Jan. 8, 1924. **1,480,246**

C. E. DOUGLAS

EDGING FOR ROOF COVERINGS

Filed April 13, 1923

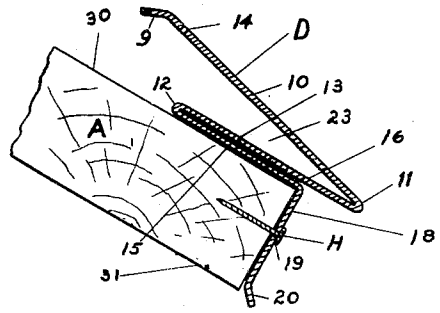



Fig. 1.

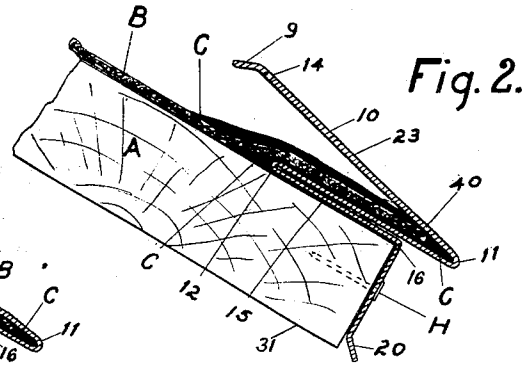



Fig. 2.

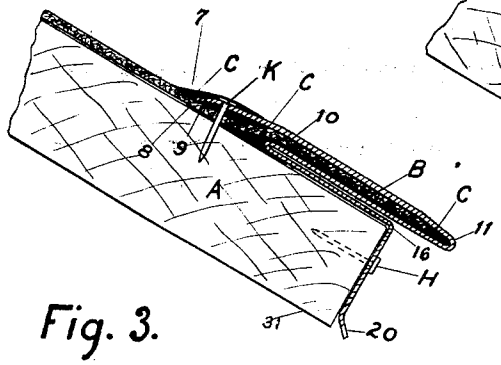



Fig. 3.

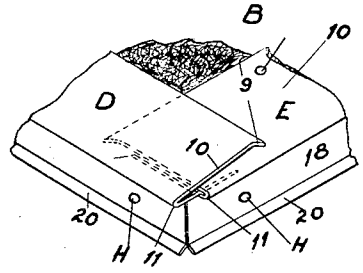



Fig. 4.

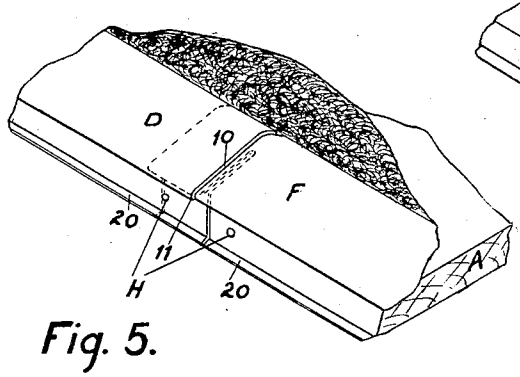



Fig. 5.

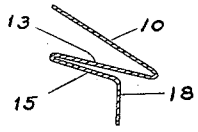



Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EDGING FOR ROOF COVERINGS.

Application filed April 13, 1923. Serial No. 631,842.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. DOUGLAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Edgings for Roof Coverings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an edging for roof coverings of prepared paper, either in sheet form or in the form of smaller strips or shingles.

Its purpose is to finish the edge of such a roof covering in an ornamental manner and in such a way that water cannot get between it and the roof covering or percolate in so as to cause the decay of the sheathing underneath. Another object is to allow the sheet roofing and edging to extend over the edge of the sheathing far enough so that the bulk of rain water, etc., will drop clear of the sheathing.

I am aware that edgings for a similar purpose have been tried and used, but the advantages I claim for my construction are that it can be attached to the edge of the roof sheathing before the covering is applied, and then presents a pocket for the edge thereof which is metal above and below whereby as its top and bottom are equally good conductors there is no unequal expansion and contraction to cause the edging and the cement or covering to separate so as to allow water to enter.

After the edge of the covering is inserted in the pocket with a sufficient amount of waterproof cement and the pocket is closed by having the upper edge of the edging fastened through the covering to the roof, the pocket is entirely filled and there is no chance for water to enter at any point.

I preferably also provide a biting edge at the top which slightly penetrates or bends into the covering, and a water lip at the bottom which diverts any drops of water from the edge of the sheathing.

Besides this, by my construction there is a certain elasticity of movement in the pocket which keeps the device tight, and adjoining strips can readily be overlapped, while it is not necessary to mitre the corners.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional elevation of the lower edge of the roof and sheathing with my edging nailed in place at the bottom.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the sheet covering positioned in the pocket after it has been smeared with elastic cement.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the position of the parts after the upper row of nails has been driven in the wood finishing the job.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the corner construction.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing two adjoining strips lapped over in position to be fastened.

Fig. 6 is an end elevation of a slightly modified strip.

In the drawings, A represents the usual board sheathing with a top surface 30 and a lower edge 31.

B indicates sheet roofing which may be of any of the usual flexible types and may be in large or small strips or in the form of shingles.

C represents the elastic cement generally used in connection with such coverings.

D, E and F represent strips of my edging.

Each strip of my preferred type is formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to have a top fold 10 the upper edge of which is slightly bent down at 9 forming a slight angle with the top fold 10 and having nail holes 14 proximate this biting edge.

These nail holes may be made in advance, or nails may be driven through the material after it is in position.

At 11 the metal is bent back to form an intermediate fold 13 which extends to the line 12 below the position of the nail holes 14 or where they will be made after the edging is in place, forming a pocket 23 to receive the edge of the sheet roofing B.

At 12 the metal is bent back upon itself, forming a bottom fold 15, to a line 16 above the bottom edge 11 of the pocket. From this line it is bent down at substantially right angles to form a holding fold 18 which extends, preferably, down far enough to reach the bottom or below the bottom edge 31 of sheathing A. In this fold, nail holes 19 may be pierced in advance or may be formed by driving through the material nails such as H.

Preferably, at the lower edge of holding fold 18, I bend outwardly a water lip 20 which serves to throw off any drops of water which may not fall from the edge 11.

In using my edging, I prefer to tack it in position by means of nails H driven through

the holding fold 18 into the edge of sheathing A, lapping one section D over the adjoining section F as shown in Fig. 5.

After this is in position, the edge 40 of the roof covering or sheet roofing B, after being well smeared with cement C, is pushed down into the pocket 23, preferably, to a point which is not quite down to the edge 11, or the cement C may be smeared on the inside of pocket 23.

After this is all in position, nails K are driven through the holes 14, or driven through the metal if holes are not provided in advance, thereby forcing the biting edge 9 to make a slight depression 8 in the roofing B and squeezing the cement so that every crevice, both above and below covering B, is filled.

An additional smear of cement 7 is preferably then daubed over the top edge so that there is no chance for water to run down over the top of the sheet roofing underneath my edging.

The construction is such that when adjoining sections D and F are to be overlapped, folds 10 and 13 of section F will enter pocket 23 of section D, and fold 15 of section F will go underneath the fold 15 of D, thus being held securely together.

In the same way at the corners, as shown in Fig. 4, no mitreing is necessary as the respective folds 10 and 13 of strip E pass under fold 10 of strip D and embrace the folds 13 and 15 of strip D, while the bottom fold 15 of strip E rests on the sheathing.

In Fig. 6, I show a slight modification of my edging wherein the biting edge 9 and the water lip 20 are omitted.

By having my intermediate and bottom folds shorter than the top fold, the sheet roofing is locked in placed by the top row of nails and there is practically no ridge to delay the water, especially when a top biting edge smeared with cement is used.

I claim:

1. The combination with sheathing, of an edging formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to form a holding fold extending along the edge of the sheathing and having a water lip at its lower edge, said strip being bent back on top of the sheathing, thence in a fold back upon itself over the edge of the sheathing, thence in a second fold back upon itself beyond the first fold forming a pocket and down to form a biting edge, sheet roofing which extends into said pocket, elastic cement which substantially fills the rest of said pocket, nails which pass through the top edge of the edging and the sheet roofing into the sheathing, and nails which pass through the holding fold into the sheathing.

2. An edging for sheet-roofing formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to have a top fold with a biting edge bent at a slight angle down from the top fold, nail holes proximate the biting edge, an intermediate fold bent back from the top fold to a line below the nail holes forming a pocket for the sheet-roofing, a bottom fold bent down from the intermediate fold to a line above the bottom edge of the pocket, a holding fold bent at right angles down from the bottom fold and having nail holes, and a water lip bent out from the bottom of the holding fold.

3. An edging for sheet-roofing formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to have a top fold with a biting edge bent at a slight angle down from the top fold, an intermediate fold bent back from the top fold to a line below the biting edge forming a pocket for the sheet-roofing, a bottom fold bent down from the intermediate fold to a line above the bottom edge of the pocket, a holding fold bent at right angles down from the bottom fold, and a water lip bent out from the bottom of the holding fold.

4. An edging for sheet-roofing formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to have a top fold, an intermediate fold bent back from the top fold to a line below the top edge thereof forming a pocket for the sheet-roofing, a bottom fold bent down from the intermediate fold to a line above the bottom edge of the pocket, a holding fold bent at right angles down from the bottom fold, and a water lip bent out from the bottom of the holding fold.

5. An edging for sheet-roofing formed of a strip of sheet metal so bent as to have a top fold, an intermediate fold bent back from the top fold to a line below the top edge thereof forming a pocket for the sheet-roofing, a bottom fold bent down from the intermediate fold to a line above the bottom edge of the pocket, and a holding fold bent at right angles down from the bottom fold.

CHARLES E. DOUGLAS.