May 9, 1944. M. W. PAPESH 2,348,223

ORNAMENTAL GRANULAR-FACED COMPOSITION SHINGLE

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Fig. 1.

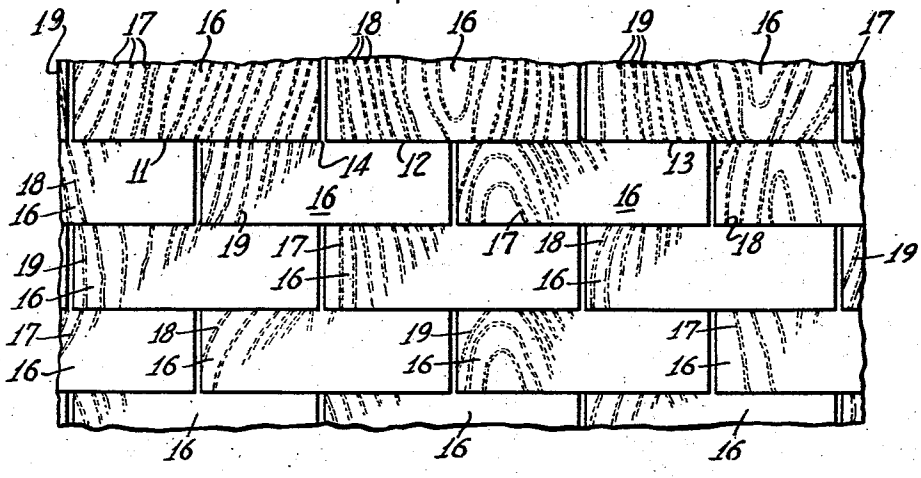
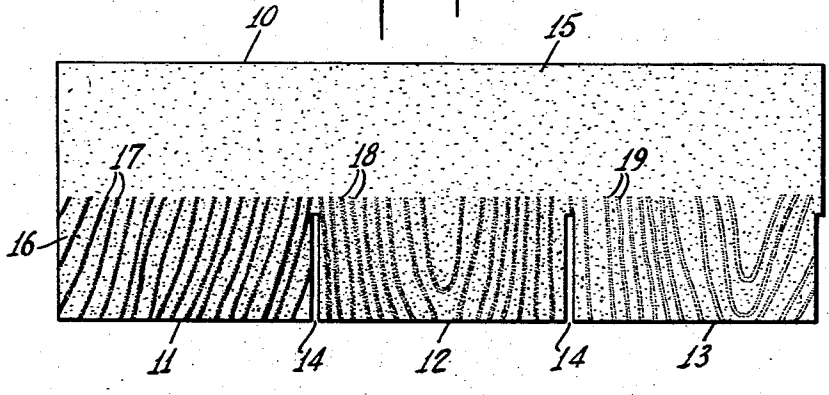


Fig. 2.



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ORNAMENTAL GRANULAR-FACED COMPOSITION SHINGLE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

This invention relates to ornamental granular-faced composition shingles, and to a covering of such shingles laid in overlapping courses.

Composition shingles are made from sheet material consisting of a flexible felt foundation which is saturated and coated with waterproofing substances, such as asphalt or the like, and which is faced on its coated upper surface, or at least the portion thereof that is intended to be exposed to the weather, with colored mineral granules. The shingles are formed by cutting the sheet into units or strips of various sizes and shapes.

While such shingles have been used extensively for covering the roofs and sides of building structures, they are subject to the objection that they present a monotonous unvarying appearance when laid.

It has been proposed to overcome this objection by facing the shingles with granules of two or more colors and texturing the granular-faced surface in simulation of wood-graining or other patterns. To obtain the desired variegated color or tone effect, it has heretofore been deemed necessary to face the coated surface initially with granules of a variety of colors, shades and blends. This has occasioned manufacturing difficulties, has presented storage problems in keeping the various colored granules separate, and has increased the cost of production, particularly since to obtain the desired variegated color or tone effect it has been necessary to use large quantities of relatively expensive artificially colored granules of different colors and shades.

I have made the surprising discovery that a variegated tone or shade effect may be attained simply and inexpensively by initially facing the sheet with a groundwork of colored granules of a single basic or predominant color, such as natural green or red granules, and then ornamenting the surface in successive areas with a texture of groups of narrow stripes of granules of shades or colors different from that of the groundwork. This produces the unexpected result that the groundwork itself, in the several areas respectively, appears to be of different shades of the basic color. A covering composed of such shingles applied in overlapping courses presents the optical illusion of being formed of shingles of different shades, thus giving a variegated tone effect with the use of a plurality of shingles having a groundwork of but a single color.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 represents a conventional section of a covering formed of shingles embodying the invention; and

Fig. 2 is a face view of a shingle, in the form of a strip-shingle, showing the ornamentation diagrammatically.

It is to be understood that the present invention is not concerned directly with the form or construction of the shingle per se, and that it may be embodied in shingles made either in the form of units or strips of any suitable size or configuration.

The shingle 10 illustrated in Fig. 2 is a representation of an ordinary composition or asphalt strip-shingle of the square-butt type having three rectangular shingle-like tabs 11, 12 and 13, separated by slots 14 that represent the usual spaces between individual shingles.

The upper or weather surface 15 of the shingle is faced with a groundwork or background 16 of mineral granules of a single prevailing color on at least that portion thereof which is exposed to the weather when the shingles are laid in overlapping courses as indicated in Fig. 1. While the groundwork may cover the entire surface, it usually forms a zone extending from the lower edge upwards to a point about one inch above the upper ends of the slots 14. The groundwork may be satisfactorily faced with relatively inexpensive natural green or red granules. The portion of the surface above the groundwork zone may be faced with uncolored granules of a cheaper grade.

The groundwork is ornamented with a design simulating wood-grain or other suitable pattern, which design is formed of groups of stripes 17, 18 and 19 of colored mineral granules, the stripes of each group being of one color or shade different from that of the other groups and the groundwork. Each group is distributed at irregularly spaced intervals over an area corresponding substantially to that of a tab and usually, though not necessarily, coextensive with the tab. The stripes are preferably indented in the groundwork, although they may be applied coplanar therewith, or overlaid thereon, in any suitable or known manner.

The strip-shingle shown in Fig. 2 has three tabs each 11½ inches wide, each having variously from about fifteen to nineteen strips of from $\frac{3}{16}$ to ¼ inch widths, of one color, distributed over its surface. The stripes cover, on the average, not more than about one-third of the total area of the tab. These dimensions and proportions are illustrative and subject to variation. However, in the covering as a whole the

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ratio of the stripes to the total area of the groundwork should be such that the color of the groundwork at the intervals between the stripes, in the area of each group, will illusorily appear to be of a shade different from its real color.

Where the groundwork is faced with granules of a single prevailing color, for example, natural green granules, the group of stripes 17 on the tab 11 may all be of one color or shade different from the groundwork, for example, a darker green, the group 18 on tab 12 all of another different color or shade, for example grayish green or gray, and the group 19 on the tab 13 all of still a different color or shade, for example, a lighter green than the groundwork. The particular sequence in which the colors of the three groups of stripes follow one another is unimportant, but the same order should preferably be followed throughout in the manufacture of the strips.

The shingles are laid in overlapping courses as shown in Fig. 1. The groups of stripes of different colors or shades follow in regular sequence in each course, but they are out of registration with the corresponding sequence of stripe-groups of the courses immediately below and above. Thus, as hereinbefore stated, an optical illusion is produced that the covering is formed of units of different shades of a predominant color, giving a very pleasing and attractive variegated appearance.

What I claim is:

1. An ornamented composition shingle having a groundwork of granules of a single prevailing color upon at least that portion of its surface which is intended to be exposed when the shingle is laid, the groundwork having an ornamental pattern applied thereto composed of a plurality of groups of stripes of colored granules, the stripes of each group being of one color or shade different from that of the stripes of the adjacent groups and from that of the groundwork, whereby the color of the groundwork in the intervals between the stripes of each group is illusorily modified in tone.

2. An ornamented composition shingle having a groundwork of granules of a single prevailing color upon at least that portion of its surface which is intended to be exposed when the shingle is laid, the groundwork having an ornamental pattern applied thereto composed of a plurality of successive groups of stripes of colored granules covering not more than approximately one-third of the total area of the groundwork, the stripes of each group being of one color or shade different from that of the stripes of the adjacent groups and from that of the groundwork, whereby the color of the groundwork in the intervals between the stripes of each group is illusorily modified in tone.

3. An ornamental covering for a building structure, comprising a plurality of shingles laid in overlapping courses, all of the shingles having a groundwork of granules of a single prevailing color on at least that portion of the surface of each that is exposed to the weather, and each having an ornamental pattern composed of at least one group of stripes of colored granules applied upon the groundwork, said groups of stripes severally being of different colors or shades and different from that of the groundwork, whereby the real prevailing color of the groundwork is illusorily modified in tone in the intervals between the stripes of each group.

4. An ornamental covering for a building structure, comprising a plurality of shingles laid in overlapping courses, all of the shingles having a groundwork of granules of a single prevailing color on at least that portion of the surface of each which is exposed to the weather, and each having an ornamental pattern composed of at least one group of stripes of colored granules applied upon the groundwork to cover not more than about one-third of the total area of the latter, said group of stripes severally being of different colors or shades and different from that of the groundwork, whereby the real prevailing color of the groundwork is illusorily modified in tone in the intervals between the stripes of each group.

5. An ornamental covering for a building structure, comprising a plurality of shingles laid in overlapping courses, all of the shingles having a groundwork of granules of a single prevailing color on at least that portion of the surface of each which is exposed to the weather, and each having an ornamental pattern composed of at least one group of stripes of colored granules applied upon the groundwork, said groups of stripes severally being of different colors or shades and different from that of the groundwork, the groups of stripes of different colors or shades following one another successively in each course but being out of registration with the corresponding groups of the courses immediately above and below, whereby a variegated tone effect is produced in which the real prevailing color of the groundwork is illusorily modified in tone in the intervals between the stripes of each group.

6. An ornamental granular-faced composition shingle comprising a felt base saturated and coated with waterproofing substances and having a facing of mineral granules of a single prevailing color on its exposed surface, and having a plurality of groups of stripes of granules of different colors from that of the facing, the stripes of each group being of one color but differing in color from the stripes of the adjacent groups, whereby the color of the facing in the intervals between the stripes of each group is illusorily modified in tone.

7. An ornamental covering for a building structure comprising a plurality of granular-faced composition shingles laid in overlapping courses, each of the shingles having a facing of granules of a single prevailing color on its exposed surface, and each shingle having a plurality of groups of stripes of granules of different colors from that of the facing, the stripes of each group being of one color but different from the color of the stripes of the adjacent groups, whereby the color of the facing is illusorily modified in tone in the intervals between the stripes of each group.

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