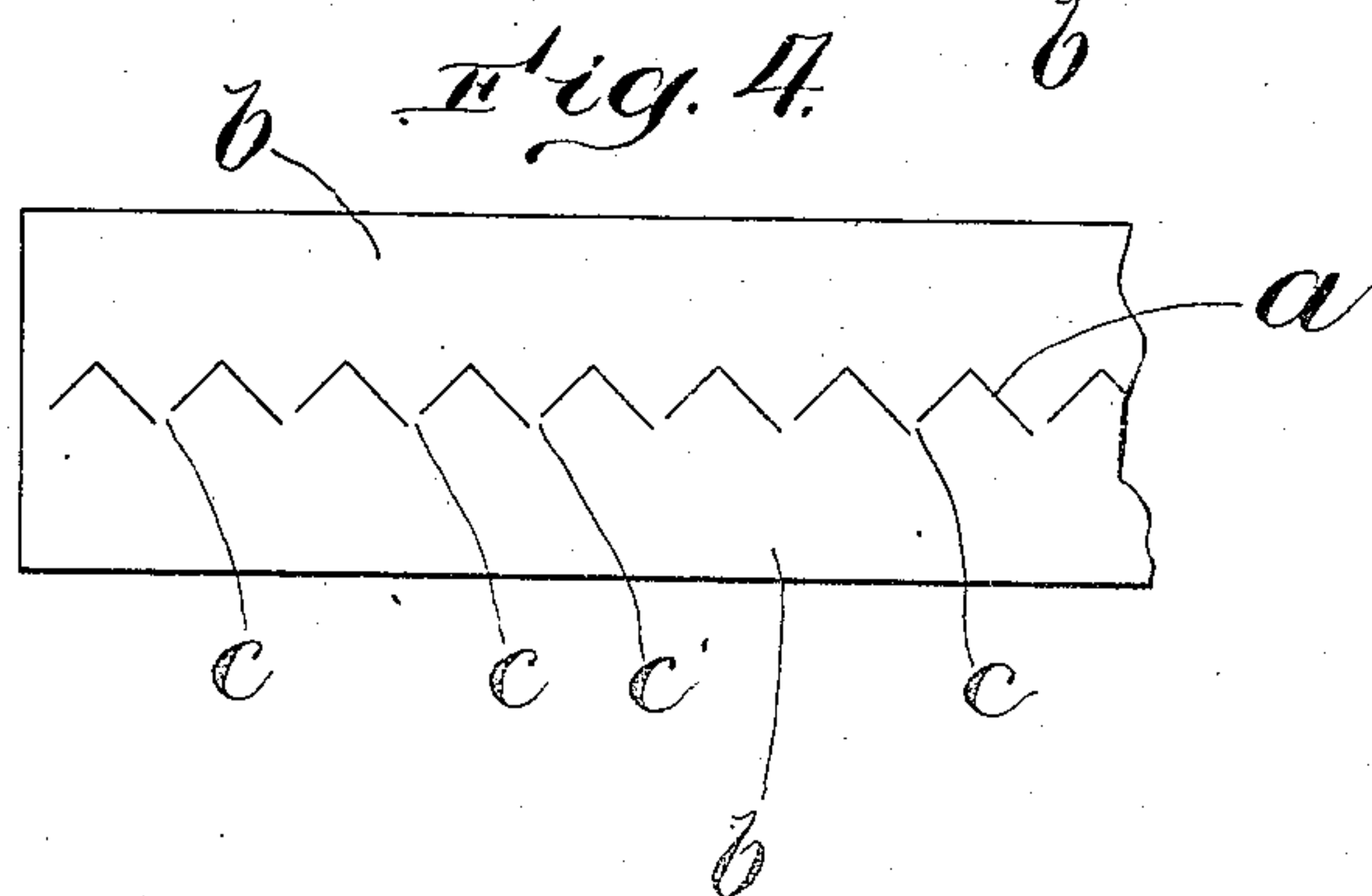
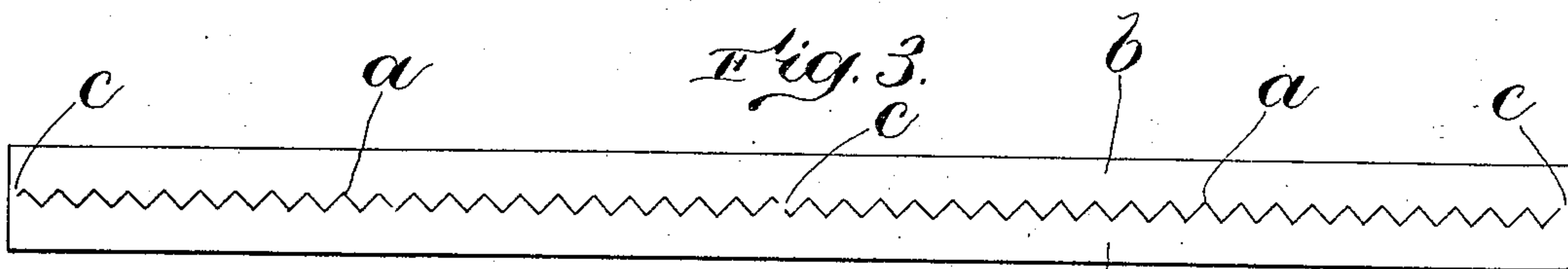
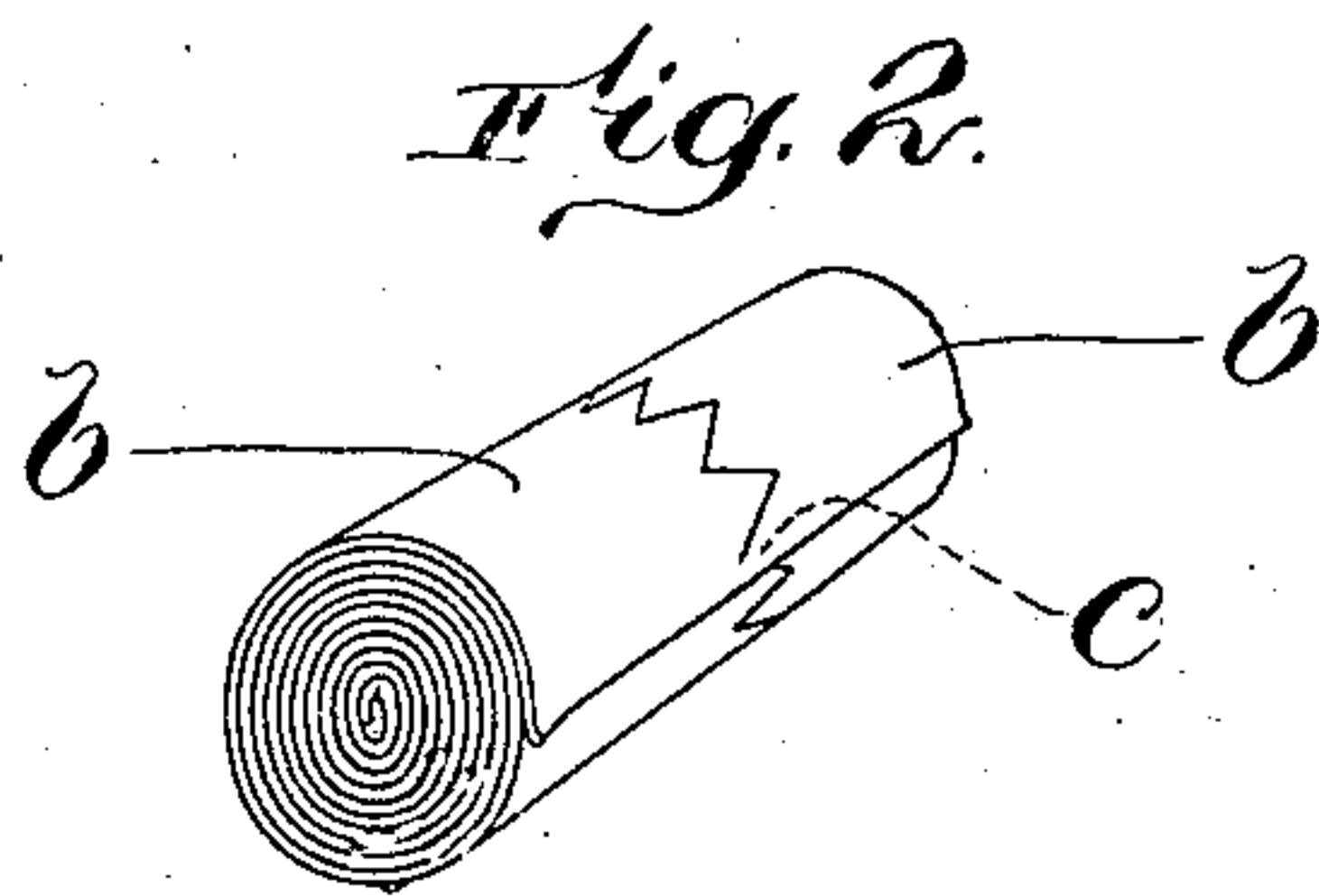
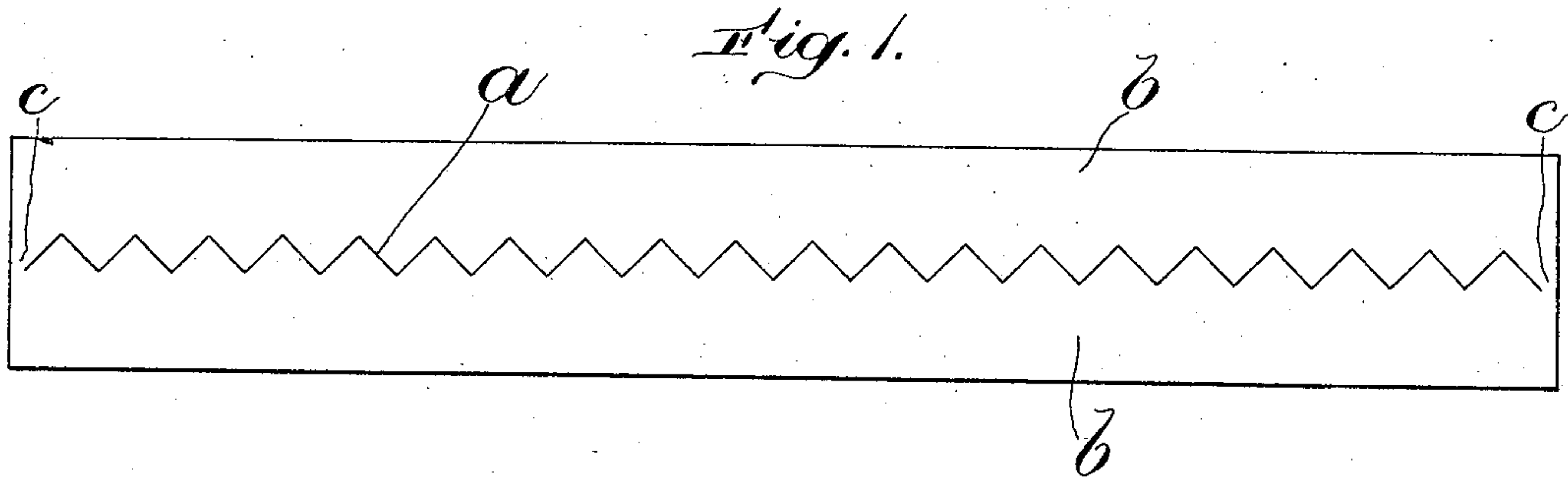


No. 875,595.

PATENTED DEC. 31 1907.

F. C. OVERBURY.
FLEXIBLE ROOFING.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1907.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLEXIBLE ROOFING.

No. 875,595.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 31, 1907.

Application filed April 23, 1907. Serial No. 369,831.

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 Flexible Roofing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to flexible waterproof material used for covering roofs and other surfaces of buildings, and put on the market in elongated strips of indeterminate length, which are formed into a roll for convenience in storing and shipping, each strip having one edge formed with alternating projections and recesses. To expedite the manufacture and rolling or coiling of material of this kind, it has been proposed to longitudinally divide a long sheet or web of the material into a plurality of strips, each of the proper size for a single roofing strip, the strip being wound into a coil while occupying the same relative positions to each other that they occupy in the sheet or strip prior to the formation of the longitudinal cut or division therein. The resulting roll constitutes a roofing package composed of a plurality of roofing strips which are separable from each other. It has been found convenient to subdivide the web or sheet into strips and roll the same at practically one operation, the strip being originally formed into a roll and drawn therefrom to an accumulating roll or drum upon which it is re-wound, the portion of the strip passing between the two rolls being subjected to the action of a cutter or cutters or any suitable sub-dividing means adapted to form a longitudinal cut in the sheet. I have found that, when the said cut is continuous so that the sub-divisions of the sheet, when accumulated on the winding roll, are entirely detached from each other, difficulty is often experienced in properly controlling the material during the winding operation. This difficulty is due to the fact that the separated strips cannot always be depended upon to wind in perfect alinement with each other, one of the strips being liable to lag somewhat behind the other, or become laterally separated therefrom, the result being a buckling of one of the strips to such an extent that it soon becomes impossible to continue the winding operation.

My invention has for its object to obviate this difficulty and it is embodied in a web or sheet of flexible roofing material, partially

cut longitudinally to form a plurality of strip edges of zig zag form, each having a plurality of alternating projections and recesses, the cut being interrupted at suitable intervals to leave connections between the portions on which the said edges are formed, so that the individual strips, instead of being detached from each other when they are accumulated on the winding roll, are integrally connected in such manner that they can be conveniently accumulated on a winding roll without liability of change in their relative positions.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,—Figure 1 represents a view of a partially sub-divided web or sheet of roofing material embodying my invention, the sheet being unrolled. Fig. 2 represents a perspective view showing the sheet formed into a roll. Fig. 3 represents a side view of a sheet partially sub-divided and having a greater number of interruptions in the longitudinal cut than the strip shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary view showing a modification.

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

In carrying out my invention, I form an interrupted cut *a* extending longitudinally of a web or sheet of flexible roofing material, the said cut sub-dividing the sheet into a plurality of roofing strips *b b*, each of which is a nearly complete strip but is incomplete in the sense that it is joined at intervals to the other strip by portions *c* of the material of the sheet, these portions being the result of interruptions of the cut *a*. The strips are therefore bound together in such manner that they can be wound upon a roll or mandrel with the same ease or facility as the sheet *c* could have been wound before the formation of the interrupted cut. The cut *a* is here shown as of zig-zag form, so that the strip edges, which it creates, present a series of alternating tongues and recesses, these being caused to remain in engagement with each other by the connecting portions *c*. The cut *a* may be formed by passing the sheet between a rotary cutter and a bed-roll, or by any other suitable means, and the interruptions of the cut may be caused by intermittently separating the rotary cutter from the bed-roll. The sheets of roofing material are usually made in lengths of either twelve yards or twenty-four yards. The connecting portions *c* are preferably located at the

ends of the sheet, as shown in the drawings. If desired and especially in the longer sheets, there may be an intermediate connecting portion *c* as shown in Fig. 3, or, if desired, 5 there may be more than one intermediate connecting portion.

It will be seen that the connecting portions *c* enable a plurality of strips to be accumulated in a single roll and prevent the parts of 10 the roll formed by the strips *b* from being separated from each other. When the sheet is unrolled for use, the separation of the strips may be completed by extending the cut through the connecting portions *c*. This 15 may be done by a hand-operated knife or otherwise. Fig. 4 shows a portion of a sheet having connecting portions interrupting the zig-zag cut at every tongue.

In my pending application for patent for 20 improvement in roofing packages and the method of making same, filed March 18, 1907, Serial No. 362,988, I have shown a roofing package composed of two completely severed or divided strips, each having zig 25 zag inner edges. The present invention is distinguished from that shown in the above-mentioned application by the interruption of the cut to leave connections between the portions on which the edges are formed. It 30 will be seen that the general direction of the zig-zag cut is parallel with the edges of the sheet which is subdivided by the cut.

Having thus explained the nature of my said invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, although with- 35 out attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made, or all of the modes of its use, what I claim is:

1. A web or sheet of flexible roofing material, partially cut longitudinally to form a 40 plurality of strip-edges, having alternating projections and recesses, the cut being interrupted to leave connections between the portions on which said edges are formed, the general direction of the cut being parallel 45 with the edges of the sheet.

2. A roofing package comprising a sheet of flexible roofing material, wound into a roll, and partially subdivided in a direction which is substantially parallel with the edges of the 50 sheet, to form edges of a plurality of incomplete roofing strips, which edges have alternating projections and recesses, and are connected by undivided portions of the sheet, the sheet being convertible into a plurality 55 of operative roofing strips by the division of said connecting portions.

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

FREDERICK C. OVERBURY

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. TOLHURST,
WM. J. HINGERLAND.