Aug. 28, 1923. 1,466,077

H. R. WARDELL

ROOF COVERING

Filed May 15, 1922

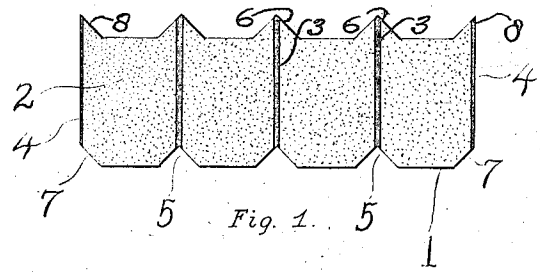


Fig. 1.

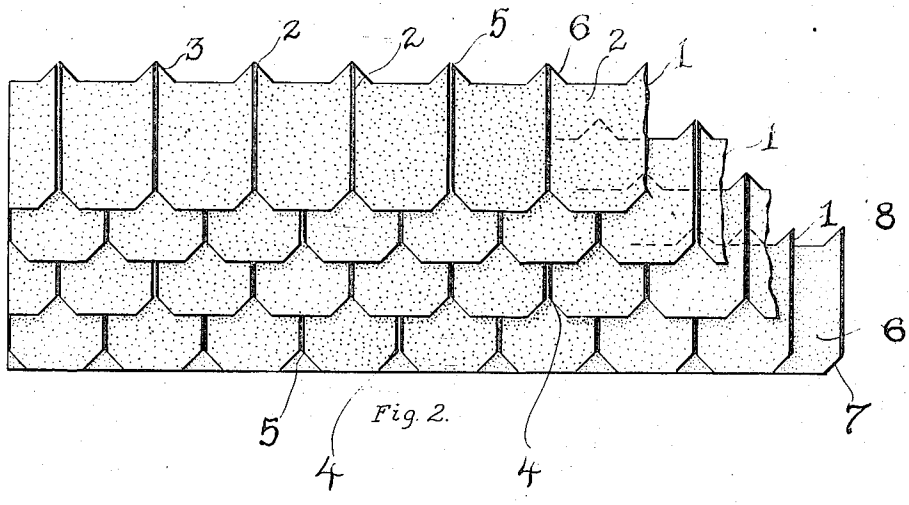


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR.

BY

ATTORNEY.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23572/1

Patented Aug. 28, 1923. 1,466,077

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. WARDELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO JOHNS-MANVILLE INCORPORATED, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

ROOF COVERING.

Application filed May 15, 1922. Serial No. 561,155.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. WARDELL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof Coverings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to roof coverings in general and more specifically comprises a form of shingle-strip of waterproof material for use in producing a waterproof covering which shall simulate an ordinary shingled roof.

One embodiment of the preferred form of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings in which:

Fig. 1, is a plan view of my improved shingle strip, and

Fig. 2, is a plan view of a portion of a roof with my invention applied thereto, parts being broken away.

Throughout the drawings like reference characters indicate like parts: 1, indicates a strip of waterproof fabric which may be asbestos felt, rag felt or any other fibrous felt or similar material heavily saturated or impregnated with a hydrocarbon, such as asphalt or other suitable waterproof compound, which is preferably dark in color and forms an adhesive surface on the material, at least when hot. This strip has a width approximating the length of a standard shingle, say ten inches, and a length equal to the combined widths of a predetermined plurality of standard shingles plus that of a similar number of narrow interspaces, each, for instance, one-half inch in width. Preferably the strip should have a length of about 32 inches and take the place of four separate shingles as shown. 2, 2, represent a plurality of delimited sections of the surface area of each strip 1, each said space conforming to the outline of a standard shingle, which sections extend across the strip, and throughout each of which a layer of crushed mineral material, such as slate or serpentine rock of lighter color, contrasting with that of the saturated fabric, is embedded in the adhesive surface of the fabric. This may be applied and rolled in while the surface is hot. These areas, 2, 2, are separated by narrow spaces, 3, 3, each, for instance, one-half inch in width, where the surface of the saturated fabric is left bare and exposed without any mineral layer superposed thereon. These alternate covered and exposed areas extend across the strip 1 as shown.

Preferably each end of each strip of fabric 1 has its saturated surface also exposed and free from mineral covering as shown at 4, 4, for a distance equal to half the width of the intermediate exposed spaces 3, 3, say each one-quarter inch wide so that when the ends of adjacent strips 1, 1, are abutted the markings will be uniform throughout the roof.

Preferably also each strip 1 has a plurality of V-shaped notches 5, 5, along one of its longer edges and an oppositely disposed plurality of similar V-shaped tabs 6, 6, along the other longer edge, the apices of the V's registering with the ends of the exposed narrow spaces 3, 3. Two of the corners of the strips 1, 1, are clipped at 7, 7, to form half V's and the other corners are provided with half tabs 8, 8, to produce a uniform effect when the ends of adjacent strips are abutted to cover a roof.

In applying my invention to a roof successive series of abutting strips 1, 1, are overlapped, as shown in Fig. 2, to simulate the usual appearance of a shingle roof.

The advantages of my invention comprise a reduction of the usual tendency to curl at the edges developed in the use of ordinary so-called asphalt shingles, and in the reduction of open spaces between shingles, up through which rain may be driven by a strong wind.

The exposed spaces 3, and 4, may be formed by scraping off the layer of mineral covering from the completely covered strip, or, before applying the mineral layer, paper ribbons may be laid over the adhesive surface so that the mineral material will not adhere at those parts when being sprinkled over the fabric 1.

Having described my invention, I claim:

As a new article of manufacture a shingle strip having a width approximately equal to the length of standard shingles and a length equal to the combined widths of a predetermined plurality of standard shingles plus that of a similar number of narrow interspaces, said strips being composed of a suitable fabric saturated with a waterproof compound of a dark color and adhesive character and having crushed mineral par

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23572/2

ticles embedded in the adhesive surface so formed throughout several separate areas delimited to correspond to, and represent, separate shingles of standard dimensions equally spaced apart and extending across the strips, and the narrow, intervening spaces of the bare surface of the saturated fabric of darker color, being exposed and devoid of mineral covering between the continuous areas so delimited, said shingle strip having a plurality of V-shaped notches along one of the longer edges and an oppositely disposed plurality of similar V-shaped tabs along the other longer edge, the apices of the V's registering with the ends of the exposed narrow spaces.

HENRY R. WARDELL.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23572/3