

No. 889,235.

C. B. JAMESON.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

PROCESS FOR MAKING WATERPROOF WOOD PULP OR JUTE BOARDS  
AND THE PRODUCT THEREOF.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1906.

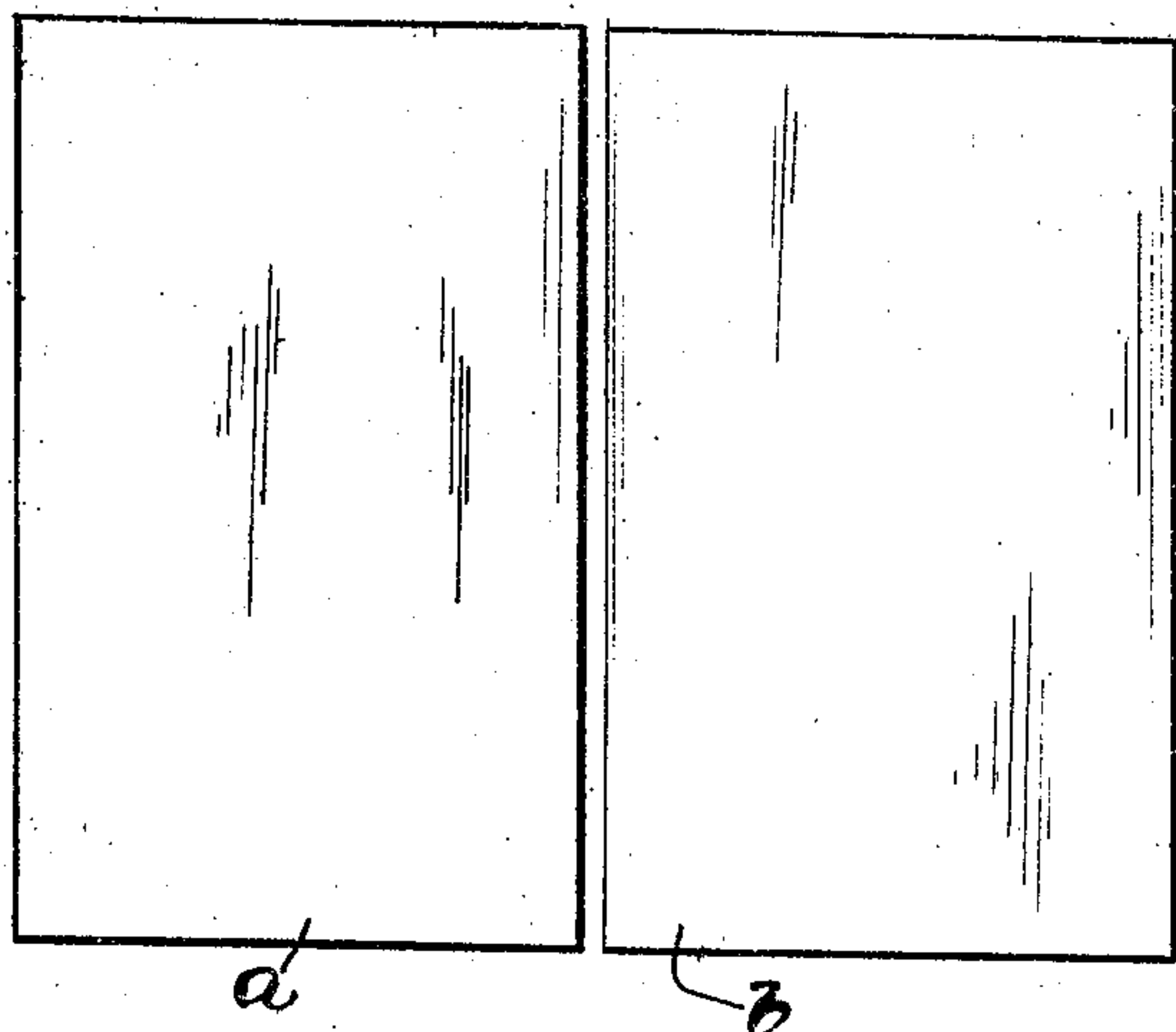


Fig. 1.

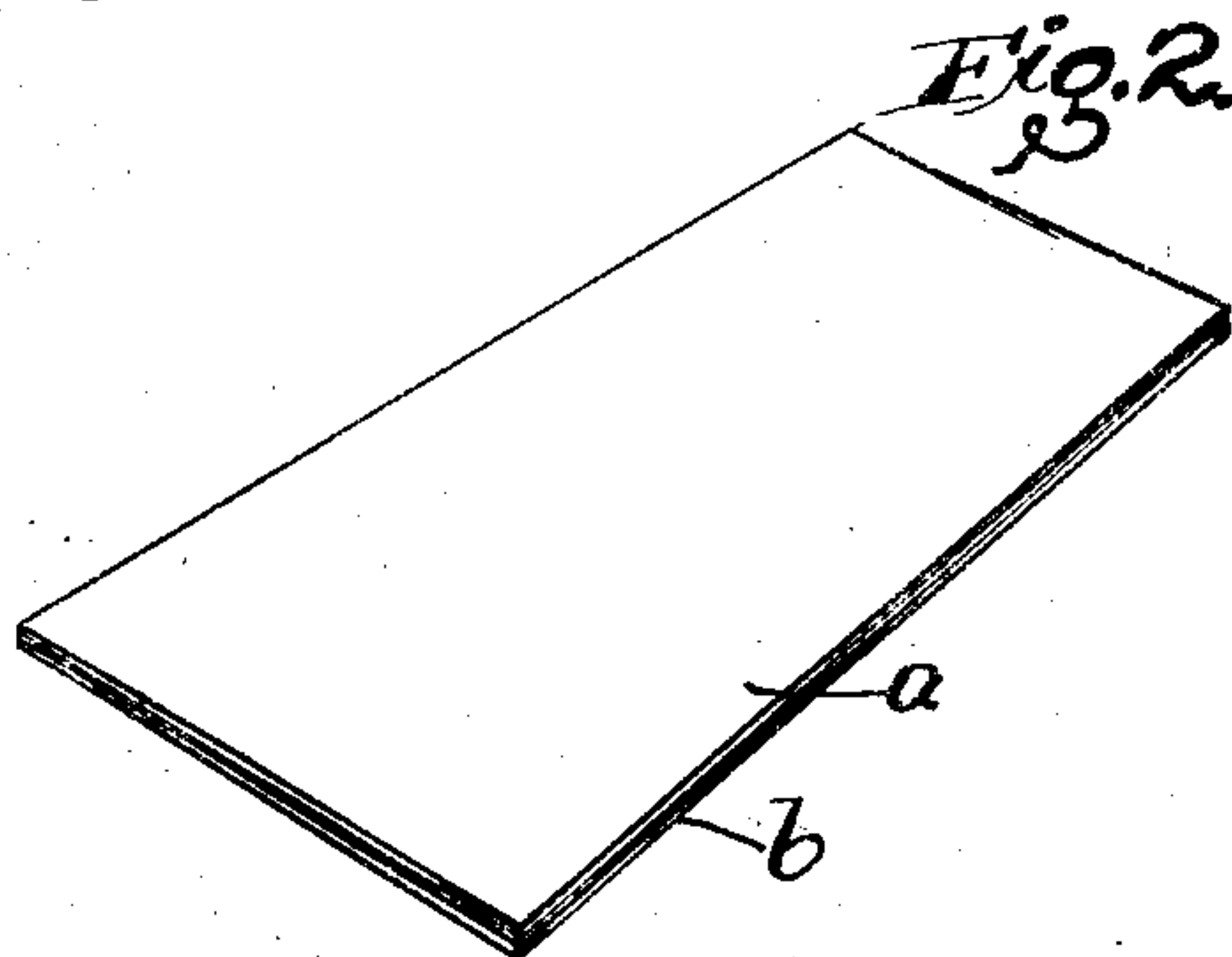


Fig. 2.

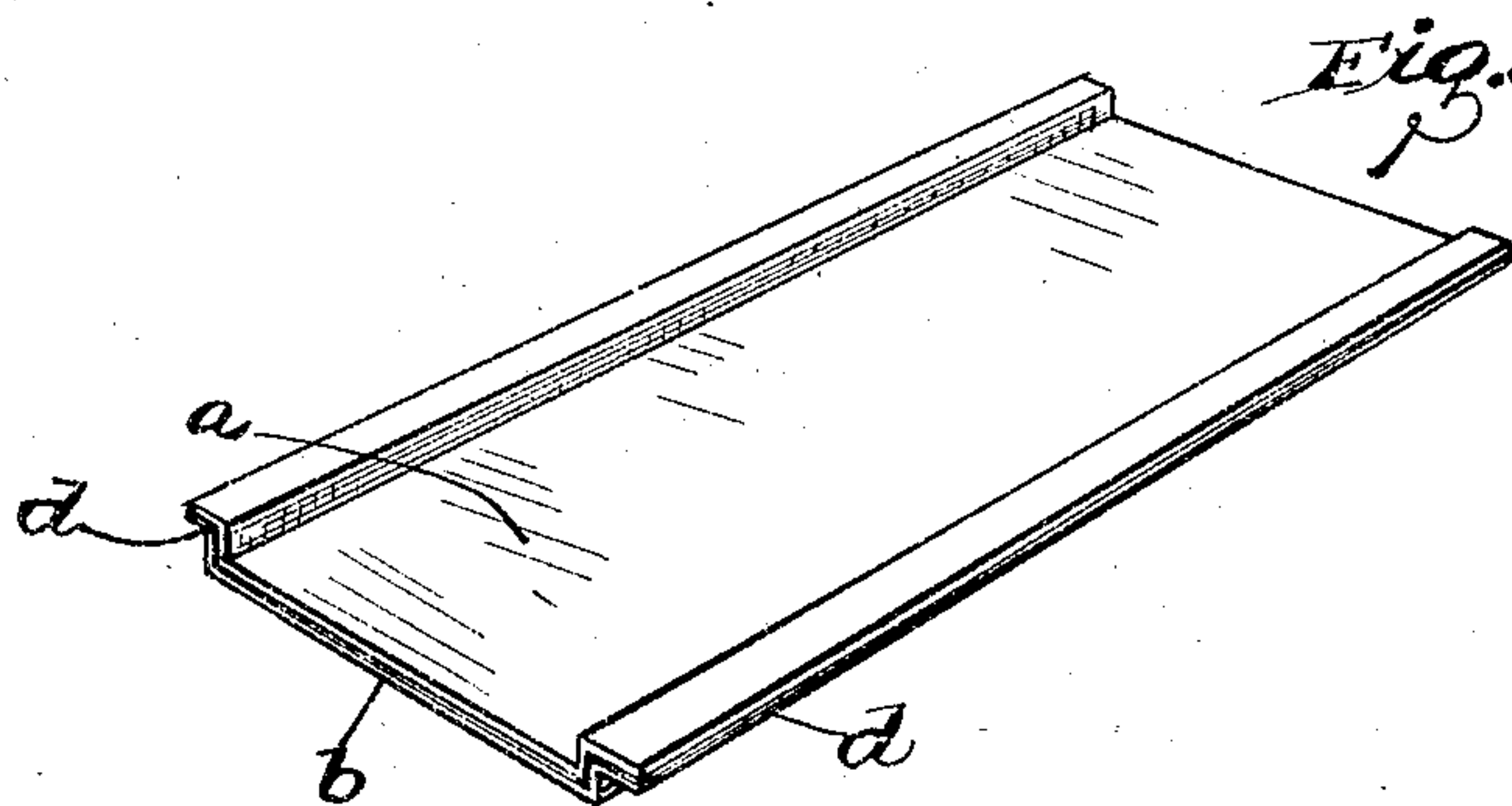


Fig. 3.

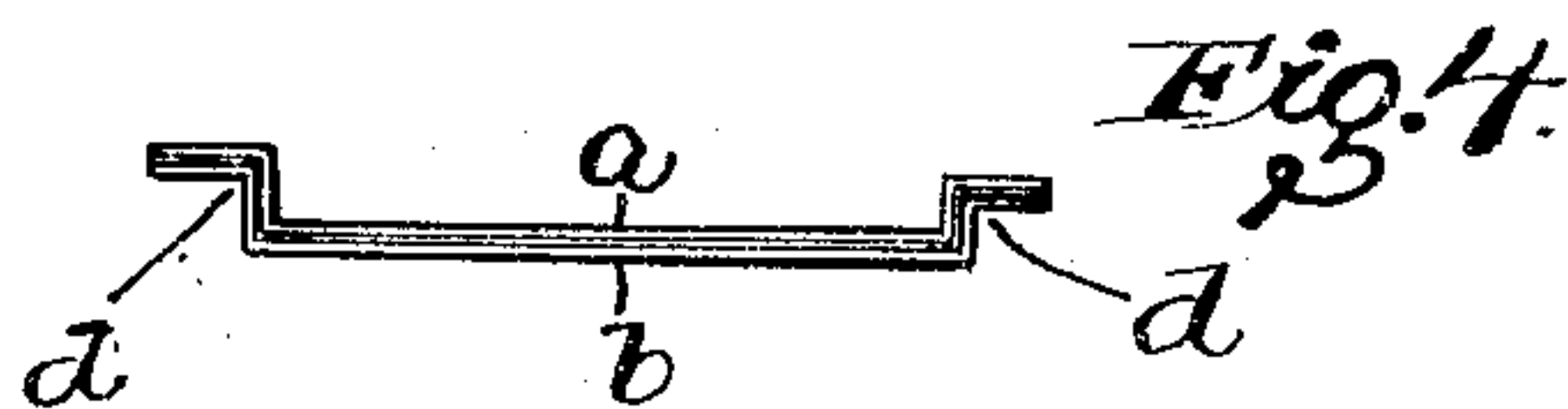


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

Ramuel E. Haly.

N. L. McDonnell.

INVENTOR

Charles B. Jameson

BY

Lynch & Dorr  
his ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. JAMESON, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

## PROCESS FOR MAKING WATERPROOF WOOD-PULP OR JUTE BOARDS AND THE PRODUCT THEREOF.

No. 889,235.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed October 19, 1906. Serial No. 339,606.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. JAMESON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes for Making Waterproof Wood-Pulp or Jute Boards and the Product Thereof; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improved process for making water-proof wood pulp or jute boards.

The object of this invention is to produce a new water-proof roofing material which will be more impervious to moisture and stronger than roofing material of this class now on the market and which may be cheaply manufactured.

My invention consists in cementing together two or more sheets or layers of wood pulp boards or similar material by means of a flexible water proof adhesive substance holding same under pressure until practically dry, forming in hot dies the edges thereof for joints, and finally treating the surfaces of said product with a coating of a water-proof semi fluid substance, such as a siccative oil.

My invention also consists in the product of said process.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 represents the sheets of wood pulp or jute before they are cemented together. Fig. 2 represents the board formed by cementing the sheets together. Fig. 3 represents the finished product. Fig. 4 is an end view of the finished product.

In carrying out my process I take wood pulp or jute boards or sheets *a* and *b* of the desired size and cover one side of one of said boards or sheets with a coating of flexible water-proof cement and allow this coating of cement to become partially dry but before it has become dry and while in a condition of tackiness I bring the other sheet in contact with the coated surface thereof and immediately thereafter place the sheets in a press where I hold them tightly pressed together until the cementing material has thoroughly set and become practically dry. After the sheets are removed from the press the sheets are subjected to the action of hot molding dies by which I form the sheets to make the

up and down joints *d* adapted to overlap the edges of adjacent sheets and to rest on and cover strips of wood previously applied to the roof surface, by which the overlapping and formed joint portions of the sheets are raised above the general plane of the roof surface to which they are applied, which prevents the rain from seeping into the up and down joints.

Subsequently to the forming of the sheets they are water-proofed by saturating the sheets (preferably by dipping) with a drying oil compound after which the sheets are thoroughly dried when the sheets will be found to be hardened and stiffened and also rendered impervious to moisture. The sheets may then be painted any color desired.

If for any reason extra thick sheets are required I use additional sheets under the process specified above until the required thickness is obtained. However, I have found that two layers or sheets of wood pulp or jute board put together by my improved process, as described above, are greatly superior to any roofing sheets heretofore produced; lying flatter on the sheathing boards, withstanding the effects of moisture and of hot sun better and less affected by the handling during transportation and while placing on roofs. By using wood pulp sheets of the thickness I use I have sheets with fewer defects than in the thicker sheets, being in two layers slight mechanical defects in the separate sheets have no injurious effect on the completed roofing. By the layer of water-proofing cement between the layers of the wood pulp board the saturating or permeating effect of long continued rains even if affecting the outer layer must necessarily be stopped by the water-proof cement which being protected from injurious action of the weather by the outside layer is better able to withstand the moisture than the cement on the exterior of the sheets. This effect is enhanced by the fact that my cement and saturating fluid have as a basis a drying oil of the same general character, which produces a product of more uniform texture, more thoroughly and permanently saturated, bound together and indurated than can be otherwise obtained.

What I claim is:

1. The process of manufacturing a water-proof roof covering consisting in cementing together two or more sheets of wood pulp or



jute board by means of a water proof adhesive, then drying the same and subsequently hardening the same by saturation with water-proof siccative fluid substance followed  
5. by complete drying, the basis of the cement and waterproof siccative fluid being a drying oil.

2. The process of manufacturing a water-proof roof covering consisting in cementing  
10 together two or more wood pulp or jute boards by means of a water-proof adhesive, then drying the same and forming the edges with two bends by which the material adjacent the edges occupies a plane above that  
15 of the general surface of the body of the sheets, and subsequently hardening the same throughout by saturation with water-proof siccative fluid substance followed by complete drying, the basis of the cement and  
20 waterproof siccative fluid being a drying oil.

3. The product of above process for covering roofs consisting of a plurality of layers of wood pulp or jute boards united by water-

proof cement to form a solid board hardened by saturation with water-proof siccative material and subsequent drying, the basis of the cement and waterproof siccative fluid being a drying oil. 25

4. The product of above process for covering roofs consisting of a plurality of layers of  
30 wood pulp or jute boards united by water-proof cement to form a solid board hardened by saturation with water-proof siccative material and subsequent drying, the edges being formed for overlapping with a portion adjacent to the edges in a plane above the plane  
35 occupied by the body of the sheet, the basis of the cement and waterproof siccative fluid being a drying oil.

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing  
40 specification, in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES B. JAMESON.

Witnesses:

VICTOR C. LYNCH,  
N. L. McDONNELL.