

(No Model.)

N. B. HOLWAY.
COATING SHINGLES.

No. 448,343.

Patented Mar. 17, 1891.

Fig. 1.

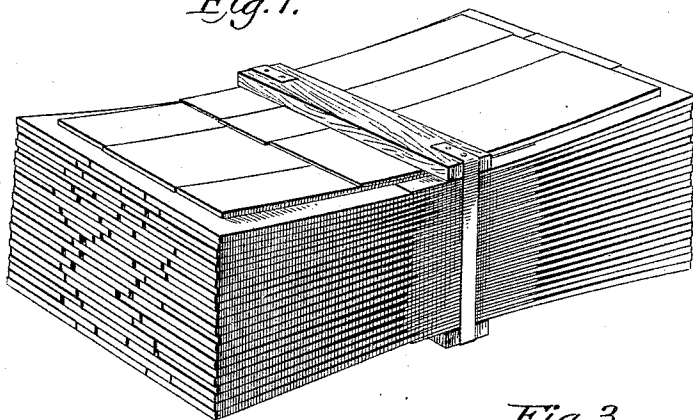


Fig. 3.

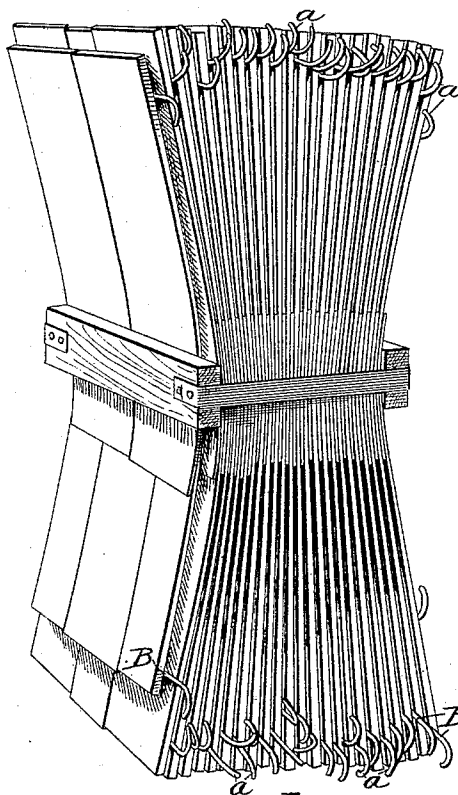
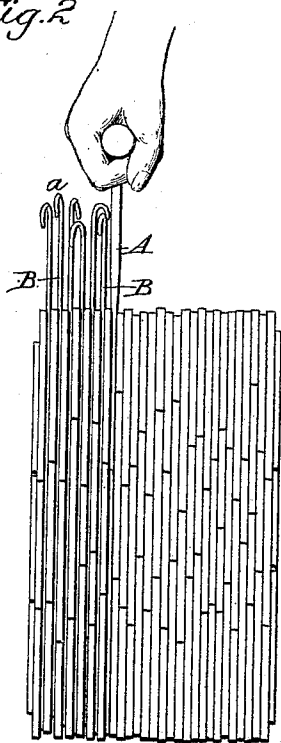


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
James F. Duhamel
Horace A. Dodge.

Inventor:
Nymphus B. Holway,
by his Attys.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NYMPHUS B. HOLWAY, OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO THEODORE MOTT AND GUY C. PRENTISS, BOTH OF SAME PLACE.

COATING SHINGLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 448,343, dated March 17, 1891.

Application filed September 16, 1889. Serial No. 324,089. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NYMPHUS B. HOLWAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coating Shingles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a novel method of applying paint or other substances to bound bundles or packages of shingles, as herein-
after more fully set forth and claimed.

Heretofore it has been proposed to apply paint, tar, or other substances to the bound bundles of shingles; but in such cases the shingles were bound in a peculiar manner—that is to say, it was proposed to insert between the layers of shingles in the act of binding them strips or blocks designed to keep the layers separated; but such plan is objectionable because it involves a departure from the ordinary methods of bundling shingles, makes the bundle unwieldy, and requires a stronger fastening for the bundle. In all the proposed plans of which I am aware it has been the intention to allow the blocks or strips to remain between the layers of shingles, and it will be apparent that the material thus wasted amounts to considerable, to say nothing of the increased room required in storing and transporting these bundles. My plan differs from those referred to in that I first bind the bundles in the ordinary manner, and then insert small rods between the layers, which rods are afterward removed.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bundle of shingles as they appear both before and after they have had the paint, tar, or other substance applied; Fig. 2, an end view showing the manner of applying the rods, and Fig. 3 a perspective view of a bundle ready to be dipped into the paint-vat.

It will be noticed upon reference to Fig. 1 that the shingles are bundled or bound in the ordinary manner with the faces of the different layers in contact. I next take the bundle and turn it down upon its side, as shown in Fig. 2, and pass between the layers a tool A, which comprises a long narrow and flat stem and a handle, the stem of the tool on being turned slightly separating the layers suffi-

ciently to permit the introduction of a rod B, which, as shown, is provided at one end with a hook *a*. After a rod is inserted the tool is withdrawn and inserted between two other layers, and a rod inserted between them, this operation being repeated until all the layers of shingles are separated at both ends of the bundle, which latter will then have the appearance represented in Fig. 3. The bundle is now ready to be dipped into the vat containing the paint, tar, fireproofing compound, or other substance, and after it has been removed from the vat the rods B are removed or withdrawn by taking hold of the hooked or curved ends *a*. These rods may be removed immediately upon withdrawing the bundle from the vat, or the paint may be allowed to first dry and the rods subsequently withdrawn, this of course depending considerably upon the nature of the coating applied. If this coating be merely an oil or a thin paint, the rods may be withdrawn at once, as there is little or no liability of the shingles sticking together; but if tar be employed, then of course it is desirable to keep the layers separated until the tar has had time to dry, as otherwise the shingles would adhere to one another. As soon as they are dried, however, the rods will be withdrawn and the coated bundle ready for storage or transportation will have the appearance represented in Fig. 1. The rods B that I employ will advisably be made of round wire, say, of about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and about two feet in length; but I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to these or any other proportions, these being given merely for illustration.

It will be observed that practically the rods in no way interfere with the thorough coating of the faces of the shingles, for the reason that as the rods are circular in cross-section they present a very narrow bearing-face to come into contact with the shingles, which is not the case where flat strips or blocks are used.

What I claim is—

1. The improvement in the method of coating shingles with paint or similar substances, which consists of the following steps, to wit: first, bundling the shingles in the ordinary

manner of bundling them for the market; second, inserting rods between the layers of shingles; third, applying the coating to the bundle, and, fourth, withdrawing the rods and
5 allowing the bundle to resume its original form.

2. The improvement in the process of coating shingles, which consists of the following steps, to wit: first, inserting cylindrical rods
10 between the layers of shingles; second, applying the coating to the bundle, and, third withdrawing the rods.

3. The method of coating shingles in the bunch with paint by inserting rods between the separate layers of the shingles, and then
15 dipping the whole bunch into the paint-bath, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

NYMPHUS B. HOLWAY.

Witnesses:

ANGUS CAMERON,
HUGH CAMERON.