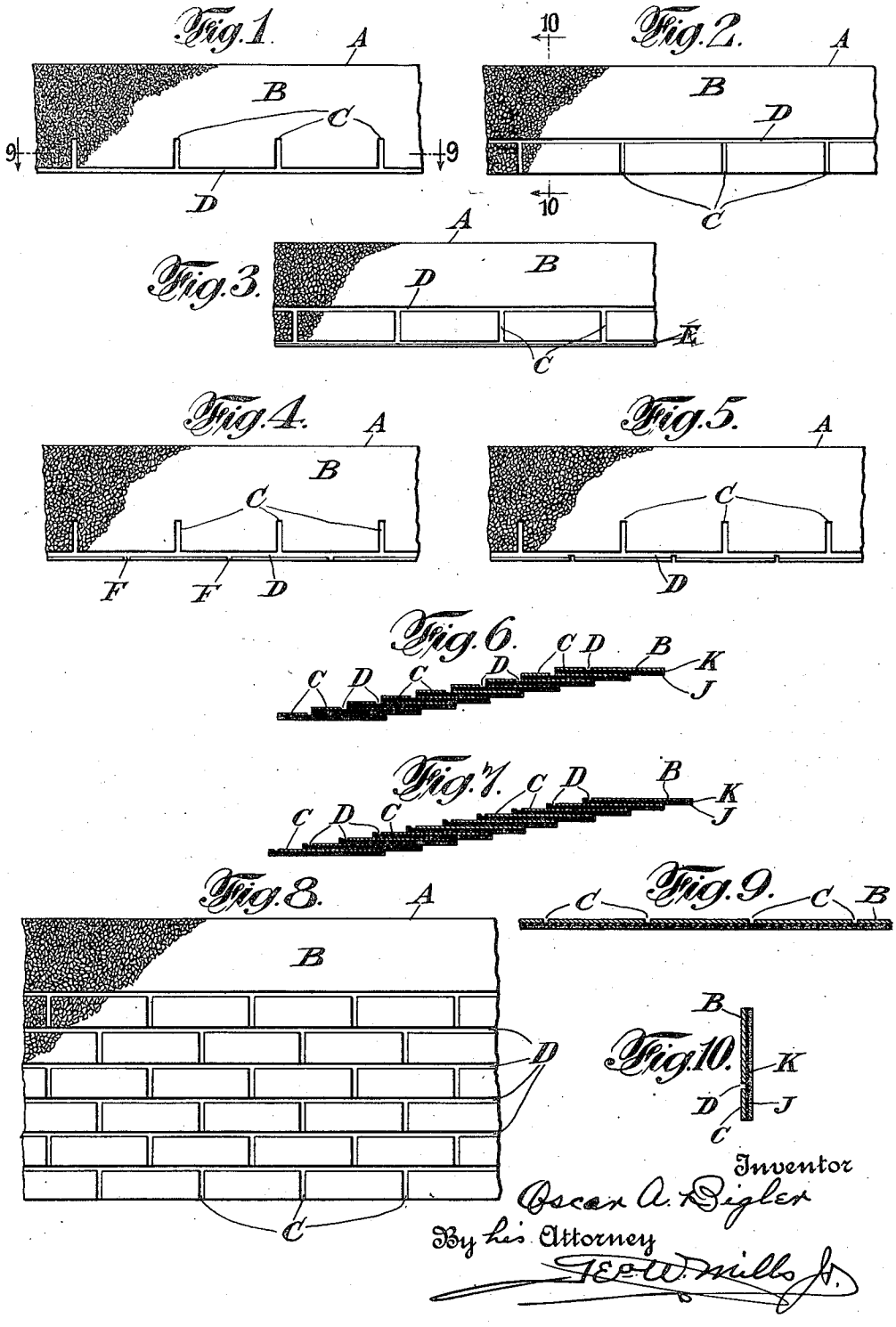
July 15, 1924. 1,501,512

O. A. BIGLER

BUILDING MATERIAL

Filed March 29, 1922



Inventor

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By his Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR A. BIGLER, OF WYOMING, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Application filed March 29, 1922. Serial No. 547,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR A. BIGLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wyoming, in the county of Hamilton, State of Ohio (whose post-office address is 204 Wilmuth Avenue, Wyoming, Ohio), have invented new and useful Improvements in Building Materials, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to building material and is especially adapted for strip shingles for roofing purposes or sheathing for sides of buildings.

My invention is adapted to provide drain lines or channels for roofs or sides of buildings while at the same time providing an ornamental effect simulating shingles when on the roof, and on the sides of buildings giving the effect of brick, concrete blocks, etc.

My invention also serves to indicate the position in which each element, with relation to adjacent elements, should be laid.

In the drawings

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show my invention applied to sheathing.

Figures 4 and 5 show modifications applied to strip shingles.

Figures 6 and 7 are profile views of strips laid in place.

Figure 8 is a top view of Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a longitudinal cross section of Figure 1 on the line 9—9.

Figure 10 is a lateral cross section of Figure 2 on the line 10—10.

In the drawings, in which like letters refer to like parts, A is a strip of the well known granular slate surfaced roofing material embodying my invention which I cut in lengths of desired width. In the manufacture of these strips A I preferably make them of a felt base J saturated with a suitable bituminous material such as asphalt and coated with a bituminous coating K. Into the coating is embedded a surface layer of granular slate forming the surface B. The granular slate is of any color desired, although I prefer to use a color that will give to the sheathing, or shingle strip, the color of the material it is to imitate, for instance, if the sheathing is to be placed on the side of a building to imitate a brick structure I would use a red slate, if to imitate a concrete block structure I would use a gray slate.

In the process of manufacture of my sheathing, or shingle strip, I place lateral channels C extending from one edge inward toward the longitudinal center a distance equal to the thickness of a brick or block I intend to simulate. The channels C, I connect by longitudinal channels D.

In Figures 1, 4 and 5 the channel D is on the lower edge of the strip A. In Figure 2 the channel D connects the innermost ends of the channels C and is located substantially parallel to and near the longitudinal center of the strip A. In Figure 3 the channel is located as in Figure 2 but in addition connecting the lower ends of the lateral or vertical channels C is a second line or channel E. The channels or lines C, D and E may be formed in the strip A by omitting the slate from the surface on the area representing those lines or channels. I may also form the lines or channels by embossing the surface of the strip A along the lines C, D and E by applying an embossing member having heated raised portions, corresponding with the lines, to the surface. The heated raised portions will soften the asphalt coating in which slate is embedded and by suitable pressure the slate is forced down into the coating, thereby causing the bituminous coating under the slate as it is being pressed down, to be displaced and flow up between and over the slate granules. Whichever method is adopted for forming the lines or channels C, D and E in my sheathing or strip A, it will be observed that the bottom of the channels or lines are below the surface of the strip A as shown in Figures 6 and 7.

I prefer in the manufacture of my sheathing or shingle strip A to have the bottom and sides of the channels C, D and E coated with a bituminous material, so as to be waterproof, and to be comparatively smooth so as to form substantially no obstruction to the flow of water.

In the use of my sheathing and shingle strips they are laid to overlap so that the channels C of one strip will be intermediate the channels C on the next adjacent strip as shown in Fig. 8.

It will be clearly seen in Fig. 8 that the effect of using my sheathing strip is as there shown to imitate a brick structure. The channels or lines C representing the mortar between adjacent bricks of the same

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row and the channels D representing the mortar between adjacent rows. This effect is enhanced by having the bottom of the channels C and D located substantially below the surface B of the sheathing strip. As will be seen from Fig. 8 my sheathing strips when applied give a multiple sheathing protection to a building. They protect a building from the elements while at the same time affording an insulator of several plies having innumerable air spaces confined between plies, due to the spaces between slate granules. My sheathing is also fireproof.

I prefer to make my sheathing strips for the sides of buildings of considerable length and to put them up in rolls for shipment.

In Fig. 4, I have shown a strip shingle embodying a modification in which the channel D is on the lower edge of my strip and has its lower wall, which in this form would be extremely thin, broken away at the points F which when the strip is in place will register with the channels C on the next below strip and afford an outlet and conduit from channel D of the upper strip to channels C next below.

In Figure 5, I have shown a strip shingle with another modification in which I cut out a portion of the lower edge of my strip for a distance about the width of the channel C and extending inward toward the longitudinal center a distance not in excess of the width of the channel D and preferably only about half the width of channel D as shown in Fig. 8.

When my strips A are in position on a structure the channels C and D conduct the water from one strip to another preventing any back up of the water under a strip and facilitating the flow of water to the point of discharge.

My invention by giving an ornamental effect to sheathing creates a new and greater use for a flexible waterproof, fire resistant, and insulating sheathing.

In the drawings Figures 1, 2, 3, and 8, I have shown a sheathing strip to which I have applied my invention to simulate the appearance of brick. Of course any other design could be used so as to represent other forms of structure.

Claims:

1. A building strip having a plurality of lateral lines of bituminous material arranged below the surface extending inward from one edge thereof, a straight continuous line arranged below the surface connecting all of said lateral lines so as to provide areas enclosed on three sides only all so arranged that the said continuous line will form one side of an enclosed area on the next adjacent strip.

2. A building strip having a plurality of lateral lines of bituminous material arranged below the surface extending inward from one edge thereof, a straight continuous line arranged below the surface connecting all of said lateral lines so as to provide areas enclosed on three sides only all so arranged that the said continuous line will form one side of an enclosed area on the next adjacent strip, and means leading from a line on said strip adapted to lead liquid to a line on the next below strip.

3. A building material having a plurality of lines arranged below and contrasting in color with, the surface of the material, said lines extending inward from one edge of said strip, a similar line connecting said lines so as to provide an area enclosed on three sides all so arranged that the said connecting line will form one side of an enclosed area on the next adjacent section of building material.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

OSCAR A. BIGLER.