

(No Model.)

M. CLASON.
SNOW GUARD.

No. 572,332.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

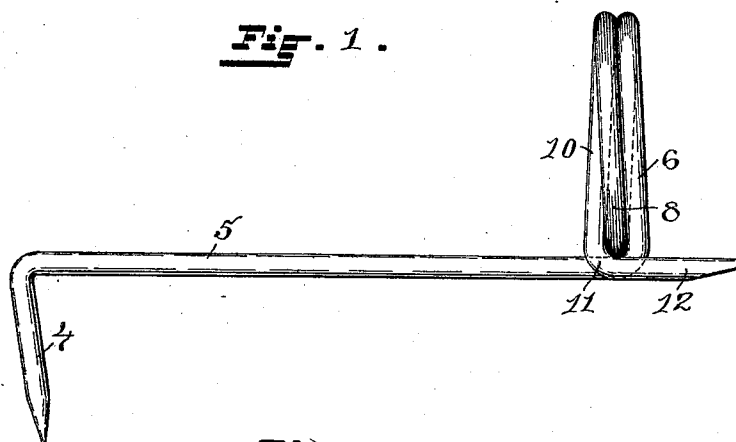


Fig. 2.

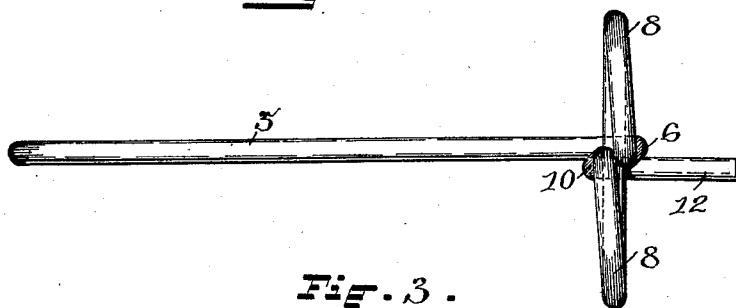
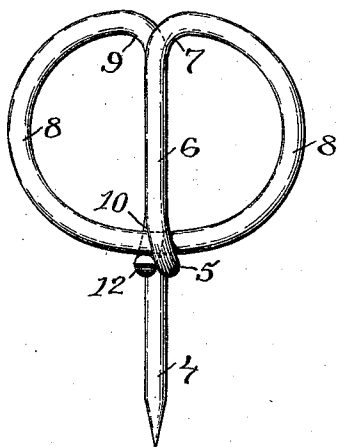


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN CLASON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

SNOW-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,332, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed April 20, 1896. Serial No. 588,262. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN CLASON, of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Snow-Guards; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 This invention has reference to an improvement in devices secured to roofs to form obstructions to and prevent the sliding of snow down the inclined surface of the roof; and it consists in the peculiar and novel construction whereby a rigid guard is bent up from a length of wire, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Snow-guards are used to hold the snow on the roof, so that it may waste away gradually and not slide down the sloping sides of the roof and cause damage. When made in the usual manner, by bending a sheet-metal strip, the partially-melted snow is liable to freeze onto the guard. When it melts, the ice-lumps fall from the roof and are liable to cause injury.

25 Snow-guards require to be sufficiently rigid to hold the snow on steep roofs and also to sustain a person from sliding in repairing roofs.

The object of this invention is to produce a snow-guard that presents no surface on which water can collect and freeze.

35 Another object of the invention is to construct a more rigid snow-guard that will sustain a heavy body of snow or a person on a steep roof.

40 Figure 1 is a side view of my improved snow-guard. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, and Fig. 3 is an end view of my improved snow-guard.

The improved snow-guard is bent up from a length of wire, one end of which is pointed and bent at a sharp angle to form the spike 4, by which the guard is secured, usually in the sheathing. The wire 5 extends to the guard proper, where it is bent upward to form

the central rod 6, at the upper end of which it is bent into practically a circular loop 8, the lower part of which rests in the bend of the wire 5, where it forms the central rod 6. The wire is again sharply bent at the point 9, and the part 10 extends downward behind the central rod 6. It is now sharply bent under the loop 8 at 11, the other end of the wire extending forward to form the bearing end 12, the under side of which is cut away on a slant, so that while forming a firm bearing the end 12 will not bear on and injure the slate, if such is used for the covering of the roof.

By the peculiar construction of the guard, and particularly the two bends which inclose the lower part of the loop 8 and the bearing on the end 12, great supporting strength is secured, and as the guard is formed, preferably, of round wire water freely passes by the guard and is not banked up and, as is the case with some of the snow-guards heretofore used, caused to flow under the slate or other roof-covering.

While this improved snow-guard forms a sufficient guard to hold the snow from sliding on the steep roofs, it does not cause the banking up of snow or ice on the guard and facilitates the melting of the snow, as it does not prevent the free contact of the air.

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

In a snow-guard, the combination with the pointed end 4, of a length of wire bent to form the central rod 6, the loop 8, the vertical part 10 and the bearing end 12, whereby the snow-guard bent up from a length of wire forms a rigid support, as and for the purpose described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

MARTIN CLASON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MILLER, Jr.,
M. F. BLIGH.