

Jan. 10, 1928.

1,655,885

R. ADAIR

STRIP SHINGLE

Filed Feb. 13, 1926

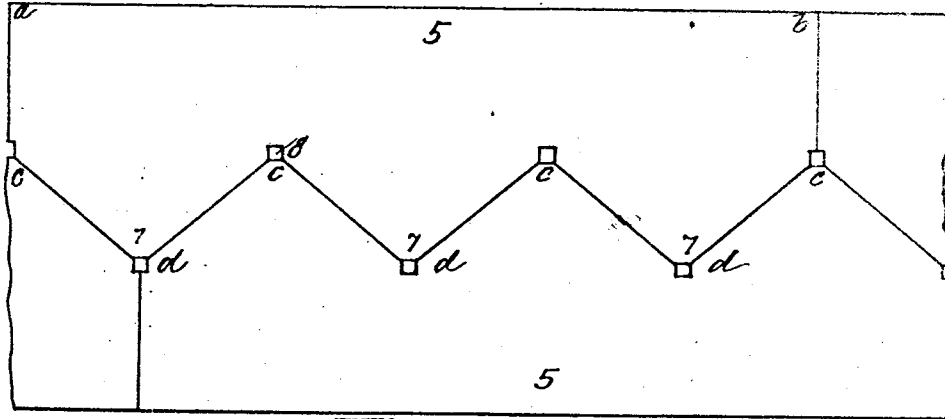


Fig. 1.

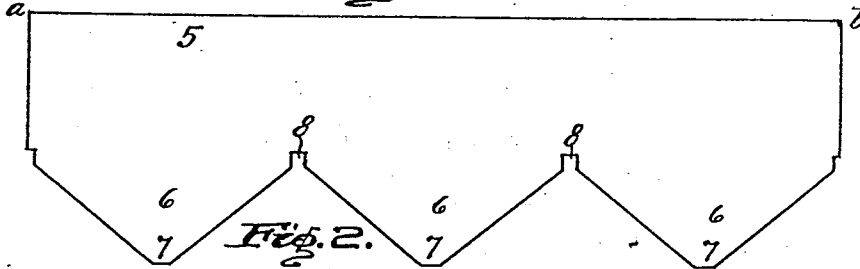


Fig. 2.

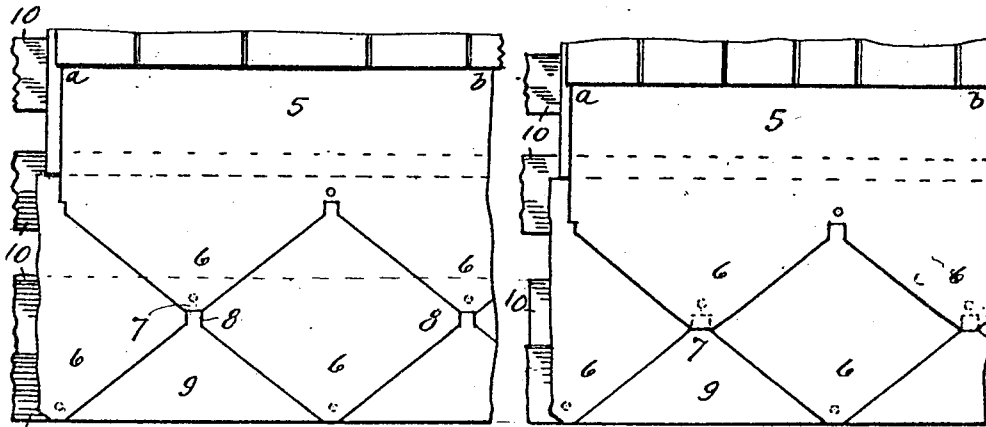


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STRIP SHINGLE.

Application filed February 13, 1926. Serial No. 88,053.

In re-roofing with strip shingles over wooden shingles it is important to contact the upper straight edge of the strip against the butt ends of a wood shingle course in order to avoid the formation of unfilled spaces or pockets under the strip shingles which are liable to cause the felt material of the strip to be broken through by hail. The standard exposure to the weather of wooden shingles is four inches, and accordingly, strip shingles have heretofore been made to fit roofs having shingles of that exposure. But in some localities the exposure is as long as five inches, and there is more or less variation in excess of four inches everywhere, with the result that the strip shingles in re-roofing over the wooden ones are not wide enough in the vertical dimensions to reach to the butt ends of the old shingles and a space is left, which is added to with each succeeding course for several courses and then decreases in the same ratio, to be repeated in similar variation according to the total number of courses in the roof. This makes a recovering with unsupported areas which are objectionable for the reason above stated. The object of this invention is to provide a strip shingle which is always placed against the butt ends of a course of wood shingles, and which will fit and can be properly nailed where the exposure of the wood shingles is four inches or is five inches, or is any measurement between those extremes.

A further object is to form such a strip shingle out of exactly the same surface area of material as has heretofore been required for the manufacture of strip shingles only capable of properly covering a four inch exposure of wooden shingles.

I accomplish my objects in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a standard width of felt roofing material showing how it is cut in serrated lines through its middle to form two strip shingles out of each width of felt. Fig. 2, is a plan view of a finished shingle, Fig. 3, is a section of a roof covered with my improved strip shingle in which the wooden shingles are laid five inches to the weather, and Fig. 4 is a like view in which the wooden shingles are laid four inches to the weather.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views of the drawing.

A strip-shingle such as is shown in Fig. 2, having a body 5, a straight edge $a-b$, and opposite pointed projection 6, is best formed from felt material of right width to produce two strip-shingles when severed on the serrated line $c-d$ as shown in Fig. 1, which produces a series of points 6. These are truncated at 7, preferably by punching out a rectangular piece of the felt material before the serrations are made.

The rectangular piece thus punched out forms a slot 8, approximately three fourths of an inch deep extending between the bases of the two adjacent points of the strip shingle. The slot 8 serves as a nailing guide in re-laying a roof. The upper or closed end of the slot 8 is at, or about, six and one fourth inches from the edge $a-b$, and the truncated ends 7 of the points 6 are at or about eleven and one fourth inches from the line $a-b$.

The manner of use is as follows:

The first course at the bottom of a roof is laid with a strip 9 having no points 6, and upon it my first row of strip-shingles is laid with their straight edges $a-b$ contacting with butts of the wood shingles in the second course from the bottom, and these are nailed, through the strip-shingles and through the strip 9 below into the butts of the first row of wooden shingles above the bottom or eaves line of the roof, and into a sheathing board 10 below. The sheathing boards 10 of a roof are so placed as to be directly under the butt ends of a shingle course in the proper construction of wooden shingle roofs, and the nails 11 which secure the strip shingles are driven approximately one half inch above the slot 8, which insures their firm anchorage in a sheathing board.

The succeeding courses of strip-shingles are similarly placed with their edges $a-b$ in contact with the next upper row of wooden shingle butts, and if the wooden shingles were laid with a weather exposure of four inches the truncated ends 7 of the points 6 will extend over and entirely cover the slots 8. But if the wooden shingles were laid with a five inch weather exposure the ends 7 will reach to the slot 8 but will not cover it. Any variation in weather exposure of

the wooden shingles between four and five inches will correspondingly vary the extent to which slot 8 is covered, but under all such circumstances the points 6 will cover and protect nails 11 from the weather.

I claim:

1. A strip shingle comprising a base and a plurality of truncated points along one side of the base each point defining a shingle, rectangular slots separating the shingles at the bases of the points, the width of the base and lengths of the points being such that in re-covering a roof shingled with wooden shingles laid with five inch exposure, when the straight edge of the strip-shingle base is against the butt edge of a wood shingle course the truncated ends of the points will be at the inner ends of the slots and when laid against the butt edge of wood shingles laid with a four inch exposure the truncated ends will just cover the slots.

2. A strip shingle comprising a base and a plurality of truncated points along one side of the base each point defining a shingle, rectangular slots separating the shingles at the bases of the points, the width of the base and lengths of the points being such that in recovering a roof shingled with wooden shingles laid with five inch exposure, when the straight edge of the strip-shingle base is against the butt edge of a wood shingle course the truncated ends of the points will be at the inner ends of the slots and when laid against the butt edge

of wood shingles, laid with a four inch exposure the truncated ends will just cover the slots, and nails driven through the strips near the closed ends of the slots to secure the strips to the roof.

3. A shingle-strip comprising a base having a straight longitudinal edge and a plurality of truncated points along the opposite side of the base, each point defining a shingle, rectangular slots separating the shingles at the bases of their points, the distance from the straight longitudinal edge of the base to the closed ends of the slots being substantially six and one fourth inches and the distance from the same edge to the truncated ends of the points being substantially eleven and one fourth inches.

4. A shingle-strip comprising a base having a straight longitudinal edge and a plurality of truncated points along the opposite side of the base, each point defining a shingle, rectangular slots separating the shingles at the bases of their points, the distance from the straight longitudinal edge of the base to the closed ends of the slots being substantially six and one fourth inches and the distance from the same edge to the truncated ends of the points being substantially eleven and one fourth inches and nails driven through the strips near the closed ends of the slots to secure the strips to the roof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

REID ADAIR.