Jan. 24, 1939. F. P. GOLDSCHMIDT, SR 2,144,678

ROOFING

Filed July 6, 1938

Fig. 1.

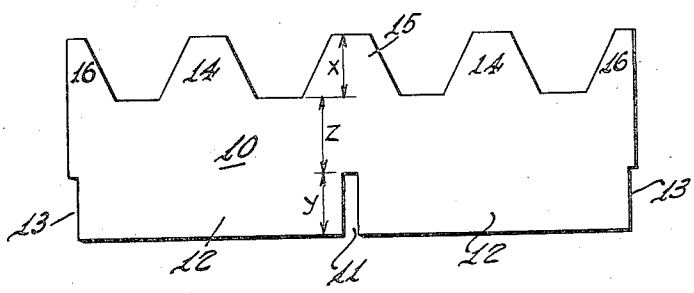
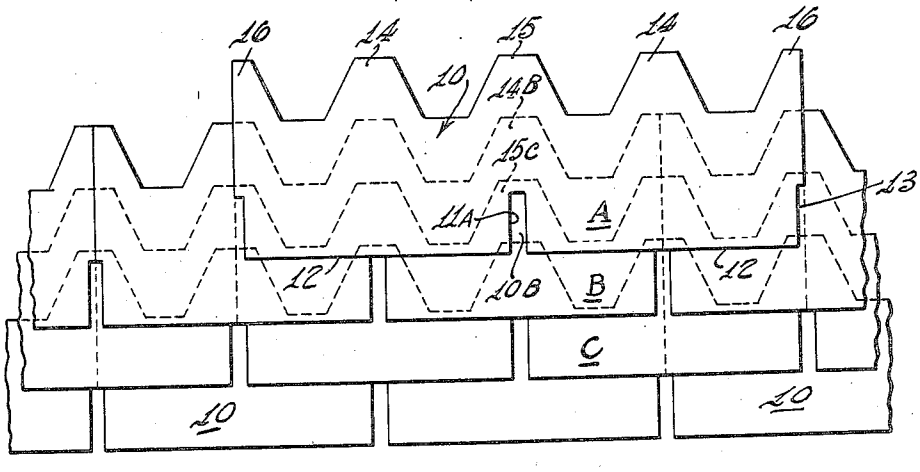


Fig. 2.



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2,144,678

ROOFING

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Application July 6, 1938, Serial No. 217,677

5 Claims. (Cl. 108—8)

This invention relates to improvements in a roofing, and more particularly to a roofing composed of shingle strips applied in overlapping courses to give the appearance of individual shingles laid in spaced relation.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide a covering for the roofs or sides of building structures, which covering is formed of shingle strips of flexible prepared roofing so designed and applied as to provide a double coverage throughout with a minimum amount of material.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear to those skilled in the art from the following description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a preferred form of my improved shingle strip; and

Fig. 2 is an assemblage of such strips.

The shingle strip 10 is made of flexible prepared roofing or other suitable material having a cut-out 11 at substantially the middle of its lower or butt edge forming two similar shingle tab portions 12. The strip may be formed with more than two shingle tabs along its butt edge. The cut-out 11 in the particular form of shingle illustrated has parallel sides to give the appearance of spaced "square butt" shingles when the strip is laid. However, the edges of the cut-out are not necessarily parallel but may be formed on a slant or curve. At each end of the strip is a cut-out 13 which is half the width of the cut-out 11 so that when the strips are laid end to end in a course, the two adjacent cut-outs 13—13 combine to form a cut-out corresponding in shape and size to the cut-out 11.

In carrying out my invention, the upper edge of the strip is provided with a plurality of tabs. One tab 14 is disposed over the middle of each shingle tab 12 while another tab 15 is disposed above the cut-out 11. At each end is a half tab 16—16 which half tabs combined correspond to a full tab 15. The tabs 14 and 15 are preferably spaced uniformly along the upper edge and are alike in size and shape. While I have shown the tabs in the form of truncated triangles, they may be of other symmetrical shapes. Strips of the character described may be conveniently cut from a web or sheet of roofing material, either lengthwise or crosswise, preferably lengthwise, without waste of material other than that incident to forming the cut-outs.

The manner of applying the strips and the function of the tabs 14 and 15 is illustrated in Fig. 2, in which parts of four courses of overlapping strips are shown. Having reference to the uppermost strip A, it will be seen that the slot or cut-out 11A of this strip is underlaid by the body portion 10B of the strip B of the next lower course, and that the body portion of strip B is in turn underlaid, in the vicinity of the slot 11A, by the tab 15C of the strip C of the third lower course. Furthermore, it will be noted that the tab 14B of strip B extends upwardly beyond the upper end of the slot 11A to provide protection against leakage at this point. The relationship above described prevails throughout the entire roofing and provides a water-tight covering having a double coverage of material below the slots or cut-outs and elsewhere throughout all exposed portions of the roofing.

The strips, whether they be made in units of two or three shingle tabs, are generally cut in lengths of thirty-six inches. The altitude X of the tab 15 is at least equal to the length Y of the slot 11 measured from the lower edge of the strip. The width Z of the body portion of the strip is slightly greater than the length Y of the slot. With strips intended to be laid with an exposure of four inches and a headlap of four and one-half inches, the dimensions X and Y will each be four inches while the dimension Z will be four and one-half inches. These dimensions are merely illustrative and may of course be varied depending upon the extent of exposure and headlap desired. It will be noted that the area of each of the tabs 14 and 15 is greater than the area of the slot or cut-out 11.

With shingle strips of substantially the construction and proportions described, laid in overlapping courses in the manner indicated, I am able to obtain a double coverage with considerably less material than has heretofore been required to effect that result with any type of shingle that I know of.

From the foregoing description it is believed that the construction and manner of use as well as the advantages of the present invention will be readily understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art.

Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. A shingle strip having a plurality of shingle tabs along its lower edge separated from each other by cut-outs, and a plurality of spaced tabs along its upper edge, one tab being disposed over the middle of each shingle tab and one tab being disposed over each cut-out.

2. A shingle strip having a plurality of shingle

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tabs along its lower edge separated from each other by cut-outs, and a plurality of spaced tabs along its upper edge, one tab being disposed over the middle of each shingle tab and one tab being disposed over each cut-out, the area of each upper tab being greater than the area of each cut-out in the lower edge.

3. A shingle strip having a plurality of shingle tabs along its lower edge separated from each other by cut-outs, each end of the strip having a cut-out of half the size of a full cut-out, a plurality of spaced tabs along the upper edge, one tab being disposed over the middle of each shingle tab, one tab being disposed over each full cut-out, and a half tab being disposed at each end over the half-cut-out.

4. A shingle strip having a plurality of shingle tabs along its lower edge separated from each other by cut-outs, and a plurality of spaced tabs along its upper edge, one tab being disposed over the middle of each shingle tab and one tab being disposed over each cut-out, the height of each tab on the upper edge being substantially equal to the length of each cut-out in the lower edge, both measured vertically.

5. A shingle strip having a plurality of shingle tabs along its lower edge separated from each other by cut-outs, and a plurality of spaced tabs along its upper edge, one tab being disposed over the middle of each shingle tab and one tab being disposed over each cut-out, the height of each tab on the upper edge being substantially equal to the length of each cut-out in the lower edge, both measured vertically, the body portion between the upper and lower tabs being slightly wider than the height of the tabs or the length of the cut-outs.

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