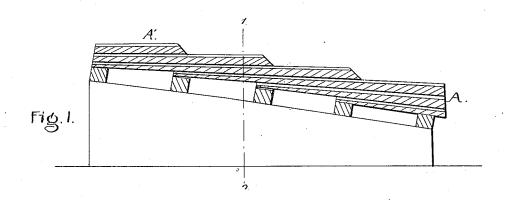
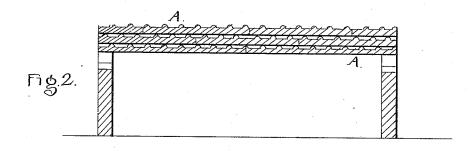
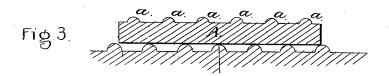
J.Shaman. Shingle.

JY 952,004.

Patented Jan. 9, 1866.







Wilnesses:

John Parker

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SHERMAN, OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND JOHN T. SEVERNS, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED SHINGLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,004, dated January 9, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SHERMAN, of Burlington, Burlington county, New Jersey, haveinvented an Improved Shingle; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists of a shingle having on the upper surface rounded or sharp-edged ribs arranged longitudinally, as described hereinafter, so that the rotting caused by water gaining access to and finding a lodgment between ordinary plain shingles may be obviated.

In order to enable others to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe the manner of constructing the same.

On reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a portion of a roof made of my improved shingles; Fig. 2, a transverse section on the line 12, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a transverse section of one of the shingles, and Fig. 4 a modification of my improvement.

Similar letters refer to similar parts through-

out the several views.

My improved shingles A are made of the usual dimensions, and are laid and secured to the roof in the same manner as ordinary shingles. Instead of the surface being plane, as usual, however, my improved shingles have on the upper surface a series of rounded ribs, a, arranged longitudinally, the plane under surface of one shingle resting on the rounded ribs of the shingle below, as best observed on reference to Fig. 3.

The usual split shingles are generally so crooked or warped that when arranged so as to form a roof they are not in intimate contact with each other at all points; hence the air can pass between them, and the lodgment of water, and consequent rotting of the shingles, is in a great measure obviated. With the cheaper sawed shingles, however, the case is different, for they bear directly on

each other, and rest face to face in such intimate contact that the rain which gains access between them finds a permanent lodgment to the exclusion of air, a certain rotting of the wood being the result. Attempts have been made to obviate this difficulty by forming in the upper faces of shingles of this class longitudinal grooves, arranged an inch or more apart; but this affords but a slight remedy, if any, for the above-mentioned evil, inasmuch as the plane under surfaces of the upper shingles rest upon the plane surfaces between the grooves of the lower shingles, and between these surfaces the water will find a permanent lodgment, to the rapid deterioration of the shingles.

As the plane under surface of the upper shingles made according to my improvement rest on the rounded ribs of the lower ones, not only can the air obtain free access between them, but the points where one shingle bears upon the other are too narrow to afford a permanent lodgment for the beating rain.

The ribs, instead of being rounded, as seen in Fig. 3, may be more sharp, as shown in

Fig. 4.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to claim, broadly, roofing-boards having longitudinal grooves and ribs, the same being shown in the patent granted to Coffin and Walcott, April 10, 1860; but

I claim as my invention, and as an improvement on the invention patented by the said

Coffin and Walcott-

A shingle having on the upper surface rounded or sharp-edged ribs arranged longitudinally, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH SHERMAN.

Witnesses:
HENRY HOWSON,

W. W. DOUGHERTY.