inches for each strip, that this will result in the nails being disposed in a plane in which the roof covering is three strips deep, the nail being disposed adjacently below the top edge of the lowermost strip, the roofing being so laid that the uppermost strip covers the head of the nail. This is particularly plainly shown in Fig. 4. Slots 4 and 5 are of such a width as to allow lateral movement of the shingle strip 1, as plainly shown by the ordinal 5', Fig. 5. Of course, the slots 4 and 5, as will be readily understood, allow also for the longitudinal play of the nails when the roof boards 7 expand or contract and also allow for the expansion

and contraction of the shingle strips themselves. The above-described disposition of the comparatively long lower slots 4 results in the formation of the comparatively narrow portions 8, hereinbefore mentioned, disposed adjacently the lower edge 2 of the strip, which narrow portions 8 will double or buckle without breaking during the contraction of the several shingles of the strip 1. By not running the comparatively long lower slots 4 to the extreme edge 2 of the shingle strip 1, the continuous narrow marginal portions 8 prevent the vibration or flapping of the edge 2 in the wind, thereby obviating a great detriment to the life of the shingle strip, as is well known in the trade. I find it preferable in the lying of the shingle strips not to nail them extremely tight. In laying up my improved shingle strip to form an improved roof covering, I so relatively dispose the several strips as to secure a maximum staggering of the joints, parts of at least three different strips being disposed between adjacent joints, all as plainly seen in Fig. 1. Because of the better drainage and protection thus afforded, this method of laying up the roof produces a much more efficient construction than any other of which I am aware and in which the joints are made by simply bisecting the separate shingles. This is particularly advantageous in the form of construction shown in said pending application Serial No. 209,657.

From the above description and accompanying drawings it is readily apparent that my construction of shingle strip allows for the formation of a roof covering in which the relative movements of the several shingles of a strip are allowed and compensated for as also the relative movements of the roof boards and the strips, in which the drainage and protection for the nails is afforded, and in which any single nail pierces only one strip and any single shingle of a strip is pierced by only one nail where-by the shingle may play with the roof board. What I claim is:

1. A shingle strip consisting of a waterproof felt formed with a plurality of sets of slots consisting each of two vertically alined spaced slots of which the upper is disposed approximately centrally of the strip and the lower is disposed in the lower portion of the strip.
2. A shingle strip consisting of a waterproof felt formed with a plurality of sets of slots consisting each of two vertically alined spaced slots of which the upper is a comparatively short slot disposed approximately centrally of the strip and the lower is a comparatively long slot disposed adjacently the lower edge of the strip.
3. A shingle strip consisting of a water-

proof felt formed with a plurality of sets of slots consisting each of two vertically alined spaced slots, the lower ends of which slots are disposed approximately centrally of the strip and at a point somewhat removed from the bottom edge of the strip, respectively.

4. A shingle strip consisting of a waterproof felt formed with a plurality of sets of slots consisting each of two vertically alined spaced slots of which the lower is great in length compared to the upper and the lower ends of which slots are disposed approximately centrally of the strip and at a point somewhat removed from the bottom edge of the strip, respectively.

5. A roof covering consisting of a plurality of shingle strips laid to overlap, each such strip formed in its body portion with two vertically alined spaced slots, the lower end of the upper slots being disposed approximately centrally of the strip; and nails securing said strips together and the covering to the roof boards and disposed in the upper slots of the several strips.

6. A roof covering consisting of a plurality of shingle strips laid to overlap, each such strip formed in its body portion with two vertically alined spaced slots, the lower end of the upper slot being disposed approximately centrally of the strip; and nails securing said strips together and the covering to the roof boards and disposed in the upper slots of the several strips and immediately below the top edges of the several lowermost strips.

7. A roof covering consisting of a plurality of shingle strips laid to overlap, each such strip consisting of a comparatively large lower slot and an upper slot disposed approximately centrally of the strip; and nails securing said strips together and the covering to the roof boards and disposed in the upper slots, the strips being so laid that the top edges of the lowermost strips are disposed adjacently above the nails, respectively.

8. A roof covering consisting of three shingle strips laid to overlap, each such strip formed in its body portion with vertically alined spaced slots; and nails securing said strips together and the covering to the roof boards and disposed in slots of the several strips at points far removed from the top and bottom edges of the strips in which said slots are respectively formed, the strips being laid so that the top edges of the lowermost strips are disposed adjacently above the nails, respectively, and the uppermost strips cover the heads of said nails.

9. A roof covering consisting of three shingle strips laid to overlap, each such strip formed in its body portion with vertically alined spaced slots defining the several shingle

gies of the strip, said slots consisting of a comparatively large lower slot and an upper slot disposed approximately centrally of the strip; and nails securing said strips together and the covering to the roof boards and disposed in the upper slots of the several strips, the strips being so laid that the top edges of the lowermost strips are disposed adjacently above the nails, respectively, and the uppermost strips cover the heads of said nails. 10

Signed by me, this 19th day of August, 1918.

EDWIN A. MASTICK, JR.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."