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G. M. JORDAN

ROOFING AND METHOD OF LAYING SAME

Filed August 27, 1925

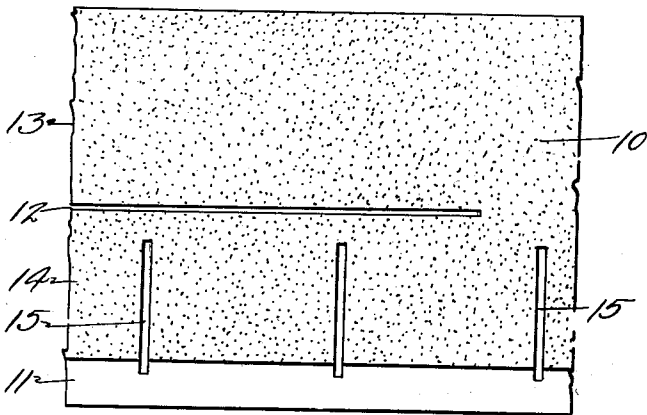
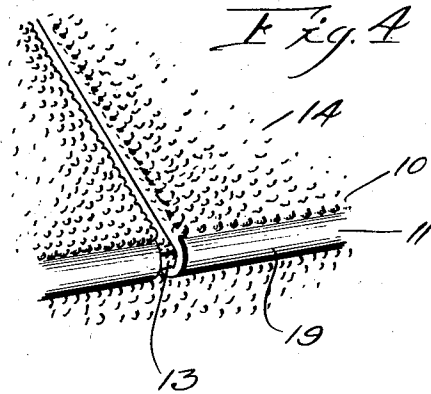
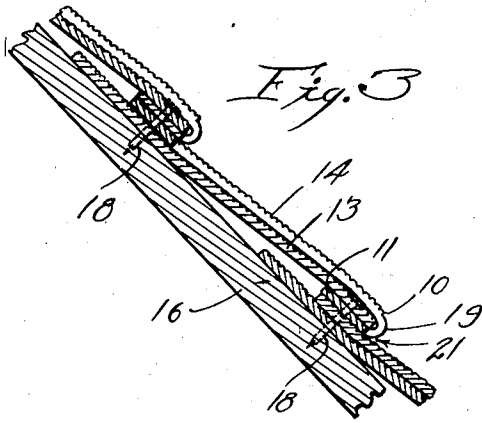


Fig. 1

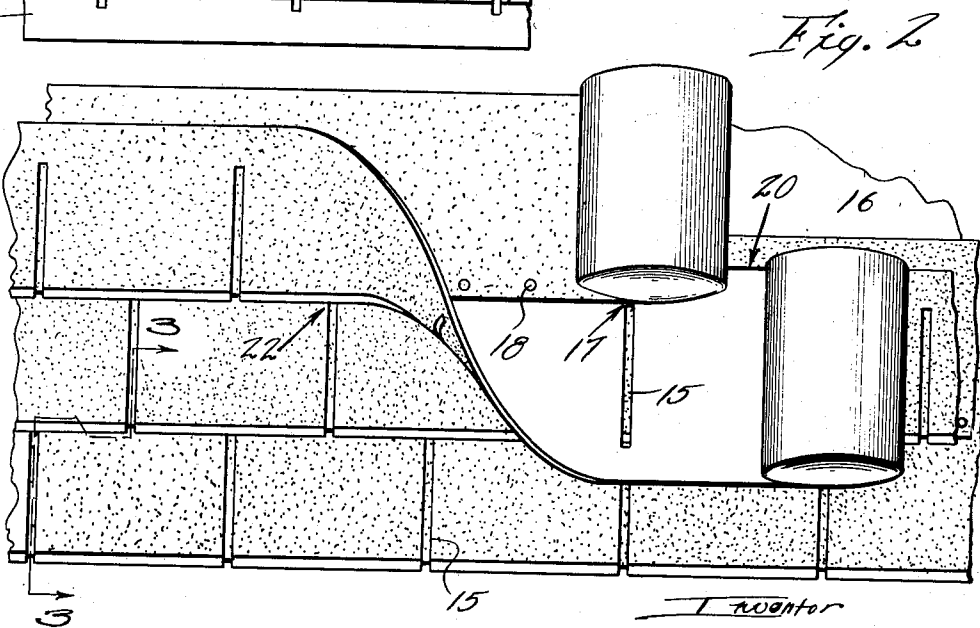


Fig. 2

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. JORDAN, OF WINSIDE, NEBRASKA.

ROOFING AND METHOD OF LAYING SAME.

Application filed August 27, 1925. Serial No. 52,726.

My invention relates to a composition roofing designed, when laid, to produce a shingle effect, and which may be laid in strips extending the entire width of the roof.

An object of my invention is to provide such a roofing which is of very simple, inexpensive and durable construction.

A further object is to provide a roofing adapted to be laid in strips extending horizontally of a roof and in which the nails used to secure the roofing in place will be concealed and held down by the outer layers of roofing material.

A still further object is to provide a roofing which may be laid so as to so conceal the nails, the strips of roofing being so constructed as to allow a very rapid application of the roofing, and to provide means for quickly positioning the strips relative to each other so as to procure a uniform finish.

My invention further lies in the method of laying the roofing so as to accomplish the objects of concealing the nails, and quick and accurate application of the strips of roofing to the roof.

Another object is to provide a roofing in which a realistic shingle effect is obtained by the use of slotted strips, which are so constructed and laid that the slots extend entirely to the edge of the shingle line in the finished roof, whereas the individual shingles between the slots are connected by a continuous strip of roofing material which is hidden in the finished roof.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a sheet of roofing material from which the elements composing my invention are prepared, illustrating the manner of applying the roofing.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a roof in the process of construction according to my invention.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the same taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the corners of a number of adjacent shingles in a roof, finished according to my invention.

In my issued Patent No. 1,547,498, I have described and illustrated a roof in which a shingle effect is procured by hooking under a continuous shingle strip the underlapped edges of sections of slotted roofing material, designed to give, when in place, a shingle effect.

The advantages of concealing the nails which hold the roofing in place have been brought out in that application, namely, the loosening of the nails is prevented and the tendency of the nails to work out is resisted by the sheet of roofing engaging the head of the nail.

The advantages of laying a strip of roofing the full length of the roof reside mainly in the ease and rapidity with which the roofing may be applied.

The present invention combines the advantages of a continuous strip of roofing with those of lapped nailing, while producing a shingle effect in which the slots of the shingle apparently extend entirely to the edge of the shingle line, whereas the material forming the shingles is a continuous strip, stiff enough to maintain a perfectly straight edge when laid and linking together the individual shingles by a continuous strip which is concealed at either side in the finished roof.

In preparing the roofing of my invention, a strip of ordinary composition slated roofing material is used, such as is shown in Fig. 1. From one edge the slating, 10, is removed to form a border, 11. The strip is run through a machine which slits it longitudinally, as at 12, so as to form the two strips, 13 and 14. The strip, 13, is used as a filler strip, and the strip, 14, the outer sheathing, in which the shingle design is produced. For this purpose the transverse slots, 15, are punched in the strip, 14, so as to leave marginal webs, as the roll of roofing material is passed through the machine.

The slots, 15, are entirely closed and are spaced at their ends equal distances from the side edges of the sheathing strip, 14.

For an ordinary size shingle design the slots, 15, are a little greater than $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and are spaced about 12 inches apart. The slots extend into the border, 11, for a reason which will hereinafter be explained.

The end of each roll of roofing is trimmed on a line extending transversely across the strips halfway between the slots, 15, so as to

leave a length of material in the strip, 14, equal to half the distance between two of these slots. When laying the roofing, this extended portion serves to accurately determine the half distance of the slots so that the finished roof may be produced in a design wherein the slots of succeeding layers of sheathing are staggered equi-distantly from each other in both directions.

In laying the roofing a strip, 14, is first stretched out upon the frame of the roof, 16, upside down with its upper edge along the line where the shingling is to begin. This first step has not been illustrated in the drawings, but is similar to the preceding operations shown in Fig. 2. The strip, 14, may be tacked at its ends to secure it in proper horizontally aligned position along the edge of the roof, and the filler strip, 13, is then laid with its lower edge overlapping the upper edge of the sheathing strip, 14. The strip, 13, is accurately positioned by laying the edge in exact register with the upper limits of the slots, 15, as indicated by the arrow, 17, in Fig. 2, wherein a succeeding similar operation is shown.

After positioning the strip, 13, it is tacked with roofing nails, 18, extended through the strip, 13, the strip, 14, and into the wooden substructure of the roof, 16.

The sheathing strip, 14, is then bent upwardly around the lower edge of the filler strip, 13, which serves to determine the exact position of the bend in the sheathing strip.

It will be noted at this point that the border, 11, of the unslated material has been adjacent the upper edge of the sheathing strip when the same was laid upside down, and that when the sheathing strip is folded around the edge of the filler strip that this unslated border has formed the lower edge of the shingle as illustrated in Fig. 4 at 19.

It may be stated at this point that there are two objects in providing the unslated edge, first, to prevent the slate cracking and giving an unsightly appearance to the shingle edge, due to the bending, and second, to provide a contrasting color, which serves to accentuate the lower edge of the shingle in the finished design.

The two preliminary strips having been laid, a second sheathing strip, 14, is laid face downwardly upon the sheathing strip, which has already been laid, and its upper edge brought to register with the upper edge of the under sheathing strip, as indicated by the arrow, 20, in Fig. 2. In doing this, it will be found most convenient to first align the upper edge of the strip before unrolling the same to tack it in place and then unroll the strip horizontally along the roof until the other end of the roof has been reached, stopping once, or possibly twice, along the length of the roof to adjust the edges of the

two sheathing strips to proper alignment and inserting a nail to temporarily hold the upper strip in place.

Due to the fact that the strips, 14, are formed with the perforations, 15, entirely closed, they are very rigid and practically will not sag during the unrolling process, so it is a very easy matter to align the upper edges of the two strips along the entire length of the roof. This operation requires only a few moments of the workman's time.

The filler strip, 13, is then laid, as described, with its lower edge registering with the upper limits of the slots, 15, and tacked in place, and the second sheathing strip is folded upwardly, as previously described.

The nails, 18, in all of the operations except the first will extend through the two thicknesses of the new strips being laid and the upper edges of the previously laid strips, thus forming a very rigid, homogeneous roofing structure.

After the sheathing strips, 14, are bent upwardly the nails used in securing them in place are covered and held down permanently.

It has been previously noted that the lower ends of the slots, 15, extend into the border, 11, and that these extremities of the slots are registered, as at 17, with the lower edges of the filler strips in laying the roofing. As a result, when the sheathing strips are folded upwardly the slots will commence at a point where the continuous portion of the edge, 11, is concealed, as indicated by the arrow, 21 in Fig. 3, around the edge of the filler strip, 13, and upwardly where the upper extremities thereof will be concealed beneath the last row of sheathing, as indicated by the arrow, 22, in Fig. 2.

The distance between the ends of the slots, 15, and the edges of the sheathing, 14, being the same and the lower extremity, 19, of the finished shingle extending a little beyond the lower edge of the filler strip which is aligned with the end of the slot, 15, it will be seen that this lower shingle edge, 19, will thus overlap the slot a very slight distance.

The filler strip, being of the same width as the sheathing strip, will project upwardly beyond the upper limit of each row of sheathing, and thereby give added protection against the possible entrance of moisture beneath the shingles.

The rapid and accurate laying of the shingles is made possible by the construction of the sheathing strip, 14, in such a manner that its upper edge may be laid registering with the upper edge of the strip below, and the lower edge of the filler strip, 13, may be laid registering with the upper limits of the slots, 15, the parts being so arranged that when this is done the upward bending of the sheathing strips will bring the shingle designs into the proper positions.

The quick laying of the sheathing strip, 14, is assured by the continuous strip of material on either edge thereof.

The strips, 13 and 14, may be provided in 5 contrasting colors, if desired, in which case they would not be prepared from the same sheet of material. When contrasting colors are used, the slots between the individual shingles will be brought out more clearly 10 and a better looking roof thus produced.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts of 15 my invention without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims any modified forms of structure of use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

20 1. In a roof, a sheathing strip and a filler strip, the sheathing strip being provided with closed transverse slots leaving marginal webs of substantially equal width, the lower 25 marginal web being folded under the lower edge of the filler strip, and its edge registered with the upper edge of a lower strip of sheathing, the upper and lower extremities of the slots being thereby concealed, and nails extended through said lower marginal 30 web, the lower portion of the filler strip, and the upper portion of the lower sheathing strip.

2. In a roof, a sheathing strip and a filler strip, the sheathing strip being provided with closed transverse slots leaving marginal webs of substantially equal widths, the 35 lower marginal web being folded under the lower edge of the filler strip, and its edge registered with the upper edge of a lower strip of sheathing, the lower edge of the filler strip being substantially registered 40 with the lower extremities of the slots in the sheathing strip, the upper and lower extremities of the slots being thereby concealed, and nails extended through said 45 lower marginal web, the lower portion of the filler strip, and the upper portion of the lower sheathing strip.

3. In a roof, a sheathing strip and a filler strip, the sheathing strip being provided 50 with closed transverse slots leaving marginal webs of substantially equal widths, the lower marginal web being folded under the lower edge of the filler strip, the upper and 55 lower extremities of the slots being thereby concealed, and nails extended through said lower marginal web, the lower portion of the filler strip and the upper portion of the lower sheathing strip.

Signed at Winside, in the county of 60 Wayne and State of Nebraska, this 24th day of August, 1925.

GEORGE M. JORDAN.