Oct. 25, 1927. 1,646,551

A. E. F. MOONE

ROOFING

Filed July 10, 1926

Fig. 1

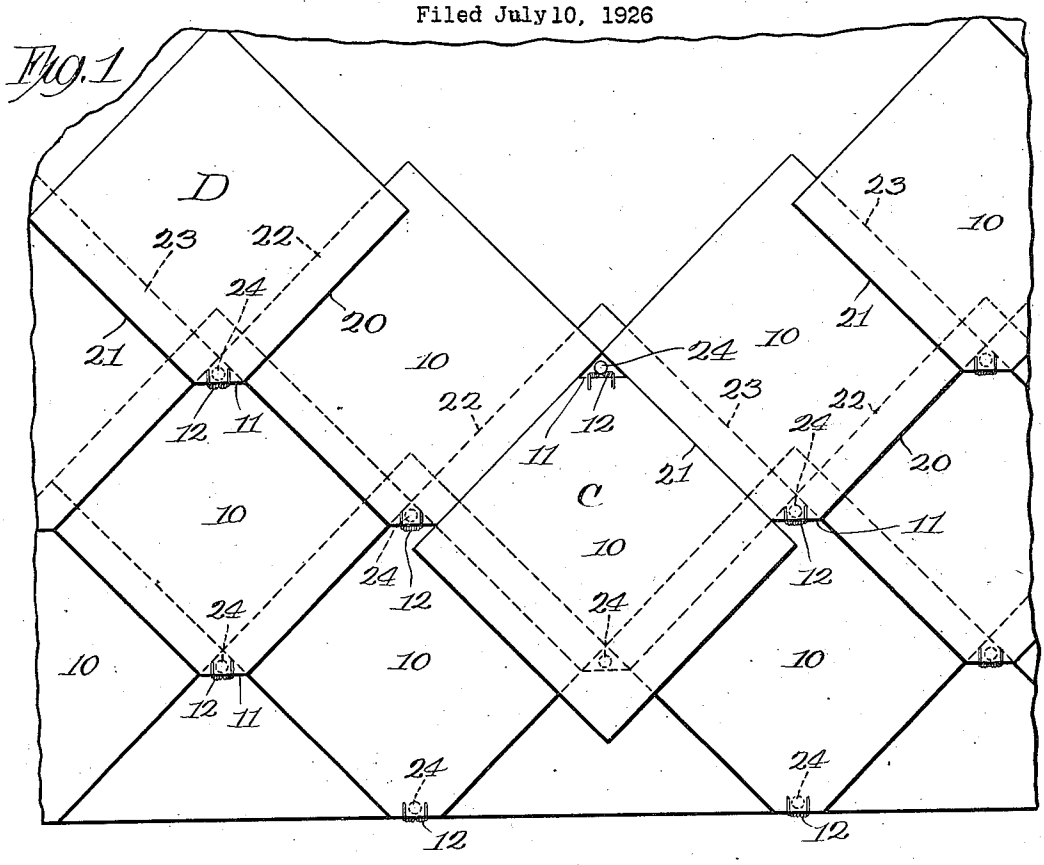


Fig. 3

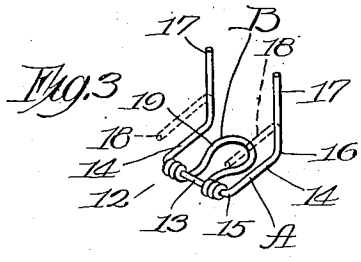


Fig. 2

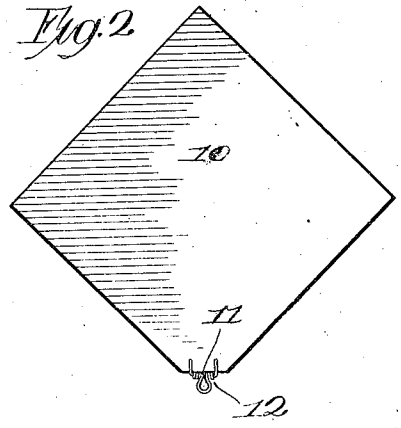
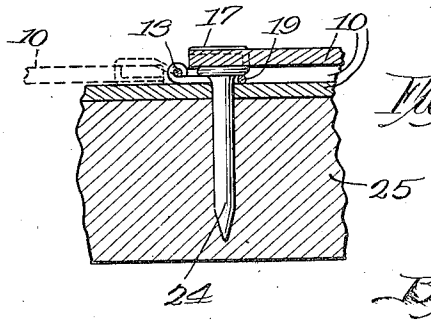


Fig. 4



Inventor:
Albert E. F. Moone
By Gilson Mann & Co Attys.

-080-1

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23577/1

Patented Oct. 25, 1927. 1,646,551

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT E. F. MOONE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE LEHON COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

ROOFING.

Application filed July 10, 1926. Serial No. 121,644.

This invention relates to flexible roofing in which substantially rectangular sheets or shingles are laid in overlapping courses with one diagonal substantially parallel to the eaves, and the principal object is to provide improved means for securing the lower corner of each shingle against the tendency of the elements to raise it.

In the particular embodiment, which is at present preferred, the lower corner of each shingle is cut away and a separately formed hinge of metal wire is secured to the shingle adjacent to the short edge produced by cutting off the corner. A single nail inserted thru this hinge and the upper corner of a shingle in the second course below into the roofing deck serves to hold the corners of the shingles mentioned and by cooperation with the downwardly inclined edges of the shingle carrying the hinge, it also secures the adjacent upwardly inclined edges of two shingles whereby the several shingles forming the roof covering are firmly bound together and to the deck.

In the drawings—

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the portion of the roof made according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the shingle elements;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the preferred form of hinge, and

Fig. 4 is a section thru a fragment of the roof showing the relation between the several parts at the securing nail.

Each of the shingles comprises a rectangular body portion 10 having one corner cut away to form a short edge 11 adjacent to which is secured a hinge generally indicated in Fig. 2 by the reference numeral 12 and the preferred form of which is shown in perspective in Fig. 3. This hinge includes two loops of wire A and B. The intermediate portion 13 of the loop A is substantially straight and the side portions 14 are connected with it by right angle bends 15. Between their ends, the side portions are bent at 16 and after the ends 17 are inserted thru the shingle, they are bent down to the dotted position 18 of Fig. 3, and embedded in the weather surface of the shingle.

The intermediate portion of the loop B is shaped to form an eye 19 and the side portions 20 extending from the eye are wrapped about the intermediate portion 13 of the loop A to form the pivotal joint of the hinge.

In laying the roof, each shingle is first placed with its weather side down and the lower corner uppermost. A nail 24 is inserted thru the eye 19 and thru the upper corner of the shingle below into the deck 25. The shingle is then in the position indicated at C in Fig. 1 after which it is thrown upwardly about the axis of the hinge to its final position upon the roof which may be illustrated for example by shingle marked D (in Fig. 1). In this position, the downwardly converging edges 20 and 21 overlap the upwardly converging edges 22 and 23 of two shingles in the course below.

It will thus be seen that a single nail 24 secures the lower corner of one shingle, the adjacent edges and corners of two shingles in the course below and the upper corner of the shingle in the second course below.

It has, heretofore, been attempted to get this result by bending the lower corner of the shingle under but prepared roofing cannot be bent short at the ordinary temperature without so badly injuring the material along the bend that it becomes practically worthless as a fastener. The result of this expedient was that in a large percentage of the shingles on the roof, the corner was entirely broken off, and hence the proposed fastening of the lower corner was effective in only a small portion of the shingles comprising the roof covering.

A number of separate metallic clips have been proposed for interlocking the lower corner with the adjacent corners of two shingles in the course below, but they are expensive and to a large measure ineffective. The present invention provides a strong cheap hinge that can be readily applied to the roofing by automatic machinery and in use perfectly accomplishes the result that has long been sought in this art.

I claim—

1. A roofing shingle comprising a square

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23577/2

sheet of flexible prepared roofing with one corner cut away and a separately formed hinge secured to the sheet adjacent to the edge formed by cutting away the corner.

2. A roofing comprising a deck and a plurality of substantially square shingles laid in overlapping courses with the diagonals arranged lengthwise and crosswise the roof, each shingle having a separately formed hinge secured to its lower corner and nailed to the deck through the upper corner of a shingle in the second course below and each shingle having its lower divergent edges overlapping the upper divergent edges of two adjacent shingles in the next course below.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALBERT E. F. MOONE.