No. 820,470. PATENTED MAY 15, 1906.

R. W. BIRD.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1905.

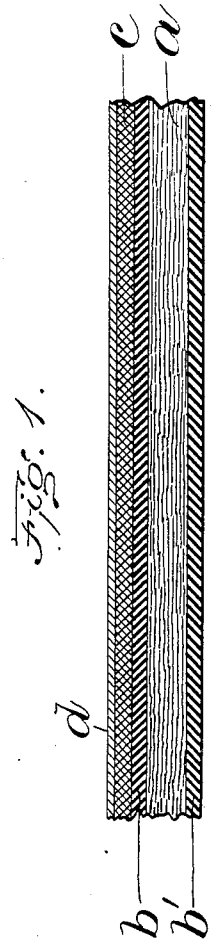

Fig. 1.

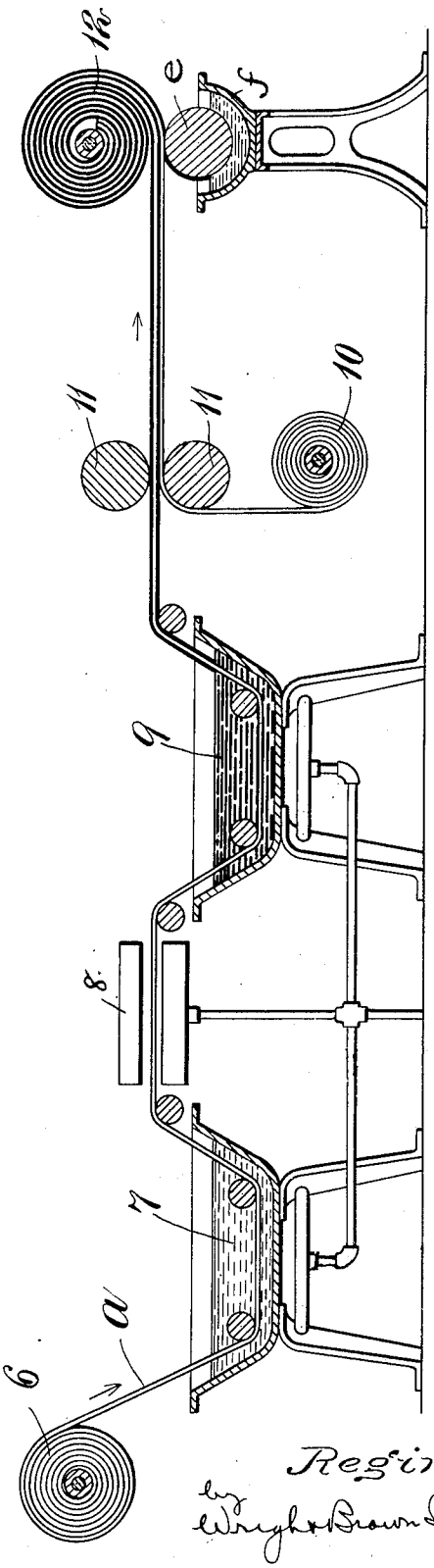

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REGINALD W. BIRD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO FLINTKOTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

No. 820,470. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 15, 1906.

Application filed June 30, 1905. Serial No. 267,701.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REGINALD W. BIRD, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing Material, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a waterproofing material of greater durability and efficiency than any heretofore produced and one that presents when in use a finished and ornamental appearance.

On the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an exaggerated section through a strip of roofing material embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents in conventional form instrumentalities by which the roofing may be produced.

The roofing comprises a body *a*, which is preferably a sheet or strip of wool felt or analogous material. This body is saturated with a waterproofing compound—such as asphaltum, pitch, residuum oils, or the like—and its faces are comparatively rough and dry. Both faces of the body are coated with a layer *b* of heavier asphaltum or pitch, which is preferably applied hot, and against one of the heated and sticky layers is pressed a sheet *c* of textile material of comparatively close weave, such as duck, canvas, or other cloth. The textile covering completely covers and conceals the layer *b* and firmly adheres thereto, so that the whole forms, as it were, a homogeneous mass bound together by the waterproofing compound. The canvas covering or outer layer is then covered with a coat of paint, as at *d*. The coat of paint need not be applied until the roofing has been put in place on the roof or against the walls or floor of a building, or it may be applied immediately after the canvas layer has been incorporated in the finished material.

As conventionally illustrating a process of manufacturing the roofing thus described I have shown in Fig. 2 the body *a* of wool felt as being drawn from a roll 6 through a tank or receptacle 7, which contains a waterproofing compound. This compound may be heated in any suitable way, and it saturates the body. After leaving the tank 7 the saturated body may be dried by an apparatus illustrated conventionally at 8, after which the coatings or layers *b* are applied to the faces thereof by passing it through a heated tank or receptacle 9. The canvas or other cloth *c*, which is on a roll, as at 10, is drawn, together with the body *a*, between pressing devices 11 11, which press the canvas firmly against the layer *b* to cause it to adhere thereto. The paint may be applied by a roller *e* in a tank *f*. The roofing thus formed may be dried, if desired, and is wound upon a roll 12.

A waterproofing roofing substantially as herein described possesses numerous advantages over those as hitherto manufactured. It may be rolled for shipment and unrolled with facility and without any of the convolutions adhering. The outer layer of canvas or cloth gives added strength to the material and causes the felt body to lie flat without "buckling." The canvas may be coated with paint of any color, so as to harmonize with the color of the building, and the coating of paint adds materially to the life of the roofing. The roofing is, furthermore, "slow burning" and insures a water-tight roof.

By utilizing a textile fabric of relatively close weave, such as canvas or drilling, the relatively heavy layer of waterproofing compound, such as asphaltum, is completely covered, and the paint will cover and adhere to the canvas. Where the layer of asphaltum or pitch is exposed, as in ordinary prepared roofings, it is most unsatisfactory to paint it, as the heat of the sun will draw the black pitch or asphaltum through the paint, discoloring it. By my method this is entirely obviated. The addition of the canvas layer with its coating of paint greatly increases the life of the roofing material, since the paint and the canvas must both be worn away before the asphaltum or layer of waterproofing compound is exposed.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A roofing material comprising a body of suitable substance saturated with a waterproofing compound, an exposed layer of waterproofing compound of sticky consistency, and an outer coating of textile fabric united to the body by a layer of waterproofing compound.

2. A roofing material comprising a body of suitable substance saturated with a waterproofing compound, an exposed layer of waterproofing compound of sticky consistency, an outer coating of textile fabric united to the body by a layer of waterproofing compound, and a coating of paint covering the textile covering, substantially as described.

3. A roofing material comprising a body of felt saturated with a waterproofing compound, a layer of asphaltum or analogous substance of sticky consistency on both faces of said body, a layer of canvas or other closely-woven textile fabric upon one of the asphaltum layers and completely covering and concealing the same, the other sticky face being exposed all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

REGINALD W. BIRD.

Witnesses:

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