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SHINGLE

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Fig. 1.

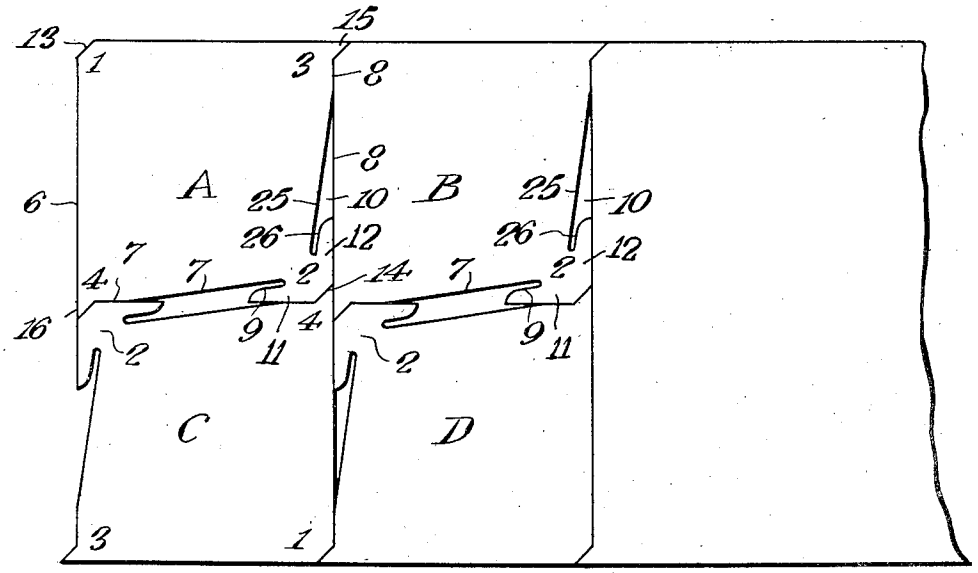

Fig. 2.

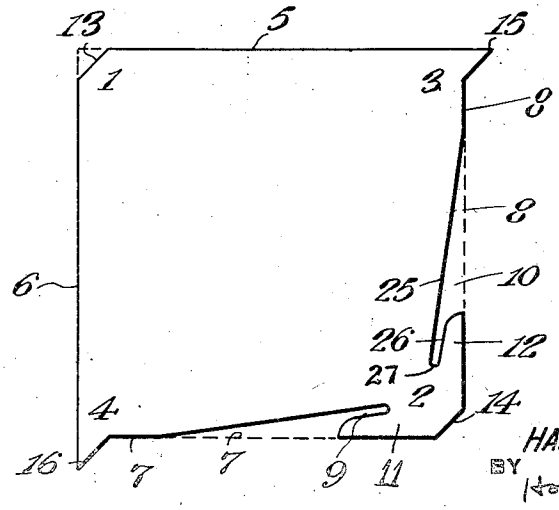

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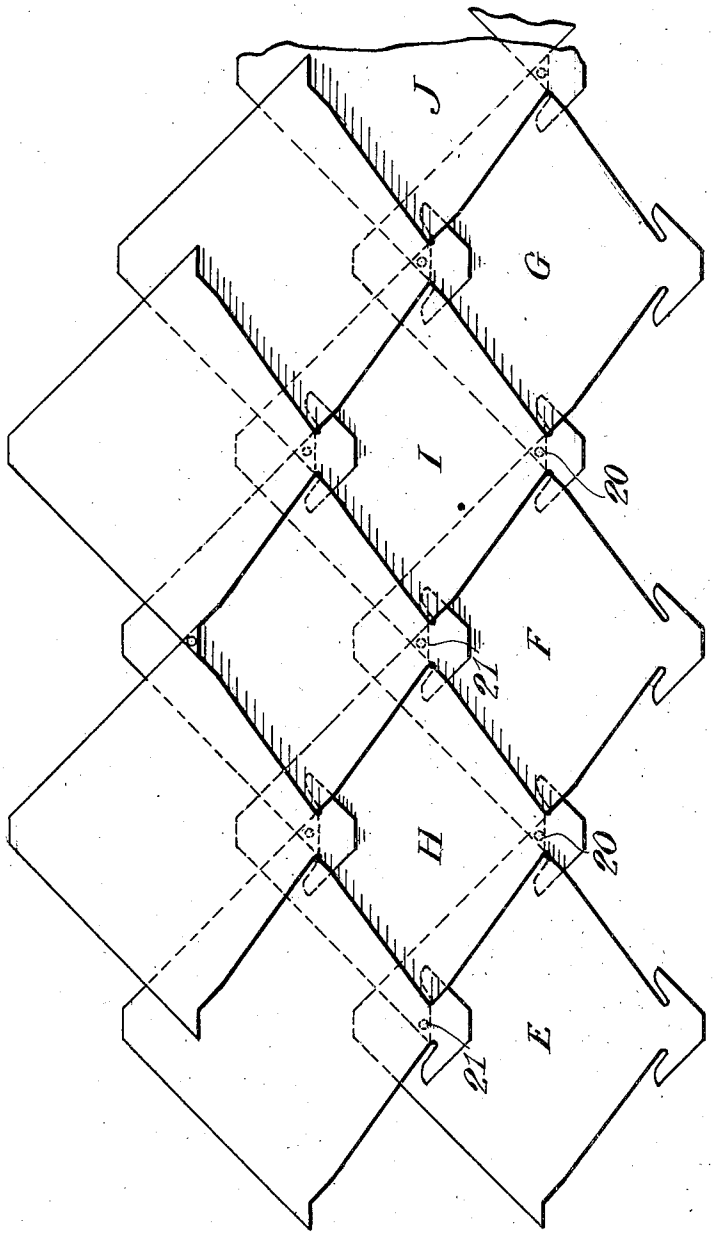
Fig. 3.



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Patented Sept. 5, 1933 1,925,239

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,925,239

SHINGLE

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Application March 15, 1930. Serial No. 435,995

1 Claim. (Cl. 108—7)

The invention relates in general to shingles, and more particularly to shingles of the flexible composition type.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a shingle which will not curl up at its exposed edges.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle having its lower or weather end so constructed as to coact with adjoining shingles to hold the weather end down without the use of auxiliary elements.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle with attaching ears which are adapted to overlap the attaching ears of the adjoining shingles and to have a fastening device driven through the overlapped ears.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle so shaped that a plurality of them may be cut from a strip of flexible material with a minimum of waste.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shingle which is simple in construction, effective in service, and of lasting quality.

Other objects will be apparent from the following description and claim when considered with the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 represents a strip of material illustrating how the shingles are cut therefrom;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the single shingle; and

Fig. 3 illustrates how the shingles are mounted upon a roof or other supporting structure.

In the following description and in the claim parts will be identified by specific names for convenience, but they are intended to be as generic in their application to similar parts as the art will permit.

Like reference characters denote like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring now to Fig. 2, the preferred form of shingle comprises a substantially rectangular flat plate or layer of flexible material having an upper corner 1, a lower or weather corner 2, and side corners 3 and 4. The shingle is mounted with its lower or weather corner 2 in a downward position, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The edges indicated by 5 and 6 therefore, may be denoted as the upper edges, and those indicated by 7 and 8 the lower edges.

Comparatively large notches or recesses 9 and 10 are cut from the lower edges 7 and 8 forming laterally extending ears, or wings 11 and 12 at the weather corner 2.

The edges 25 and 26 are preferably comparatively straight and are joined by a curved portion 27. The notches 9 and 10 are sufficiently wide to accommodate the shingles of the next lower course when the wings 11 and 12 are tucked under the shingles of the next lower course as explained hereinafter more in detail. It will be noted that the wings 11 and 12 are located entirely within the boundary of the rectangle as indicated clearly by the dotted lines which represent the edges 7 and 8.

It will be noted that the corners 1 and 2 are cut off along the straight lines 13 and 14. At the side corners 3 and 4 are attaching ears 15 and 16 having one edge coextensive with the upper edges 5 and 6 respectively and the lower edges parallel to the cut edges 13 and 14 as indicated.

Referring now to Fig. 1, a plurality of shingles denoted by A, B, C and D are indicated as laid out on a strip of flexible material whose length runs across the sheet of drawing. These strips are usually furnished to the cutting machines in rolls. As indicated, the strip of material is sufficiently wide to be able to cut two lines of shingles. It will be understood that any multiple of two lines of shingles may be made, provided the strip is of sufficient width.

It will be noted that the shingles are so cut from the strip of material that the weather corners 2 of the shingles in the upper line are located at lower right hand positions whereas the weather corners 2 of the lower line are located at the upper left hand positions. It will be noted that the attaching ears 16 of the shingles B and C are interposed between the weather corners 2 of the shingles A and D. It will be seen that the only waste is the material cut to form the recesses 9 and 10 and that the cut-off corners 1 and 2 of the shingles provide material to form the attaching ears 15 and 16 of other shingles. The shingles may also be arranged in other ways to produce the above results.

To mount the shingles upon a roof or other supporting structure, a lower course of shingles indicated by E, F and G is first laid as indicated in Fig. 3 with the attaching ears 15 and 16 of each shingle overlapping the adjoining ears of adjoining shingles. Fastening elements, such as nails indicated by 20, pass through the attaching ears and the underlying shingles to hold them in position.

Thus one nail only is now necessary to hold the adjoining corners of two shingles where heretofore two nails were required. This represents both a saving in the nails required and also in the labor of laying the shingles. In addition the attaching ears 15 and 16 assist in positioning and

spacing the shingles of the same row or course and assist in positioning the next upper row with respect to the lower row. The attaching ears 15 and 16 also cooperate with the wings 11 and 12 of the shingles of the next upper course to form interlocking joints to hold down the weather corners of the shingles, as hereinafter described.

The next course of shingles indicated by H, I and J is laid over the preceding course and nails indicated by 21 are driven through the attaching ears 15 and 16 and also through the underlying shingles E, F and G, as described above. The wings 11 and 12 are shown as tucked under the lower side edges of the preceding course of shingles E, F and G, thus placing the lower edges 7 and 8 of the lower course of shingles in the notches 9 and 10 of the upper course of shingles, thereby holding the weather corners of the shingles securely fastened to the next lower course of shingles.

It will be noted that the lower edges of the overlapping attaching ears 15 and 16 substantially coincide and are of substantially the same length as the distance across the weather corner from the end of notch 9 to the end of notch 10. Thus the attaching ears 15 and 16 provide, in effect, an abutment for the wings 11 and 12 of the next upper course of shingles and assist in positioning the shingles of the next upper course.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a shingle has been provided which is simple, practical and economical, and which will effectively perform functions and fulfill the objects hereinbefore set forth. In addition, the finished shingled surface produces a pleasing appearance.

While certain novel features of the invention have been shown and described and are pointed out in the annexed claim, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes in the forms and details of the device illustrated and in its operation may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

A flexible shingle comprising a substantially rectangular body flat throughout its entire extent and having upper and lower corners and side corners, the lower corner and the upper corner being cut off along straight lines, the lower side edges of the shingle having large recesses cut therein to form laterally and upwardly projecting wings at the lower corner, said side corners having laterally projecting ears having one edge coextensive with the upper edges of the shingles and another edge parallel with said cut upper and lower corners.

HARRY FORBES.