J. H. GRIFFIN.

ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1917.

1,250,855. Patented Dec. 18, 1917.

Fig. 1.

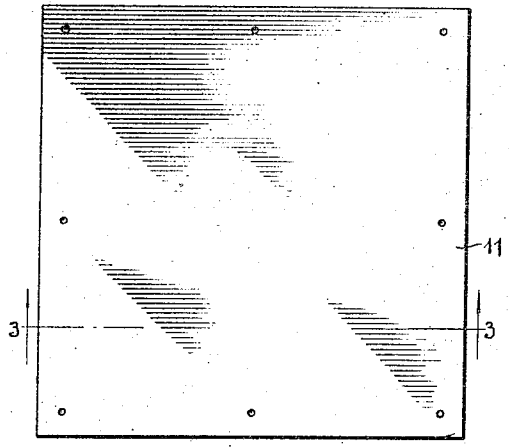


Fig. 2.

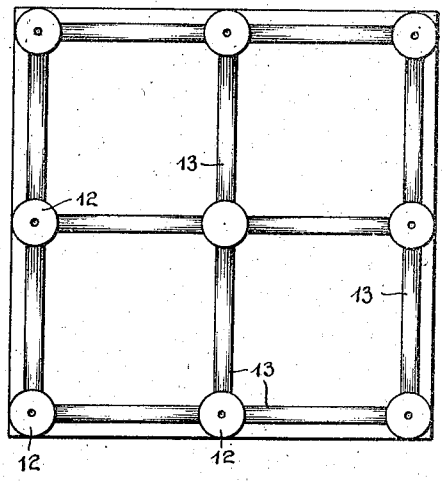


Fig. 3.

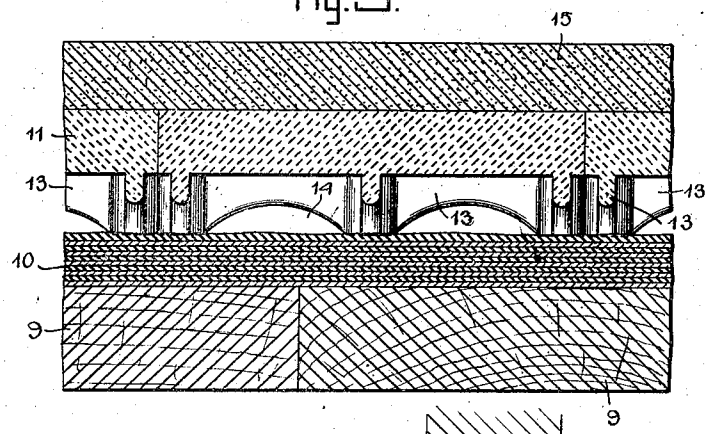
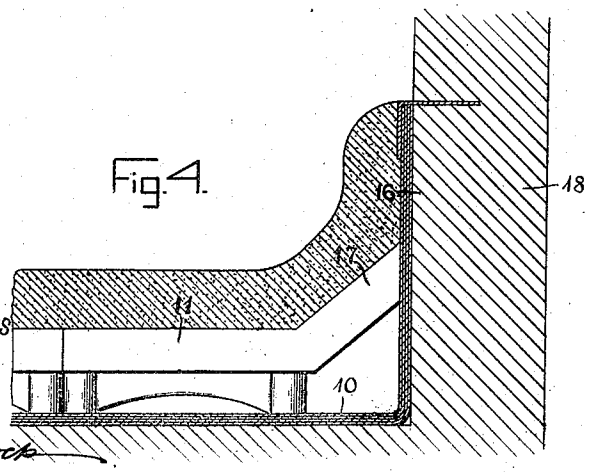


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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ROOF CONSTRUCTION.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HARVEY GRIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Roof Construction, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to prevent leakage incident to the accumulation of water between the outer and inner members of a roof or side wall construction; to avoid injury to roof and side wall construction incident to the action of frost or accumulated moisture between the members thereof; and to provide a water-resisting removable surface covering for structures of the character mentioned.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a roofing block constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a reverse view of the same, the view being taken from the under side of said block;

Fig. 3 is a section showing a fragment of a roof construction employing blocks and surface coating therefor constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, the section being taken as on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detail view showing a block constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention and as installed in a building structure.

Description.

The herin-described structure is particularly adapted for the building of roof coverings. The conventional roof is provided with sheathing boards or concrete such as indicated by the numeral 9. These boards are covered with building or weather-proof fabric 10 of one or more plies. The various layers of papers may be cemented in a manner conventional with this art. Heretofore some sort of wearing surface has been applied over the fabric 10. This wearing surface has at times consisted of flat vitreous tile disposed directly upon the fabric 10. The interstices between the tiles have usually been filled with some suitable form of liquid cement, preferably asphaltic cement. Either from condensation on the inner surface of the tile, or by reason of a leakage in the cement, water has accumulated in greater or lesser quantities under the tile. When this water has frozen, the expansion incident thereto has displaced the tile or broken the same, permitting thereafter the introduction of water between the fabric 10 and the tile construction which in time has produced leakage in the roof structure.

In the present invention this is avoided by providing the blocks 11 as substitutes for the above-mentioned tiles, and by forming on the under side of the blocks 11, pillars 12 on which the blocks rest, the body of the blocks being thus separated from the outer surface of the fabric 10. The blocks 11 may be constructed of vitreous material or of cement, and the body thereof may be formed relatively thin or thick. If the body is thin, it is deemed wise to provide reinforcing webs 13 extending between and connecting the pillars 12. When these webs are used, care is exercised to insure the formation of arched openings 14 therefor, the object being to avoid any obstruction to the drainage of water should any obtain access below the blocks 11.

The joints between the blocks 11 may be sealed in the manner as above indicated with reference to the former state of the art. That is, asphaltic cement may be poured in the joints. It is preferred, however, that the blocks be covered with a surface coating 15 of suitable cement concrete. The thickness of the monolithic coating thus formed corresponds with the specification of the builder.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings, a modified form of the block is shown, the modification consisting in providing an inclined wall 17. Blocks thus constructed are used for connecting the roof structure with a parapet, coping, or side wall 18 of a building.

While the invention has been described with reference to its use as a covering for roofs, it will be understood that it may be applied with equal facility to the facing of a side wall. When employing it in this manner, the legs 12 may be scarfed or provided with anchoring devices of any conventional character for securing to walls or surfaces most adapted for employment of this invention. The blocks may also be pre-

pared with a series of nail holes 16 for receiving nails whereby the blocks may be secured to side walls or to floors of buildings.

Claims.

1. The combination of a monolithic surface, and a support therefor embodying a plurality of blocks, a water-proof foundation, means interposed between said foundation and the body of said blocks for providing a continuous drainage space between said foundation and the body of said blocks, said means embodying a series of supporting members integrally formed on said blocks, and a series of brace members for reinforcing said supporting members.

2. The combination of a monolithic surface and a plurality of blocks for supporting said surface, said blocks having each a plurality of supporting pillars and arched reinforcing webs connecting said pillars; a water-proof bed for supporting said blocks; and means for securing said blocks in fixed position, said means embodying perforations formed in said pillars for receiving suitable fastening devices adapted to be driven into said bed.

JAMES HARVEY GRIFFIN.

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