

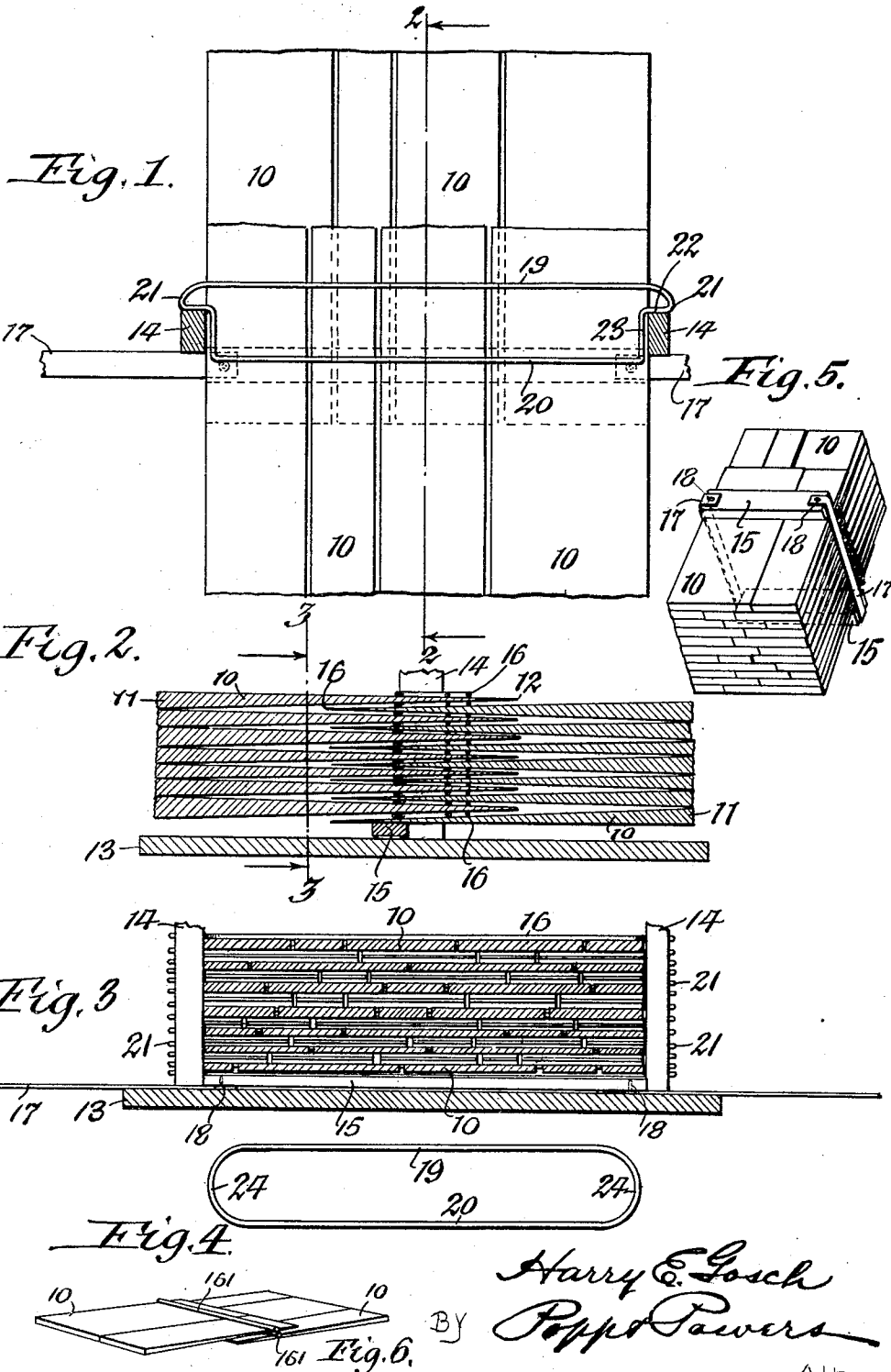
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METHOD AND MEANS FOR TREATING SHINGLES AND THE LIKE

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METHOD AND MEANS FOR TREATING SHINGLES AND THE LIKE

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This invention relates to a process and means for coating or impregnating shingles or the like with a liquid stain, paint or preservative.

5 Heretofore staining, painting or preserving of shingles has been effected by dipping bundles of the same in a bath of the desired liquid material while the several shingles were held in engagement with each other over a considerable area by a binder applied to the central part of the bundle. The engagement of the shingles in this manner prevented treating of the entire surface of the same because the liquid could not seep in between the interengaging surfaces of the shingles far enough to accomplish this purpose.

10 It is the object of this invention to effect complete coating of the entire surface of the shingles in bundles by means and in a manner which are simple, efficient and economical, and do not materially add to the cost of treating the shingles.

In the accompanying drawings:

25 Figure 1 is a top plan view, partly in section showing one of the steps for carrying my improved method of staining, painting or preserving into effect.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section taken on line 2—2 Fig. 1.

30 Figure 3 is a vertical cross section taken on line 3—3 Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a space which is constructed slightly different from that shown in Fig. 1.

35 Figure 5 is a perspective view of a bundle of shingles which has been assembled for treatment in accordance with my invention.

40 Figure 6 is a perspective view showing a modified form of spacer for separating the shingles.

In the following description, similar characters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

45 Although this method and means for applying stain, paint or preserving liquid may be utilized in treating various kinds of articles, the same by way of example is illustrated in the present instance in connection with staining, painting or preserved shingles which are adapted to be assembled in bundles

and treated in accordance with my invention.

Each of these shingles is preferably constructed of wood or other suitable absorbent material so that its body 10 tapers from its outer lower or thick butt end 11 to its inner upper or thin end 12. Preparatory to treating such shingles with a staining, painting or preserving liquid or solution, these shingles are put up in bundles in accordance with my invention by the following means:—

55 The numeral 13 represents the base or table of an assembling or setting up rack which is provided on its opposite sides with two upright gage posts or columns 14 which are spaced apart a distance equal to the desired width of bundle of shingles. On top of this base 13 and extending transversely adjacent to the two gage columns 14 is a lower stick 15 of the binder which is applied around the bundle about midway between opposite ends thereof.

60 In proceeding with the operation of piling the several layers of shingles one above the other, the first layer is placed with its inner thin portion upon the lower binder stick 15 so that the thick butt ends of these shingles face outwardly from one of the lateral sides of the binder stick. Then a spacing member 16 is placed across the inner or thin portion of this layer of shingles. Then the next upper layer or row of shingles is placed above the first row in a reversed position so that the thin ends of the respective shingles of the second row overlap the thin portions of the lower-most row and the thick butt ends of the second row face laterally outward relative to the binder stick. Another spacer 16 is then placed crosswise over the thin inner portion of the second row or layer of shingles.

65 The operation of successively adding further layers of shingles is then continued in the manner described until the stack has reached the desired height and the inner end of each layer of shingles is separated from the opposing inner end of the adjacent layer of shingles by a spacer. When thus assembled, two tiers of shingles are produced in which the inner thin ends of one tier are intercalated or interspaced with the inner ends of the shingles of the other tier, whereby the

several layers of the two tiers of shingles overlap one another.

These several layers of shingles are preferably so assembled that the outer thick ends of the adjacent layers only engage each other lightly at their extreme outer ends, if at all, whereby the opposing faces of the adjacent layers of the shingles are spaced from each other due to the intervention of the spacers between the inner ends of the successive layers of shingles in the two vertical tiers.

When the pile of shingles has reached the desired height, another binder stick 15 is placed across the central part of this bundle adjacent to the gage columns 14 at the top thereof, and then these two binder sticks are connected with each other by binder or tie straps 17 of metal which extend vertically along opposite sides of the pile of shingles and have their upper and lower ends secured to the corresponding ends of the binder sticks by means of nails 18 or other suitable fastening, thereby completing the bundle.

For convenience, these binder straps may be secured at their lower ends to opposite ends of the lower binder stick before the latter is placed upon the stacking base or table 13 preparatory to piling the several layers of shingles upon the same, at which time the free ends of these straps may be left projecting laterally from the stacking or piling table, as shown in Fig. 3, and can thereafter be easily bent upwardly along opposite sides of the bundle and secured to opposite ends of the upper binder stick for completing the bundle, as shown in Fig. 5.

While the shingles are assembled in the form of a bundle in this manner the same are dipped or submerged in a liquid bath of the desired stain, paint or preservative, and during this time the liquid is able to reach practically all parts of the surface of the several shingles, inasmuch as this liquid will reach not only those surfaces which are actually exposed, but also those surfaces of the shingles which are in contact with each other and with the spacers, because the liquid is able to reach by seepage or capillary action those surfaces of shingles which are in contact with each other and also those surfaces which are in contact with the spacer, due to the relatively small extent of these areas which are not actually exposed.

It is thus possible by this means to coat or treat the entire surface of shingles with a liquid paint, stain or preservative easily, thoroughly and economically.

After a bundle of shingles has been thus treated with the desired liquid the surplus treating liquid is removed therefrom in any desired manner. Thereafter the shingles are permitted to dry, then the binder which has been used to hold the shingles together during the treating operation, and the spacers which were employed for keeping the sev-

eral layers of shingles apart, are removed and the several shingles are again re-packed into a bundle in which the inner ends of the shingles are intercalated and engage with each other, and another binder is applied to the bundles preparatory to shipping them for use.

Although the spacer which is employed for separating the several layers of shingles from one another may be variously constructed, it is preferable to employ for this a spacer which is constructed of wire and made in the form of an oblong loop. In the form of this spacer shown in Fig. 1, this wire is bent to form two transverse spacer rods 19, 20 which are preferably parallel and adapted to engage with the adjacent layers of shingles along two distinct lines cross-wise of the bundle, and two end bows 21, each of which connects one pair of corresponding ends of the spacer rods 19 and 20, and is provided with an inwardly bent angular stop portion or rabbet which forms a transverse shoulder 22 adapted to engage with one of the transverse sides of the adjacent gage column 14, and a longitudinal stop shoulder 23 adapted to engage with the inner longitudinal side of the adjacent gage column 14, as shown in Fig. 1, thereby facilitating the placing of the spacer in the proper position between the several layers of shingles, and permitting of stacking or piling the bundles properly with ease and facility.

If desired, the longitudinal rods 19 and 20 of the spacer may be connected at their opposite ends by bows 24 which are not provided with inward offsets, as shown in Fig. 4, which last mentioned form of spacer is incapable of cooperating with the gage columns 14 in the manner described with reference to the construction shown in Fig. 1.

These spacers are capable of being used repeatedly for producing successive bundles of shingles in which the layers are spaced apart so as to permit of completely coating the entire surfaces of the shingles with the liquid with which the same are to be treated, coated or impregnated, thereby enabling this operation to be performed without involving any undue expense.

By the use of this invention it is possible to treat the entire surface of shingles quickly and easily and thereby insure longer life in the shingle as well as improving the appearance of the same at comparatively low cost.

If desired the spacer may consist of a single longitudinal member 161 placed between successive layers of shingles, as shown in Fig. 6, which member may be made of wood, wire, rope or other suitable material.

I claim as my invention:—

A spacer for separating one layer of shingles from an adjacent layer of shingles in a bundle of shingles, consisting of a member adapted to be placed between such layers and

having two transverse rods connected at their opposite ends by bows and each of said bows being provided on one side with a rabbet for locating the same while piling the shingles of a bundle.

In testimony whereof, I hereby affix my signature.

HARRY E. GOSCH.

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