F. C. OVERBURY,

FIREPROOF ROOFING.

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1,261,280.

Patented Apr. 2, 1918.

Fig. 1.

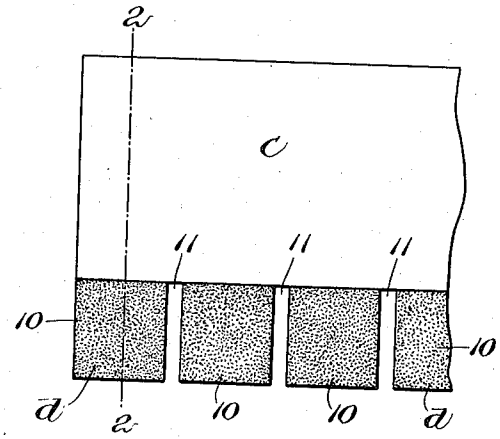


Fig. 2.

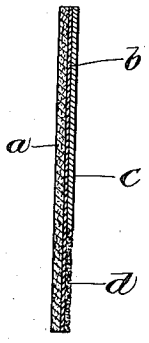


Fig. 3.

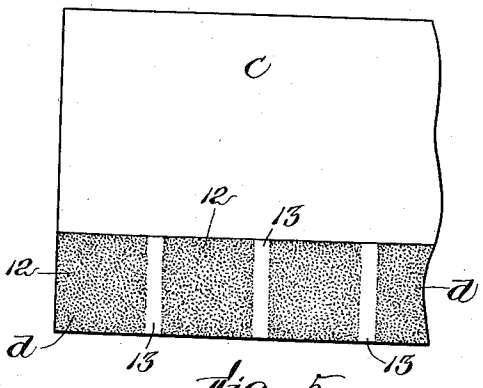


Fig. 4.

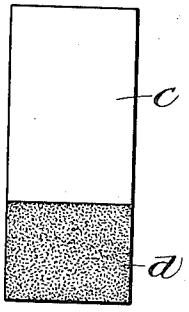
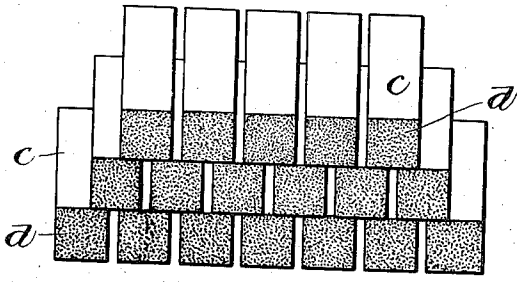


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY, OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE FLINTKOTE COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FIREPROOF ROOFING.

1,261,280. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 2, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. OVERBURY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fireproof Roofings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to weather-proof coverings for roofs, side walls and the like, and it has for its object to provide certain improvements therein for rendering the same fire-proof to a greater extent, without injuring their wearing qualities.

In accomplishing this object, I employ a roofing element havng an exterior layer of asbestos, paper or cloth incorporated therewith.

On the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 illustrates a roofing element in the form of what I may term a shingle sheet, embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 represents a section through the same.

Fig. 3 represents another roofing element, in which the appearance of shingles is given by the design of the exposed surfacing material.

Fig. 4 represents a roofing shingle.

Fig. 5 represents a portion of a roof covering showing how the shingles may be laid.

Roofing elements embodying the invention are preferably so constructed that the layer of asbestos, paper or cloth is not exposed to the weather when the roof is laid, so that I am able to obtain increased fire protection without detracting from the weather-proof and wearing qualities of the roof.

In making roofing elements embodying the invention, I employ a foundation *a* preferably formed of one or more layers of felt or equivalent fibrous material saturated or impregnated with a water-proofing compound or composition such as pitch, asphalt or other hydrocarbon. One or both faces of the foundation are coated with a layer of adhesive weather-proof material, such for example as pitch or asphalt or a mixture thereof, applied in a molten state, as indicated at *b*. While the coating material is still plastic and adhesive, I place thereon a layer *c* consisting of asbestos paper or cloth (impregnated or saturated if desired with any suitable compound), and the same is pressed upon the plastic material so that the two are firmly adherent and interlocked together. If the asbestos fire-proofing layer is on the front face of the roofing element, it is preferably so reduced in area that it will not be exposed when the roofing element is laid, and the remainder of the face is covered with a layer of crushed slate, or other suitable form of mineral such as crushed granite, tile or the like, as indicated at *d*, which is embedded in the layer of plastic adhesive pitch or asphalt. The layer of crushed mineral provides an ornamental appearance, the color depending on the mineral employed.

These roofing elements, which are preferably though not necessarily pliable or flexible, may take various forms and be of various designs, and may be either made in sheet form or as shingles. In Figs. 1 and 2 I have shown a roofing element in the form of a strip or sheet capable of being shipped in a roll and having along one edge a series of tabs or projections 10 separated by spaces 11, the outer surface of the tabs being coated with the crushed or granular mineral material. In Fig. 3, the same visual effect is secured by omitting the slits and forming the granular material in designs as indicated at 12, omitting the granular material as at 13. In Fig. 4, the element takes the form of a shingle. In all of these various forms, what may be termed the face of the element is provided with a layer of asbestos paper or cloth, which is covered by the superimposed elements when the latter are laid upon the roof, as shown in Fig. 5. In this figure, the roof covering consists of the shingle elements laid in such manner that the asbestos of each row is covered by the next succeeding row, and yet there are two overlapping, and the lower half of each asbestos facing is above the upper half of the asbestos facing of the preceding or lower row of elements. Thus there are two layers of asbestos covering and protecting the usual wooden roof structure or boards from fire.

In lieu of sheet asbestos, I may employ an equivalent fire-resisting material.

What I claim is:—

1. A roof consisting of a plurality of roofing elements each laid to overlap the next lower elements, each element consisting of a fibrous water-proof foundation, having on its overlapped portion a layer of sheet fire-proof material, and on its exposed

portion a layer of mineral material, and a layer of adhesive material interlocking said sheet material and said mineral material with the foundation.

2. A roofing element comprising a fibrous water-proof foundation, a layer of weather-proof adhesive material on the face thereof, a layer of sheet asbestos on the upper part of said element adherent to said adhesive material, and crushed mineral on the lower part of said face embedded in said adhesive material.

3. A roofing element comprising a foundation of fibrous waterproof material having on the lower end of its face a layer of waterproof weatherproof material, and on the upper end of the face a layer of sheet asbestos.

4. A prepared roofing element comprising, in combination, a flexible body layer having an adhesive waterproof coating upon one side, an ornamental surface layer of weather-resisting material carried by and covering the adhesive coating over a part only of the said side of the body layer extending along one edge thereof, and an asbestos sheet applied to and covering the adhesive coating over another part of the said side of the body layer extending throughout the length of the strip contiguous with the said ornamental surface layer.

5. A prepared roofing sheet comprising, in combination, a flexible body layer having an adhesive waterproof coating upon one side, an ornamental surface layer of weather-resisting material carried by and covering the adhesive coating over a part only of the said side of the body layer extending along one edge thereof, and a layer of asbestos applied to and covering the adhesive coating over a part only of the said side of the body layer not having the said ornamental surface layer but extending along the body layer contiguous with the said ornamental surface layer.

6. A roof covering comprising, in combination, a series of overlapping elements of flexible waterproof material and a layer of non-inflammable material in sheet form interposed between each two adjacent sheets of waterproof material but not extending beyond the exposed margin of the superimposed one of said sheets, the width of the layers of non-inflammable material being greater than the width of the exposed portions of the waterproof material whereby the layers of non-inflammable material are themselves overlapped.

7. A roof covering comprising, in combination, a series of overlapping strips of flexible waterproof material and a layer of non-inflammable material in strip form interposed between each two adjacent strips of waterproof material, each layer of non-inflammable material being completely covered by the superimposed strip of waterproof material and the width of the layers of non-inflammable material being greater than the width of the exposed portions of the strips of waterproof material whereby the layers of non-inflammable material are themselves overlapped.

8. A roof covering comprising, in combination, a series of overlapping layers of flexible waterproof material, each of said layers having a part exposed to the weather, and a layer of non-inflammable material interposed between each two adjacent layers of waterproof material but not extending beyond the exposed margin of the superimposed one of said layers, the layers of non-inflammable material being of greater width than the exposed portions of the layers of waterproof material whereby the layers of non-inflammable material are themselves overlapped.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY.

Witnesses:

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