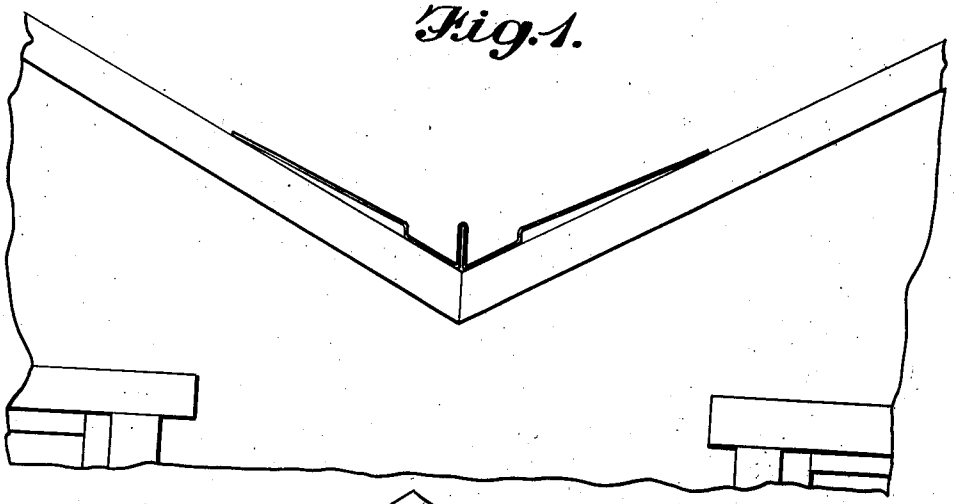
Oct. 7, 1941. J. D. TENNISON 2,258,078

ROOF VALLEY

Filed Jan. 22, 1940

Fig. 1.



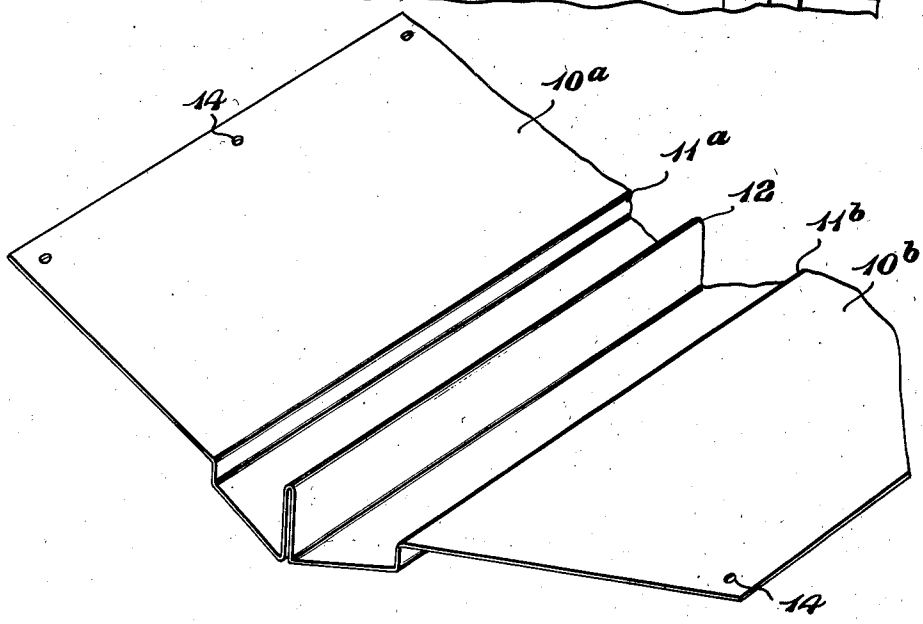


Fig. 2.

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ROOF VALLEY

James D. Tennison, Memphis, Tenn.

Application January 22, 1940, Serial No. 315,114

1 Claim. (Cl. 108—25)

This invention relates to roof plates for covering the gutters formed between two inclined roofs or portions of roofs and which coverings are commonly termed roof-valleys.

Roof-valleys of the type having a central ridge or raised portion providing a splasher are known, the valley generally being made from one piece of sheet metal with the splasher defined by an upwardly projecting portion or inverted U extending along the center or deepest portion of the valley. However, such types of valleys are open to certain objections, among which may be mentioned the tendency of the water washing downwardly against both sides of the splasher to back-wash up over the sides of the valley and under the roof covering said sides, and the tendency of the upwardly projected portion of the metal to expand and contract after installation to a point where it becomes deformed.

The present invention includes among its objects to provide a roof-valley of the splasher type formed in a manner such as will avoid the foregoing objections, and in addition facilitates complete drainage from the valley; ensures a more firm securement of the valley when installed; gives added protection against water blowing beneath the roofing at the point where it covers the valley, prevents leaks in the valley portion proper, and has other advantages which will become apparent in view of the following description taken in conjunction with the drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a view in end elevation of a roof-valley constructed in accordance with the features of the invention shown in applied position; and

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the valley of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the improved roof-valley may be and preferably is formed from a single piece of sheet metal having opposite sides or wings 10*a*, 10*b*, and longitudinal ledges or ribs 11*a* and 11*b* between which is a splasher 12 formed by projecting the metal upwardly or doubling the metal along the center of the valley.

Figure 1 shows the valley in applied position with the roof, generally indicated at 13, covering the wings 10*a*, 10*b*, to a point adjacent the ledges 11*a* and 11*b*. The outer marginal portions of the wings may be formed with a plurality of nail holes 14 along the marginal edges thereof and whereby it may be anchored to the supporting structure for the roof.

The portions 11*a* and 11*b*, and which in effect constitute sub-splashers, may be located a suitable distance, for example 2 inches, from the splasher proper 12, although such location may obviously be varied at will to suit different installations and different types of valleys. These sub-splashers or ledges 11*a* and 11*b* prevent water which washes downwardly on both sides of the roof and strikes the splasher 12 from back-washing upwardly on the wings or sides 10*a* and 10*b* of the valley and overflowing the edges of the valley and roof, and creeping under the latter; and they also coact with the central raised portion 12 to take up expansion and contraction and avoid deformation of the splasher; during installation they provide a line to follow to enable the layer to stop sufficiently short of the splasher 12 for a neat finish; the roofing terminating adjacent these ledges 11*a* and 11*b* allows the water to drain completely from the roof into and from the valley instead of moisture being retained with consequent deterioration of both the valley and the roofing; the valley being gradually inclined away from the roofing, or there being a clearance space between the sides or wings and the rafters or base of the roofing to which it is attached, gives a spring action which ensures a firm attachment of the valley to the roof base and an additional protection against water blowing beneath the edges of the roofing and these ledges further serve as a stopping point in approaching the valley proper with the roofing and obviate perforating the valley in the trough portion on opposite sides of the splasher 12, eliminating leaks resulting from this cause.

It will be understood that the foregoing and other advantages not herein mentioned are inherent in the improved roof valley, and that certain limited changes in construction and design may be adopted without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A roof valley made of sheet material and comprising an upwardly projecting longitudinal partition extending from one end to the other of said valley, gutter portions on opposite sides of said partition extending at an upward inclination from the base of said partition, each gutter portion terminating in an upright wall on each side of said partition, each wall being spaced at a similar distance from said partition, said walls forming with said partition parallel flow channels, and opposed substantially flat side wings extending laterally and inclined upwardly from said walls and adapted to underlie the roofing material in substantially parallel relationship thereto, said walls being adapted to be positioned so that they will be between the opposed lowermost edges of the roofing material and said partition, whereby said walls and said partition may coact to isolate drainage of water in said valley and prevent seepage under the roofing material.

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