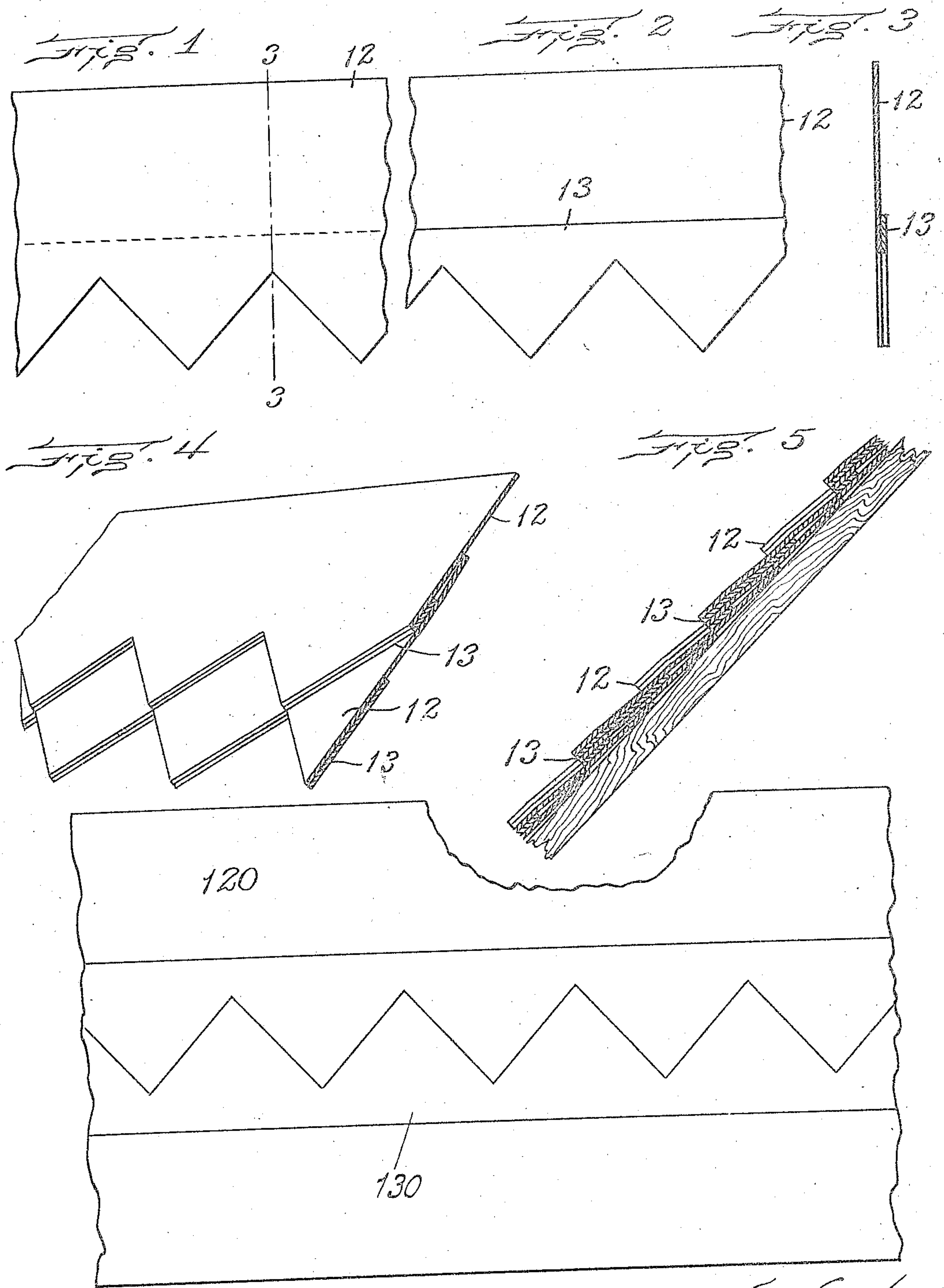


No. 875,099.

PATENTED DEC. 31, 1907.

F. C. OVERBURY.
ROOFING STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1907.



Witnesses: *Fig. 6*
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FLINTKOTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

ROOFING-STRIP.

No. 875,099.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed April 2, 1907. Serial No. 365,926.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. OVERBURY, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to roofing strips composed of flexible waterproof material of indeterminate length adapted to be laid in horizontal courses on a roof or other surface, the strips being so arranged that the lower edge portion of each strip is exposed while its upper edge portion is covered by the lower edge portion of the strip above it. The sheet material, of which flexible waterproof roofing strips are made, is relatively thin, so that the exposed portions of the strips, made as heretofore from a single thickness of said material, do not possess sufficient thickness to make them desirably conspicuous and give the roof or other surface the desired diversified effect, particularly when the exposed edge of the strip is serrated to give a scale-like effect similar to that produced by pointed shingles.

My invention has for its object to provide a roofing strip, the exposed portion of which is thicker than its opposite or covered portion, so that the exposed portion presents a thicker and more conspicuous edge, and is stiffer and better adapted to resist elemental and other action tending to warp or bend it, particularly when the strip is serrated at its lower edge.

To this end, the invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view of the outer side of a portion of a roofing strip embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a view of the inner side of the said portion. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view. Fig. 5 represents a sectional view showing a plurality of strips laid on a roof. Fig. 6 represents a portion of a blank from which two strips may be made.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

My improved roofing strip is composed of first a body layer 12, which is a single strip of any suitable flexible sheet material of the thickness ordinarily used for roofing, the width of the layer 12 being the same as that

of the completed strip; and, secondly, a reinforcing layer 13, which is narrower than the body layer and is secured to the under side of the latter, the reinforcing layer extending from one edge of the body layer partly across the same. The reinforcing layer may be a relatively narrow strip of the same sheet material as the body layer, or it may be of different material, and of the same or different thickness. I prefer to secure the reinforcing layer to the body layer by a sticky coating applied to the body layer before the application of the reinforcing layer thereto. The width of the reinforcing layer should be such that it will extend across substantially all of the exposed portions of the strip, substantially all of the curved portions of the strip being of single thickness.

The thickened edge portion is preferably serrated as shown, the depth of the serrations being such that they are within the area covered by the reinforcing layer. In practice, the serrated strips are usually laid with the points or outer ends of the tongues of one strip coinciding with the inner ends of the recesses of the next strip below, thus giving the roof a diversified effect like that of pointed shingles. This effect is heightened by the increased thickness imparted to the exposed edge by the reinforcing strip. Moreover the exposed portion of the strip, including the tongues, is stiffened and strengthened by the reinforcing strip, so that the tongues are not liable to be bent outwardly or warped.

In making the improved strips, I prefer to first produce a blank of double the width of a strip, this blank being composed of a body layer 120 and a narrower reinforcing layer 130, secured to the central portion of the body layer and having its edges located within or between the edges of the body layer. This blank is longitudinally divided along its central reinforced portion and is thus converted into two roofing strips each of which is thickened at one edge. The division is along a zig-zag line if serrated strips are to be produced.

I claim:

1. A roofing strip of flexible material and having a serrated edge, the strip comprising a body layer of the full width of the strip, and a narrower reinforcing layer attached to the under side of the body layer and extending from the serrated edge partly across the strip.
2. A roofing strip of flexible material, com-

posed of a body layer of the full width of the strip, and a narrower reinforcing layer attached to one side of the body layer and extending partly across the same, the reinforced portion of the strip being serrated.

3. A roofing strip of flexible material, composed of a body layer of the full width of the strip, and a narrower reinforcing layer attached to one side of the body layer and extending partly across the same, the reinforced portion of the strip having serrations which are entirely within the width of the reinforcing strip.

4. A flexible longitudinally divisible roofing strip blank, composed of a body layer of

the full width of the blank and a narrower reinforcing layer attached to one side of the body layer and having its edges within the edges of the body layer, said blank being adapted to be divided into a plurality of roofing strips each having one edge thicker than the other.

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

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. TOLHURST,

EDWIN A. H. VAN RIZER.