Aug. 11, 1925. 1,549,723

R. V. MATTISON

ROOFING SHINGLE

Filed June 15, 1923

FIG. I.

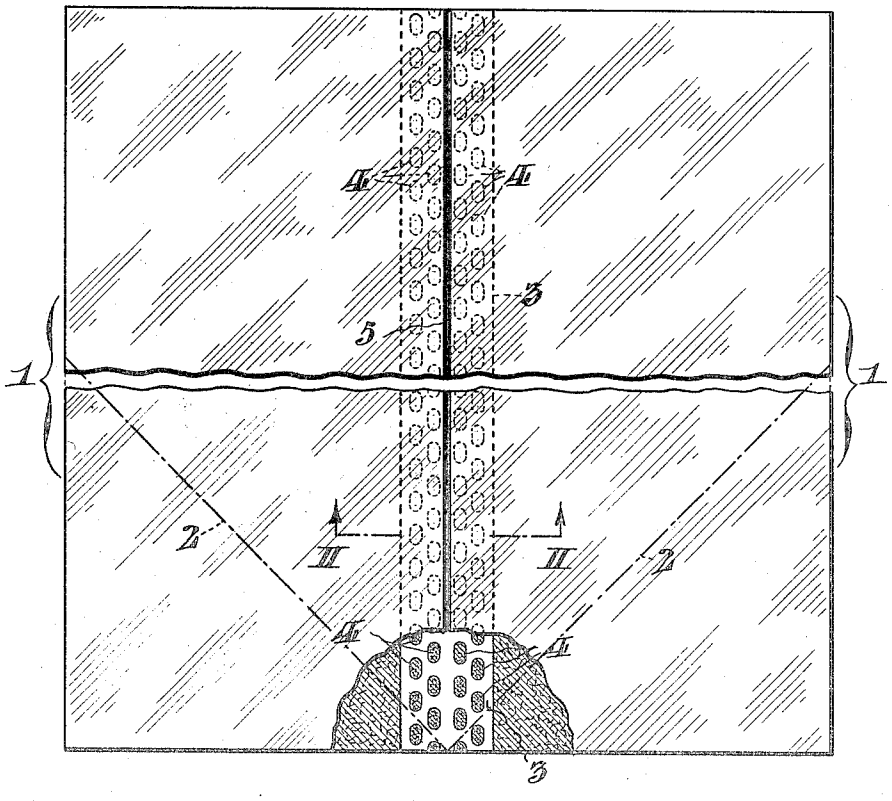


FIG. II.

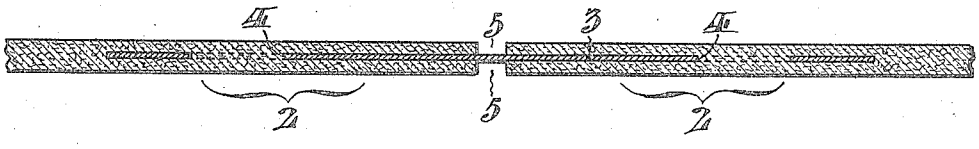
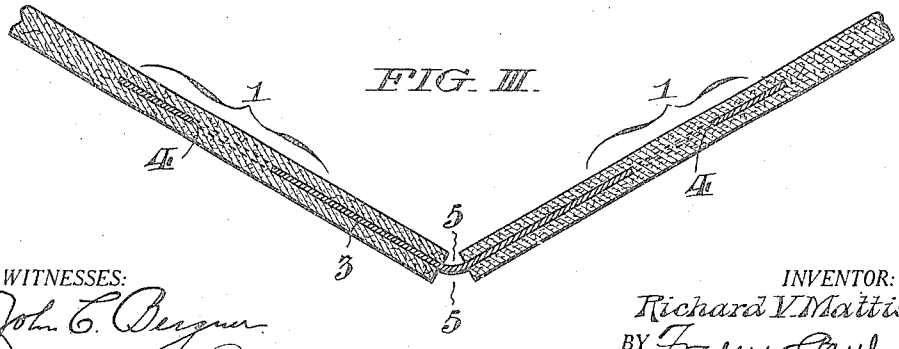


FIG. III.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD V. MATTISON, OF AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO ASBESTOS SHINGLE SLATE & SHEATHING COMPANY, OF AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ROOFING SHINGLE.

Application filed June 15, 1923. Serial No. 645,528.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD V. MATTISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ambler, county of Montgomery, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing Shingles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates generally to roofing shingles, and more specifically to a special class of shingles designed for the construction of roof gutters such as formed at the intersection of two opposed gable slopes.

When pliable material such as asphaltum, is used in the construction of shingles, it is a comparatively easy matter to form a gutter gusset simply by bending an ordinary, prepared shingle. This is quite possible without inducing fracture on account of the inherent pliability of the material. In the case however of shingles manufactured of a mixture of mineral bases (of which asbestos may be mentioned as an example) and a suitable binding agent like Portland cement, bending for the purpose of forming gutter gussets is absolutely impossible without attendant fracture of the shingle material. The difficulty may of course be overcome by so molding the shingles initially to secure the desired angular form, but, the exigencies of practice would necessitate the manufacture and stocking of a prohibitive number of different angular shapes to meet various requirements.

My invention is directed, in its broadest aspect, toward provision of a gusset shingle which though made of rigid or even brittle material, is capable of being universally adapted in the construction of angular gutters such as above referred to.

How the foregoing together with other subsidiary objects and attendant advantages may be secured will be readily understood from the detailed description which follows of a typical embodiment of my invention; while the appended claims clearly define the scope of my invention in so far as it comes within my present knowledge.

In the drawings Fig. I is a plan view of a gusset shingle characteristic of my invention, a portion thereof being broken away and shown in section to better illustrate certain important details.

Fig. II is a fragmentary cross section of the shingle on a larger scale, taken as indicated by the arrows II—II in Fig. I; and

Fig. III is a view similar to Fig. II showing the manner in which the shingle may be bent in conforming to the angular shape of the gable slope intersection into which it is to be fitted when constructing a gutter.

As herein shown my improved shingle comprises two separate sections 1—1 which may be made of suitable wear-resistant, fireproof material, such as a mixture of asbestos fiber and cement, capable of being compacted into rigid homogeneity by hydraulic pressure or otherwise. The sections 1—1 may of course be of any desired shape depending upon the use to which they are directly put, and accordingly may be either rectangular as shown in full lines, or cut off at a slope as indicated in dot and dash lines at 2—2 to form an angle tip when the shingle is to be fitted in corners. The sections 1—1, as shown, are placed in juxtaposition and united by an interposed element in the form of a strip 3 of pliable material preferably, a soft, non-corrosive metal such as lead, tin, copper or zinc. It is to be especially noted that the strip 3 is almost wholly embedded, its opposite edges penetrating the contiguous marginal portions of the sections 1—1 to the extent best illustrated in Fig. II and leaving but a small intervening interval, which interval is bridged by the strip 3 thereby forming scoring fissures 5, 5 along opposite faces of the shingle structure. The strip 3 is foraminated to afford a series of apertures 4 which permit cross bonding of the shingle material at opposite sides of the sections 1 substantially over the entire area of said strip 3. In this way the strip is firmly lodged against displacement in the shingle sections 1—1 which it joins.

The assembling of the component parts of the shingle is preferably accomplished incidentally to manufacture when the shingle material is in a plastic state and forced through the apartures 4 of the strip 3 under pressure and thereafter allowed to set to affect the bonding above noted.

A gusset shingle constructed in accordance with my invention, as will be apparent

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from the foregoing, may be readily bent along the line of the fissures 5 and the sections 1—1 adjusted to different angles relative to each other as suggested in Fig. III, the width of the fissures 5 being such as will permit deflection to any extent practically within the range of 180° at either side of the structure. The specific application of the shingle will no doubt be obvious to those skilled in the art of roofing and need not therefore be described in greater detail herein.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A gutter shingle of the character described comprising two component, juxtapositioned sections, and a coupling strip of comparatively soft pliable material with opposite edges embedded in the contiguous marginal portions of the sections and foraminated to afford apertures through which the shingle material at opposite sides of the sections is bonded.

2. A gutter shingle of the character described comprising two separate, component, juxtapositioned sections constructed of asbestos cement, and a coupling strip of comparatively soft, pliable sheet metal with its opposite edges embedded in the contiguous marginal portions of the sections and foraminated to afford apertures through which the shingle material at opposite sides of the sections is bonded.

3. A gutter shingle of the character described comprising two separate, juxtapositioned, component sections separated by a slight interval, and a coupling strip of comparatively soft pliable material bridging the interval and having its opposite edges foraminously embedded in the contiguous marginal portions of said sections.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this 12th day of June, 1923.

RICHARD V. MATTISON.

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