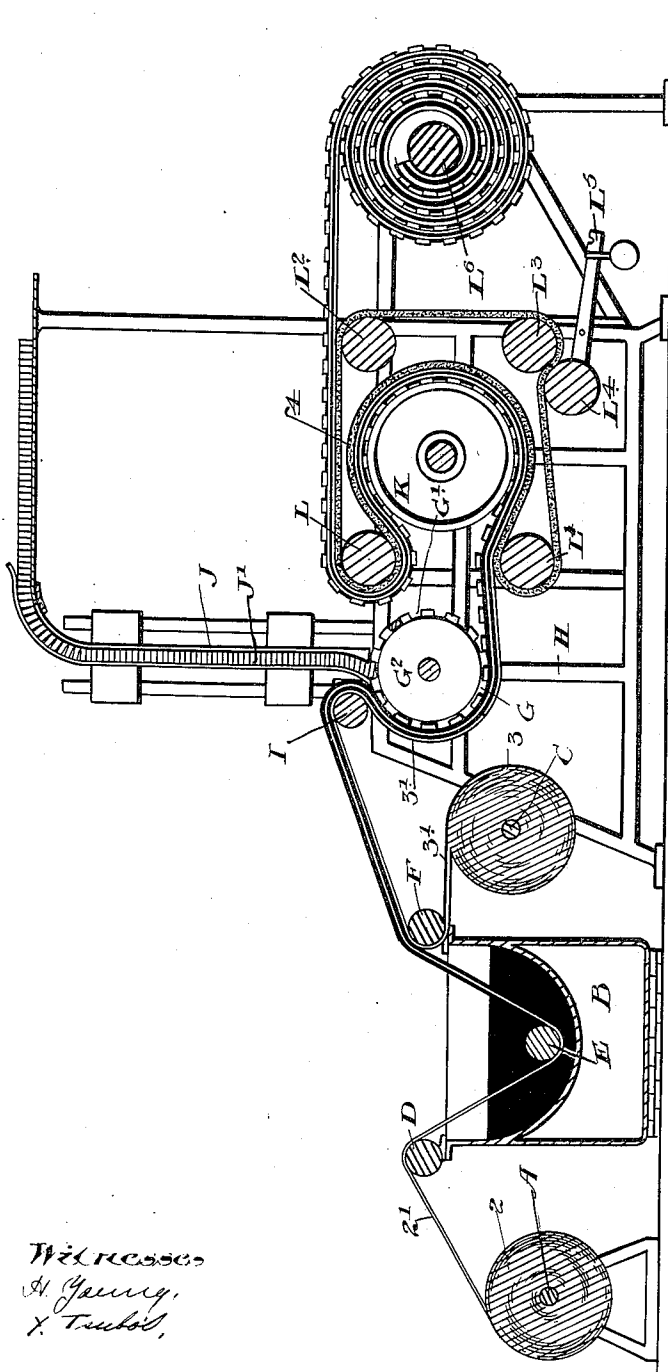


No. 868,157.

PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

G. F. BISHOPRIC.
METHOD OF PRODUCING COVERINGS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1906.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FREDERICK BISHOPRIC, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

METHOD OF PRODUCING COVERINGS.

No. 868,157.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed December 31, 1906. Serial No. 350,264.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FREDERICK BISHOPRIC, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain
5 Improved Method of Producing Coverings for Packages, Houses, Buildings, &c., from Asphalt Mastic or other Composition Having Asphalt as a Base, of which the following is the specification.

My invention relates to an improved method of producing coverings for packages, houses, buildings etc.
10 from asphalt mastic or other composition having asphalt as a base, and the object of the invention is to devise a wall covering of the class described, which will not be affected by ordinary weather conditions, such
15 as heat by the sun and rain and variations in temperature.

My method consists in the following steps hereinafter more particularly explained, reference being made to a certain apparatus, which I have devised to carry out
20 the method, and for which it is my intention to file a separate application.

The drawing represents a longitudinal sectional view through the apparatus showing the various parts necessary to carry my method into effect.

25 A is a reel supported in suitable bearings and carrying a roll of paper 2.

B is a vat located next the reel and containing preferably asphalt mastic or any other suitable composition having asphalt as a base. This composition is maintained at a uniform heat.

C is a reel containing a roll of paper 3.

D is a roller journaled in suitable bearings on the front top edge of the vat.

E is a roller journaled inside of the vat and F is a
35 roller journaled on the top rear edge of the vat.

G are end disks having recesses G' at equal distances apart for the purpose hereinafter explained.

G² are intermediate disks located between the end disks G.

40 I is a roller located above the roller G.

J is a chute designed to contain slats J' to be fed into the recesses G' and rest against the disks G².

K are supplemental rolls journaled in suitable bearings in the frame and L L' L² and L³ are rollers also
45 journaled in suitable bearings in the frame.

4 are endless belts passing around the rolls K rollers L L' L² and L³ in the manner indicated.

L⁴ is a roller journaled on the ends of the weighted levers L⁵, one only of which is shown, and L⁶ is a reel
50 on which the finished product is rolled.

My method consists of the following steps. I first carry the paper 2' from the roll 2 over the roller D and

down into the vat containing the asphalt mastic and under the roller E and up over the roller F. As it passes through the vat it is coated on both sides. I 55 then introduce from the roll of paper 3 a layer of paper 3' carrying it over the roller F and underneath the under layer of asphalt mastic. I then carry to the roller I the underneath layer of paper passing over the roller. At this point the two layers of paper and the 60 two layers of asphalt mastic are received by the disks G in a comparatively set state. I then introduce upon the asphalt mastic outer layer the slats J' from the chute J and the state of the asphalt mastic is at this point such that the slats will stick to it and be carried 65 along by it around the rolls K and upper portion of the belts 4, thence to the reel L⁶. I impart sufficient tension to the belts 4 by the weighted levers L⁵, so as to continuously press the slats on to the asphalt mastic layer, so that by the time the asphalt mastic is set the slats 70 firmly adhere thereto and are carried away on the horizontal to the roll as a finished product. The slats are embedded by the mastic flowing up first against one edge of the slat when uppermost and then as the slats pass along against the other edge of the slat when up- 75 permost.

By such a method as I describe I am enabled to rapidly and quickly turn out a covering suitable for walls, which will not be affected by variations in temperature and which may be readily and easily applied 80 to walls of packages for shipping various commodities and to walls of houses to form a substitute for lumber.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. The method herein described consisting in passing a layer of paper through a body of asphalt mastic or other composition having asphalt as a base in a heated state, 85 whereby the paper is coated, then applying under pressure to such coated paper during the period that the asphalt mastic is setting, a series of slats distanced apart to leave intervening exposed parts of the coated paper, whereby 90 the slats are embedded by the mastic flowing up against the edges of the slat as and for the purpose specified.

2. The method herein described consisting in passing a layer of paper through a body of asphalt mastic or other composition having asphalt as a base, in a heated state, 95 whereby the paper is coated, then applying under pressure to such coated paper during the period that the asphalt mastic is setting a series of slats distanced apart to leave intervening exposed parts of the coated paper, whereby the slats are embedded by the mastic flowing up first against 100 one edge of the slat when uppermost and then as the slats pass along against the other edge of the slat when uppermost as specified.

GEORGE FREDERICK BISHOPRIC.

Witnesses:
B. BYD,
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