Aug. 16, 1932. H. ABRAHAM 1,871,646

SHINGLE

Filed June 1, 1931

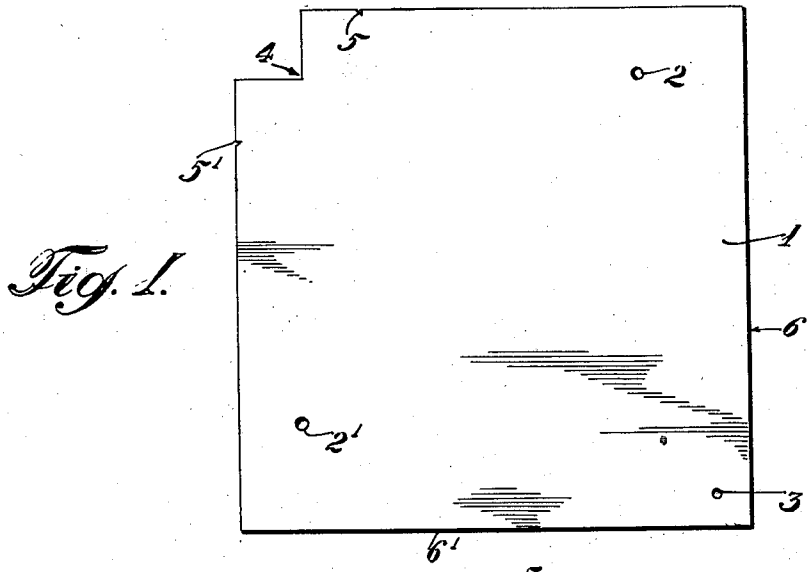


Fig. 1.

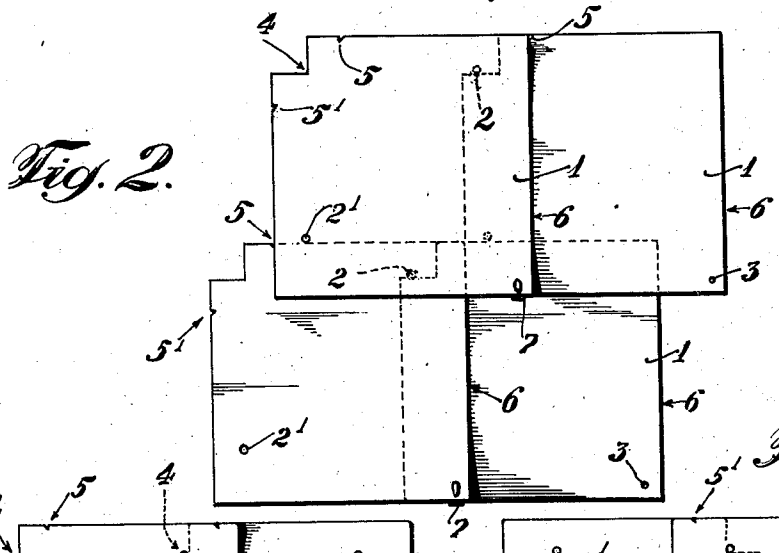


Fig. 2.

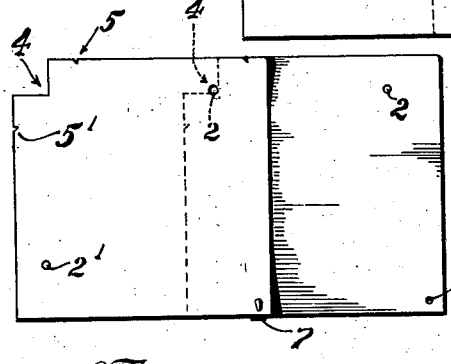


Fig. 3.

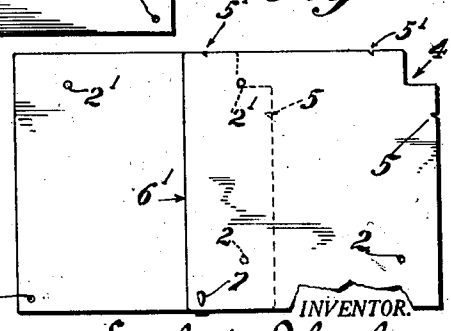


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR.

Herbert Abraham

BY

ATTORNEY.

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23638/1

Patented Aug. 16, 1932

1,871,646

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HERBERT ABRAHAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE RUBEROID CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY

SHINGLE

Application filed June 1, 1931. Serial No. 541,247.

This invention relates to improvements in shingles for covering the roofs and/or sides of buildings.

The shingles are intended to be applied according to the Dutch-lap method in overlapping horizontal courses with one side and the upper edge of each shingle lapped and with the vertical joints of the several courses broken.

An object of the invention is to provide shingles that can be laid with a side lap of different widths so that the vertical joints may be broken at different parts of the covering formed by the shingles.

A further object is to provide reversible shingles that may be laid with their sides lapping either from left to right or from right to left and with a side lap of different widths in either direction.

In carrying out the invention, I provide a shingle of rectangular form having one upper corner cut away in the form of an angle, the edges adjacent said cut out corner being notched, and having nailing perforations adjacent two diagonally opposite corners. The cut out corner and notches provide gauges for laying the shingle with a side lap of different widths.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the following description thereof, it being understood that modifications may be made therein without departing from the invention.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a shingle embodying the invention,

Fig. 2 is a plan view of several shingles assembled in overlapped relation with a side lap of one width,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of two shingles laid with a wider side lap, and,

Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the shingles laid in reversed position.

Referring now to the drawing, 1 indicates a shingle of rectangular form, preferably made of asbestos-cement, having nailing perforations 2—2′ in two diagonally opposite corners, an anchor perforation 3 in one lower corner, and having one upper corner cut away in the form of an entering angle 4, preferably a right angle. The vertex of this angle provides a gauge for laying the shingles with a side lap of one width. Notches 5—5′ are formed in the edges adjacent the cut out corner, which notches provide a gauge for laying the shingles with a side lap of a different width.

In laying the shingles with the shorter side lap shown in Fig. 2 the width of the lap is gauged by registering the vertical edge 6 of an overlapping shingle with the notch 5 of an underlying shingle of the same course. Each shingle is fastened by two nails driven into the roof or foundation through the perforation 2—2′. The exposed corner of each shingle is secured to an underlying shingle by means of a suitable anchor or clincher 7. The nailing perforations 2—2′ and the notches 5—5′ are symmetrically disposed with relation to the vertex of the angle 4 so that the shingle may be applied either in the position shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 or in reversed position shown in Fig. 4. This permits of applying the shingles either from right to left or vice versa. In laying the shingles with the wider lap, as shown in Fig. 3, the vertex of the angle 4 is used as a gauge for determining the extent of the lap. In this case, the perforation 2 of the overlying shingle is placed in registration with the vertex of the angle 4 of the underlying shingle and a nail is then driven through the perforation 2 of the overlying shingle. It will be seen that the angle 4 of the underlying shingle provides a supporting edge adjacent to the nailing perforation 2 of the overlying shingle so as to prevent the overlying shingle from fracturing when the fastening nail is driven home.

The shingles may also be laid in reversed position, to side lap in the opposite direction, as seen in Fig. 4, where the shingles are shown as applied with a wide lap. To apply the shingles so that they side lap in this direction, but with a narrower lap, the notch 5′ is used as a gauge and the overlapping shingle is laid with its vertical side 6′ registering with the notch 5′ similar to the manner of laying shown in Fig. 2.

It will be seen from the foregoing descrip-

Published by AsbestosClaims.Law
asbestosclaims.law/library/23638/2

tion that the shingles may be applied from right to left or from left to right, as desired, and to have a side lap of different widths in either direction. This variable side lap permits of forming a covering in which the vertical joints may be broken at different parts. For example, with shingles of the particular proportions of those herein illustrated, when laid with the shorter lap the shingles will break joint in thirds, and when laid with the longer lap they will break joint in halves, in each case forming a covering of different appearance.

What I claim is:—

1. A shingle of substantially rectangular form adapted to be laid in side lapped relation with laps of different widths, said shingle having an opening entering into one upper corner, which opening provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of one width, a notch in the upper edge adjacent said corner which notch provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of a different width, and a perforation adjacent the other upper corner for the reception of a fastening nail, the width of the side lap being determined by registering the nailing perforation of an overlapping shingle with one of the side-lap gauges of an overlapped shingle.

2. A shingle of substantially rectangular form adapted to be laid in side lapped relation with laps of different widths, said shingle having an angle entering one upper corner which angle provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of one width, a notch in the upper edge adjacent said corner which notch provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of a different width, and a perforation adjacent the other upper corner for the reception of a fastening nail, the width of the side lap being determined by registering the perforation of an overlapping shingle with one of the side-lap gauges of an overlapped shingle.

3. A reversible shingle of substantially rectangular form adapted to be laid in horizontal courses in side lapped relation in either of two directions with laps of different widths, said shingle having an opening entering into one of its upper corners which opening provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of one width, a notch in each edge adjacent said upper corner and spaced equally therefrom, the upper one of said notches providing a gauge for laying with a side lap of a different width, a perforation adjacent the other upper corner, and a second perforation adjacent the diagonally opposite lower corner, both perforations being adapted to receive fastening nails and being symmetrically disposed in relation to said opening, the width of the side lap being determined by registering the upper nailing perforation of an overlapping shingle with one of the side-lap gauges of an overlapped shingle.

4. A reversible shingle of substantially rectangular form adapted to be laid in horizontal courses in side lapped relation in either of two directions with laps of different widths, said shingle having an angle entering one upper corner which angle provides a gauge for laying with a side lap of one width, a notch in each edge adjacent said upper corner and spaced equally therefrom, the upper one of said notches providing a gauge for laying with a side lap of a different width, a perforation adjacent the other upper corner, and a second perforation adjacent the diagonally opposite lower corner, both perforations being adapted to receive fastening nails and being symmetrically disposed in relation to said angle, the width of the side lap being determined by registering the upper nailing perforation of an overlapping shingle with one of the side-lap gauges of an overlapping shingle with one of the side-lap gauges of an overlapped shingle.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 26th day of May, A. D. 1931.

HERBERT ABRAHAM.