Oct. 21, 1947. G. A. FASOLD ET AL 2,429,456

BUTTON LOCKED DOWN WEATHER SURFACING ELEMENTS

Filed Oct. 25, 1944

FIG. 1

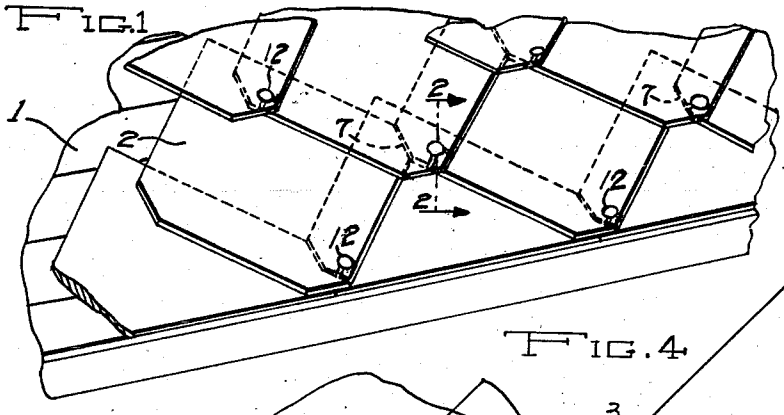


FIG. 2

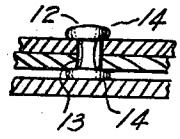


FIG. 4

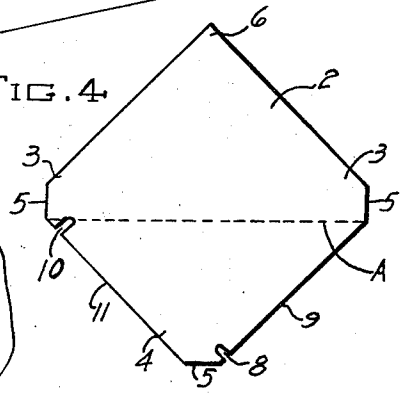


FIG. 3

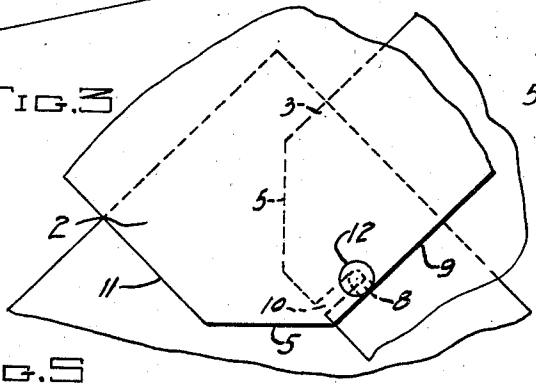


FIG. 5

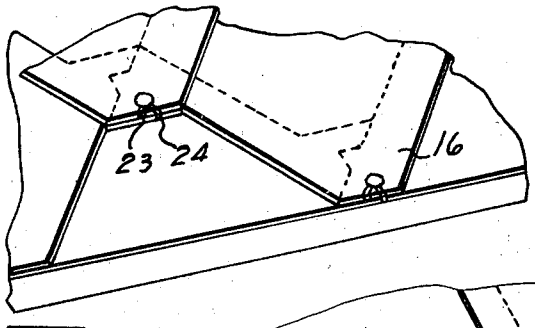


FIG. 6

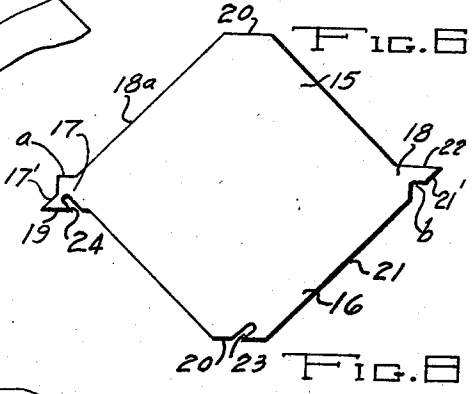


FIG. 7

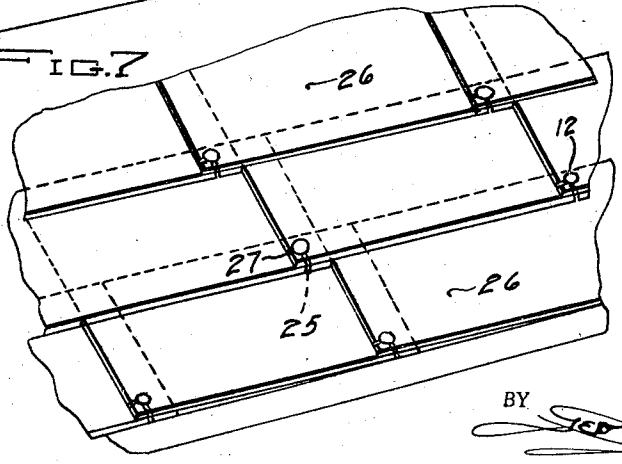
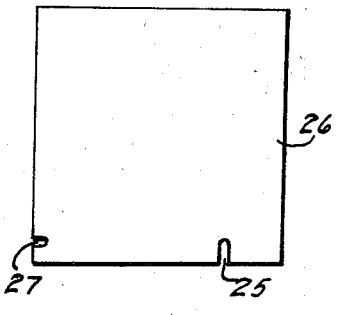


FIG. 8



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BUTTON LOCKED DOWN WEATHER SURFACING ELEMENTS

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Application October 25, 1944, Serial No. 560,255

3 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

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This invention relates to a novel and improved weather surfacing covering and particularly to weather surfacing elements in the form of individual shingles or strips for siding and roofing which are laid in overlapping courses to provide a covering symmetrical in design and having the weather exposed portion or portions of the shingles or sidings in overlying courses locked down by means fitting in marginal slots of the shingles or sidings of the underlying and overlying courses for securing and locking them in place to prevent lifting or rattling in the wind.

The locking or fastening device is adapted for shingles and sidings of different constructions and designs, but is particularly adapted for securing rigid shingles or sidings, such as cement-asbestos, with a minimum number of nails and permitting them to be applied with the weather exposed tabs or corners thereof secured in lock down position. While particularly suitable for rigid surfacing elements, the fastening device is equally suitable for use with flexible elements.

More specifically described, the shingle or siding elements are provided with an elongated slot along the bottom margin of the elements disposed at an angle to another elongated slot on the side whereby a fastening device may be readily inserted into the mating slots of adjacently laid elements and be held in place to lock down the weather exposed portions of the elements.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be made to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a section of a roof covering comprising courses composed of roofing elements embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a detailed view of a section of roof covering;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of an individual roofing element;

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the invention applied to a roofing element of different design;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the individual roofing elements employed in the roofing covering of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a section of roof or siding covering comprising courses composed of roofing or siding elements of a different design; and

Fig. 8 is a plan view of one of the individual elements employed in the roofing or siding covering of Fig. 7.

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Referring particularly to the drawings, in which like numerals are used to designate like parts, numeral 1 designates a weather covering composed of weather surfacing elements 2 disposed in overlapping courses to provide a covering of symmetrical hexagonal decorative design. The elements are of generally rectangular shape but laid with two of the opposite corners vertically and the other two opposite corners horizontally disposed to form what may be generally referred to as a diamond design. The side corners 3 and the bottom corner 4 may be preferably clipped at 5. The top corner 6 is preferably not clipped in order that there may be a substantial portion of an element in an underlying course extending above the joint 7 formed between the side corners 3 of adjacently laid elements of an overlying course.

An elongated slot 8 is formed in side 9 of the bottom corner 4 which forms the weather exposed tab of the element. This is preferably formed relatively near the bottom corner of the tab edge in position to receive the fastening device hereinafter described. Another elongated slot 10 is formed relatively near the top corner of the weather exposed tab side 11. The two slots 8 and 10 are disposed at angles to each other whereby when the slot 8 of one element is over the slot 10 of another element, only the base or shank portions of the slots will register with the other portions of the slots being out of register and closed. Accordingly, the fastening device 12, preferably in the form of a stud or button having a smaller shank portion 13 between heads 14, can be readily inserted into the mating recesses when the elements are being laid, but will be secured therein by the edges of the slots when the elements are fitted into final position. The studs or buttons so secured in position between the elements, themselves lock down the weather exposed tabs of the elements.

While the slot 8 is preferably formed on the right hand side 9 of the weather exposed tab and the slot 10 on the left hand side 11, these could, if desired, be reversed with the slot 8 provided in the same relative position on side 11 and slot 10 provided in the same relative position on side 9. The broader aspect of the invention is in the matter of having the elongated slots, regardless of their specific location, so disposed that the fastening device may be inserted therebetween and thereby secured for locking down the weather exposed portion of the element.

The weather surfacing elements are laid in courses in the same manner in which they have

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heretofore been laid. Just before an overlying element is laid, a securing means is inserted into the slot 10 of an underlying element and then the overlying element is dropped into position with its slot 8 receiving the securing means. After the overlying element has been fitted into place, nails may be driven into the upper and side corners to secure it.

The elements are laid so that there is triple coverage in the lapped margins. The fastening device is underlaid by the undermost layer which is the upper corner of the elements and which protects against any leakage of water or moisture which might gain access around the fastening device that extends through the other two layers of the lap which overlie the undermost layer.

The surfacing elements may be divided in any suitable manner to provide starting strips. In the instant case, they are divided along the line A, and a slot may be formed in one of the sides in proper position to register with the slot 10 of an overlying element.

The modification in Figs. 5 and 6 is the same in principle as that above described, the only difference being in the form or design of the surfacing elements which comprise a body terminating in opposite tab portions 15 and 16, said tab portions being preferably alike in design. Intermediately of the tab portions, opposite ears 17 and 18 are provided. One marginal side edge 17′ or ear 17 is aligned with the side edge 18a of the tab 15, and the other side of the ear is formed with an edge 19 which is preferably parallel with the tab ends 20. Ear 18 is of the same construction in relation to the opposite tab 16, having one side edge 21′ aligned or in a common line with the side edge 21 and the other side edge 22 of the ear preferably parallel with the tab ends 20.

An elongated slot 23 is formed in the bottom of the weather exposed tab 16 and another elongated slot 24 is formed in the ear 17. The two slots 23 and 24 are disposed at angles to each other in order that a portion will be in registration to permit a fastening device inserted and secured as above described. A projection *a* may be provided on one ear, and a recess *b* formed on the opposite ear, whereby they may be interfitted with a recess and projection of adjacent elements.

The modification in Figs. 7 and 8 shows the surfacing elements arranged in what is commonly referred to as the "Scotch" method. The principle of the invention is the same as in the modification described above, the only difference being in the design of the elements and the manner in which they are laid.

The elements are generally rectangular in shape and may be in the form of individual shingles or strips. An elongated slot 25 is formed in the bottom edge of the element 26 in a position for the fastening element 12 which is inserted therein to be in position to engage the slot 27 formed in the vertical side of an overlying element. An element is nailed in place in the customary manner. After the first element is laid, a fastening device 12 is fitted into the slot 25 and then an overlying shingle is fitted into place with the slot 27 receiving the fastening device. The slots being on angles to each other, the fastening device is secured in place. The overlying element is then nailed in place.

While surfacing elements of various designs have been shown and described, it will be understood that the invention is not thereby limited, but may be applied to other types of surfacing elements.

We claim:

1. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of overlapping elements, each of which comprises a body having an exposed tab portion, a slot formed on an edge of the tab and a slot formed on another edge of the weather exposed tab, said slots being disposed at an angle to each other, a portion of the slots in overlapping elements being in registration and portions of the slots being bridged by adjacent elements, and a fastening means projecting through the registering portions of the slots.

2. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of overlapping elements, each of which comprises a body having an exposed tab portion, a slot formed to extend inwardly from one edge of the tab and a slot formed to extend inwardly from another edge of the tab, said slots being disposed at an angle to each other, a portion of the slots in overlapping elements being in registration and a portion of the slots being out of registration, and a fastening means secured in the registering portions of the slots by the angular disposition of the slots.

3. A weather surfacing covering comprising courses of overlapping elements, some of which comprise a body having a slot extending inwardly from one edge and another slot extending inwardly from another edge, said slots being disposed at an angle to each other, a portion of the slots in overlapping elements being in registration and a portion of the slots being out of registration, and a fastening means secured in the registering portions of the slots by the angular disposition of the slots.

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