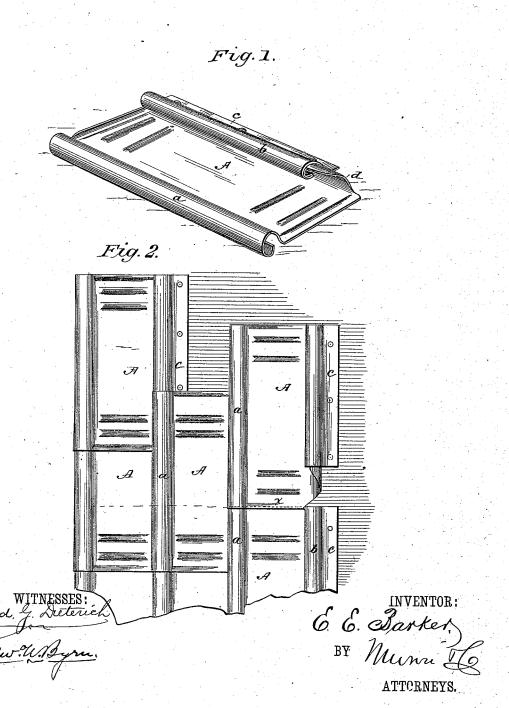
(No Model.)

E. E. BARKER.

METALLIC SHINGLE.

No. 381,318.

Patented Apr. 17, 1888.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR ELIN BARKER, OF JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

METALLIC SHINGLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,318, dated April 17, 1888.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Serial No. 262,439. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR ELIN BARKER, of Junction City, in the county of Davis and State of Kansas, have invented a new and use5 full improvement in Metallic Shingles, of which

the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metallic shingles or roofing plates designed to be fitted and nailed to the sheathing, so as to interlock and form a water tightroof, without soldering or crimping of seams; and it consists in the peculiar construction of the plate, which I will now proceed to describe with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the metallic shingles; and Fig. 2, a plan view of a group of the same, showing the manner of lay-

ing the same.

A represents the plate or shingle. These 20 are all made alike and in one piece, and are formed with a hook-shaped locking edge, a, on one side and a hook shaped locking edge, b, on the other side. The locking-edge a is formed by bending the metal at the edge of the plate 25 up and then down and around until it forms nearly a perfect tube, which extends from the top to the bottom end of the plate. The other hook-shaped edge, b, is formed by bending it up, then over and around in the same direc-30 tion as the edge a until it nearly touches the body of the plate, and then returning the metal (so as to make this hooked edge double thickness) and extending the terminal edge at c in the plane of the body of the plate, which edge 35 c forms the nailing flange by which the plate is attached to the roof.

The hook shaped edge b differs from a in several particulars. First, it is of double thickness, which is rendered necessary in order to get the nailing flange c; secondly, it is of smaller curvature than a, so that the hooked edge a of the adjacent plate will readily slide over or telescope upon it; and, thirdly, this hooked edge b extends only about three-quarters of the length of the shingle, which latter is cut away at its lower right-hand corner, leaving a tapering lip or curled edge, d, extending from the lower end of hooked edge b to the lower edge of the shingle. The function of this lip d is to enter the top end of the hooked edge b of the shingle below, and thus bring the

hooked edges b b of the vertical series of shin-

gles into coincidence or alignment.

To apply the shingle, the larger hooked edge a, is slipped upon the edge b of the last-nailed 55 plate, and then slid downwardly until it reaches the lower tier of plates, as at x. The curled edge or lip d is then entered into the hooked edge b of the lower plate, and the plate is then slipped down to its destination, where it over- 60 laps the lower plate. At the left-hand edge of the plate, where the large hooked edge a of one plate coincides with the large hooked edge a of the next lower plate, it is necessary to strain the upper edge over the lower edge, 65 which the flexibility of the metal permits to be easily accomplished, and which, when done, serves to make a lighter joint and a stronger roof. The large edge a of one plate only telescopes over the large edge of the next lower 70 plate for a short distance, which is equal to the length of the curled lip d.

At the top and bottom of the plates are transverse ridges, which serve to prevent rain and snow from beating up under the lap of the 75 plates, and the lower edge of each plate is canted slightly downward for the same pur-

pose.

Any ornamental figure may be stamped upon the plate, if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new is-

1. The roofing-plate or metallic shingle having a hook-shaped edge, a, extending its entire length on one side and a hook-shaped edge, b, 85 of smaller diameter, on its other side, extending only a part of its length and formed of double thickness, with a nailing-flange, c, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The roofing-plate or metallic shingle having a hook-shaped edge, a, extending its entire length on one side and a hook-shaped edge, b, on the other side, of smaller diameter, extending a part of its length and of double thickness, with nailing flange c, and the curled plip or flange d, extending from the bottom of hooked edge b to the lower end of the shingle, substantially as and for the purpose described.

EDGAR ELIN BARKER.

Witnesses:
ALFRED B. PIERCE,
CHAS. S. DAVIS.