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 ASPHALT ROOFING MAKING MACHINE.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1914.

1,192,601.

Patented July 25, 1916.

Fig. 1

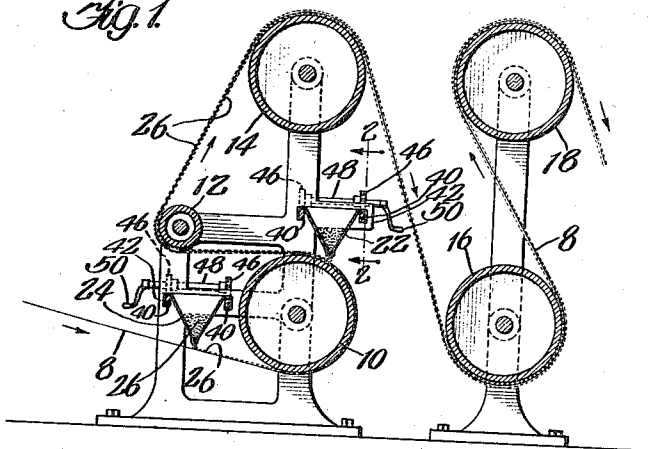


Fig. 2

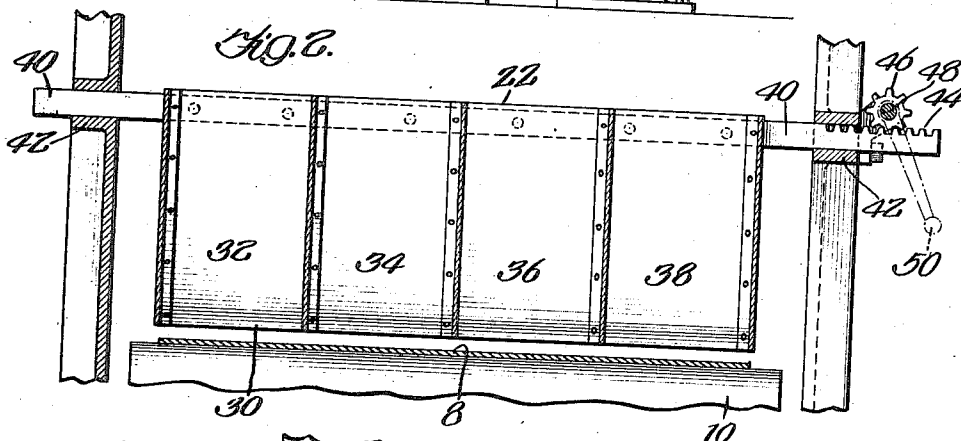


Fig. 3

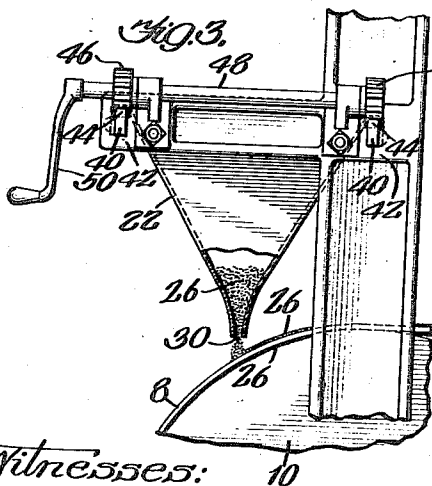
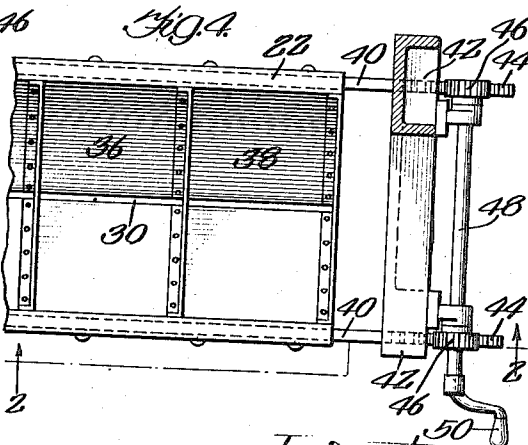


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID E. BOISMENUE AND NICHOLAS J. WAGNER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS
TO INTERNATIONAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

ASPHALT-ROOFING-MAKING MACHINE.

1,192,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1916.

Application filed August 10, 1914. Serial No. 856,129.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID E. BOISMENUE and NICHOLAS J. WAGNER, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Asphalt-Roofing-Making Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for making asphalt roofing material.

The object of the invention is to provide a machine by which a broad belt or band of roofing material may have its surface divided in the course of manufacture into a plurality of longitudinally parallel strips or bands of different colors of accurately defined width so that this strip may be later cut up along the lines of color division into suitably dimensioned shingle strips, these strips in turn being perhaps finally cut into individual shingles.

The invention consists in a device capable of carrying out the foregoing objects, which can be easily and cheaply made, and manipulated to give accurate results and which is not readily liable to get out of order.

It also consists in the features and details of construction hereafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side sectional view of a portion of a machine of the type used in making asphalt roofing equipped with the preferred form of the device of this invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail view on the lines 2—2 of Fig. 1 and also on the irregular line 2—2 of Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is an end view taken at the extreme right hand end of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the parts shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Asphalt roofing is made for economy's sake in broad belts or bands 8 composed of a base or foundation of some flexible material usually felt, coated with asphaltum and then coated with crushed stone rolled smooth. This invention relates to the application of stone of different colors to different parallel portions of the surface of the asphaltum coated felt. In the drawings in Fig. 1, it is assumed that the belt 8 comes from the asphalt coating devices, not here in question, located at the left hand side of the figures and is then passed over the

rollers 10 to 18 inclusive and thence onto the right of the figure to finishing devices not here involved. The particular rollers and their arrangement are entirely immaterial to this invention and other sorts and groups of rollers may be used without departing from it. Adjacent to the band 8 as it passes along are receptacles or troughs 22 and 24 identical one with the other except as to location adapted to drop the finely powdered stone 26 upon opposite surfaces of the belt or band 8. The exact form of these troughs is immaterial to this invention. The powdered stone is delivered from a trough through suitable openings 30 in the bottom extending across the passing belt or band 8 and in order to give the surfaces of the product material different colors, each trough is subdivided into a series of compartments such as 32, 34, 36 and 38 adapted to each receive a quantity of stone of the desired material which is to be applied to the portion of the strip 8 which is passed below the particular compartment. If the machine were capable of running the felt strip in perfect alinement at all times, these various compartments would deliver the stone to the proper portions of the surface of the belt 10 but unfortunately the belt 8 varies considerably in thickness and therefore has normally considerable sidewise travel or play on the rollers 10 to 18 as it passes through the machine. Again the felt is so soft that it is impossible to apply to the side of the belt 8 as it passes along belt shifting device to either move it sidewise or hold it in proper alinement. If the troughs 22 or 24 are rigid and the belt shifts laterally, the result will be that the dividing lines produced between the different colored strips of stone on the belt 8 will be of irregular zigzag form and it would be impossible to cut from the belt 8 smooth straight strips of uniformly colored asphalt roofing. The problem therefore is to provide means by which notwithstanding the sidewise movement of the strip 8 as it passes over the rollers, the colored stone delivered to it shall follow the irregularities of movement of the strip with the result that the strip in the end has substantially parallel bands thereon. The problem is in general solved by making the trough or troughs move transversely of the strip 8 and in the par-

5 ticular case here illustrated, it is solved by mounting each trough on parallel side frames or bars 40 slidable through suitable bearings 42 in supporting frames and in
10 suitable portions of these members 40 providing rack teeth 44 engaged by gear wheels 46 carried by shaft 48 and operated by a suitable handle 50.

10 In the use of the device, the operator stands by the side of the machine at the end of roller 18 and the two troughs 22 and 24 being suitably charged with the desired colored material in the various compartments 32 to 38, watches the passage of strip
15 or belt 8 and by constant manipulation of the handles 50 keeps each trough 22 and 24 in such a position with reference to the surface of the strip that the proper colored material is always delivered to its proper
20 place on the strip from the respective compartments of each trough.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

25 1. In combination with a traveling strip

of material to be surfaced with material of different colors, a color material receptacle adjacent to said strip divided into compartments having discharge openings discharging to desired portions of said strip, a
30 mounting for said receptacle permitting lateral movement thereof with reference to the passing strip and means for selectively moving said receptacle laterally of the strip.

2. In combination with means for longitudinally propelling a strip of roofing material, a receptacle for surfacing material slidably mounted to be movable transversely of the strip, and means operatable by an observer at the side of the strip for selectively
40 moving said receptacle transversely of the strip.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID E. BOISMENUE.
NICHOLAS J. WAGNER.

Witnesses:

WALTER J. HOGANS,
N. J. ETIENNE.