Nov. 17, 1925. 1,562,346

P. C. LEIDICH

DRIP FOR PORCH FLOORS

Filed May 27, 1925

Fig. 1.

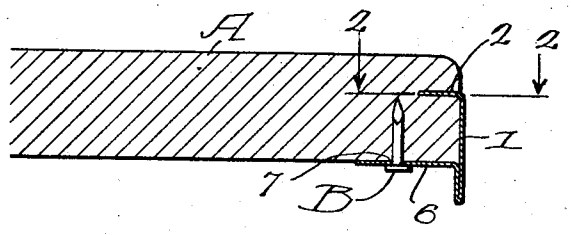


Fig. 2.

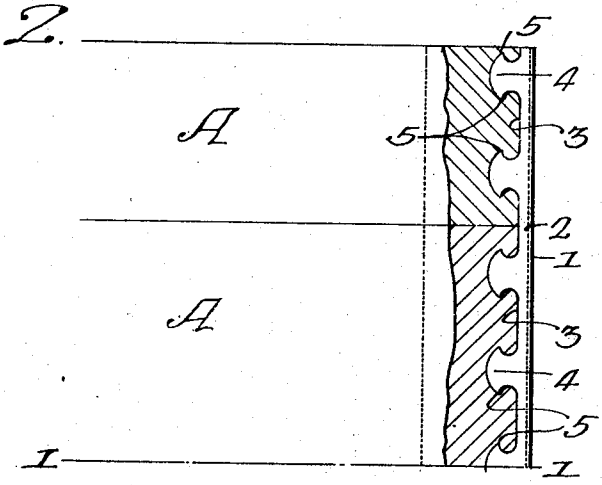


Fig. 3.

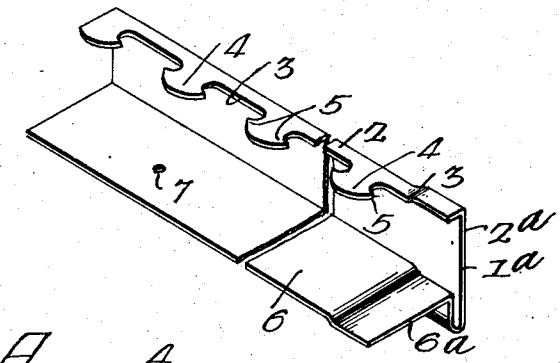
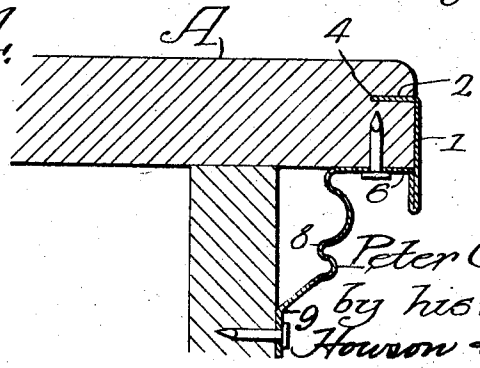


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRIP FOR PORCH FLOORS.

Application filed May 27, 1925. Serial No. 33,199.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER C. LEIDICH, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a Drip for Porch Floors, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient device adapted to be applied to the ends of porch floor boards to prevent moisture from working backward along the under sides of the boards, thereby causing the boards themselves and the supporting timbers to rapidly decay. It will be understood that the device can also be applied to stair treads, the edge of flat roofs, and to other similar wooden structures. Further objects of the invention will be apparent from the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawing, I have shown two embodiments of the invention, but it will be understood that the drawing is for illustrative purposes only, and that various changes in detail and substitutions of equivalents may be made within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Of the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section view showing a porch floor drip embodying the invention. This view is taken along the line 1—1 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view partly in section along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing an alternate form of the invention.

Referring to the drawing, it will be seen that a porch floor drip embodying the invention consists primarily of a strip of metal, which is peculiarly formed and bent in the manner to be described. This strip can have any convenient or desired length.

The metallic strip has a main longitudinal section 1, which is adapted to lie in a vertical plane, and to contact with the ends of a series of porch floor boards A, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The lower part of this section extends below the bottom surfaces of the boards. Joining this main section 1 at the top edge thereof is a second section 2, which is adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be driven into the ends of the said floor boards. The section 2 is preferably located above the center of the floor boards so as to give the maximum of protection to the ends thereof, but is far enough removed from the top surface to avoid any possibility of splitting the boards. Inasmuch as the section 1 extends well below the bottom surfaces of the boards, it will be clear that any water running along the tops of the boards, and down the ends thereof will be prevented from travelling backward along the bottom surfaces.

Preferably in order to further avoid the danger of splitting the boards, and also in order to more securely anchor the device in place, the free edge of the section 2 is provided with a series of notches 3 with projections 4 between them. I prefer to so form the notches and the projections that the latter are provided with laterally extending points 5, 5. The projections are preferably convex at their ends. This formation of the projections and the notches enables the device to separate the fibres of the wood without danger of splitting and further prevents the device from being pulled off after it is once driven into place.

In addition to the two sections 1 and 2, I preferably also provide a third section 6, which is connected with the bottom edge of the main section 1, but which is in the main located above the said bottom edge as illustrated. The metal of the strip is folded back upon itself from the bottom edge of the section 1, and is then bent at right angles so as to bring the main part of the section 6 in position to contact with the bottom surfaces of the floor boards A. The section 6 is wider than the section 2 so as to serve as a guide in putting the device in place. In order to more securely hold the entire device in place, the section 6 is preferably secured to the floor boards, and as shown nail holes 7, 7 are provided in the section 6, through which nails B may be driven into the floor boards.

Preferably as shown in Fig. 3, one end of each strip has the sections 1, 2 and 6 slightly offset as shown at 1^a, 2^a and 6^a to overlap the ends of the corresponding sections of the next strip.

In Fig. 4, I have shown an alternate form of the invention, which is exactly the same as that already described, except that I have added a fourth section 8, which is bent or shaped to constitute an ornamental molding. It will be understood that the exact shape

of this molding may be varied widely, but there is preferably a flat part 9 adapted to be nailed in place as shown.

What I claim is:

1. A porch floor drip comprising a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section adapted to lie in a vertical plane, a second section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be driven into the ends of floor boards, and a third section connected with but located above the bottom edge of the main section, the said third section being adapted to engage the bottom surfaces of the said floor boards.

2. A porch floor drip comprising a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section adapted to lie in a vertical plane, and a second section joining the main section at the top thereof and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be driven into the ends of floor boards, the free edge of the said second section having a series of undercut notches therein with laterally-pointed convex-ended projections between them.

3. A porch floor drip comprising a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section adapted to lie in a vertical plane, a second section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be driven into the ends of floor boards, the free edge of the said second section having a series of undercut notches therein with laterally-pointed convex-ended projections between them, and a third section connected with but located above the bottom edge of the main section, the said third section being adapted to engage the bottom surfaces of the said floor boards.

4. A porch floor drip comprising a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section adapted to lie in a vertical plane, a second section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and adapted to lie in a horizontal plane and to be driven into the ends of floor boards, a third section connected with but located above the bottom edge of the main section, the said third section being adapted to engage the bottom surfaces of the said floor boards, and a fourth section extending downward from the inner edge of the third section in the form of a moulding.

5. The combination with a porch floor, of a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section engaging the ends of the floor boards and extending below the bottom surfaces thereof, a second horizontal section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and extending into said boards between the top and bottom surfaces thereof, and a third section connected with but located above the bottom edge of the main section and engaging the bottom surfaces of the boards.

6. The combination with a porch floor, of a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section engaging the ends of the floor boards and extending below the bottom surfaces thereof, and a second horizontal section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and extending horizontally into the said boards between the top and bottom surfaces thereof, the entering edge of the said second section having a series of undercut notches therein with laterally-pointed convex-ended projections between them.

7. The combination with a porch floor, of a metallic strip having a main longitudinal section engaging the ends of the floor boards and extending below the bottom surfaces thereof, a second horizontal section joining the main section at the top edge thereof and extending into said boards between the top and bottom surfaces thereof, a third section connected with but located above the bottom edge of the main section and engaging the bottom surfaces of the boards, and a fourth section extending downward from the inner edge of the third section in the form of a moulding.

PETER C. LEIDICH.