Aug. 6, 1929. A. C. FISCHER 1,723,927

ROOFING ATTACHMENT

Filed Aug. 21, 1926

Fig. 1.

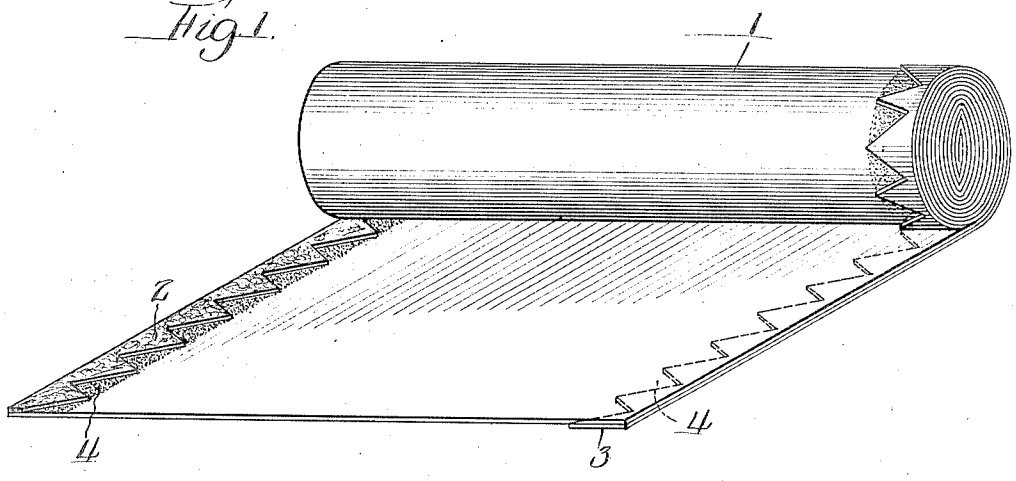
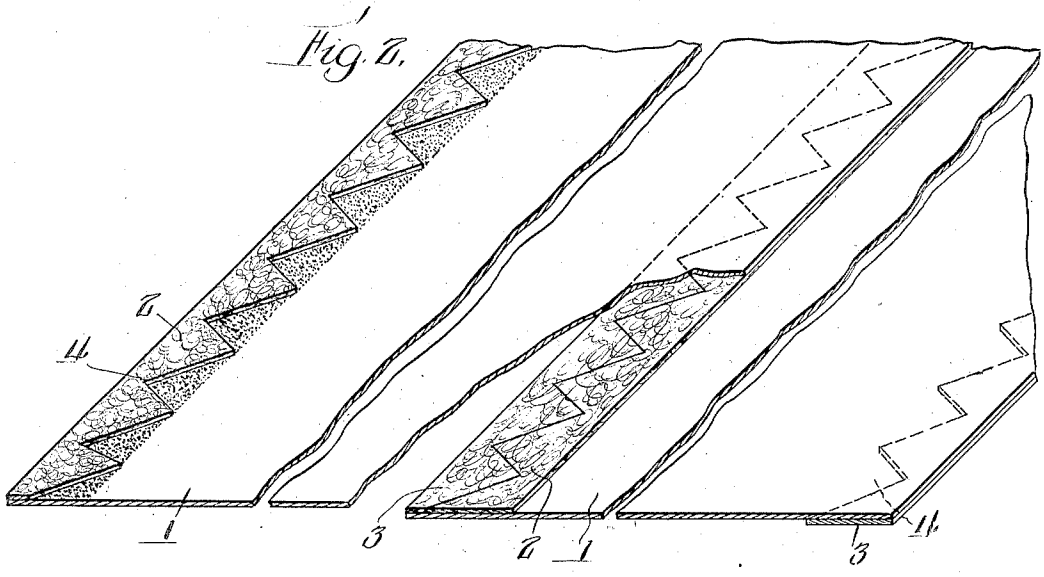


Fig. 2.



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Patented Aug. 6, 1929. 1,723,927

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. FISCHER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE PHILIP CAREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

ROOFING ATTACHMENT.

Original application filed June 3, 1920, Serial No. 386,260, now Patent No. 1,600,667, dated September 1, 1926. Divided and this application filed August 21, 1926. Serial No. 130,689.

This application is a division of my application Serial No. 386,260, filed June 3, 1920 for roofing attachments, and which matured into Patent No. 1,600,667 on September 1, 1926.

The present invention relates to roofing material which is adapted to be applied to a building structure for the purpose of weatherproofing the same, and has for its object to provide as a new article of manufacture roofing material of this kind which will be cheaply produced, can be applied with minimum labor and will be very efficient in its anchorage to the building structure to which it is applied and in the weatherproofing of lapping areas, such as, joints between the several sheets of the material.

The invention proceeds upon the principle of providing roofing material with means whereby lapping areas of two or more pieces of the material are equipped with complementary interlocking and adhering joining means so as to account for a positive waterproof joint along lapping areas of the material when applied upon a roof.

The salient features of the invention are well illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of a roll of sheet roofing partially unrolled, and showing the invention as applied thereto;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of two joined sheets of roofing material interlocked or joined by the invention, and with a portion of the sheet broken away to show the cooperative relationship of the parts of the complementary interlock.

Referring now to the drawing in detail: My invention, although shown and hereinafter described in combination with sheet roofing of the type usually supplied in rolls, is by no means necessarily limited to this particular form of roofing and should be considered as applicable to various forms of roofing members, such as, shingles and the like. However, considering the illustrative embodiment shown in the drawing 1 represents an ordinary roll of flexible roofing which may be fabricated without departing from the conventional methods now in vogue.

It is my suggestion to apply the invention to such a roll of flexible sheet roofing prior to its departure from the plant, so that a roll of roofing may be offered to the trade with the attachment forming a part thereof, and thus avoiding the inconvenience of having the same applied just prior to the application of the material to a roof. Such an advantage would be welcomed by those engaged in applying the roofing material, since it will overcome the necessity of the roofer taking lap cement on the job with him, the well known difficulties of applying the cement, and it will also overcome the necessity of supplying a can of lap cement with each roll of roofing, which will be a saving to the manufacturer owing to the fact that these cans often become damaged in transit, experiencing a loss of the contents, damage to the material with which the cans are packed, and other well known difficulties.

Generally speaking, my invention consists in the application of a serrated ridge 2 of felt, or some other material suitable for the purpose, along the lapping area on one side of the sheet which is to be overlapped by an adjoining sheet, and a like serrated ridge 3 along the lapping area on the reverse side of the sheet which overlaps an adjoining sheet.

The ridges will be applied for the most part along the longitudinal edges of the sheet, rolled with the sheet and adhered thereto by supplying a coating of adhesive suitable for the purpose. The adhesive coating will not be applied with any attempt to conform to the outline of the serrations, as it is my purpose to leave the spaces 4 between the serrations filled with the adhesive, so that when the ridges are interlocked and the material in one ridge fits into the cut-out spaces in the other ridge the adhesive will function to maintain the interlocking engagement.

Usually sheet roofing of this type is supplied in thicknesses of about 1/8 of an inch, at least this dimension will do for illustrating my invention, and the felt ridges which are applied to the sheet will likewise have a thickness of 1/8 inch. These ridges may be saturated with a waterproofing substance, if desirable, if made out of felt, or any other absorbent material.

As an added precaution to prevent lap-

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ping joints in the roof from becoming displaced due to warping, as a result of expansion and contraction or from wind, nails may be driven through the joints if necessary.

The interlocking effect of the cooperation between a ridge 3 on the underside of the sheet 1 and ridge 2 on the top side of an adjoining sheet is fairly well illustrated in Figure 2, and it will be noticed that the thickness of the ridges will offer a fairly good abutment for the interlock, so that there is no danger of the seaming areas pulling apart, at least in the direction of the plane of the sheets. A tendency to do this may result from expansion and contraction or wind pressure.

There is another feature about this serrated form of ridges which should not be overlooked in comparing the construction with prior attempts along this line. For instance, the abutment is in the direction of the plane of the sheets, and the serrated abutting faces provide re-entrant abutting faces and consequently greatly increase the meeting surface and the weather-proofing quality of the joint formed by the engagement of such abutting faces.

Should any difficulty arise as to the practicability of leaving the adhesive exposed in the spaces 4 between the serrations, I need only suggest the use of an adhesive of more or less lasting adhesive qualities, which will not dry out over a considerable length of time, so that if the sheet is unrolled even after a year's lapse of time between its fabrication and the time it is to be applied, the adhesive in the spaces formed will be found to be still capable of functioning. There are a number of formulas known to the trade for adhesive suitable for this purpose, among which may be mentioned "tree-tanglefoot". See also formulas for "asphalt fluxes", "residual oils" and "road oils" in the publication "Asphalts and Allied Substances" by Herbert Abraham, 1918 edition.

The thickness of the ridges will protect the adhesive between the spaces in the serrations when the sheet is rolled, due to the fact that I will not completely fill the spaces and the adhesive will then be at a lower elevation than the thickness of the ridges.

While I have more or less elaborated on the adhesive to be used I have not done this with any idea of making the same an important adjunct to the invention, since, if desirable, the spaces between the serrations may be left unfilled and the adhesive applied just prior to the application of the sheets to the roof. I would prefer the other method explained, that is to say, have the material carry the adhesive from the beginning, as it will overcome the disadvantage of carrying the adhesive onto the roof as an accessory in applying the sheets.

I might also explain that any one of many latent adhesives may be used as a filler between the serrations, and the same revivified at the time the sheets are applied to the roof by some solvent, such as, kerosene.

I claim:

1. Sheet roofing having a serrated ridge along the lapping area on one side of the sheet which is to be overlapped by an adjoining sheet, and a serrated ridge along the lapping area on the reverse side of the sheet which overlaps an adjoining sheet.

2. Sheet roofing having a serrated ridge along the lapping area on one side of the sheet which is to be overlapped by an adjoining sheet, and a serrated ridge along the lapping area on the reverse side of the sheet which overlaps an adjoining sheet, a lapping area of the strips being provided with an adhesive.

3. Roofing material having a serrated ridge on one side and along a margin thereof which is to be overlapped by adjoining material when the material is laid upon a roof, and a serrated ridge on the reverse side of the material and along a margin thereof which will overlap adjoining material when the material is laid upon a roof, the serrated ridge on one piece of material interlocking with the serrated ridges on two adjoining pieces of material, with the thickness of the ridges in abutting, confronting relation.

4. Sheet roofing having a serrated ridge along the lapping area on one side of the sheet, which is to be overlapped by the adjoining sheet, a serrated ridge along the lapping area on the reverse side of the sheet which overlaps the adjoining sheet, and an adhesive on the serrated abutting faces.

ALBERT C. FISCHER.