W. BOSS.

METAL ROOF EDGING.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 5, 1915.

1,299,421.

Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

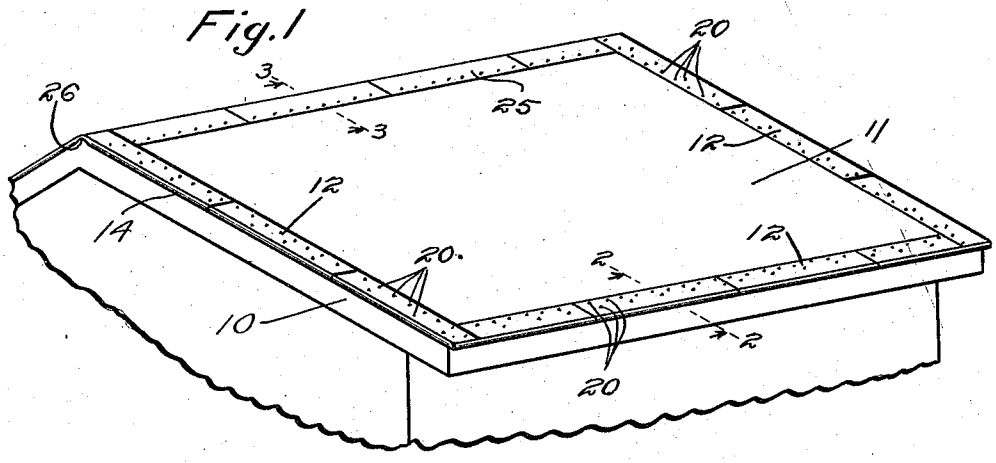
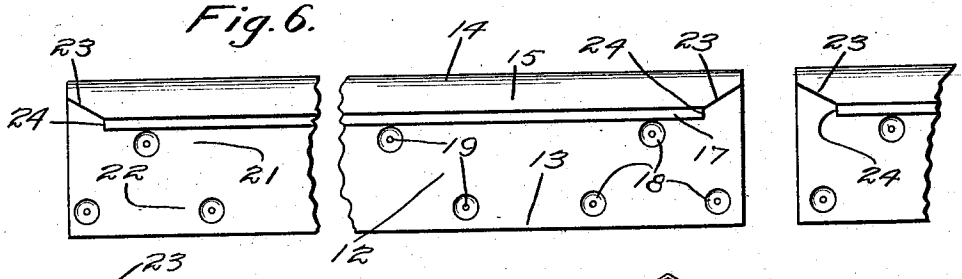


Fig. 6.



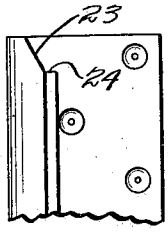


Fig. 9

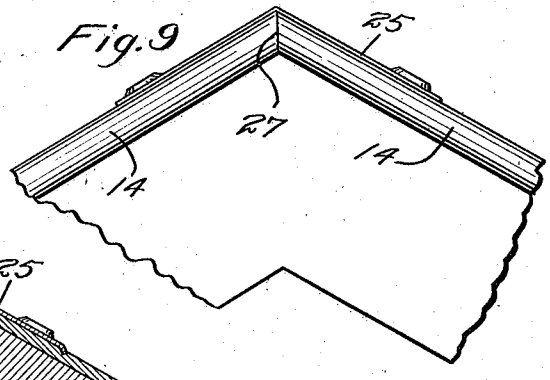
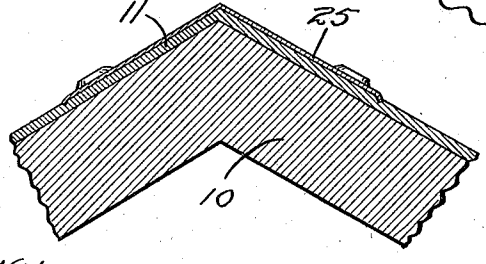


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
Alex Lagaard.
W. A. Bowman.

Inventor:
William Boss.
By F. A. Whitelaw
his Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

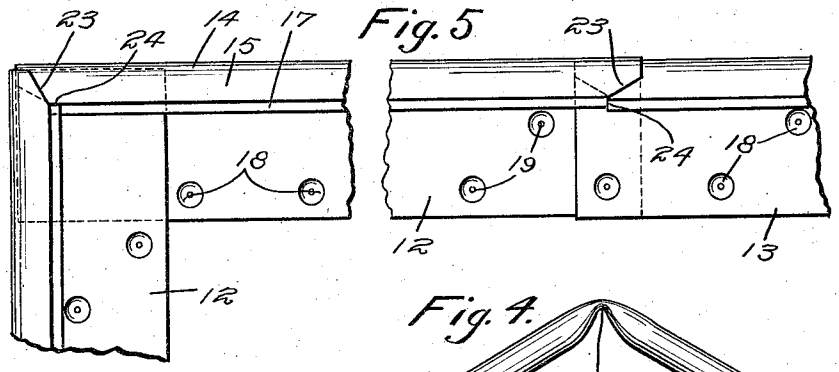


Fig. 4.

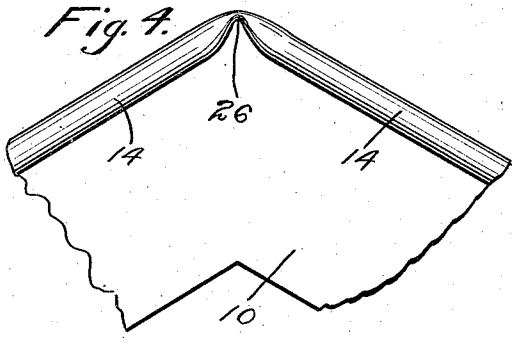


Fig. 8

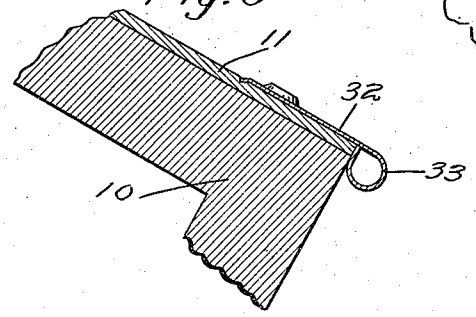


Fig. 2

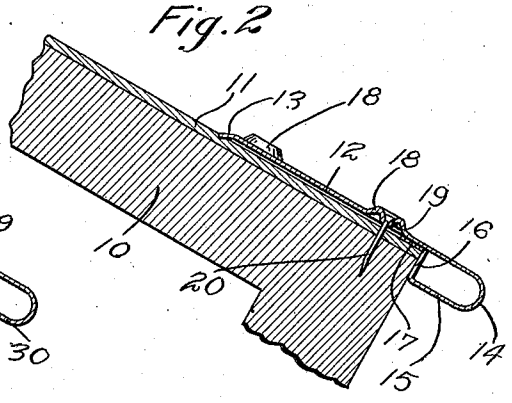
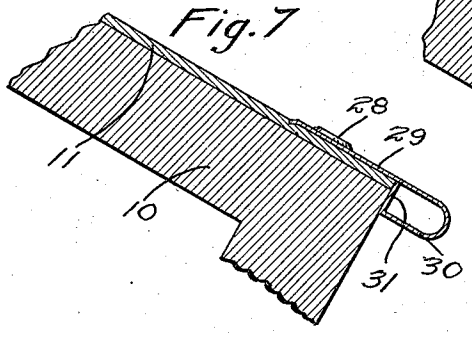


Fig. 7



Witnesses:
Alex. Lagaard.
N. A. Bowman.

Inventor:
William Boss.
By A. C. Whiteley
his Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BOSS, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

METAL ROOF-EDGING.

1,299,421. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 8, 1919.

Application filed November 5, 1915. Serial No. 59,767.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BOSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Roof-Edgings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metal edging for prepared roofing and has for its object to provide a finishing strip to be applied to ends of the roofing and roof and which covers a portion of the roofing and extends down over the edge of the roofing and part of the roof proper, so that the edge of the roofing shall be protected from injury. This not only protects the edge of the roofing but is particularly advantageous in that it provides a projecting portion which finishes the edge of the roof in much the same manner as is done with shingles, where these are used, thus remedying the unattractive effect always present where prepared roofs are employed and merely carried over the edge of the roof. The use of such an edging entirely does away with the necessity of carrying the roofing over the edge, which may be more readily applied because of this fact. Another object is to make this edging with a turned-down side so that it forms a water-tight joint with the roofing in order that the rain and snow will shed off from the roof properly and not creep in between the roof and the roofing and rot the same, and also to raise portions of the metal adjacent the nails used for fastening the same so that the water will not tend to flow into the cavities through which the nails are inserted and corrode the edging and nails. A further object is to provide the edging in strips of standard sections in single lengths of such a form that the same may be readily put together in a straight line or at right angles or bent over the hip of the roof, if desired.

The full objects and advantages of my invention will appear in connection with the detailed description thereof and are particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, illustrating the application of my invention in one form,—

Figure 1 is a view of a portion of a building and roof drawn in oblique and equipped with my metal edging. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front elevational view of the upper portion of the roof hip shown in Fig. 1 with the parts attached and drawn to a larger scale. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a portion of the edging assembled but isolated from the roof proper. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the parts prior to assembling. Figs. 7 and 8 are views similar to Fig. 2 of modified forms of edging strips. Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 4 showing another method of adapting the edging strips to the hip of the roof.

The preferred form of my invention is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive. Each strip section is identical and is fitted together to cover the edge of the roof in a manner to be later described. The cross-section of the strip is shown in Fig. 2. A flat body portion 12 is slightly bent over at the edge 13 and is completely rolled over at 14 to form the portion 15 which runs parallel to the body 12 but is spaced from it. A back portion 16 issues at right angles from the portion 15 and terminates in a lap 17 which lies flat against the body 12. The portions 14, 15 and 16 constitute a beading.

The strips are secured to the roof by nails as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. At certain intervals are provided raised circular portions or protrusions 18 pierced at their centers 19 for the reception of the nails 20. This construction prevents to a certain degree the entrance of the water in the joint between the nail and the strip, which joint may also be filled with a suitable substance, such as tar, to be rendered waterproof. As shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the protrusions 18 are arranged in two rows 21 and 22 of which row 22 is adjacent the edge 13 and row 21 adjacent the lap 17. The nails in row 22 serve to clamp the edge 13 against and into the roofing 11 so that a tight joint is secured which will cause the edging to shed water. It will be noted that there are more nails used in row 22 than in row 21 for this reason. The portions 16 of the edging strips lie flat against the edge of the roofing 11 and the roof 10, as shown in Fig. 2, and so prevent water from entering between the two and rotting the same. Portion 14 and the back 12 form an ornamental trimming for the roof as well as a protective device, as will become evident from Fig. 1.

The manner of uniting the edging strips and adapting the same to the edges of the roof are best seen in Figs. 1, 5 and 6. At

each end of the strip, portions 15 are cut off obliquely at 23, and portions 16 and 17 are cut off at right angles to the strip proper at 24. The removal of portions of the metal in this manner permit the ends of respective strips to be inserted into each other either at right angles or in a straight line, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. Edges 24 in the straight-line assemblage meet and terminate the insertion in a position so that one of the bodies 12 is lapped over the other and the end protrusions 18 of row 22 lie over each other and a single nail serves to securely hold the two together. In the right-angled assemblage edge 24 of one strip butts up against the portion 16 of the next strip, and the body 12 of said first strip is inserted between the lap 17 and the body 12 of the second strip. The whole length of the edging is of uniform construction and, due to the thinness of the metal employed, the same readily bends and is sprung out to permit of the joints as described.

The hip of the roof is covered with a single angular strip of metal 25 tightly fitting the roof hip, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The edging can be adapted to the hip in several ways. In Fig. 4 the same is shown as bent at 26 to conform to the angle of the hip and is continuous on both sides. In this case the hip strip 25 may be placed over or under the edging as desired. In Fig. 9 is shown a second method of adapting the edging to the hip. In this case the edging is cut and fitted together at 27, which of course necessitates the placing of the hip strip 25 over the edging strips.

Fig. 7 shows a modification of the section shown in Fig. 2. A single row of protrusions 28 exists upon a narrower body 29. The metal is rolled over at 30 and bent back to meet the body 29 at 31. A beading is thus formed. The main difference is, however, the absence of the lap 17 found on the structure shown in Fig. 2, which makes it somewhat cheaper to construct than the other.

The modification shown in Fig. 8 is quite similar to that shown in Fig. 7. Here a body 32 is provided with a rolled portion 33 of cylindrical structure to constitute a beading. The formation of this portion 33 takes place in a single operation, as contrasted with the similar portions of the strips shown in Figs. 2 and 7.

I claim:

An edging for roofing comprising a sheet metal strip having a flat top portion and a turned-over portion at the lower edge, the flat portion being adapted to engage the roofing and to be secured to the roof and the turned-over portion comprising a portion formed parallel with the top portion and spaced therefrom, and a right-angled flange turned up from said parallel portion and adapted to fit closely against the roof edge, the ends of said parallel portion being inwardly mitered and the ends of the right-angled portion being cut off straight at the termination of the mitered cuts to permit the edging strips to be joined either in alinement or at right angles to one another.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM BOSS.

Witnesses:
F. A. WHITELEY,
H. A. BOWMAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."