Aug. 25, 1936. E. J. BUCZKOWSKI 2,051,818

SHINGLE

Original Filed Dec. 23, 1930

Fig. 1.

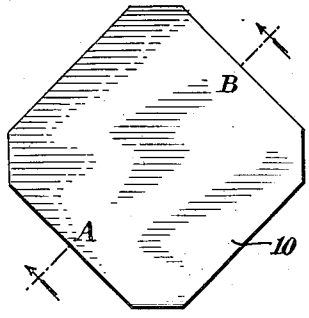


Fig. 2.

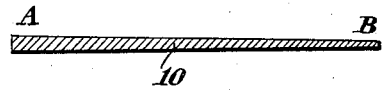
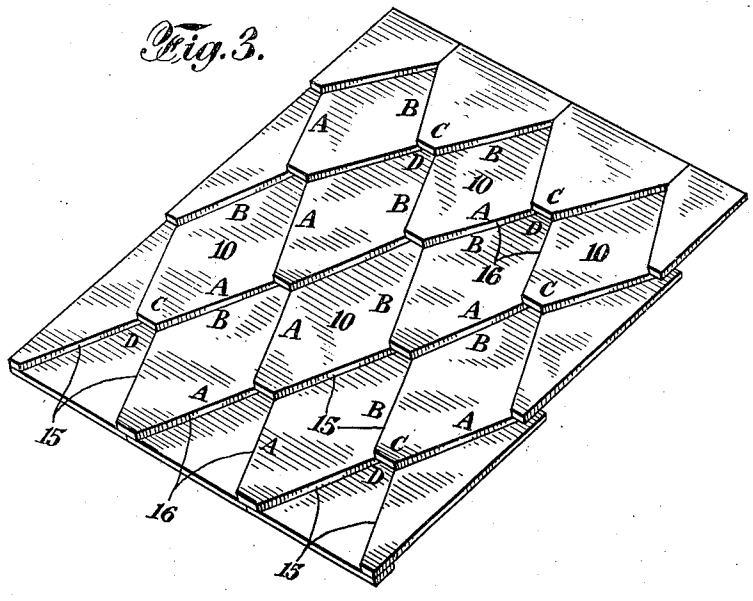


Fig. 3.



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asbestosclaims.law/library/23640/1

Patented Aug. 25, 1936 2,051,818

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,051,818

SHINGLE

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Original application December 23, 1930, Serial No. 504,243. Divided and this application December 2, 1935, Serial No. 52,477

2 Claims. (Cl. 108—8)

This invention relates to the formation of tapered articles, particularly shingles, from asbestos cement composition. The object of the invention is to provide a composition article that will be inexpensive to manufacture and attractive in appearance and strong and durable in use.

In the accompanying drawing illustrating the invention

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a shingle formed in accordance with this invention,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is a view illustrating a roofing formed of shingles shown in Fig. 1.

In the specific embodiment of the invention shown in the drawing, the shingle 10 of Fig. 1 is of asbestos cement material and of generally square form tapered so that the lower rectangular portion A is thicker than the upper rectangular portion B. The upper surface of these shingles may be either plane or curved as indicated in Fig. 2 or otherwise shaped with any desired contour giving the generally tapered form with thick portion A and thinner portion B.

In such a shingle the thinner portion tends to be the weaker, and the thicker portion has ample strength, and in order to more nearly equalize the strength of the shingle throughout the shingle of this invention may be varied in composition to have stronger material at its thinner portion B than at its thicker portion A. For instance, the proportion of cement in the thinner portion B may be greater than that in the thicker portion A.

In laying a roof with shingle 10 of Fig. 1 the shingles are placed with their diagonal axes vertical and with the thick portion A downward either to the right or left. In either position the lower point C of the shingle is thicker than the upper point D thereof, and the lower portions C overlap the upper portions D (Fig. 3). Preferably the tapered edges 15 of the portions D will face each other on the roof and similarly the thickened untapered edges 16 will also be facing, and to effect this in each course the shingles will alternate in position so that a shingle with its thick edge 16 to the right will have on each side of it a shingle with its thick edge 16 to the left. In such positions the shingles will fit and overlap in proper relation to give weather-tight joints, and in such a roofing the taper or thickening of the shingle renders the exposed edges of the shingles thick and prominent, giving an appearance of depth to the roofing. With the shingle 10 of Figs. 1, 2 and 3 the taper of the shingle runs diagonally 45° to the vertical and either right or left, and this gives a variable effect as shown in Fig. 3.

In laying the shingles these are simply arranged in usual manner in overlapping rows with the thickened portions A overlying the thinner portions B of the shingles underneath.

The shingle of this invention is simple and inexpensive in formation and strong and durable in use.

If preferred the surplus filler material, such as sand or used cement, may be concentrated mainly on one surface or the other of the thick exposed end, and, if on the other face, may be used to give a coarse granular effect there.

While the filler material used to vary the proportion of the cement has been described as sand or used cement, it is obvious that other filler materials may be used, such as reclaimed asbestos fibre, marble dust, ground glass, wood flour and the like, or that the asbestos or other fibrous ingredient may form the filler, and that variations in the composition and the relative proportion of the cement may be determined by the relative proportion of the fibrous or other material used in admixture with the cement.

For instance where the composition is homogeneous throughout the shingle, it may have 58% Portland cement, 17% asbestos fibre and 25% inert filler, which preferably is finely ground and inert, and should not deteriorate or absorb moisture. In order to vary the composition to strengthen the shingle a mixture consisting of 75% cement and 25% asbestos fibre may be used in the thinner portion of the shingle. Then the percentage of filler in the thicker portion of the shingle may be increased, for instance, to the extent of 40% filler, 15% asbestos fibre and 45% cement.

This case is a division of my copending application No. 504,243, filed Dec. 23, 1930.

I claim:

1. A roof composed of overlapping shingles of generally rectangular contour having their diagonal axis vertical in assembled position on the roof, each shingle tapering from a thin edge positioned at an angle toward the top to a relatively large or butt edge of substantially constant thickness positioned toward the bottom so as to be exposed to view.

2. A roof composed of overlapping shingles of generally rectangular contour having their diagonal axis vertical in assembled position on the roof, each shingle tapering along a curve from a thin edge positioned at an angle toward the top to a relatively large or butt edge of substantially constant thickness positioned toward the bottom so as to be exposed to view.

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