

Oct. 9, 1923.

1,470,331

J. SAUL

ROOF EDGING

Filed July 25, 1922

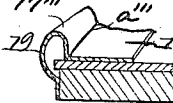
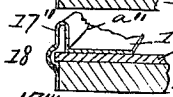
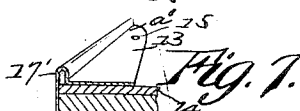
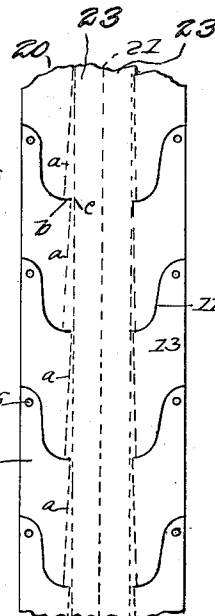
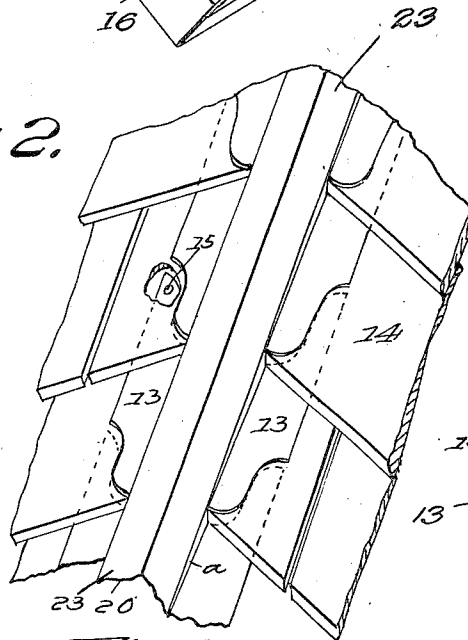
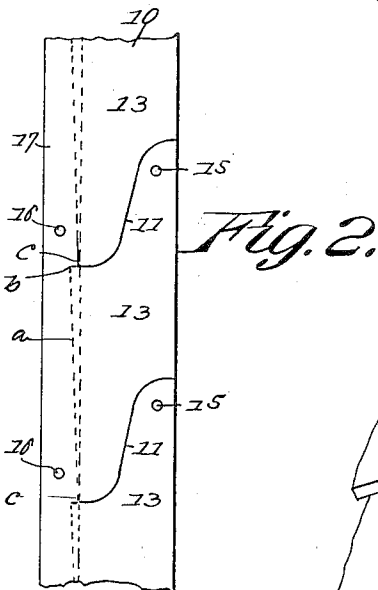
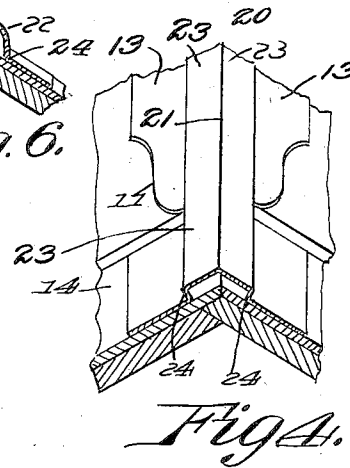
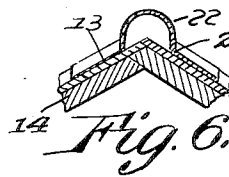
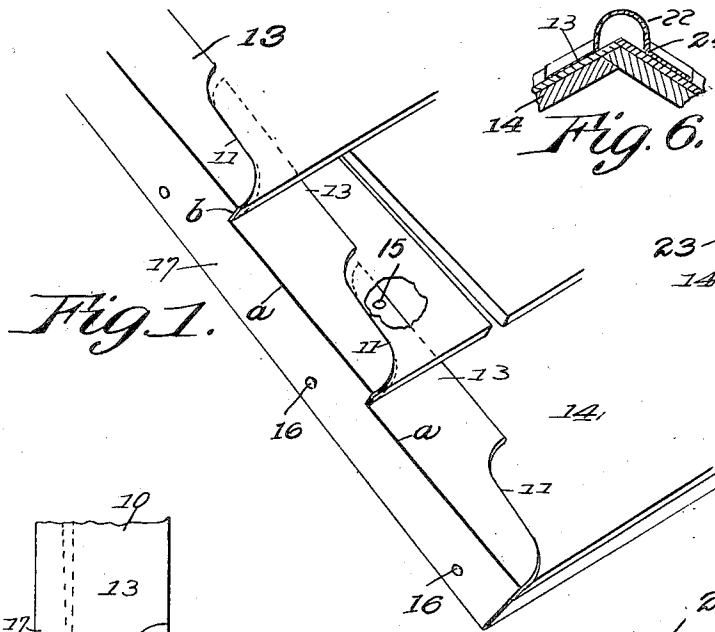


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SAUL, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

ROOF EDGING.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SAUL, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof Edgings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention appertains to certain new and useful improvements in eaves strips or edging for roofing.

The object of my invention is to provide an eaves strip or an edging strip which may be applied to render the edge of the roof waterproof, and at the same time result in an ornamental finish. The application of the eaves strip will also prevent deterioration occasioned by the warping or turning up of the sheathing and roofing, and side dripping against the walls to which it is secured.

The eaves strip or edging is adapted for use with longitudinally tapered, non-tapered or flat shingles which may be in the nature of paper or composition, tiles, or other roofing which is laid with a lap.

My invention is adapted for use as a crest finish or ridge strip for hip roofs, and when embodied in a structure for such use, will have an upstanding central portion and both side portions will be separated at intervals and angularly disposed, the lines of separation dividing the sides so that a part of each section between the lines of separation will be overlaid by the roofing, leaving a portion exposed to provide an ornamental finish and edge projection.

My invention consists more particularly in a roof edging which has divided marginal portions that are shaped relative to the other portion of the strip, so that a part of each of the divided portions will be exposed and the remaining part thereof will be overlaid by the surface roofing, whether of slate, tile, metal, composition or wood of either flat or tapered formation, and in which the fastening for the division will be overlaid.

The invention further consists in an edging strip as defined by the claims.

In the accompanying specification, the term "roofing" is applied to the outer covering which is applied over sheathing boards, and the term "strip" to a length of sheet metal unit.

In the accompanying drawings which

show several designs or modifications of my invention,—

Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of a simple form which constitutes an eaves strip;

Figure 2 illustrates a plan view showing the strip with lines of severance and indicating the bends by dotted lines, the margins and apertures being shown by full lines;

Figure 3 illustrates a perspective view showing a formation adapted for use as a ridge strip;

Figure 4 illustrates a perspective view showing a slightly modified form of ridge strip from that shown by Fig. 3 in which view the center portion of the ridge strip is formed to be maintained above the ridge of the roof;

Figure 5 illustrates a plan view of a severed and punched blank from which the ridge strip shown by Fig. 3 is made;

Figure 6 illustrates a further modification of a ridge strip, in which the upstanding portion is curved instead of being bent angularly along a central longitudinal bend, as shown by Figs. 3 and 4;

Figures 7, 8 and 9 illustrate transverse sectional perspective views of further modifications of eaves strips.

By reference to the drawings, it will be noted that in the several embodiments of my invention, there is present a strip which is bent at intervals on angularly extending lines which are spaced and from which extend diagonally, lines of severance to provide side portions which are offset vertically and are inclined relative to the length of the strip, as shown.

In the production of an edging strip for roofing, a longitudinal flat strip of sheet metal having parallel sides is first cut along one margin at intervals to provide integral members which are separated longitudinally from each other by diagonal or ogee lines of severance, the adjacent ends being on different planes, so when in use a part will be overlaid by a roofing member and a part will be exposed, the exposed portion being connected to a margin of the strip by stepped bends, as for instance, a bend *a*, which may be at an angle with the lengthwise margin of the strip, to provide for stepping the portions of the strip between the lines of severance.

Figs. 2 and 5 of the drawings show by

dotted lines the location of the angular bends *a*, also the extensions or continuations *b* of the lines of severance, and the points *c* where the bends *a* merge with an imaginary line that is parallel with the margins of the strips before they are bent to final shape.

The strip 10, when cut or parted on line 11, is bent at substantially right angles transversely and longitudinally to form stepped sections 13 which are on inclined planes and parallel with the roofing 14.

The ends of the sections 13 which in use are overlaid by shingles or roofing are provided adjacent to their edges with perforations 15 and similar perforations 16 are formed through the side 17 of the strip. When the roofing is made of tapered shingles, the angle of the sections may be made to accord with the surfaces thereof, and when flat slabs or composition roofing is used, the angular bends will be at what will be the lower end and will upstand for a distance equal to the thickness of the roofing.

Referring to Figures 7, 8 and 9, which illustrate modifications of the eaves strip, as shown particularly by Figures 1 and 2, said eaves strip may be formed to provide upstanding portions 17', 17'' and 17''' respectively, which extend longitudinally so that the upper and lower portions of the side will be parallel, the bends *a'*, *a''* and *a'''* being between the sections 13 and the inner depending portion of the folds or bends 17', 17'' and 17'''.

The vertical side of the eaves strip may also be formed to provide a longitudinally outward bead 18, or the bend 19 may be rounded with a vertically depending portion, such construction preventing side drip and providing space whereby the roofing may extend beyond the outer edge of the sheathing.

In providing a ridge strip 20, as shown by Figs. 3 and 4, the blank being shown by Fig. 5, there will be a raised central portion comprising an oppositely inclined portion 23 which has a central bend 21, from which the two sides extend, as shown by Figures 3 and 4 and the center portion of the ridge strip will be parallel with the sheathing of the roof and held above the same by the longitudinal portions 24.

Figure 6 shows a transverse section of a ridge strip which has a curved central portion 22.

The cuts dividing the sections 13 may be varied, as well as the shape of the crests.

I claim:

1. A roof edging comprising a sheet metal strip having successive longitudinal bends and transversing lines of partial severance to form oblique portions to one side of the bends, said oblique portions being on different planes.

2. A roof edging comprising a strip provided with longitudinal bends and oblique lines of separation which extend from said bends to one of the margins of the strip.

3. An edge strip for lapped roofing having transversely and longitudinally cut through side portions, angular bends of less length than said slitted portions to provide a part of the strip with roofing engaging members which are on different planes.

4. An edging for roofing comprising a strip of sheet metal which is bent longitudinally to provide angularly disposed side portions, said side portions being separated by ogee lines of severance, and lengthwise bends which position the angularly disposed side portions in stepped relation to each other.

5. An edging strip comprising a strip of sheet metal which is bent longitudinally to provide an upstanding portion and sides which are at an angle thereto, the sides being slit at intervals and bent obliquely to position adjacent ends on different longitudinal planes, so that in use, a portion of each of the members will overlie a portion of the roofing material.

6. An edging strip comprising a strip of sheet metal which is bent to provide an upstanding and an outward extending portion, a series of successive angular bends which extend longitudinally and diagonal lines of severance which with the angular bends position the partially separated portions on different planes, so that the portions opposite the diagonal bends will overlie the roofing.

7. A sheet metal edging strip having a side portion with apertures therethrough, laterally projecting portions which are separated longitudinally from each other by lines of severance, said laterally projecting portions being in stepped relation to each other.

8. An edging strip having stepped longitudinal bends, a continuous longitudinal bend and partially separated roof engaging portions each being of greater length than the stepped longitudinal bends.

9. An edging strip for roofing comprising a strip of sheet metal having bends and partial lines of severance, which position members between the lines of severance in stepped relation to each other, and apertures through the side and other apertures through end portions of the stepped members.

10. An edging strip for roofing made of sheet metal which is bent to provide an upstanding portion from which extend members which are integral with the upstanding portion, said members being in stepped relation to adjacent stepped members.

JOHN SAUL.