July 7, 1936. H. ABRAHAM 2,047,161

SHINGLE

Filed April 14, 1934 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

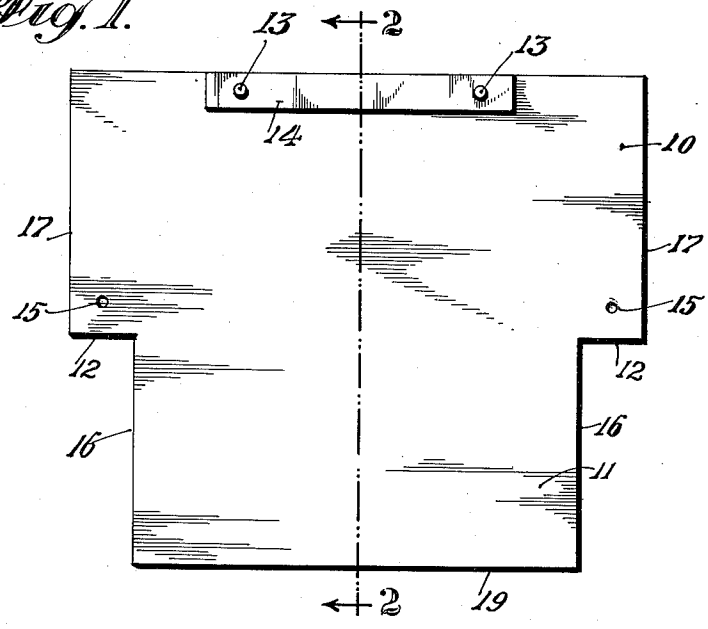


Fig. 2.

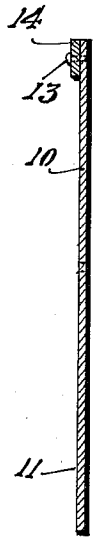
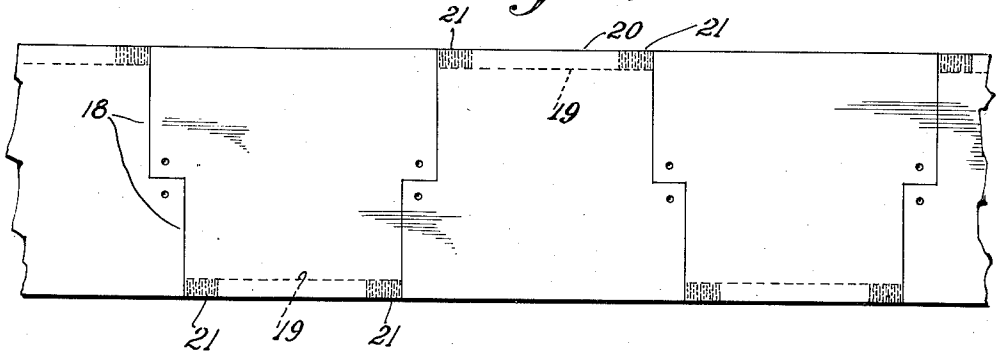


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.
Herbert Abraham
BY
ATTORNEY.

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Fig. 4.

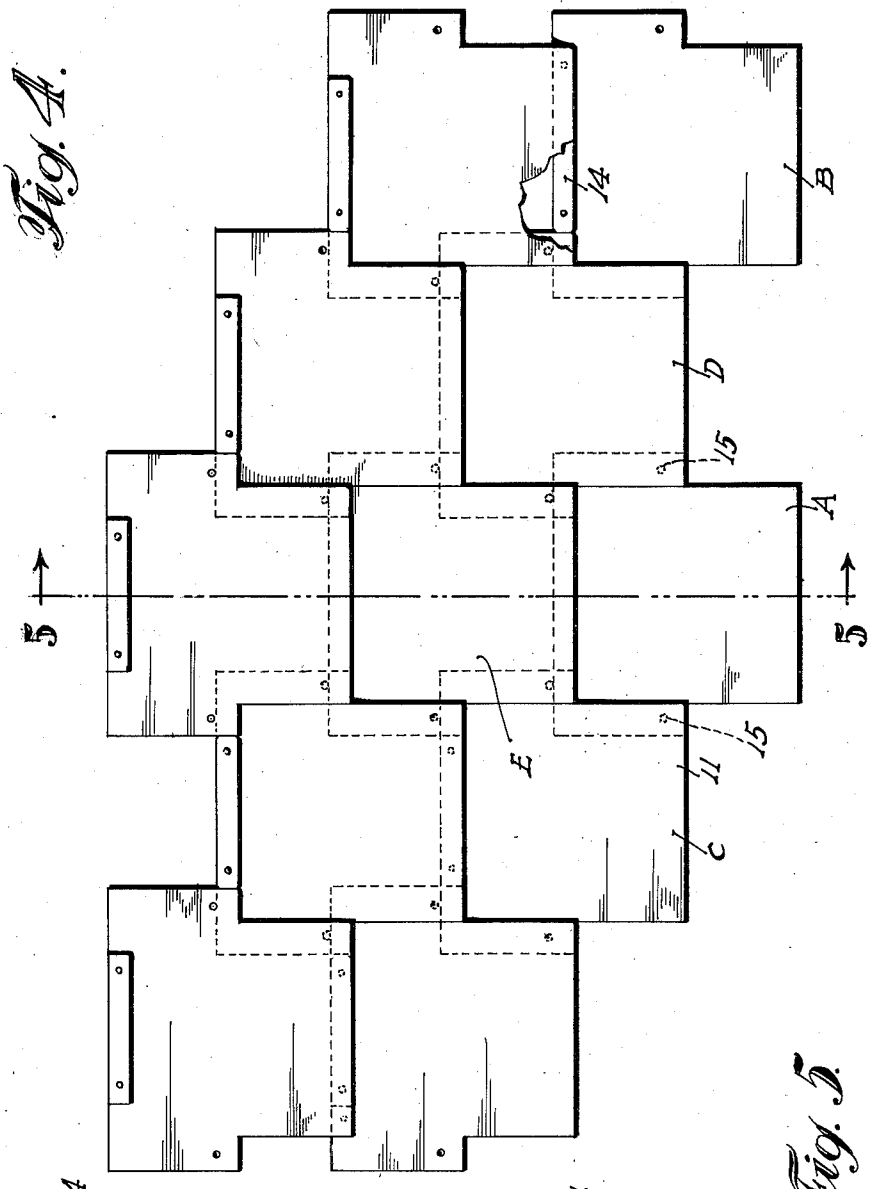
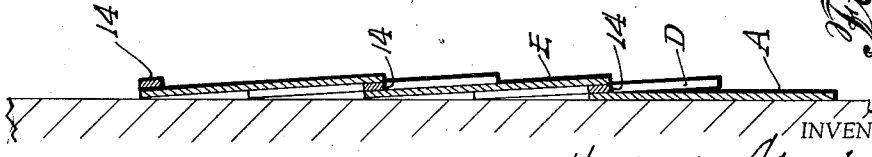


Fig. 5



INVENTOR.

Herbert Abraham

BY

ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,047,161

SHINGLE

Herbert Abraham, New York, N. Y., assignor to The Ruberoid Co., New York, N. Y., a corporation of New Jersey

Application April 14, 1934, Serial No. 720,518

4 Claims. (Cl. 108—9)

The invention relates to shingle coverings in which the shingles are wide-spaced in horizontal courses with those of one course offset with respect to those of the preceding course in such manner as each to headlap and sidelap the shingles immediately to the right and left thereof in such preceding course, thereby bridging the spaces between the shingles so lapped, and normally presenting passages underneath the bridging butts of the shingles. Filler strips have been employed to stop these passages, but these have heretofore been individual entities, applied as such, in the laying of the covering, with resultant inconvenience and labor.

An object of the present invention is a shingle having a filler strip fixedly positioned on one face thereof to be integral therewith, so as to fall into and be retained in its assigned position upon the mere placing and nailing of the shingle; all care and labor, heretofore involved in the setting and attaching of individual fillers being thus avoided; and no storm nails, nor more than two nails of any sort, being required, and those nails being clear of the filler, and unrestricted by the latter as to their location.

A feature of the invention, in its preferred form, is the positioning of the filler on the outer face of the head of the shingle, and the positioning of nail holes in the shingle, clear of the filler, for predetermining the location of the shingle for a given headlap, such that when a shingle is laid, the lower edge of the butt thereof falls into registry with the lower edge of the filler on a shingle headlapped thereby.

The shingle may be T-shaped to have lateral shoulders which are sidelapped in the assembly; and, since the nails for securing the shingle are not required at the filler, they may be located in such shoulders, to be covered in the assembly, and may be so located therein that when they just clear the upper edges of underlying shingles to the right and left thereof, they automatically determine all headlaps.

It is a feature of the invention that combined shingles and fillers, when thus made T-shaped, and laid in the manner hereinafter described, present continuous vertical, straight line effects, as distinguished from the zigzag vertical line effects heretofore had where fillers were employed.

Other objects and features of the invention will more fully appear upon reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one of the combined shingles and fillers;

Fig. 2 is a view in cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view of a length of sheet material showing the manner in which the shingles and filler pieces are cut therefrom with little waste;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a portion of covering made of the shingles and fillers, in several incomplete courses; and

Fig. 5 is a view in cross section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

As shown in Figure 1, the shingle is of general T-shape, having a head portion 10 and a narrower butt portion 11, delimited by shoulders 12 which may be considered as demarking the base line of the head.

Integral with the flat unit 10—11, and permanently secured thereto as for instance by rivets 13, is a filler strip 14 at the upper edge of the head portion 10. The filler piece 14, in the instance shown, is located centrally of the flat shingle unit, with respect to the vertical medial line of the latter, and has its upper edge flush with the upper edge of the head 10. As shown in Fig. 2, the filler strip 14 is of the same thickness as the flat unit 10—11.

For securing the shingle to the structure to be covered, the shingle is provided with nail holes 15, one at either side thereof, near the base of the head portion 10, and in that portion of the head which extends beyond the side lines 16 of the shingle butt. The nail holes 15 are preferably located above the shoulder lines 12 a distance which determines a desired headlap of the shingle shoulders on the two wide-spaced shingles, to the right and left thereof respectively, in the next preceding course. The holes 15 are further so spaced with respect to the side-lines 17 of the shingle head as to be overlapped and covered by the shingle butts of sidelapping shingles, to the right and left thereof respectively, in the next succeeding course; all as will more fully appear in connection with the layout shown in Fig. 4.

As shown in Fig. 3, the shingle is so shaped and proportioned that it may be cut in quantities from sheet material with practically no waste. The transverse cuts through the sheet 18 each define one of the side lines of two adjacent shingles. In the sheet, alternate shingles are shown as inverted with respect to the shingles lying between the same.

The sheet 18 is of such width as also to provide for the cutting therefrom of the filler strips 14. In Fig. 3, the dotted lines 19 designate the base lines 19 of the shingle butts. These areas

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of the sheet (see Fig. 3) lying between the dotted lines 19 and the marginal lines 20, and between the shaded portions 21, are the filler pieces. The shaded areas 21 represent waste material; and these areas are commensurate with the sidelap, see Fig. 4, of the shingle butts of one course on the opposed and wide-spaced heads of the shingles of the next preceding course.

Referring now to Fig. 4, shingles, such as A and B, of the first course are set wide-spaced one from the other, and are secured to the structure to be covered by nails driven through the holes 15. In laying this first course, it will be understood that the spaces between adjacent shingles will be closed.

Shingles, such as C and D, of the second course, are then laid over the wide spaces between the first course shingles; the right edge 17 of the head of shingle C of the second course being set against the left end of the filler 14 on shingle A of the first course. The left edge 17 of the head of shingle D of the second course is set against the right edge of the filler 14 on shingle A. When shingle C is thus set against the filler of shingle A, the right edge 16 of the butt of shingle C falls into vertical alignment with the left edge 16 of the butt of shingle A; and a definite and predetermined sidelap of the butt of shingle C on the head of shingle A has been effected. In this position, the butt of shingle C overlies and covers the left nail hole 15 of shingle A.

The stepped distance from one course to another, and the headlap of the shingles of one course on those of the preceding course, is determined by the position, or distance, of the nail holes 15 above the lines of the shoulders 12, as hereinbefore indicated. In laying the shingle D, for instance, of the second course, it is adjusted vertically until the holes 15 therein just clear the upper edges of the heads of the shingles A and B of the first course. The shingle, having been previously given its correct lateral adjustment by means of the fillers, and having now been given its vertical adjustment by means of the holes 15, is secured in place by nails driven through such holes. Successive courses are laid in like manner.

As will be seen upon reference to shingle D of the second course, the butts of the shingles of one course just measure the distances between the butts of the shingles of the preceding course; all butt lines being thus vertically continued from one course to another as straight vertical lines, throughout the covering.

In the covering as shown in Fig. 4, the headlaps determined by the nail holes 15 are such that as to shingles of alternate rows, such for instance as shingle A of the first course and shingle E of the third course, the base lines of the butts of the overlying shingles coincide with the lower edges of the fillers on the underlying shingles; the fillers being thus invisible when the covering is seen in plan view.

It is only between the heads of the wide-spaced shingles of any given course, where the same are bridged by the butts of the shingles of the next course due to the overlapping of such heads by such butts, that there are any openings to be stopped by fillers; and, in the laying of the covering, the fillers automatically fall into the positions of such openings to stop the same. It is because the height of such openings or bridges is determined by the thickness of the shingle plates being bridged, that the filler strips are of like thickness. Hence it is that filler pieces and shingles plates may economically be cut from the same piece of sheet material.

What I claim is:—

1. A T-shaped shingle comprising a rectangular butt portion, a rectangular head portion of greater width than the butt and forming shoulders of equal width at either side of the butt, a filler strip along the middle of the top edge portion of the upper face of the head, said shingle being adapted to be laid in horizontal courses with similar shingles in wide-spaced overlapping relation with the shoulders of adjacent shingles of one course in line with the lower edge of the filler strip of a subjacent shingle and abutting the ends of the strip.

2. A T-shaped shingle comprising a rectangular butt portion, a rectangular head portion of greater width than the butt and forming shoulders of equal width at either side of the butt, a filler strip along the middle of the top edge portion of the upper face of the head, said shingle being adapted to be laid in horizontal courses with similar shingles in wide-spaced overlapping relation with the shoulders of adjacent shingles of one course in line with the lower edge of the filler strip of a subjacent shingle and abutting the ends of the strip, and nail holes in the lower corners of the head spaced upwardly from the shoulders a distance slightly greater than the width of the filler strip, said nail holes being so disposed that nails driven through them will just clear the upper edge of a subjacent shingle.

3. A covering for roofs, sidings, and the like, comprising horizontal courses of shingles laid in wide-spaced overlapping relation, each shingle having a rectangular butt portion, a rectangular head portion of greater width than the butt and providing shoulders of equal width at either side of the butt, a filler strip along the middle top edge portion of the upper face of the head, the courses being laid with the shoulders of adjacent shingles of one course in line with the lower edge of the filler strip of a subjacent shingle and abutting the ends of the strip.

4. A covering for roofs, sidings, and the like, comprising horizontal courses of shingles laid in wide-spaced overlapping relation, each shingle having a rectangular butt portion, a rectangular head portion of greater width than the butt and providing shoulders of equal width at either side of the butt, a filler strip along the middle top edge portion of the upper face of the head, the courses being laid with the shoulders of adjacent shingles of one course in line with the lower edge of the filler strip of a subjacent shingle and abutting the ends of the strip, each shingle being fastened by two nails passing through preformed holes in the lower corners of the head just above the upper edge of a subjacent shingle.

HERBERT ABRAHAM.