M. A. JACKSON.

ROOF.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1909.

955,165. Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

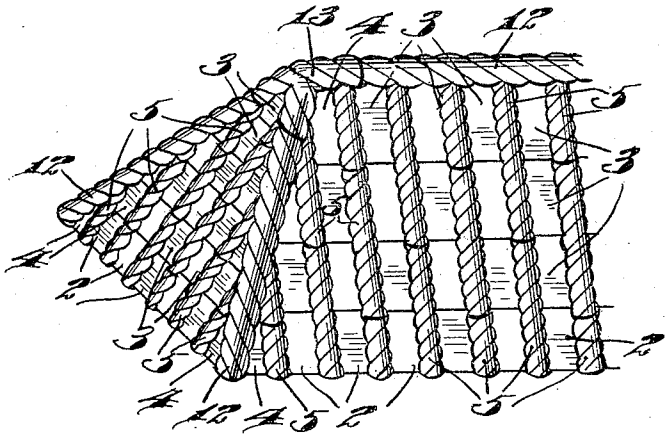


Fig. 2.

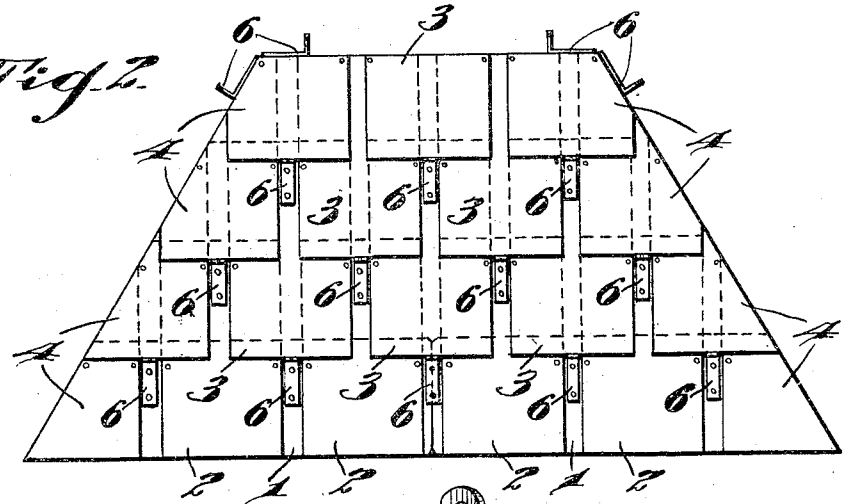
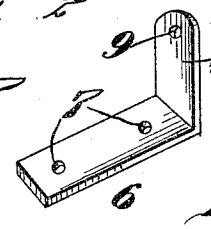


Fig. 7



Witnesses

Thos. Rosemund.

R. A. Frenkel

Inventor

Mark A. Jackson,

By Joshua R. H. Potts

Attorney

M. A. JACKSON.

ROOF.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 3, 1909.

955,165. Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

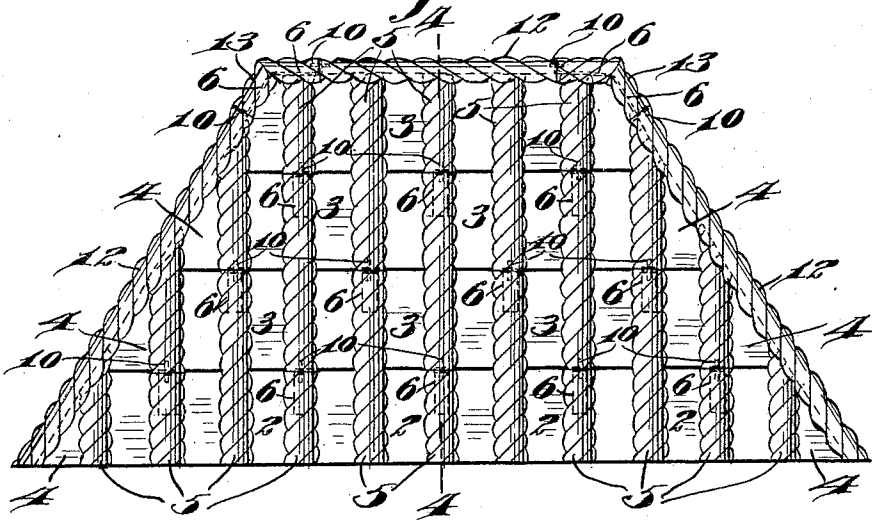


Fig. 4.

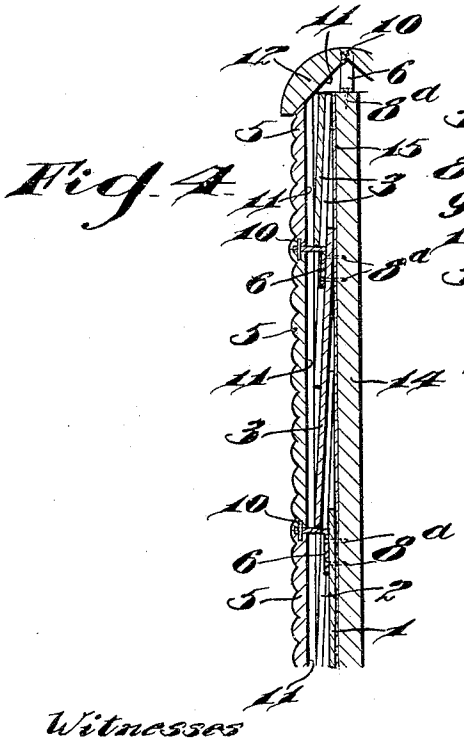


Fig. 5.

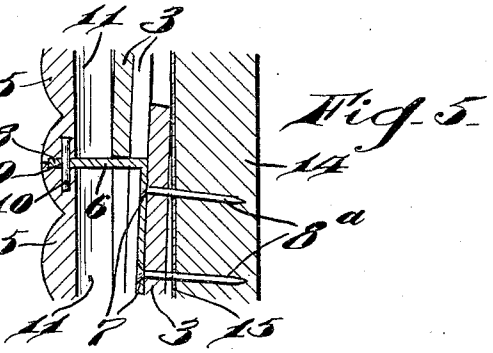
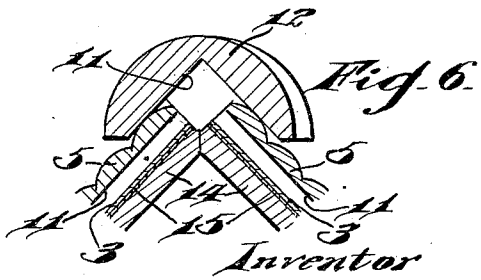


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

Thos. Rosemund.

R. A. Krenkel.

Inventor

Mark A. Jackson,

By Joshua R. A. Potts,

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARK A. JACKSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ROOF.

955,165. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

Application filed November 3, 1909. Serial No. 526,000.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK A. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved roofing, the object of the invention being to provide an improved slate roof, which will be durable in use, which will shed water, which will be ornamental and attractive in appearance, comparatively cheap to manufacture and one that can be easily and quickly constructed.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations and arrangements of parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating my improvements as applied to a hip roof. Fig. 2, is a view in elevation of one side of the roof showing the latter in course of construction. Fig. 3, is a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing the roof completed. Fig. 4, is a view in section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5, is an enlarged fragmentary view taken at the same point as Fig. 4. Fig. 6, is an enlarged view in cross section through the angle of the roof, and Fig. 7, is a detail perspective view of one of my improved metal brackets.

The roof comprises a line of slate 1, and I would have it understood that when I employ the term "slate" I use such a term to designate a flat strip or plate of slate or any suitable composition adapted for the purpose of roofing and do not by the use of such term restrict myself to the material, slate. These slates 1 are arranged in line along the lower edge of the roof and upon them vertical slates 2 are secured, these latter slates being spaced apart as shown and upon them and over-lapping the adjacent edges of adjacent slates, and in a higher plane, is a second line of slates 3, and so on throughout the height of the roof.

In constructing a roof of this kind where it covers a hip roof structure, at the edges of the roof the slate such as shown at 4 are cut so as to provide an inclined edge to conform to the contour of the roof.

5 represents ornamental bars, which are preferably made of the same material as the slate. These bars are of a width sufficient to cover the spaces between the slates 2, 3 and 4, and are of any suitable length. These bars are arranged in parallel and are preferably of a width corresponding to the width of the spaces between the bars, so as to give to the roof a uniform appearance and one that is made with mathematical precision. These bars 5 are preferably made in lengths much shorter than the average height of a roof, and to securely fasten them in place I provide metal brackets 6, such as shown most clearly in Fig. 7. These brackets comprise strips of metal perforated as shown at 7, to receive securing nails 8^a, to secure them in position between the slates, and the brackets 6 have outwardly projecting members 8, the latter provided with openings 9. The ends of the bars 5 are made with recesses so as to receive and inclose members 8 of the bracket, and with recesses to receive a pin 10, the latter also passing through the opening 9 in the bracket and into the recesses in the adjacent ends of the bars, to effectually secure the sections of bars in alinement and bind them in position on the roof. The bars 5 may, of course, be ornamented in any approved way, such, for example, as the rope or twisted conformation illustrated, but in any event these bars are preferably provided with longitudinal angular grooves 11, which render them, to a certain extent, hollow, thus lightening the bars, decreasing their weight, and the quantity of material required in their construction, and consequently reducing the cost of manufacture.

At the ridges and the hip of the roof, bars 12 are provided, and correspond in design with the bars 5. These bars 12, however, are of preferably greater diameter so as to over-lap the meeting edges of the roof and are recessed to receive and over-lap the bars 5, with which they come in contact, and suitable longitudinal juncture blocks 13 are provided at the corners or angles of the roof where the bars 12 meet. These bars 12 and blocks 13 are preferably secured and jointed by means of brackets 6 and pins 10, as above described, and hence the whole structure will be securely tied together and will result in a roof of great durability.

In Fig. 6 of the drawing an enlarged view in cross section is shown at an angle or hip of the roof, and in this view the numeral 14

illustrates the frame or wood work against which a covering of tar paper 15 is secured. The slate 3 is secured upon the paper 15 and the bars 5 are shown above the slate 3 and are over-lapped by the bars 12 at the hip or angle of the roof.

Various slight changes might be made in the general form, arrangement of parts and design and the bars without departing from my invention, and hence I do not restrict myself to the precise details set forth but consider myself at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A roof comprising a covering of slate, a parallel series of bars over the adjacent edges of the slate, said bars made up in sections, brackets between the sections and pins projecting through the brackets and into the adjacent ends of the bar sections.

2. A roof comprising a covering of slate, a series of parallel longitudinal bars covering the adjacent edges of the slate, said bars made up in sections located end to end and having recesses in their adjacent ends, metal brackets secured to the roof and having outwardly projecting members positioned in recesses in the adjacent ends of the bar sections and pins projecting through an opening in said member and into the adjacent ends of the bar sections.

3. A roof comprising a covering of slate, a series of parallel longitudinal bars covering the adjacent edges of the slate, said bars made up in sections located end to end and having recesses in their adjacent ends, metal brackets secured to the roof and having outwardly projecting members positioned in recesses in the adjacent ends of the bar sections and pins projecting through openings in said members and into the adjacent ends of the bar sections, and said bar sections made with longitudinal grooves on their inner faces, substantially as set forth.

4. In a roof the combination with a supporting structure, of slate secured to said structure and arranged substantially as set forth, a series of parallel bars over-lapping the meeting edges of the slate, bars located at the edges of the roof and over-lapping the edges of the slate and the ends of said first mentioned bars, and metal brackets securing said bars together and to the roof.

In testimony whereof I have signed by name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARK A. JACKSON.

Witnesses:
CHAS. E. POTTS,
R. H. KRENKEL.