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N. P. HARSHBERGER ET AL

1,756,742

SHINGLE

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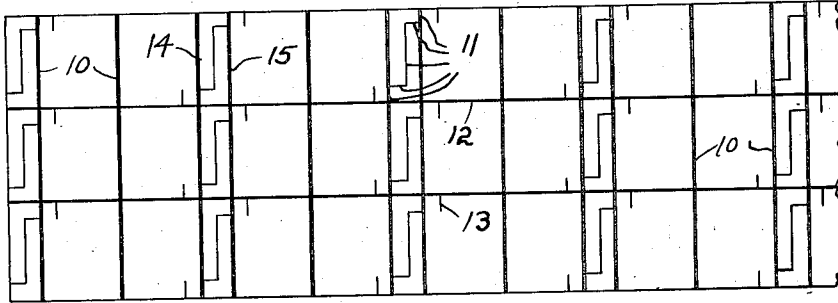


Fig. 1

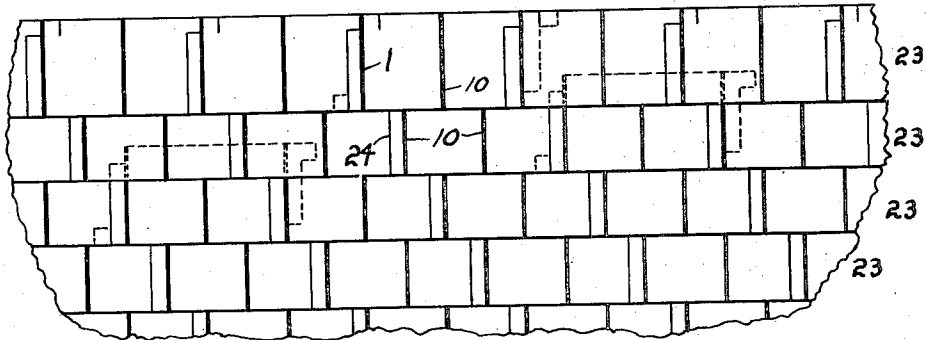


Fig. 2

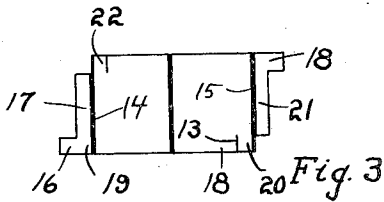


Fig. 3

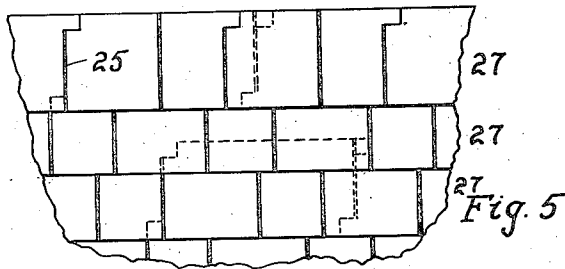
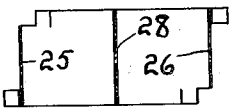


Fig. 5

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SHINGLE

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This invention relates to shingles, such as by the trade are ordinarily spoken of as strip shingles, and which are usually elongated and are in some way indicated as being composed of two or more sections or units. One of the objects of the invention is to indicate such sections in an elongated shingle by means of certain markings which divide the shingle into two or more sections. These marks are preferably composed of black strips or bands extending transversely across the shingle, and also preferably equally spaced thereon; but it is to be understood that the bands may be produced in any suitable way in order to show distinctive markings on the shingles. Another object of the invention is to produce strip shingles which can be interlocked to form long continuous rows which are more or less similar to single integral long strips of shingle material, as the interlocked rows thus formed can be lapped on the underlying rows as much or as little as may be desired, and, otherwise, may be manipulated similarly to long integral strips. Another object of the invention is to provide strip shingles which are reversible end for end, thus not only expediting the handling and laying of the shingle but also, in case of any defects or mutilation of the shingle on one edge or end, the shingle can be reversed and the other edge or end can be exposed. Another object of the invention is to provide strip shingles of such shape that they may be very conveniently cut from large sheets of shingle material.

Of the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 is a plan view of a sheet of shingle material showing how the same is marked and cut to produce the completed strip shingles; Fig. 2 is a plan view of a plurality of shingles as they appear when assembled on the roof; Fig. 3 is a plan view of a single strip shingle; Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of strip shingle; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a number of the modified strip shingles as they appear when assembled.

In forming the shingles, sheets of shingle material of any suitable width may be used, wide enough to cut as many rows of strip shingles as may be desired. In this instance

we have shown three rows of strip shingles being formed from a single sheet. The strip of material has formed thereon transverse marks 10 formed in any suitable manner so as to show distinct lines or bands. These bands are equally spaced on the individual strip shingles, but not on the sheet of shingle material for reasons which will appear later.

In cutting the sheet into the strip shingles, cuts 11 are made entirely through the sheet together with longitudinal cuts 12 which extend from one end to the other of the sheet. In this manner the entire sheet is cut up into the individual strips having the irregular ends indicated in Fig. 3. It will be seen that these strips have similar ends so that they can be reversed endwise without changing the form. Slits or slots 13 are also cut in the shingles for interlocking purposes.

When the shingles are assembled on the roof the shingles are laid in rows 23 as indicated with the ends of the shingles in each row lapping and interlocked with adjacent ends in the same rows. The amount of lapping of the ends can be varied as desired, but, with the shingles indicated, the preferable lapping would be equal to the distance between the centers of two lines 14 and 15. In such a case it will be seen that, when assembled, the bands will be equally spaced, and a band 15 will lie immediately over a band 14. The connection between adjacent ends may be made by slipping the tab 16 under a portion of the adjacent shingle with the strip 17 lying above the corresponding portion 21 of the adjacent end and with the tab 18 of this adjacent end lying above or beneath the adjacent corner of the other shingle as may be desired. As shown, however, the tab 16 is slipped through the slot 13 of the adjacent underlying end so as to pass under the portion 18 while the portion 19 lies over the corner 20 of the other shingle. The strip 17 lies over the strip 21 of the underlying shingle, and the corner 22 passes over the tab 18 of the underlying shingle end. In this manner the two adjacent shingles are locked together in line, and so as to prevent either lower edge from turning upwardly. The tab 18 may be passed through the slit 13 of the

adjacent end, if desired, thus more firmly locking the strips together.

In laying the shingles on the roof the various rows 23 may be lapped as much as may be desired, depending upon the appearance desired and the amount of protection against the weather which may be thought best. Also these rows 23 can be placed longitudinally with reference to each other where desired. We prefer to position the strips longitudinally so that the bands 10 in one row will be staggered symmetrically with reference to the bands in the adjacent rows.

In forming the strip shingles as indicated in Fig. 3, and assembling them, as described, an edge 24 appears at the junction of each pair of shingles, and it is sometimes desired to have the band 10 coincide with this edge so as to disguise the edge, as otherwise this edge may look like a band and a slight irregularity in the bands appears. To make the bands 10 coincide with the edge 24 we prefer a modified shingle, as indicated in Fig. 4, in which the end of the shingle is formed by cutting longitudinally through the center of a portion of a band 25; thus there is half a band 24 on one end of the shingle and half a band 26 on the other end of the shingle, these bands being single bands of double width on the original sheet of shingle material. Thus the half bands are of the same width as the full bands 28 so that when the shingles are laid on the roof the edges 24 have the same appearance as the bands 26. These bands, however, are not equally spaced in the various rows, 27, but as ordinary wooden shingles are of varying width the appearance of the roof is not very materially affected. By shifting the rows 27 longitudinally with reference to each other the relative positions of these bands can be arranged as desired.

We claim as our invention:

1. A shingle having the general shape of a parallelogram, with two opposite edges straight and with the other two opposite edges crooked but similar and complementary, and a slit extending inwardly from each of said straight edges, one slit being adjacent one of said crooked edges, and the other slit adjacent the other of said crooked edges.

2. A method of forming strip shingles from sheets of shingle material consisting in forming well defined parallel bands entirely across the sheet, the bands being spaced so as to form a plurality of relatively wide and equal spaces interspaced by a single narrow space, and in cutting the sheet along straight longitudinal lines and along crooked transverse lines, the transverse lines extending from one side to the other of the narrow spaces.

3. A method of forming strip shingles according to claim 2 in which said transverse

lines are within the limits of each pair of bands forming the narrow spaces.

4. A method of forming strip shingles according to claim 2 in which the central portion of each transverse line is midway between the said pair of bands forming the narrow space, and each end portion of each transverse line lies in one of said latter bands.

5. A method of forming shingles according to claim 2 in which the width of each of said narrow spaces is substantially equal to the distance one end of one shingle is to lap on the adjacent end of another shingle when the shingles are laid on a roof.

6. A reversible strip shingle, said shingle having similar means on each end adapted to interlock with similar means on the respective adjacent ends of other shingles, said means comprising a tab and a slit, the tab on either end of one shingle being adapted to pass into the slit in either end of the other shingle so as to cause the longitudinal edges of the shingles to register.

7. A strip shingle having the two opposite sides straight and parallel, a tab extending outwardly from one of the ends adjacent one of the straight edges, a similar tab extending outwardly from the other end adjacent the other straight edge, bands of straight equally spaced markings extending inwardly on said shingle from one of the straight edges, and a slit extending inwardly from adjacent one end of each of the straight edges and adjacent the corner most remote from the tab.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands.

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