No. 702,614. Patented June 17, 1902.

W. H. BACHE.

SHEET FOR ROOF COVERING.

(Application filed Jan. 20, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

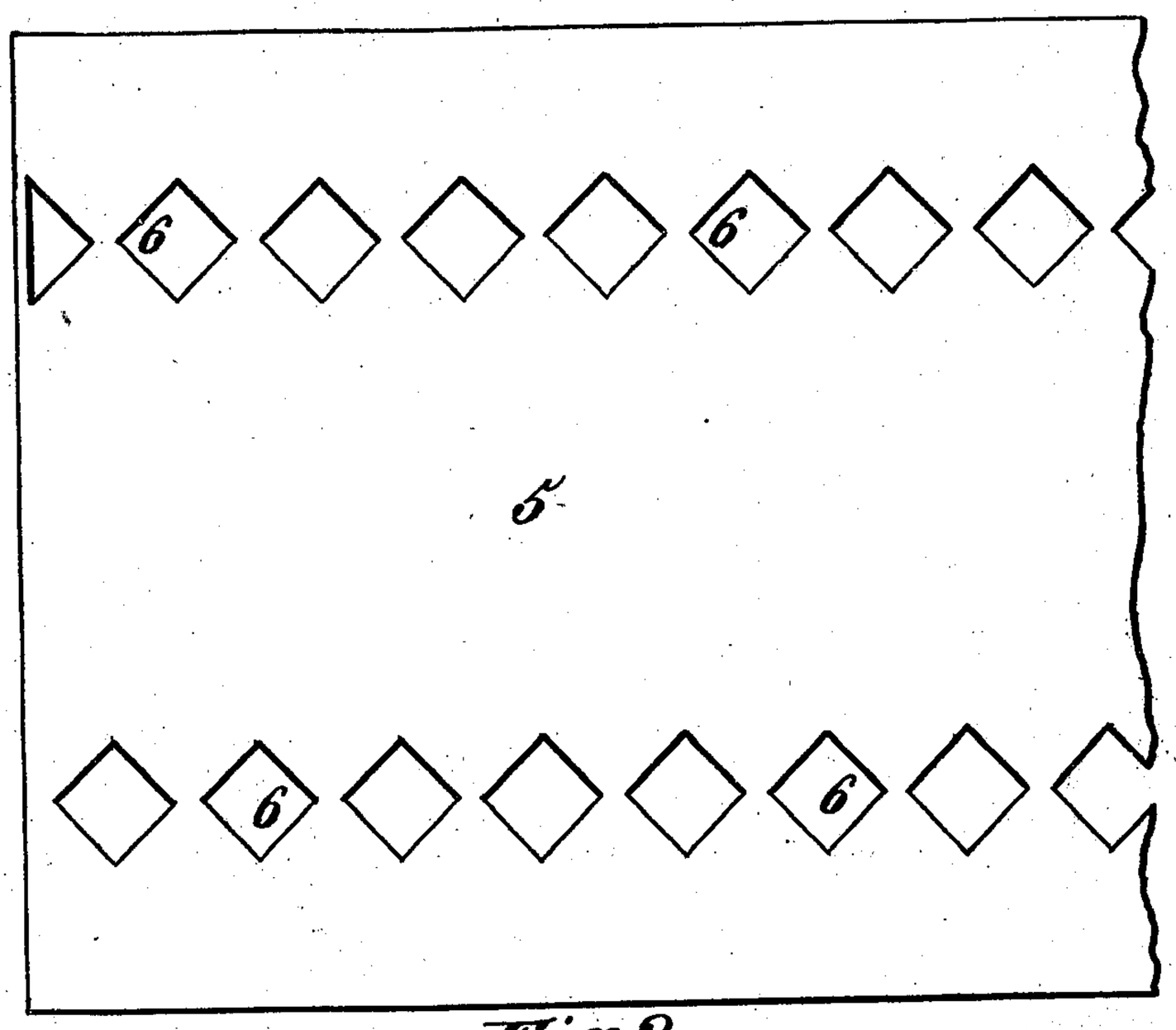


Fig. 2.

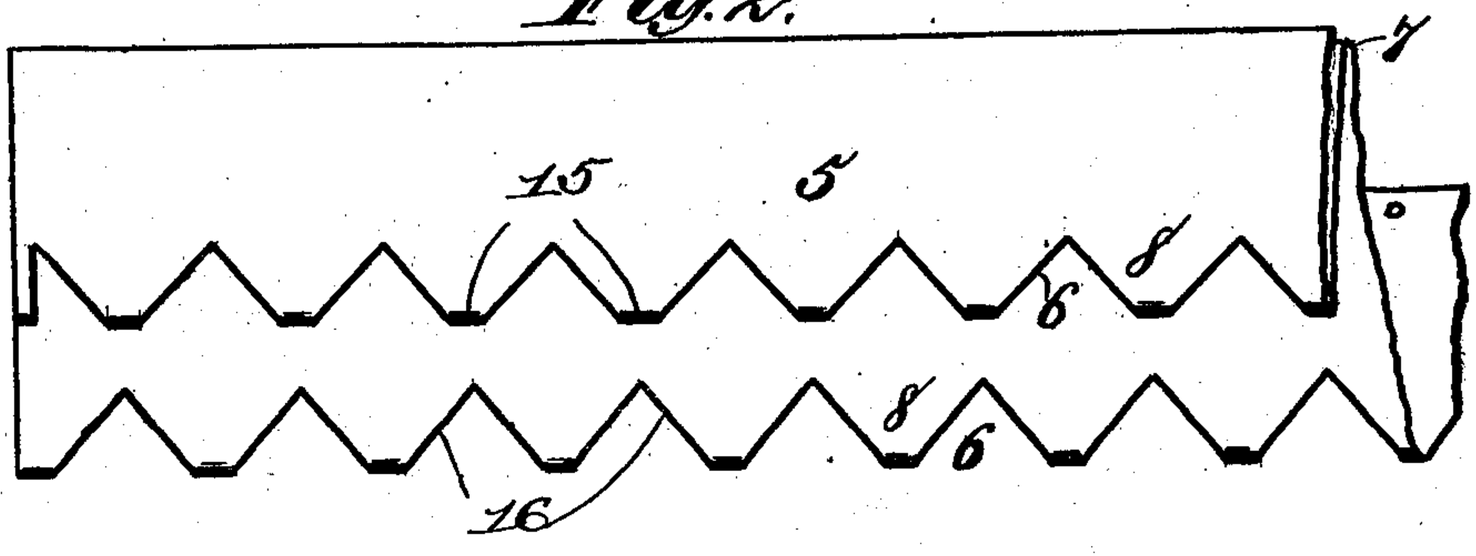
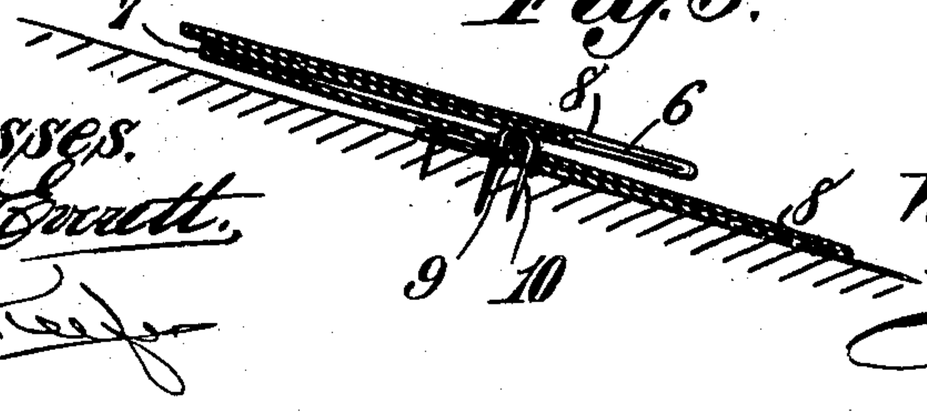


Fig. 3.



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SHEET FOR ROOF-COVERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,614, dated June 17, 1902.

Application filed January 20, 1902. Serial No. 90,542. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BACHE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boundbrook, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sheets for Roof-Covering, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a sheet for roof-covering, and it has a row of perforations, and it is adapted to be folded on itself, and the fold-line extends across the perforations, so that when flattened it presents, in effect, a structure resembling overlapped shingles, slate, tile, or the like having scalloped or otherwise formed lower edges.

The objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, while the novelty thereof will form the basis of the claims succeeding said description, and the said invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of a sheet including my invention in its primary condition or before it is folded on itself and laid. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the sheet in its finished condition. Fig. 3 is a cross-section showing more especially the folds.

Like characters refer to like parts in all the figures.

The roof-covering constituting the subject-matter hereof is made in sheets from any suitable material—such as cloth, felt, or the like—the sheet being designated by 5 and having rows or lines of perforations, as 6. These perforations may be of any suitable shape, although they are illustrated as being of diamond form. The sheet 5, as will hereinafter appear, is folded on itself, and the fold-lines extend across the respective rows of perforations and preferably centrally thereof, so as to bring into view scallops or serrations like those appearing on what may be considered as the lower edges of slate, tile, &c. The sheet may have a single line of perforations, and hence a single fold on these may be of any suitable number, depending, of course, upon the size of the finished article.

Referring to Fig. 1, which represents the perforated sheet in its initial condition, the sheet is laid lengthwise of the roof, and tacks, nails, or other fastenings are driven through said sheet along the upper edge of said sheet. Said sheet is then doubled or folded on itself, the fold-line intersecting the centers of the upper row of perforations, and is then pressed backward or up the roof for the proper distance—say substantially to the line 7 in Fig. 2. It is then doubled on itself downward or toward the eaves and is afterward doubled on itself, the fold intersecting the centers of the second row of perforations. This operation is continued with a succession of sheets until the roof is covered.

By perforating the sheet and folding it in the manner described I provide a flap or flaps, as 8, constituting a part of the sheet and under which the fastenings that unite the sheet to the roof can be situated, so that said fastenings are thereby covered and are prevented from being corroded, as in case they were they would stain the sheet.

A sheet constructed as described may be very readily made into roll form, thereby facilitating its transportation, and when it is laid upon a roof it presents double thickness at the parts exposed and is not liable to curl up. The sheet may be ornamented to any suitable extent, and it may be secured by copper-headed nails arranged in fanciful design, and when laid it has the appearance of overlapped slate.

Instead of securing the sheet to a roof by tacks or nails I may place under the flaps 8 strips of wire or wood 9, extending entirely across the said sheet and straddled by staples 10, as shown in the sectional view, Fig. 3. In this case the branches of the staple pierce the sheet and are driven into the woodwork or other foundation of the roof.

It will be seen on reference to Fig. 1 that the sheet 5 has a plurality of rows of perforations 6 and that the perforations of the respective rows are out of transverse line with each other, so that when the sheet is folded, as hereinbefore set forth and as shown in Fig. 2, the projections 15 will be brought opposite or in transverse line with the recesses 16 of the respective folded portions, thereby securing a highly artistic appearance.

While I do not limit the invention to making the sheet of any particular material, still I prefer that it be made from felt or similar fabric perforated as described and which can

be put up in the form of rolls for easy handling.

When laid, the sheet represents a series of double flaps, and it may be folded one or more times, depending, of course, upon the size of the perforations or the appearance of the roof when finished. It will be understood that the exposed surface always presents two thicknesses, so that it cannot be easily worn and is not as liable to curl or be affected by changes of temperature.

The great objection to felt roofings as now used is the unsightly appearance of strips of wood employed to secure the felt in place or the tin caps or washers employed for the same purpose. The nails driven through the wooden strips or slats or tin caps rust and corrode, and as they are exposed to the sun dry and make the hole in the roof-covering larger around the nail, thereby causing leakage. By my improved covering, however, the fastenings which secure the same in place are not exposed to the elements, thereby overcoming the difficulties set forth. My improved roof-covering, therefore, is highly efficient, light, and durable and is not affected by climatic changes, which cause the plain-laid felt to buckle, shrink, and crack.

Having described the invention, what I claim is—

1. A sheet for roof-covering having a row of perforations and folded on itself, the fold extending through the perforations.

2. A sheet for roof-covering having a plurality of rows of perforations and folded on itself and the folds extending through the perforations and having another fold situated between the other folds.

3. A sheet for roof-covering having a perforation and folded on itself the fold extending through the perforation.

4. A sheet for roof-covering having a row of perforations and a fold and the fold extending through the perforations and being in turn folded on itself thereby forming a plurality of thicknesses.

5. A sheet for roof-covering composed of felt and having a plurality of perforations and folded on itself and the fold-line extending through the perforations.

6. A sheet for roof-covering having a plurality of rows of perforations, and the perforations of the respective rows being out of transverse alinement with each other.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. BACHE.

Witnesses:
ROBT. T. BRAMPTON,
HOWARD L. MOORE.