

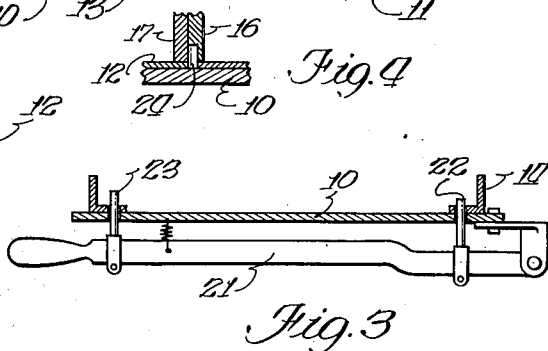
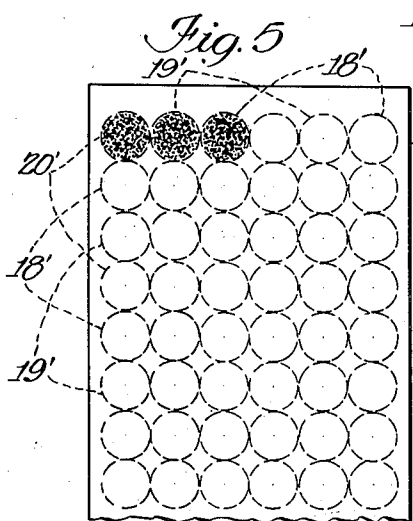
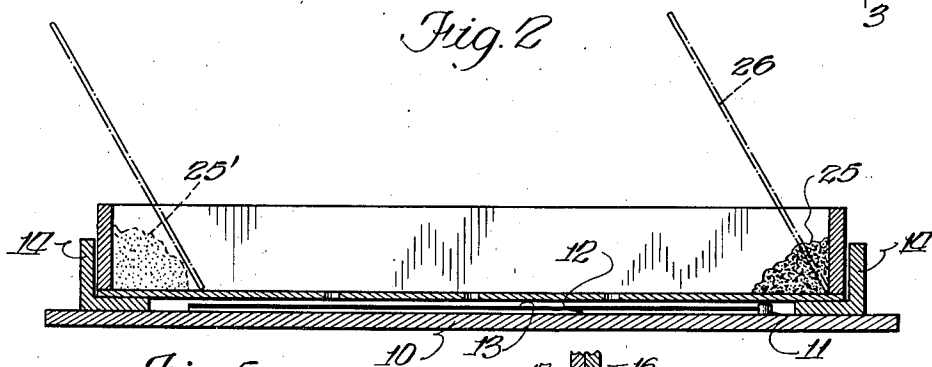
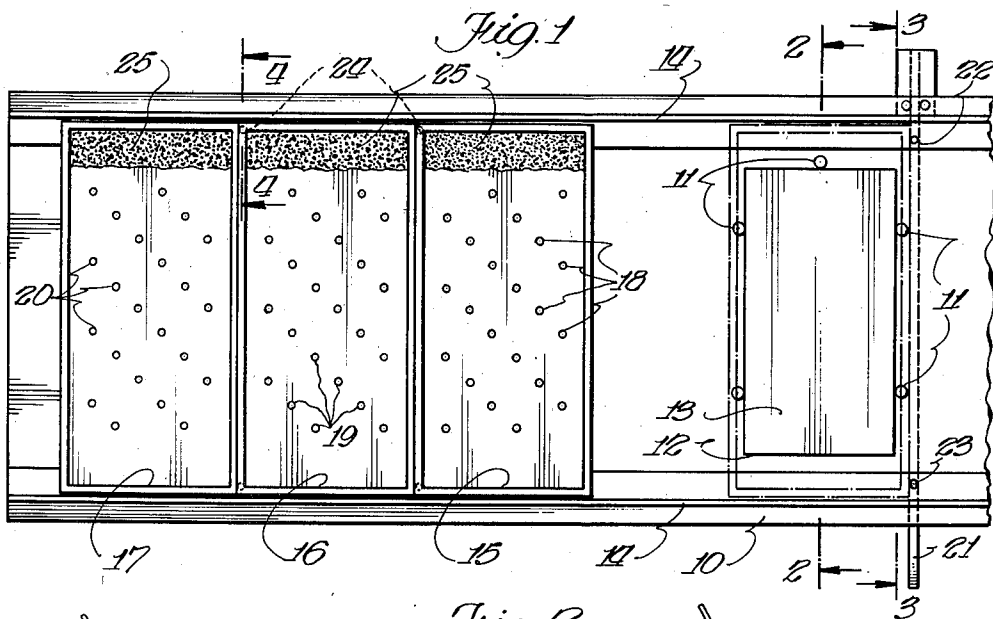
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2,334,112

METHOD FOR APPLYING COMMINUTED MATERIAL TO SURFACES

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METHOD FOR APPLYING COMMINUTED MATERIAL TO SURFACES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 117—25)

The invention relates to a method for applying comminuted material to surfaces and has for its primary object the provision of a simple and improved method for the purpose indicated which are highly efficient in use.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists of the combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and in which

Fig. 1 is a partial top plan view of apparatus embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 an enlarged vertical section thereof taken substantially on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 a section taken substantially on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 a detailed section taken substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 5 a partial plan view of a sheet of material in an intermediate step of production.

The embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawing comprises a suitable support 10 which may be in the form of a table top having positioning pins or stops 11 arranged thereon to serve as guides and stops for positioning a sheet 12 of roofing material or the like in definite relation on said support as indicated in Fig. 1. A sheet 12 is provided with a coating 13 of adhesive material extending over the top thereof. Parallel guides 14 are arranged as indicated on the support 10 and three receptacles or trays 15, 16, and 17 are arranged in said guides and secured to each other so as to form a shiftable carriage on said support. The trays 15, 16, and 17 are provided respectively in their bottoms with discharge openings or perforations 18, 19, and 20, said openings being arranged as indicated on the definite patterns, the openings in one receptacle being out of relative registration with those in the others. A stop lever 21 is arranged as shown on the support 10 and is equipped with stop pins 22 and 23 projecting upwardly through suitable openings in the support and in proper relation to serve as stops for the trays 15, 16, and 17 to position the same over the sheet 12 in proper registration therewith. Suitable recesses or pockets 24 are provided in the bottoms of the trays 15 and 16 in positions to receive the pins 22 and 23 to stop and position the trays 19 and 20 also in proper registration with sheet 12.

In use and operation the sheet 12 having its upper surface given a coating 13 of adhesive is

arranged as shown on the support 10 and positioned between the stop pins 11. Suitable comminuted material of different colors is supplied to the trays 15, 16, and 17 the same being preferably supplied in the form of piles 25 in the ends of said trays. Then the group of trays is shifted to the right of the positions shown in Fig. 1 until the stops 22 and 23 are encountered which will bring the discharge openings 18 directly over the coated sheet 12 and in proper registration therewith. Then a scraper 26 has its lower end placed in the pile 25 and drawn quickly across the bottom of receptacle 15 which will cause the flow or deposit of piles of the comminuted material upon the coated surface of the sheet 12 as will be readily understood. Then the lever 21 is depressed, the bank of trays moved to the right until the pins 22 and 23 are engaged with the openings or sockets in the bottom of tray 15, in which position the openings 19 in tray 16 will be in proper registration with the surface of sheet 12 and over spaces between the piles of material already deposited from tray 15. Then the scraper 16 is again employed as before to deposit piles of material from trays 16. Then the same manipulation is repeated for tray 17 to deposit piles of material from the openings 20. In Fig. 5 I have illustrated diagrammatically the piles of material thus deposited in definite patterned arrangement, the piles deposited from tray 15 being number 18', those from tray 16 numbered 19', and those from tray 17 number 20' as indicated. When this has been done the sheet 12 is removed and agitated or shaken to cause uniform spreading and distribution of the said piles of material and whereby the edges of said piles will be caused to meet and intermingle slightly but a level surface for the sheet 12 thus obtained. In this way a definite colored pattern will be imparted to the comminuted material on said sheet. When the adhesive sets or hardens the comminuted material will be permanently secured in place as will be readily understood. If desired an additional coating of adhesive and/or waterproofing material may then be applied to finish the sheet. Obviously by changing the arrangement of the openings in the bottoms of the trays the pattern thus obtainable on the surface of the coated sheet may be changed as and when desired.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred method for carrying on the invention, these are capable of variation and modification without departing from the spirit thereof. I therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise

details disclosed but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A method of the class described which consists in first applying a substantially uniform covering of adhesive to a surface to be coated; then depositing on said surface piles of comminuted materials of different kinds and in

spaced relation to each other; and then agitating said surface while leaving the upper particles in said piles free to flow in all directions to cause spreading of said piles in all directions and intermingling of the particles at the edges thereof.

2. The method set forth in claim 1 in which the comminuted materials are of different colors and arranged in definite patterns.

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