METHOD OF LAYING ROOFING MATERIAL.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERWOOD B. FAISON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Method of Laying Roofing Material; and I do declare the following to be a clear, full, and exact description of the invention, attention being called to the drawing which accompanies this application and forms a part thereof.

This invention relates to roofing and means for spacing and positioning roofing material while the same is being laid.

It is intended for use in connection with built-up roofing in which tar-paper, tar-felt and similar prepared materials are employed. This material comes in rolls of certain widths, usually established standards. It is unrolled and laid in strips, generally lengthwise over the roof. These strips are laid to form superposed layers (plies), care being taken to break joint to prevent the joints in superposed layers to coincide with each other. To avoid this a lap-join is used between adjoining strips in adjoining layers. A start is made at the eave of the roof, each sheet as laid lapping over the one laid previously below it.

In order to obtain a roof with a certain multiple of layers, a certain system is used in determining the space which the strips should lap or, what is the same, in determining how much higher up on the roof each strip is to be laid. In doing this work it is essential that the strips be laid exactly parallel otherwise when the highest edge or ridge of the roof is reached, the edges of the roofing strips will be out of parallelism. To obviate this, roofers help themselves in various ways as for instance by using sticks notched out or cut to right length and whereby the proper positioning of the edges of the strips is determined.

This stick has to be used and is applied at each end of each strip.

The object of this invention is to provide means which take the place of such sticks and other make-shift devices, which are more accurate and do not require as much time in their use, which may be used with more convenience and which, when used as intended, produce a roof of a certain multi-ply.

In the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claim at the end thereof, will be found a full description of my invention, together with its manner of use, parts and construction, which latter is also illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1, shows in perspective view a roof covered with tar-felt. Fig. 2, is an enlarged cross-section of a part of this roof. Fig. 3, illustrates manner of use of my invention. Fig. 4, shows at enlarged scale in perspective view a portion of the means used in connection with my method.

A indicates the strips of prepared roofing material, like tar-felt, which comes in rolls and is applied as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, upon a base B consisting usually of board sheathing.

The strips are laid as shown in Fig. 2, that is part of each strip laid is covered by the strip laid thereafter. The higher rear edges of each strip are thus covered, leaving only the lower or front-edges exposed.

The number of layers or plies desired determines how much of the lower, previously laid strip, is to be covered by the strip to be laid next, or what is the same, it determines how much higher up on the roof the strip is to be laid above the previously laid strip. Thus for instance in a three-ply roof, the front-edges of the strips are about one third of the width of the strips apart, that is a strip as laid is laid one third of the width of a strip back of the one previously laid, each strip being lapped fully two thirds of its width.

In a four-ply roof the front edges of the sheets are about one fourth of the width of a sheet apart. In many cases a measuring rule is used to measure off this distance. Or this distance is transferred to a stick which is notched out or cut down to length. Whatever is used has to be applied at each end of each strip to establish the position of the strip. In place of such means and devices I propose to use a tape C of a material suitable for the purpose, the same being provided with positioning marks spaced equal to the distance required between corresponding—that is, upper—longitudinal edges of superposed strips in order to cause a strip to be laid, to lap over the previously laid strip so as to produce a roof of a certain ply. Thus, assuming the width of the strips to be 32 inches, the distance on the tape between marks would be about
10 inches for a three-ply roof. For a four-ply roof they would be about 7 inches apart. For use, one of these tapes is placed at each end of the roof with one end at the eave as shown in Fig. 3 and at right angles thereto, and if the roof is long, tapes may also be placed between them. Suitable means, like nails may be used to prevent displacement of the tapes while the roof is being laid.

It will now be understood that the laying of such a roof may be proceeded with with despatch and accuracy. The material is simply unrolled, cut-off and each strip is positioned and laid as indicated by the positioning marks. No time is lost by using a stick to measure off distances each time for each end of each strip. No calculating has to be done and since figuring is unnecessary, the possibility of making mistakes is excluded, since there is only one mark or graduation for each strip.

The overlapping strips are secured to each other and to the roof-base by various means, usually nails and cement, but inasmuch as this procedure forms no part of my invention, a detailed description thereof is unnecessary, nor is it necessary to describe any preliminary work performed on the roof-base before the roofing is laid nor any work performed to finish the roof. The tape being covered by the roofing material, remains in position and becomes a part of the roof. For these reasons it is proposed to make these tapes out of cheap paper of sufficient strength. Tapes with differently spaced positioning marks would be supplied to suit the several plies used which are mostly three, four and five ply. One tape could be used for at least two different sets of marks, one on each side and more might be applied if different colors are used to indicate different marks. Inasmuch as this device is merely a positioning tape and not used for measuring sizes or distances, it is obvious that numerals which may only lead to confusion are not needed in connection with the marks.

In tar-roofs made of tar-paper or tar-felt, tar or pitch is generally used as a cement. This material furnishes a suitable means to secure the tape in place by using it as a paste as indicated in Fig. 4. It is dabbed on the roof-base to form stripes as shown at D in Fig. 4, upon which the tape is placed and whereby it is readily held in place until the roof is laid after which said tape becomes a permanent and inseparable part of the roof, whereby it is entirely covered.

Having described my invention, I claim as new:

The method of laying roofing material which, in form of stripes like tar-paper or felt, is applied to the roof surface, parallel to the eave of the roof and so that the strips at their longitudinal edges partly overlap each other, the extent of lap being governed by the particular ply in which the roof is to be laid and which is determined by the positioning of the upper edge of the strip to be laid with reference to the corresponding edge of the strip laid before, said method consisting of providing a tape of suitable thin material with un-numbered positioning marks so spaced that when used for positioning the strips, a roof of a certain predetermined ply results, of affixing strips of said tape to the roof surface so as to extend parallel to each other at right angles from the eave of the roof and suitably spaced, of laying the roofing material on top of these tapes so as to extend from one tape to another one, and of positioning the upper edge of each strip by means of the marks on said tapes to which it is alined.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SHERWOOD B. Faison.

Witnesses:

C. Spengel,

T. Le Beau.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."