Sept. 26, 1933. A. C. FISCHER 1,928,285

ROOFING

Original Filed Sept. 17, 1921

Fig. 1.

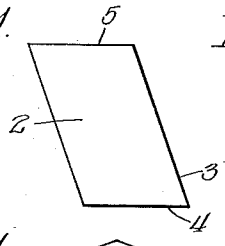


Fig. 2.

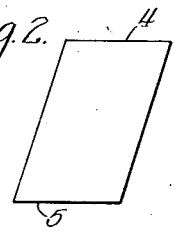


Fig. 3.

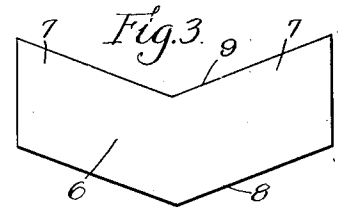


Fig. 4.

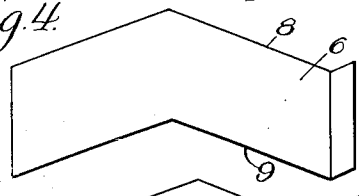


Fig. 5.

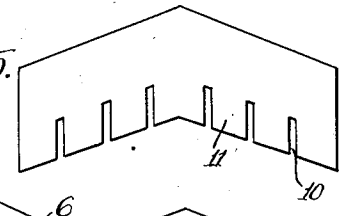


Fig. 6.

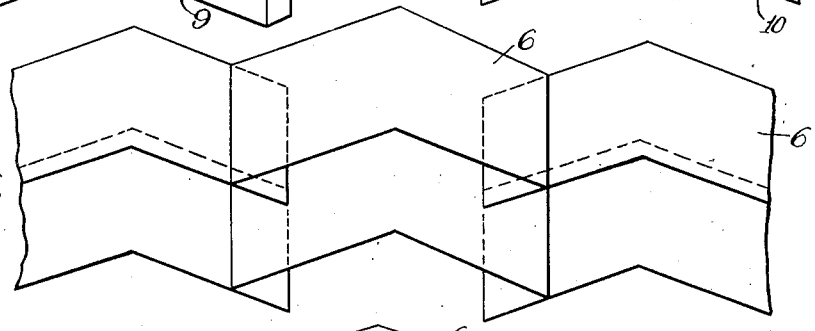


Fig. 7.

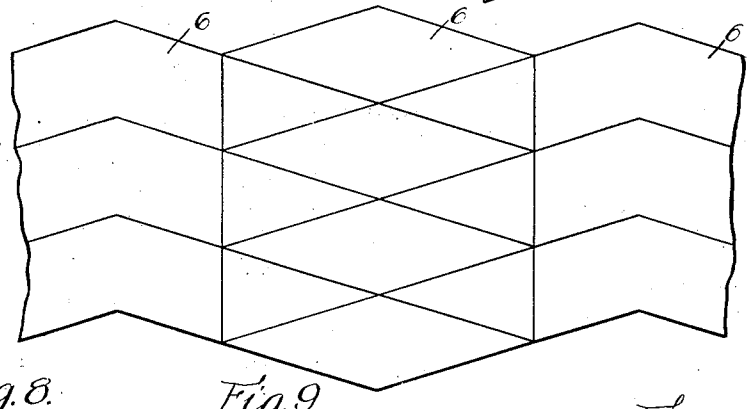


Fig. 8.

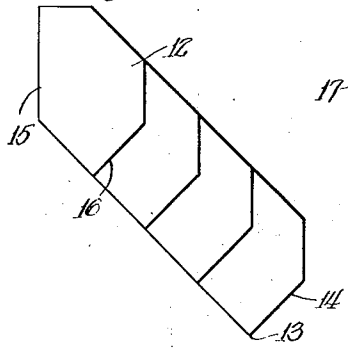


Fig. 9.

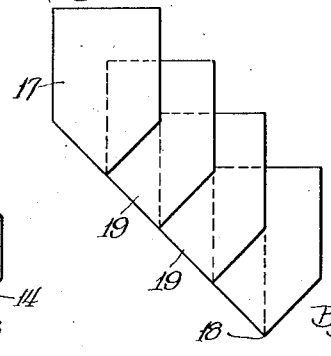
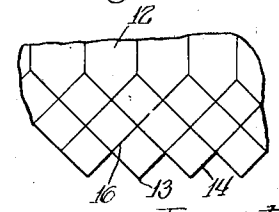


Fig. 10.



Inventor:
Albert C. Fischer
By Albert H. Robinson
Atty

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,928,285

ROOFING

Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Ohio

Original application September 17, 1921, Serial No. 501,443. Divided and this application February 10, 1930. Serial No. 427,208

4 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

This invention relates to roofing, and more particularly to shingles or covering units, preferably formed from bituminized fabrics or other compositions.

Most of the asphaltic or prepared roofings are made up of a single layer of roofing felt saturated with bituminous ingredients of relatively soft consistency and surfaced on both sides with harder bituminous compositions. These prepared sheets are then divided into individual shingles or slabs, adapted to be laid in overlapping courses on a roof structure. The exposed butts or corners thereof have a tendency to curl and blow up, thereby giving access to rain and snow.

This invention relates to shingle elements which are cut with oblique or inclined side edges so that they may be arranged in overlapping courses with the corners of the exposed butts secured to prevent curling or lifting. Where the shingle elements are cut in the form of slabs or strips, they may be marked off to simulate further sub-divided shingle elements.

This case is a division of application Serial No. 501,443, which issued into Patent No. 1,729,212, September 14, 1929.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a shingle element having the side edges inclined at an angle to the butt ends;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a shingle element of Figure 1 inverted;

Figure 3 is a plan view of a shingle element having diverging side wings;

Figure 4 is a plan view of the shingle in Figure 3 inverted;

Figure 5 is a plan view of the shingle in Figure 4 having one edge notched at intervals to provide a series of tabs;

Figure 6 is a plan view of a roof section with the roofing elements of Figure 4 laid in overlapping courses;

Figure 7 is a plan view of a roof section in which the roofing elements of Figure 4 are alternately laid vertically and horizontally in reverse relation;

Figure 8 is a plan view of a modified form of slab or strip having its weather exposed face marked at intervals to simulate individual shingles;

Figure 9 is a plan view of another modified form of slab or strip in which a series of individual shingles are overlapped; and

Figure 10 is a plan view of a roof section showing the roof design formed by the roofing slabs of Figures 8 and 9 when laid in overlapping courses.

Referring to the drawing, numeral 2 (Fig. 1) designates a roofing unit cut from a sheet in the form of what is known in the trade as individual shingles. Rather than cut the individual shingles in rectangular form as is ordinarily done, the sides 3 are inclined obliquely to the butt ends 4 and 5. A series of these units may be laid in overlapping courses with the butt ends 4 exposed to the weather or they may be inverted (Fig. 2) and laid with butt ends 5 exposed.

Instead of being in the form of individual shingles the units may be in the form of slabs or strips 6 having a length double or more that of the width. One form of such slab or strip is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 wherein the body diverges into two wings 7 to provide a convex-like butt end 8 and a concave-like butt end 9. The butt ends may be advantageously cut out (Fig. 5) at intervals 10 to provide a series of tabs 11 to simulate individual shingles.

The roofing units may be arranged in various ways to effect artistic roofing designs. In Figs. 6 and 7, I have illustrated suitable methods for laying the roofing units shown in Figs. 3 and 4. One method (Fig. 6) for providing a waterproof layer with a minimum number of roofing units is to lay the units in courses with the ends of adjacent units overlapped and the exposed butt ends overlapping the top edges of the underlying courses. Adjacent units are irregularly staggered by having alternating units in each horizontal course off-set from horizontal alignment and the ends of the units alternately overlapped. In carrying out this method of laying, the roofing units may be laid with either butt end exposed to the weather. The method of laying is the same, irrespective of which butt end is exposed to the weather.

In Figure 7 the roofing elements are alternately inverted vertically and horizontally to effect a different design and to provide a double layer roofing. The intermediate area *c* between areas *a* and *b* illustrates a method for arranging the roofing elements alternately inverted to effect a diamond design with the exposed butt ends of the roofing units.

The modified forms in Figures 8—10 inclusive disclose other ways of marking the unitary butt ends to simulate individual roofing units. Oblique shingle strip 12 is formed with a unitary butt end 13 having sides 14 and 15 symmetrically inclined. The surface of the shingle is marked at intervals with lines 16 parallel to side 14 of the

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butt end for dividing the surface in simulation of individual shingles. Substantially the same result may be obtained by overlapping in stepped relation (Fig. 9) a series of individual shingles 17, each of which is formed with a convex-like butt end 18 and overlapped in stepped relation with sides 19 arranged to form a continuous unbroken side of the slab. These strips are laid diagonally in overlapping courses, (Fig. 10) with the sides of the butt ends cooperating with the marking on the slab surface for simulating individual shingles.

Obviously many other embodiments of my invention and variations in details of designs and the like, may be devised without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A roof composed of slab shingles, each having a symmetrical unitary configuration of the butt of polygonal downwardly convex-like configuration, each having a length equal to at least twice the width, and laid irregularly staggered in courses.

2. A roof composed of slab shingles, each having a symmetrical configuration of the butt with the sides thereof diverging uniformly, each having a length equal to at least twice the width, and laid irregularly staggered in courses.

3. A roof composed of slab shingles, each having a body extending in the form of diverging wings, and having a length equal to at least twice the width, and laid irregularly staggered in courses.

4. A roof composed of slab shingles, each having a symmetrical unitary configuration of the butt of polygonal downwardly convex-like configuration, each having a length equal to at least twice the width, and laid staggeredly in courses.

ALBERT C. FISCHER.