June 19, 1928.

1,673,991

F. C. OVERBURY

ROOFING AND METHOD OF LAYING THE SAME

Filed May 5, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

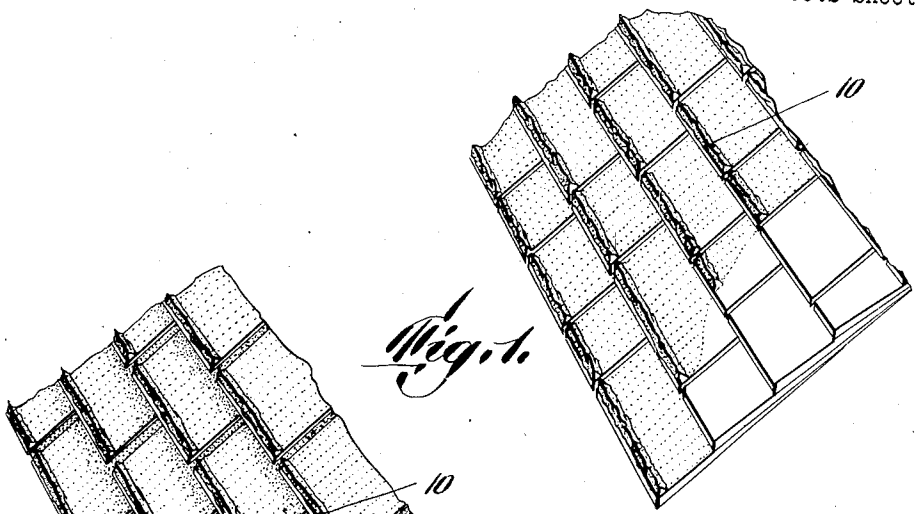


Fig. 1.

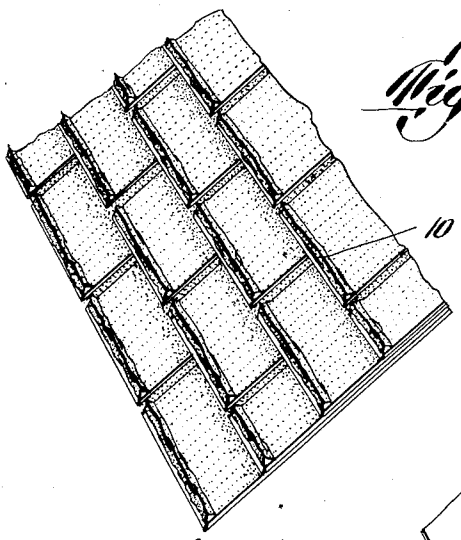


Fig. 2.

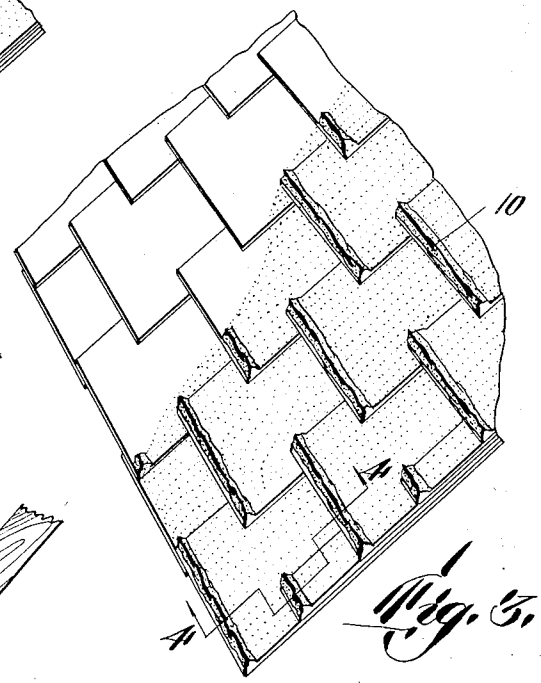


Fig. 3.

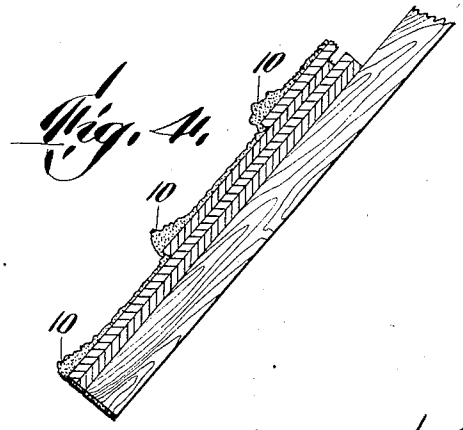


Fig. 4.

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ROOFING AND METHOD OF LAYING THE SAME

Filed May 5, 1923 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

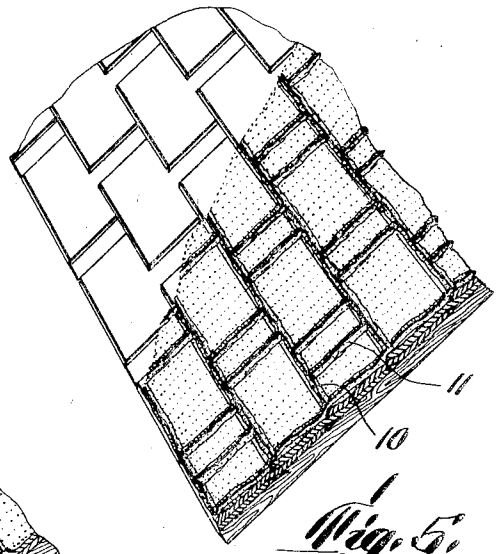


Fig. 5.

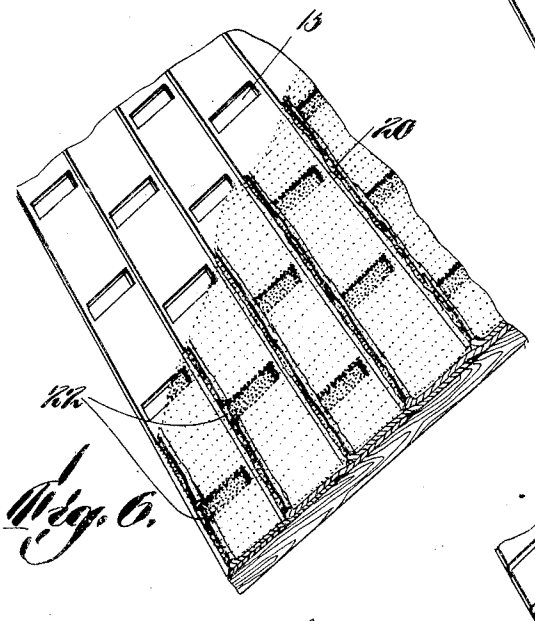


Fig. 6.

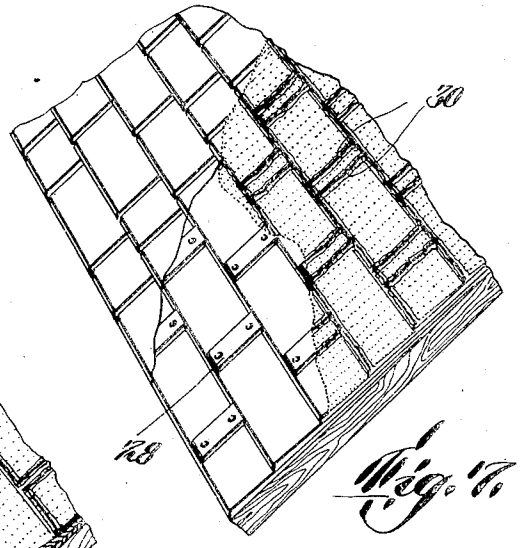


Fig. 7.

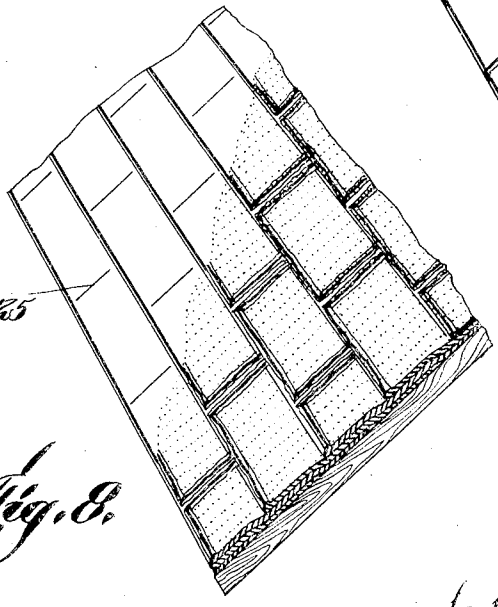


Fig. 8.

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Patented June 19, 1928. 1,673,991

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY, OF HILLSDALE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOFING AND METHOD OF LAYING THE SAME.

Application filed May 5, 1923. Serial No. 636,853.

One of the objections urged against asphalt and similar roofing is that when laid it presents a flat, cheap appearance which makes it difficult, if not impossible, to produce artistic architectural effects therewith and it has heretofore been generally considered necessary to use much more expensive material when such effects are to be produced.

The present invention, however, provides a construction whereby a great variety of highly artistic effects may be produced in a comparatively cheap manner, asphalt or similar roofing being well adapted as a foundation therefor, though other types of roof such as wood shingles may be employed if desired.

According to the present invention this is accomplished by laying plastic cementitious material colored as desired over the foundation roofing, and then forming this plastic material more or less roughly into a pattern, the pattern of the underlying roof preferably forming a guide therefor, though of course an entirely different pattern might be produced if desired. While various plastic materials may be employed, those which bond with the underlying material are preferable and particularly where asphalt roofing is employed as the base a very desirable plastic is that formed according to Patent No. 1,302,810 for bituminous composition and process of making same, granted to Lester Kirschbraun May 6, 1919, which may if desired, be mixed with sand, asbestos, or other similar material to give it body. This plastic or cement is bituminous or asphaltic and bonds molecularly with the asphalt roofing and as it contains only water as a vehicle dries out rapidly without the formation of fumes and forms a waterproof monolithic construction with the underlying material. Other plastics or cements may be used, however, provided they are waterproof when set and are otherwise suitable.

In carrying out this invention the roof overlaid with asphalt, or other roofing, is preferably completely covered with a plastic compound brushed or troweled on, though effects which may in some cases be desirable may be produced by covering certain areas only, permitting the base material to be visible elsewhere. Color effects may be produced if the roof is incompletely covered by using plastic colored differently from the base material. As this plastic almost, if not quite, covers and obliterates the design of the roof beneath, it may be troweled or otherwise formed into design in relief, preferably following the design of the base material which thus forms a guide so that the forming operation is materially simplified and the time required to produce it much reduced. The basic material being so covered it is not essential that it be of first quality, old worn roofs being renewable, and imperfect asphalt sheet or shingle material which may have curled or is otherwise defective being suitable, and it may be even enhancing the artistic effect produced.

For a more complete understanding of this invention reference may be had to the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a perspective illustrating the application of this invention to a wood shingled roof.

Figures 2 and 3 are similar views showing the application to asphalt shingled roof of different patterns.

Figure 4 is a detailed section on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figures 2 and 3 but showing a different pattern.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figures 2 and 3 showing a different manner of treatment using one form of roll roofing as a base.

Figure 7 is a perspective showing another manner of treating wood shingled roofs.

Figure 8 is a perspective showing the use of another type of roll roofing as a base.

In the construction shown in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5 the underlying roofing presents shingle ends or portions simulating shingle ends. The plastic is troweled or brushed on starting preferably from the top of the roof and almost, if not quite, completely covering the shingle material and is brushed or troweled on substantially smooth. If desired, color effects may be produced by using a foundation color of the plastic, say, of brown, on which is thrown irregularly small trowelfuls of plastic of one or more different colors, say, green or yellow, which are smoothed down into the foundation plastic irregularly mixing therewith. Of

course, if desired, the colors might be laid in pattern formation.

Another manner of producing colors is to throw pigment or colored granular material, such as crushed slate or other grits, on to the surface of the plastic after it has been smoothed down. A trowel or similar tool is then run along beneath the butt ends of the underlying roofing material raising up the plastic in the form of ridges 10 at the lower end thereof. This may be done irregularly which effects a rough thick end appearance to the shingle pattern and likewise serves to fill up any cracks between the underlying roofing portions. If desired also the trowel may be run into the spaces between the shingles or shingle-simulating tabs to form the sides of the shingle pattern with ridges 11, this being indicated in Figure 5, Figures 1, 2, 3, showing the ridge as raised up along the butt ends of the shingles or tabs only.

Where it is desired to use roll roofing as the base this can be accomplished as shown in Figures 6 and 8. In Figure 6 the roll roofing is shown as provided with cutouts or slots 15 at intervals, these slots preferably terminating somewhat above the lower edge of the sheet material when laid in order that no loose ends may be formed which would interfere with rolling the sheet. The plastic is then laid on as above described and a ridge 20 thrown up along the lower edge of each strip, the cutout portions 15 forming depressions which may appear as such in the finished roof or which may be be accentuated by running the trowel up the sides thereof and, if desired, cutting through the ridge 20 as shown at 22 in this figure.

In the modification shown in Figure 8 the roll roofing has printed thereon spacing lines 25 to serve as guides to the workman in laying the plastic as to the proper positions to indicate the spacing of the pattern. Since this material is covered by the plastic, however, it is not so satisfactory since the workman must depend on the roll material not already covered to indicate to him the proper positions for the spacing of the pattern.

In Figure 7 a further modification particularly applicable to wooden shingles is shown in which narrow strips 28 which may be the equivalents between the shingle-simulating tabs or strip shingles of asphalt or similar material, these strips being nailed to the roof at suitable intervals either coinciding with or with no particular reference to the spaces between the underlying shingles. When the plastic is then put into position these strips form ridges sufficiently plain to show the workman where the spacing between the pattern portions should be placed and by running a trowel along the side edges of the strip, ridges may be formed in the plastic as indicated at 30, giving the effect of individual elements spaced apart.

By the methods above described very beautiful effects may be produced on a roof, it being very easy to produce a substantial weather-beaten appearing roof at small expense. In general the rougher the pattern outlining is done, the better the effect produced so that the plastic may be laid in position with great speed without detriment and even effecting improvement in the final appearance of the roof.

Having thus described certain embodiments of this invention it should be evident that various modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art. The invention is therefore not to be construed as limited in any way to the constructions illustrated but is intended to cover all changes and modifications coming within its spirit or scope as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The method which comprises applying a plastic of one color to a roof, and then throwing on at intervals plastic compound of a different color.

2. The method which comprises applying a plastic of one color to a roof, then throwing on at intervals plastic compound of a different color and incompletely mixing the plastics of the different colors.

3. The method which comprises applying a plastic of one color to a roof, then throwing on at intervals plastic compound of a different color incompletely mixing the different colored plastics and forming said plastics, in a surface pattern contour.

4. The method which comprises applying a plastic composed of one color to a roof, then throwing on at intervals plastic compound of a different color and forming said plastics in a surface pattern contour.

5. The method which consists in applying a plastic to a roof having a pattern formation, and then forming the plastic with raised ridges outlining said pattern.

6. The method which consists in applying to part of a roof, a plastic of a color different from that of said roof to show the color of the roof and of the plastic.

7. A roof comprising weatherproofing material in pattern formation covered with a cementitious compound having outlined therein the pattern formation of said material.

8. A roof comprising weatherproofing material in pattern formation, with a cement capable of bonding with said material overlying the same and having said pattern formation outlined therein.

9. A roof comprising asphalt roofing material laid up in pattern formation, and a bituminous plastic compound overlying said

roofing and having said pattern outlined in relief thereon.

10. A roof comprising asphalt shingle material laid in pattern formation, and a bituminous plastic compound hardening by exposure to the air overlying said shingle material, the outline of said pattern being indicated by ridges formed in the surface of said plastic about the outline of said shingle material presenting an appearance of thick end roofing units.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY.