July 3, 1934. E. H. ANGIER 1,965,111

BLANKET FOR CONCRETE

Filed April 27, 1931

Fig. 1.

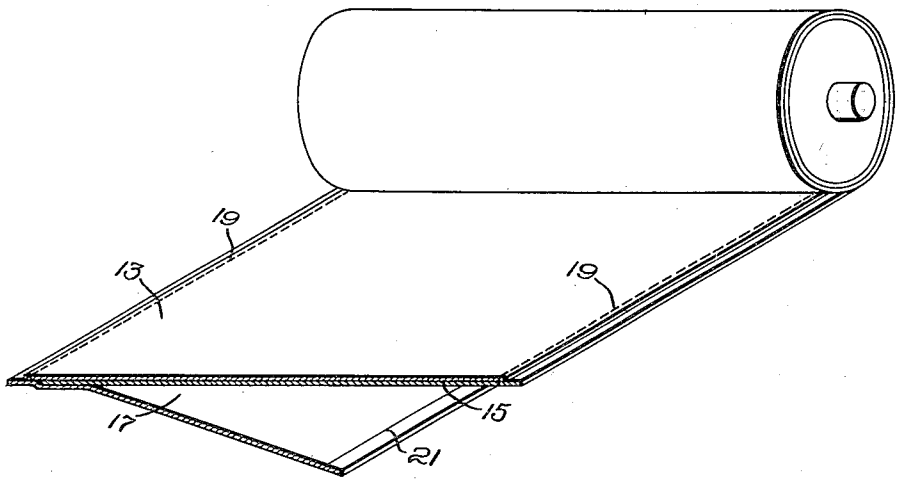


Fig. 2.

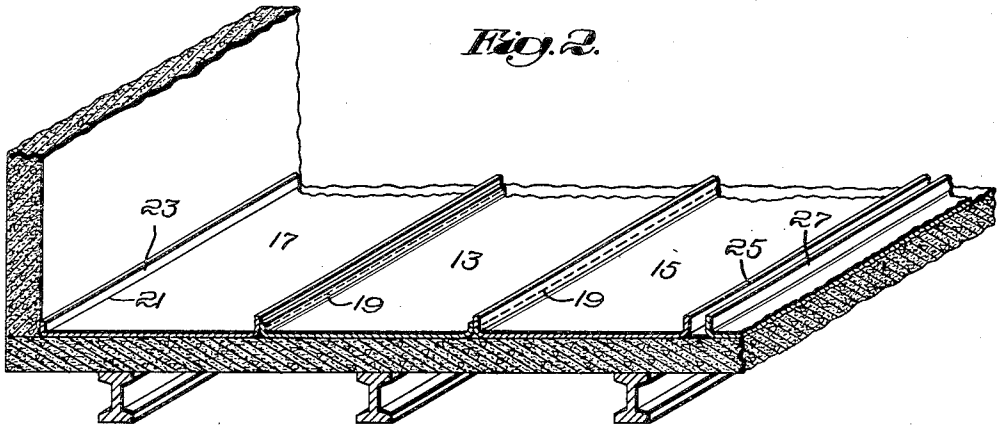
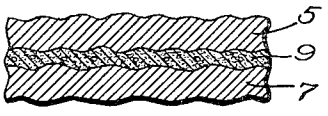


Fig. 3.



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1,965,111

BLANKET FOR CONCRETE

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Application April 27, 1931, Serial No. 533,154

1 Claim. (Cl. 25—1)

This invention relates to concrete construction and the object is to provide a method and means for blanketing concrete for curing which will facilitate such operation.

My invention will be well understood by reference to the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing showing one specific form of covering material in accordance with my invention and its method of application. In the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a roll of concrete blanketing material partly unwound and with the end portion broken away;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating more or less diagrammatically the use of the covering material; and

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section on an enlarged scale through one form of material.

Covering of concrete after it has initially set with a suitable impermeable sheet material to prevent too rapid drying out has hitherto been practiced. A suitable material for use may be that shown more or less diagrammatically in Fig. 3 and comprising two thicknesses 5 and 7 of paper, preferably craped or crinkled paper, and enclosing between them a layer 9 of asphalt or similar water-resisting material in which may be embedded reinforcing yarns or strands 11. My invention particularly provides an improved construction of cover constructed of such material or similar material for application to the work.

Material of the kind described is produced in long strips or webs of relatively limited width. In one aspect thereof my invention provides for a covering of greater width which may be easily made up at the factory and readily transported to the job, conveniently in roll form, the roll being of relatively restricted length or altitude.

In the particular form of my invention shown by way of example in Fig. 1 I provide a roll of covering material which in use is of substantially triple width as compared with the webs of which it is made. I have there shown it as comprising three webs or sheets 13, 15 and 17, which may be assembled together flatwise face to face with the left-hand margins of the webs 13 and 17 overlying one another and the right-hand margins of the webs 13 and 15 overlying one another. These superposed margins may then be seamed together longitudinally in any suitable manner, as, for instance, by means of the stitched seams 19. This may conveniently be effected by the simultaneous operation of two sewing machines suitably spaced.

As is apparent from Fig. 1, the webs of material connected together in this fashion may be rolled up in the form of a roll of an altitude substantially equal to the width of one of the original sheets. When transported to the job a suitable length of the material may be unrolled and spread out as indicated in Fig. 2. The margins which are connected together by the seams 19 will then project upwardly from the work like flanges. The material spreads out flat upon the floor or other structure which is to be covered. If there is any leakage of the asphalt layer 9 from between the sheets, it does not stain the floor as the cut edges project upwardly. The flange is limp or flaccid and either spreads out or flops over to one side or the other. If struck by the foot or by the wheel of a barrow, it simply folds down to the further side. There is no exposed edge to be caught so that a tear of the covering is likely to start.

Preferably the free margins of the material are creased as indicated at 21 in the case of the sheet 17 in Fig. 1. This crease is so made as to facilitate the upturning of the marginal portion 23 away from the work on which the material is placed. If this margin of the sheet is placed next to a wall, as indicated in Fig. 2, it may turn up thereagainst as shown at the left of that figure. The sheet 15 is also shown in Fig. 2 as being provided with a similar, readily foldable margin 25. This may be placed in opposition to a similar upfolded margin or flange 27 of another sheet of covering material. In Fig. 2 the margins 25 and 27 are shown somewhat spaced, but in practice they are placed in juxtaposition. These two upstanding strips may then be secured together on the job by a suitable longitudinal seam as, for instance, by means of a series of wire staples inserted therethrough, thus providing an increased width of covering similar to the covering herein shown as comprising the three webs 13, 15 and 17, all parts of this covering being connected together as a whole and being conveniently of a suitable size to cover the entire surface which is to be blanketed. The connection thus made has the advantages of the connection made by the seams 19 as already referred to.

I am aware that the invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof, and I therefore desire the present embodiment to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive; reference being had to the appended claim rather than to the foregoing description to indicate the scope of the invention.

I claim:

A blanket for concrete comprising a plurality of strips of flexible material, each comprising two layers of paper with an interposed film of bituminous material, the strips having their adjacent edges upturned and seamed together to provide an upstanding flaccid flange.

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