

1,354,867.

R. WRIGHT,
ROOFING.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 10, 1920.

Patented Oct. 5, 1920.

Fig. 1.

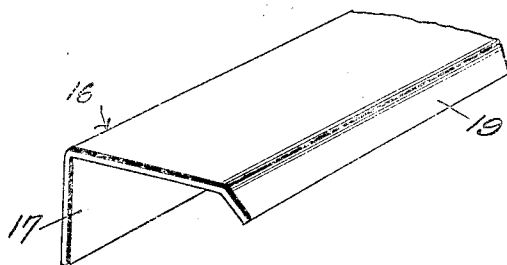
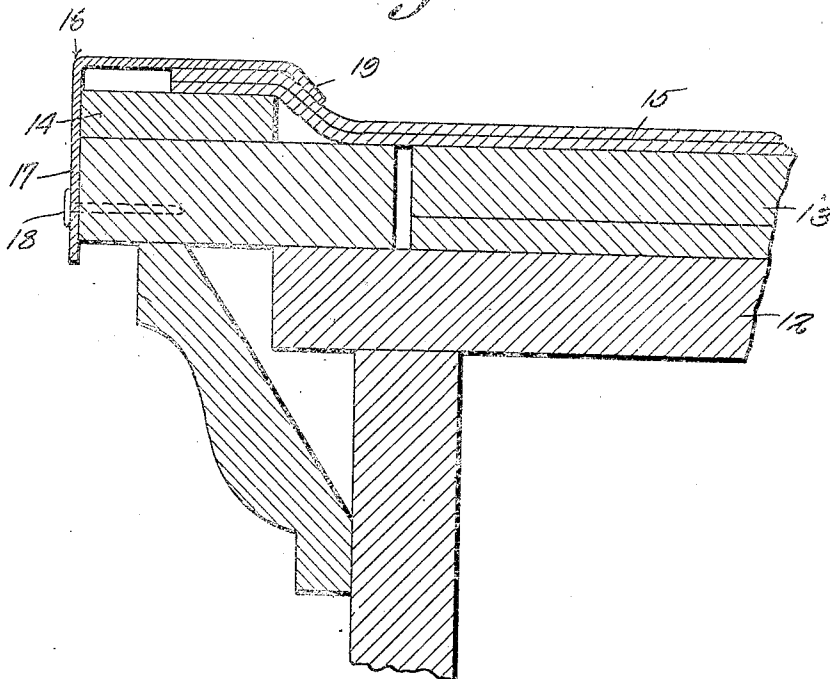


Fig. 2.

Inventor,
Ray Wright,
by Frank A. Ackerman,
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAY WRIGHT, OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

ROOFING.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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Original application filed July 26, 1919, Serial No. 313,502. Divided and this application filed January 10, 1920. Serial No. 350,553.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAY WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to roofs for buildings and has for its object, the provision of novel means for covering the edges of roofs at the rake end and the said invention has particular reference to a means for protecting edges of asphalt shingles or other roof coverings where the same are laid over old roof shingles; the subject-matter of this application being divided out of my application No. 313,502, filed July 26, 1919, which has matured into Patent No. 1,336,118, April 6, 1920.

In the original application, it was stated that when asphalt shingles are laid, their edges along the rake edges present a rough and uneven frazzled appearance in time if not when first installed, and it is the purpose of this invention to provide a metal trimming for protecting these edges, while, at the same time, giving a finished appearance and preventing the access of moisture between the said shingles.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a fragment of the building, showing the gable rake;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the finishing strip employed thereon.

In these drawings, 12 denotes the sheathing of a roof; 13, shingles and 14, rake strips, which, on repair jobs are supplied and is, of course, new wood, whereas the sheathings in the shingles are those which were on the structure.

The asphalt roofing sheets 15 cover the shingles and extend well over the rake strips so that moisture will not enter the joints between these parts.

The metal rake cap comprises a plate 16 having a flange 17 extending along the edge of the rake strip and secured thereto by fastenings 18 such as nails. The inner end of the plate 16 is preferably flanged and it extends downwardly as shown at 19, so as to prevent rain from passing between it and the asphalt roofing. The relation of parts in this connection is well illustrated in Fig. 1, so that the tendency of the flange is to exert such pressure on the asphalt roofing as to prevent moisture from gaining access at the joints.

When the finishing plate is applied to the gable rake as shown, it likewise has the appearance and finish of a metal roof and it serves the purpose and function of guarding the edges of the asphalt roof and preventing undue deterioration thereof.

I claim:

In a roof construction, sheathing, shingles supported by the sheathing, roofing sheets positioned on the shingles, rake strips disposed at one end of the roofing sheets, said roofing sheets adapted to be positioned on the rake strips, a rake cap including a downwardly extending flange and having a right angle portion adapted to overlie the rake strip and ends of the roofing sheets, said rake strip having a downwardly extending flange contacting with the roofing sheets for providing a water tight connection between the roofing sheets and rake strips, and means for securing the rake strip to the roof.

RAY WRIGHT.