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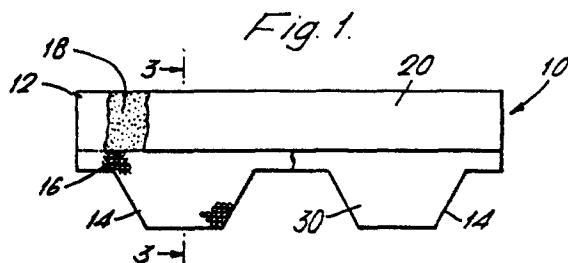
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⑯ Roofing shingle.

⑯ Disclosed is a shingle having an enhanced relief effect which simulates roofing slate or roofing tile. The enhanced relief effect is provided by covering at least a portion of the underside of the shingle with a layer of particulated material (16) such as spheres of expanded polystyrene, rubber particles, cork particles or other soft, elastic and resilient particles. The shingle further includes a stiffening layer (30) over the layer of particulated material which tends to reduce the elasticity of the shingle.



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ROOFING SHINGLEBackground of the invention

The present invention relates to a covering element, preferably for roofs, of the type commonly known as a shingle. In the publically accessible Norwegian patent application No. 75.2695 a particular type of covering element is described in which a plastic film covering an asphalt layer on the underside of the shingle is further coated with a release agent.

It is common practice that covering elements of the type described in Norwegian application 75.2695, as well as conventional shingle types in which the plastic film is not coated with a release agent, are shaped in such a manner that the shingle will to some degree simulate roofing slate or roofing tile when mounted on a roof. The conventional shingle can be of the general type described in U.S. Patent No. 2,863,405 and a particularly preferred embodiment is a shingle provided with "tongues" such as illustrated in Fig. 6 of U.S. Patent 2,863,405. However, since the known shingle types normally have a thickness in range 3 - 4 mm, they will not provide the same relief effect which can be obtained by the normally thicker roof-

ing tiles when laid on a roof.

The present invention provides a shingle type which has a thickness such that the laid shingle will better simulate a roofing tile and hence will give an enhancement 5 relief effect.

In Danish patent specification No. 105,177 a bituminous roofing felt is claimed, the complete underside of which is covered with a layer of porous, particulated particles of fired clay. The purpose of the particulated 10 material is to provide ventilation in order that trapped moisture, for instance from a concrete substrate, can be permitted to escape via the channels formed by the particulated material.

Summary of the Invention

15 As mentioned above, an object of the instant invention is to provide a shingle type which, when laid, will exhibit an improved esthetic appearance by having an enhanced relief effect.

20 Another object is to provide a roofing shingle which utilizes inexpensive materials, preferably recycled materials.

25 A further object of the present invention is to provide a shingle which has reduced elasticity or increased stiffness which facilitates the manufacture of the shingle and allows the shingle to be handled more easily during installation.

These objects are obtained by providing a layer of

particulated light material on the underside surface of a shingle and providing a stiffening layer over the layer of particulated material. The particulated light material may be spheres of expanded polystyrene or a similar soft, 5 elastic and resilient particulated material such as rubber particles, cork particles, or polymeric particles having a diameter of at least 1 mm, preferably in the range of 1 - 6 mm. The stiffening layer may be a material selected from plastic film, paper, glass fiber tissue, felt or 10 other similar material.

Further objects, advantages and features of the invention will become more fully apparent from a consideration of the constituent parts of the invention as set forth in the following specification taken together with 15 the accompanying drawing.

Description of the Drawing

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a bottom view of a preferred shingle in accordance with the present invention, a portion of the 20 stiffening layer not shown so as to illustrate the layer of particulate material,

Fig. 2 is a top view of the shingle of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the shingle of Fig. 1 taken along line 3-3.

25 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a shingle 10 which is a preferred embodiment of the present

invention. Shingle 10 includes a web 12 of felt, glass fiber tissue or like material impregnated with asphalt or bitumen. Web 12 has a generally rectangular shape with one or more extending three sided tongues 14. Covering the 5 tongues 14 and a portion of the remainder of the web 12 is a layer of spheres 16 of expanded polystyrene.

The portion of web 12 not covered by layer of spheres 16 preferably have a coating of adhesive 18 which facilitates the retention of the shingle to a roof surface. 10 The coating of adhesive 18 may further be covered with a peelable plastic film 20 which protects the adhesive prior to installation of shingle 10.

It is preferred that only the tongues 14 of shingle 10 and that portion of the shingle which is not in contact with the roof structure be covered with a monolayer 15 of the spheres 16, i.e., only the part of the shingle which is overlapping the underlying layer of the adjacent shingles should be covered with the spheres. Such a construction facilitates the fixing of the shingle 10 to the 20 roof structure. However, the entire bottom surface of shingle 10 could be provided with a monolayer of spheres 16.

Shingle 10 further includes stiffening layer 30 over layer of spheres 16 so that a "triplex" type shingle 25 is formed comprising web 12, the layer of spheres and the stiffening layer. In Fig. 1, a portion of layer 30 has not been shown so that layer of spheres 16 may be

illustrated. The material for stiffening layer 30 may be selected from plastic film, paper, glass fiber tissue, felt or other similar materials. The inclusion of stiffening layer 30 tends to reduce the elasticity of shingle 10 5 which thereby facilitates the cutting and packing operations in the manufacture of the shingles and also allows the shingle to be handled more easily when being laid on a roof or the like due to the increased stiffness of the shingle. The increased stiffness also will prevent the 10 shingle from being blown up by wind when laid.

Stiffening layer 30 may be attached to the layer of spheres 16 by applying an adhesive 28 to the layer of spheres and subsequently applying the stiffening layer to the adhesive. For example, web 12 of shingle 10 with layer 15 of spheres 16 already applied may be brought into contact with an adhesive application roller so as to apply a suitable adhesive 28 such as melted asphalt onto the layer of spheres, and then applying stiffening layer 30 to the adhesive. In practice, it has been found advantageous to 20 apply stiffening layer 30 to shingle 10 just before web 12 is cut to individual shingles. In this manner, the elasticity of shingle 10 can be utilized in the manufacturing process and the desired and advantageous stiffness provided by the addition of layer 30 may be utilized in the 25 cutting operation and in the subsequent finishing, packaging and handling operations for the shingles.

Fig. 2 illustrates the top surface of the shingle 10

of Fig. 1. The surface of shingle 10 is provided with a pattern 22 for simulating roofing slate or roofing tile. In addition, the surface of shingle 10 has areas 24 which have an adhesive coating. The adhesive areas 24 help to 5 secure and interlock the shingle to overlapping shingles when the shingle is installed on a roof.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the shingle of Fig. 1 along line 3-3. The cross-sectional view is of course not drawn to scale in order to more clearly show the 10 construction of shingle 10. Shingle 10 includes web 12 and the layer of spheres 16 on a portion of the one surface of the web. Over layer of spheres 16 is adhesive 28 joining the layer to stiffening layer 30. On the remaining portion of this surface of shingle 10 are adhesive coating 15 18 and optionally peelable plastic film 20. On the opposite surface of web 12 is an area of adhesive 24.

In addition to improving the esthetic appearance of the laid shingles, a layer of, for instance, expanded polystyrene spheres will also improve the insulating properties of the laid roof as shingles usually are laid 20 with approximately 5 cm overlap. The improved insulation can be of importance in countries with cold winter climate. Furthermore, the monolayer of the expanded spheres will 25 also reduce the noise caused by heavy rain. Thus, by providing shingles with a monolayer of spherical material such as expanded polystyrene with the above-mentioned diameter, it is possible to increase the "effective"

thickness of a portion of the shingle without a significant increase in the weight of the shingle. The most effective relief effect is obtained when using dark colored spheres such as black spheres.

5 Although the above description has been directed to shingle 10 utilizing a layer of spheres 16 of expanded polystyrene shingles in accordance with the present invention may also utilize other soft, elastic and resilient particulated materials in lieu of spheres of polystyrene

10 10 to provide the same or similar advantages set forth in the preceding paragraph. Such soft, elastic and resilient particulated materials include cork particles, rubber particles or other expanded or non-expanded polymer particles. The use of these soft, elastic and resilient

15 15 particulated materials in shingles allows the shingles to be easily cut by the knives of a cutting machine in the shingle manufacturing operation. When rubber particles are utilized, preferably these particles are produced by grinding or disintegrating worn or unusable vehicle tires

20 20 such as automobile tires so as to significantly reduce material costs for the shingles by using recycled materials. Such rubber particles have a further advantage in that they are generally of a dark or black color which, as was mentioned above, provides the most effective relief effect

25 25 for shingles.

While there has been shown and described what is considered to be preferred embodiments of the present

invention, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the invention as defined in the appended claims.

C L A I M S

1. A roofing shingle comprising a web having at least one tongue, the top surface of the web having a pattern which simulates roofing slate or roofing tiles, the bottom surface of the tongue having a monolayer of soft, elastic and resilient particulated material having a diameter of at least 1 mm covering at least part of the tongue and further including a stiffening layer of material over at least the portion of the web covered by the monolayer.

2. A roofing shingle according to claim 1, wherein the monolayer includes at least one particulated material selected from rubber particles, cork particles, expanded polymeric particles and non-expanded polymeric particles.

3. A shingle according to claim 1, wherein the particulated material includes rubber particles.

4. A shingle according to claim 3, wherein the rubber particles are produced by the disintegration of vehicle tires.

5. A shingle according to claim 1, wherein the bottom surface of the web has an adhesive coating.

6. A shingle according to claim 5, wherein the web is impregnated with a material selected from asphalt and bitumen or mixtures thereof.

7. A shingle according to claim 5, wherein the adhesive coating is coated with a plastic film.

8. A shingle according to claim 7, wherein the top surface of the web is provided with areas of an adhesive coating adapted for securing and interlocking the shingle to adjacent shingles when laid.

9. A roofing shingle according to claim 8, wherein the monolayer includes at least one particulated material having a diameter of at least 1 mm covering at least part of the tongue.

10. A shingle according to claim 1, wherein the particulated material has a diameter in the range of 1 to 6 mm.

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Fig. 1.

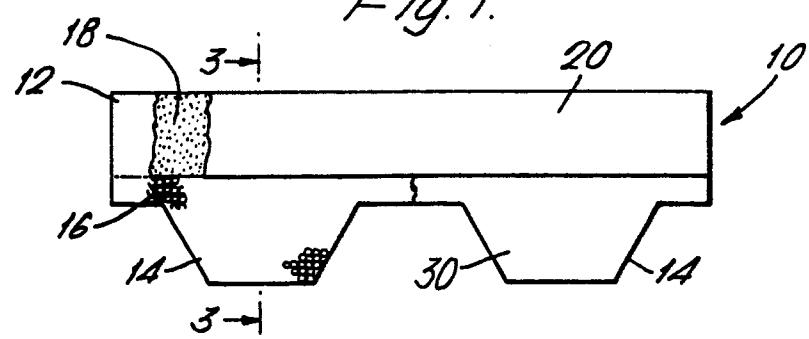


Fig. 2.

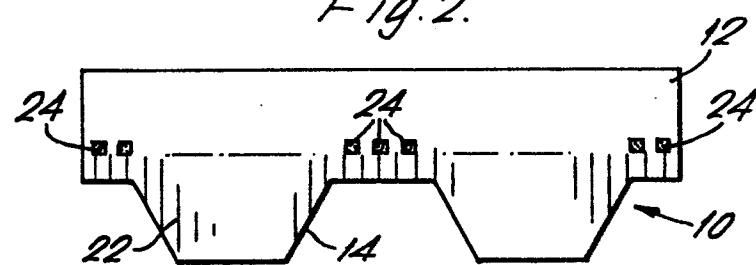
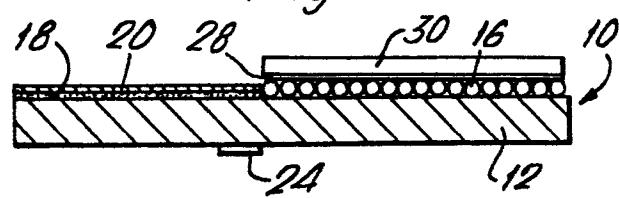


Fig. 3.





DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
	<p><u>GB - A - 1 032 964 (RUBEROID)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, column 1, paragraphs 3,4; page 1, column 2, paragraph 5; page 2, column 1, paragraphs 2,5,6; claims 1,2, 8-11 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>GB - A - 888 651 (RUBEROID WERKE)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, column 1, paragraph 6; page 1, column 2, paragraph 2; page 2, column 1, paragraphs 1,3,10; claims 1-3,6,7; figures 1-4 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>DE - A - 1 709 045 (WESTERMANN)</u></p> <p>* Page 1, paragraph; page 2, paragraphs 1-4; claim 1 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>DE - B - 1 223 520 (KREBBER)</u></p> <p>* Column 1, paragraphs 1,3,8; claims 1,3 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>US - A - 3 903 340 (SHEPHERD)</u></p> <p>* Column 2, last paragraph; column 3, paragraph 2; claims 1,2,5; figures 1-3 *</p> <p>--</p> <p><u>DE - A - 2 815 983 (ISOLA)</u></p> <p>* Page 2, paragraph 3; page 3, paragraphs 1-4; page 4, paragraphs 5-7; page 5, paragraphs 1,2; claims 1-3,5,6; figures 1-3</p>	1,6	E 04 D 1/26
P		1,2,6	E 04 D
		1,5,6	
		1,5,6,7	
		8	CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS
			X: particularly relevant A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: Intermediate document T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: conflicting application D: document cited in the application L: citation for other reasons
			&: member of the same patent family. corresponding document
<p>-----</p> <p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
The Hague	07-09-1979	HENDRICKX	