Sept. 19, 1933. A. C. FISCHER 1,927,436

SHINGLE

Filed Oct. 28, 1926

Fig. 1.

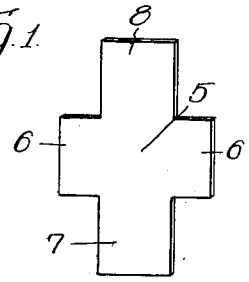


Fig. 2.

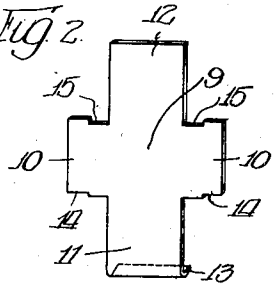


Fig. 3.

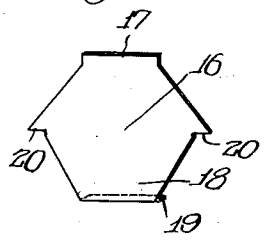


Fig. 4

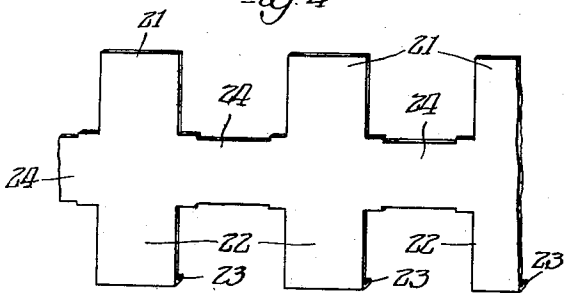


Fig. 5

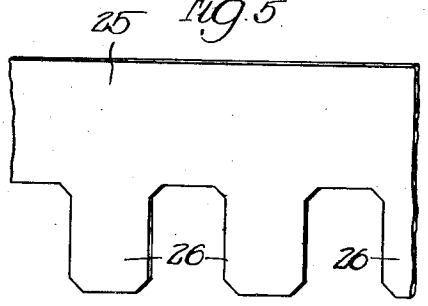


Fig. 6.

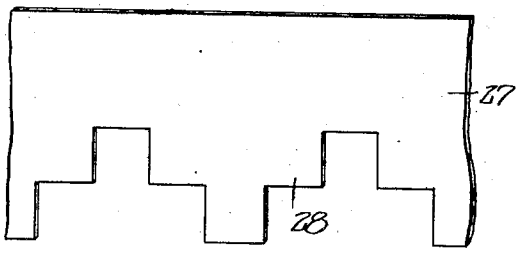


Fig. 7

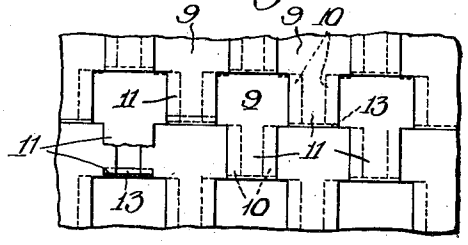


Fig. 8.

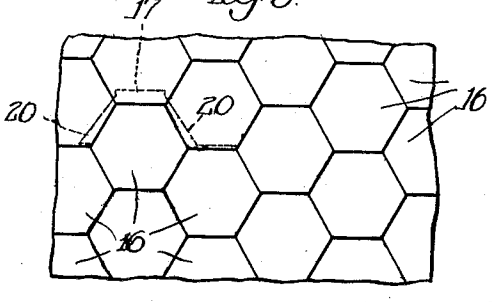


Fig. 9.

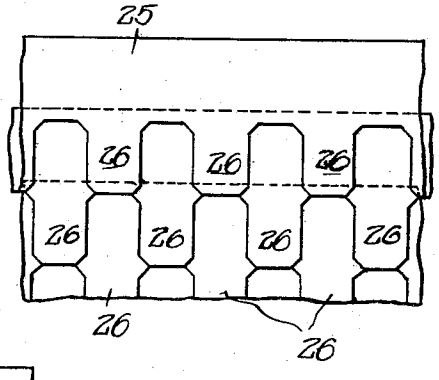
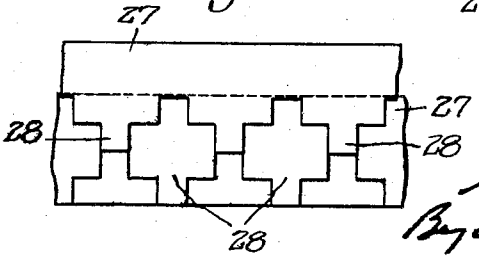


Fig. 10



Inventor:
Albert C. Fischer
By Albert C. Fischer
Atty

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHINGLE

Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Ohio

Application October 28, 1926. Serial No. 144,849

2 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

This invention relates to roofing, and particularly pertains to individual shingles, strips, rolls or the like formed with tabs to produce ornamental designs when in overlapping courses on a roof.

The primary object of this invention is to produce composition shingles as they are known on the market and to make the same in either individual shingle members or else in strip form, so that they may be laid upon the roof in various shingle designs, depending upon the cut or configuration of the individual members or strips.

The present invention has particular reference to a Greek cross design, or a modified Greek cross design, the same having been selected not only for its appearance in laying in overlapping tiers or layers upon the roof, but also for the weatherproofing qualities that may be realized from a design or designs of this type.

Several modifications of the design are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of an individual shingle member simulating a Greek cross.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of an individual shingle member simulating a Greek cross and showing how the design illustrated in Figure 1 may be provided with morticing gages, as well as an interlocking fold or tab at the edge of the shingle butt.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of an individual shingle member.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a shingle strip which would be practically the same as connecting the form of the invention shown in Figure 2 in a continuous strip, so to speak.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of shingle strip.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of still another form of modified shingle strip.

Figure 7 is a plan view showing the design which may be accomplished by using either of the forms of the invention shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4.

Figure 8 is a plan view of the design showing what may be accomplished with the form of the invention shown in Figure 3.

Figure 9 is a plan view of the design that may be accomplished with the form of the invention shown in Figure 5.

Figure 10 is a plan view of the design that may be accomplished by using the form of the invention shown in Figure 6.

Referring now to the drawing in detail. Both the individual shingle member and the shingle strip are preferably made from composition sheet material, the same being cut therefrom.

The shingle member shown in Figure 1 for all practical purposes may be cut from the sheet to simulate an ordinary Greek cross, having a body 5, side projections 6, a butt 7 and a head 8. In this form there would be practically no waste in the sheet from which this particular member is cut, and for this reason it would be an economical form to manufacture.

In the form shown in Figure 2 the shingle member comprises a body 9, side extensions 10, a butt 11 and a head 12. The material of the butt 11 is folded back to provide an interlocking tab or fold 13, morticing gages 14 are also provided on the lower edge of the side extensions 10, and inside gages 15 may be provided at the top edge of the side extensions 10.

The design shown in Figure 3 is still another modified form of this general design, or at least it involves the same principle in that the individual shingle member shown in this figure has a body 16, a short extended head portion 17, a butt 18, the butt having a folded interlocking tab 19. The side extensions 20 in this particular form are not as pronounced as those in the forms shown in Figures 1 and 2, nevertheless they serve the same purpose and are sufficient for the design in this special instance.

The three designs referred to fairly well illustrate the modifications that may be successfully used as individual shingle members; but I may desire to use shingle strips simulating a Greek cross design, or a modified Greek cross design, in which event I may use a strip as shown in Figure 4, comprising a plurality of heads 21 and a like number of butts 22, all of which may or may not be provided with interlocking tabs 23. In this form of the invention the side extensions 24 are continuous and provide intermediate connecting web portions. So far as the design is concerned, it simulates when laid upon the roof, the same design as may be accomplished with either of the forms shown in Figures 1 and 2.

As another form of shingle strip I may cut the sheet with a relatively wide and continuous head 25, the lower edge of which being cut to leave separated projections 26.

As still another form of the shingle strip I may cut the sheet to leave a wide continuous head 27 with step forms of projections 28.

With that form of the invention illustrated in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 6 I can develop the same type of shingle design, and in this connection attention is called to Figure 7, in which such

design is illustrated as it will appear when any of these forms are laid upon the roof, the design being a Greek cross. The design, however, being developed for the purpose of illustration with the form of the shingle shown in Figure 2.

To more clearly explain how this design is laid up a number of these shingle members, shown in Figure 2, are laid side by side so that their extensions 10 line up with their edges in abutting relation. This would practically give the same assembly as shown in Figure 4, except the side extensions in the strip form are joined or continuous. At any rate, with one row of shingles made up of shingle members laid up as explained, with their extensions 10 in alignment, and with their edges in abutting relation, the next row would be made by superimposing the same kind of shingle members so that the butts 11 overlap the side extensions 10 on the first laid row of members, and with the interlocking tabs 13 folded under the morticed edge of the extensions 10. This will bring the overlying row of shingle members with their side extensions 10 in the same abutting relation as explained with reference to the first laid row, but instead of overlying the side extensions on the first laid row they will overlie the heads 12 of the first laid row.

The same layout is effected with the strip form of shingle shown in Figure 4, and this also applies to the modified form shown in Figure 3, except in this form instead of making a Greek cross design it will produce a hexagonal design as shown in Figure 8. In this hexagonal design the interlocking tabs 19 interlock with the side extensions 20.

With a strip provided with tabs of the form shown in Figure 5 a design roofing can be produced as shown in Figure 9 by laying the strips in overlapping courses with each of the tab-ends of tabs 26 laid in vertical alignment and flush with the base margins of the cut-out portions between the tabs.

The same arrangement may be carried out with the strip form shown in Figure 6 to develop the design shown in Figure 10, only in this form the design developed is a Greek cross design as shown.

I claim:

1. A roof construction comprising a covering of roofing elements laid in overlapping courses, each element comprising a body portion, a rectangular projection extending from the edge of said body portion, and ledges on the side of the projection to form a stepped tab, said elements being arranged with the stepped tabs effecting a design simulating Greek crosses.

2. A roofing construction comprising a covering of roofing elements laid in overlapping courses, each element comprising a body portion, a series of rectangular projections extending from the edge of said body portion, and ledges on each side of the projections to form a series of similar stepped tabs, said elements being arranged with the stepped tabs effecting a design simulating Greek crosses.

ALBERT C. FISCHER.