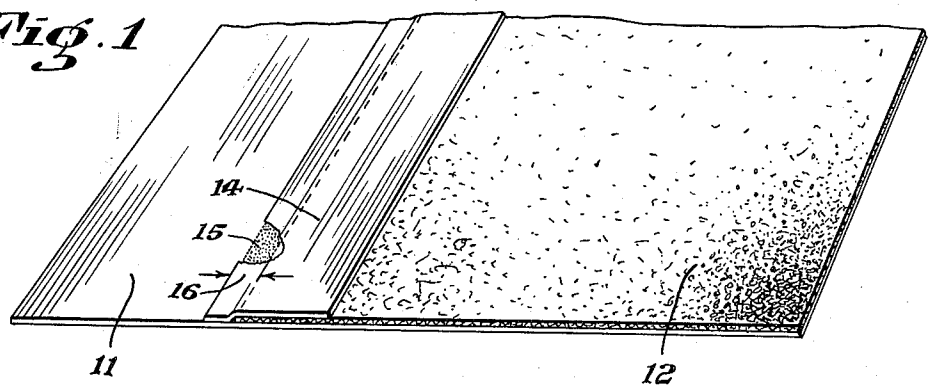
May 8, 1951 S. L. EASON 2,552,159

ROOFING OR SURFACING MATERIAL

Filed Sept. 19, 1946

Fig. 1



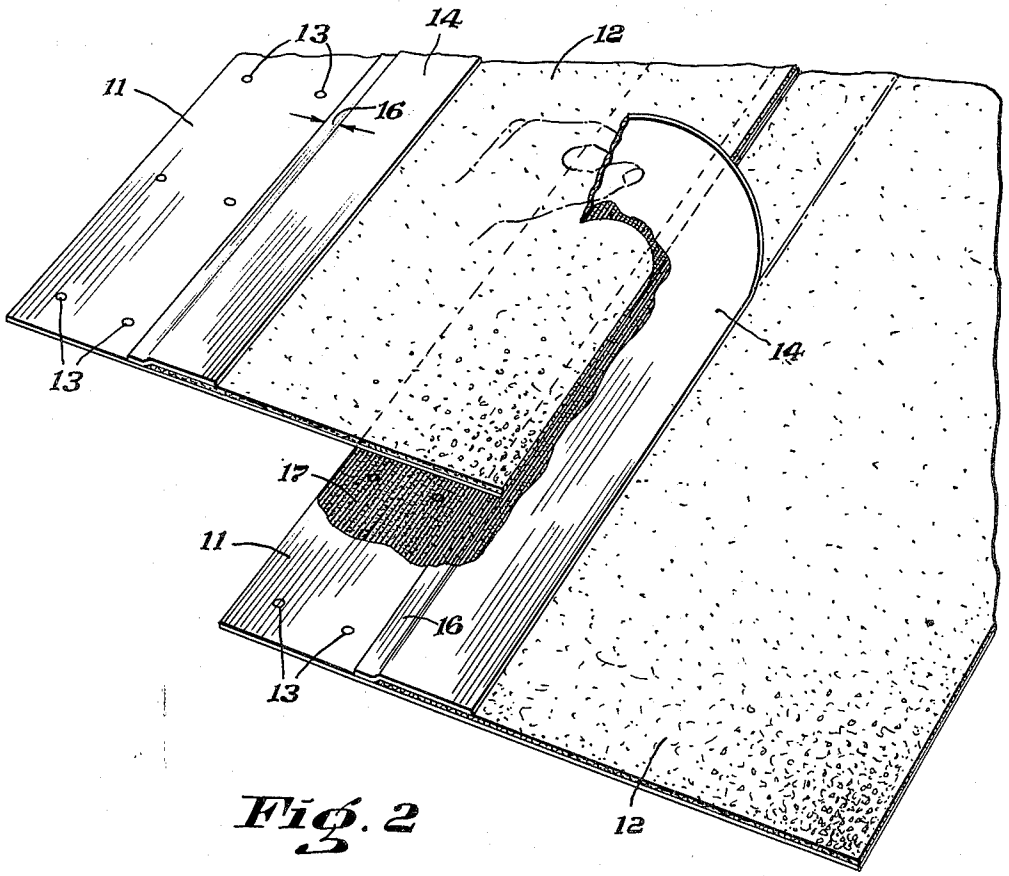


Fig. 2

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ROOFING OR SURFACING MATERIAL

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2 Claims. (Cl. 108—7)

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This invention relates to roll roofing and/or surfacing material and more particularly to a lap protective apron for roll roofings or light weight shingles having their weather exposed face mineral surfaced or coated with granular particles of colored slate, mica, or other suitable material, and with a selvage at one edge thereof composed of a zone of the base material of the roll without the mineral surface.

The object of my invention is an improved form of roll roofing having means attached thereto and forming a part thereof, for protecting the granular material weather exposed face during the applying of the next succeeding course of roofing in overlapping relation to the preceding course.

My invention is particularly applicable to roll roofing wherein the courses are applied to the roof without having exposed nails. In such construction, the courses of roofing have the usual or conventional exposed granular material coated weather exposed surfaces leaving along a marginal edge of selvage or zone of uncoated surface. This uncoated surface or selvage acts as an under portion and a nailing area for attaching the course to the roof, and as an adhesive holding area for holding the under side of the next succeeding or overlapping course firmly in position.

The width of this selvage, or overlap, may vary generally from about two inches to about nineteen inches with conventional 36'' wide rolls, depending upon the type of application employed. As now used, when a course of roofing is laid in position on a roof and nailed thereto, a roof cement is spread over the selvage area. As this cement is usually black, sticky and messy to handle, and quickly discolors permanently any area with which it comes in contact, and as roofs are selected and courses for blind nailing methods are generally run from edge to edge parallel to the ridge of the structure, the spreading of roof cement over the selvage is a problem, even when great care is exercised. The cement may be spread by brush, by the flat end edge of a wooden shingle, by spatulas or trowels, or by specially devised tools. When hot cements, such as asphalt, are used, a mop is generally used.

In every case therefore, great care must be taken to keep the cement from spreading over the line which separates the selvage from the granular area, and even with the greatest of care, thin liquids are inclined to run and heavy bodied cements to spread onto the granular covered area, this being especially true when the pitch of the roof is considerable.

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In order to ensure a neat appearing, evenly colored surface in the roof, regardless of the pitch thereof, or the type of cement used and to reduce undue care in application, I utilize in this invention an improved device or apron, preferably factory attached, which will allow the cement, hot or cold, to be spread, or to spread, or to be pressed or smeared beyond the line separating the selvage area from the granular covered area.

A portion of this device or apron is permanently attached to the roofing so that the apron free portion covers and guards the adjacent area of the roofing sheet adjacent the dividing line between the granular material covered surface of a roofing and the selvage thereof.

When the succeeding course has been laid in position and overlapped on the preceding course, and the cement sufficiently set and the upper course pressed into the cement, the exposed part of the apron is then torn or cut off in the field, with the lap edge of the upper course forming an automatic guide line for tearing or trimming the paper off neatly and then discarding the same. If the cement has been smeared over the exposed or free part of the apron, it makes no difference, as such exposed part is discarded after the succeeding or upper sheet is in position.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a piece of the selvage edge roll roofing or a sheet of roofing embodying my invention; and

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of upper and lower courses of selvage sheets or roll roofings in the method of laying the same, and illustrating the use of my improved device.

Referring to the drawing, and particularly to Fig. 1, I have illustrated a portion of a sheet of selvage edge roofing embodying my invention, and comprising a sheet of composition material divided into two zones arranged parallel to each other and extending along the length of the sheet. One of such zones, as the zone 11, is of any convenient width, and is merely the untreated portion or selvage edge, of the sheet of roofing. The other zone 12 is a granular material covered portion of the roofing sheet.

The zone or selvage area 11 is secured to the roof structure by nails as shown by nail heads 13, as in Fig. 2, and in each succeeding course, the under face of the granular material covered portion 12 is cemented to the upper face of the selvage area 11 by cement 17.

14 designates a strip or band of suitable material, as paper, and constitutes a protecting apron. The under surface of a narrow marginal edge 16 of such band 14 is secured, by adhesive 15, to that

portion of the upper surface of the selvage 11 immediately adjacent to the granular material covered portion 12. The remaining portion of the strip or band 14 is unattached or free and lies over part of the granular material surface 12.

When the first strip or course is laid in position and secured to the roof by the nails 13, the exposed selvage 11 is coated or smeared with roofing or other cement 17 (see Fig. 2), without care as to whether the cement spreads over the free portion of the apron 14. A second strip or course is then laid in position, as shown in Fig. 2, and it will be noted that the attached marginal edge 16 of the apron 14 is covered by the second course. Therefore, when the cement has set, and the upper course pressed down thereon, the now exposed or free part of the apron 14 is torn off as indicated diagrammatically in Fig. 2, with the lap edge of the upper strip or course forming an automatic guide for tearing or trimming off the free part of the apron. Even if such apron has been smeared over with cement, it makes no difference, as it is discarded after the succeeding course has been applied. The resulting roof is, accordingly, free from smudges and unsightly spots which otherwise are prevalent and defeat the purpose of a mineral surfaced roofing of pleasing colors, and labor is minimized by reducing care in application of the cement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is:

1. Roofing or surfacing material, comprising a sheet of composition material to be underlapped with a similar sheet to form a joint, the upper surface of said sheet for the distance that it is exposed beyond the overlapping edge of the related sheet having a layer of granular or like surfacing material applied thereto and for the distance that it is overlapped by the related sheet being smooth and devoid of such granular or like surfacing material in order to receive a cementing adhesive for securing said sheet to the related sheet when the sheets are brought into joint-forming relationship, and a protective strip of tearable material having a coating of adhesive at one edge thereof for adhering said strip to the smooth surface of said sheet at a predetermined distance inwardly of the lapping edge of the related sheet, the remaining portion of said strip being free and normally overlying the granular or like-surfaced portion of said sheet for a substantial distance in order to protect the same against discoloration when the adhesive which unites said sheet to its related sheet is applied to the smooth portion of said sheet and said free portion of the strip being tearable along the lapping edge of the related sheet as a guide line and discardable after such cementing adhesive has been applied.

2. The material of claim 1 in which the protective strip is paper.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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