

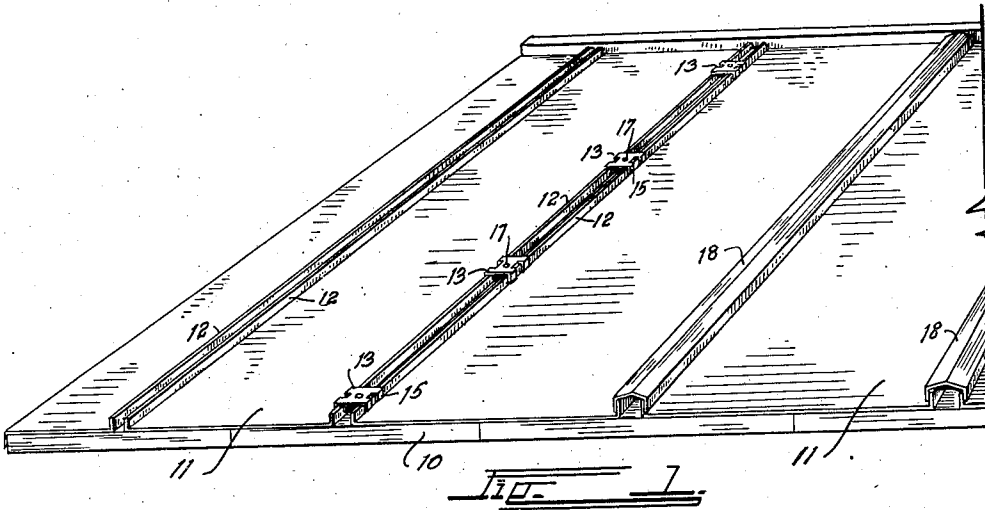
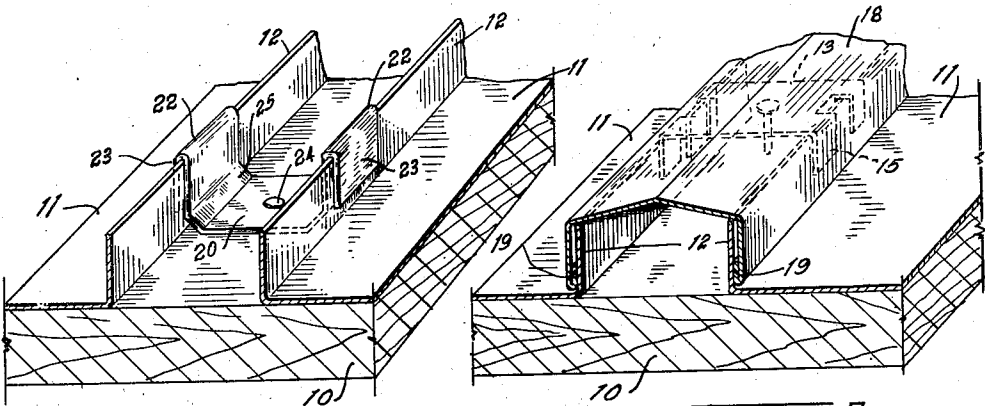
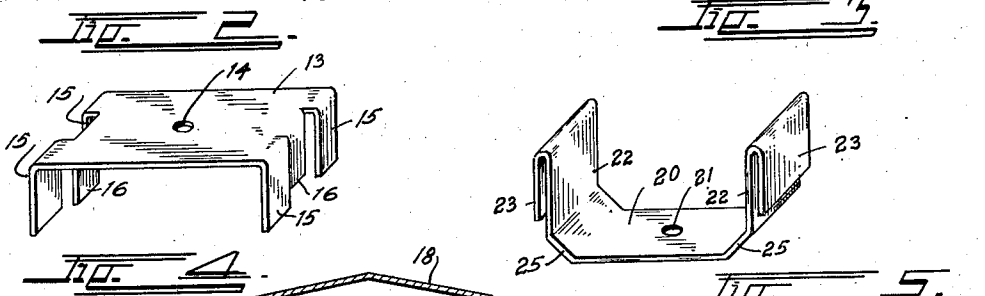
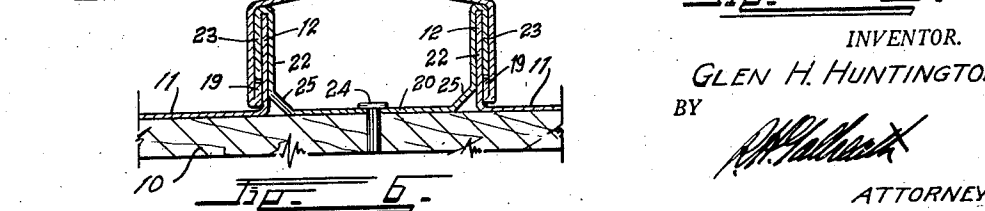
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2,408,557

SHEET METAL ROOFING

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SHEET METAL ROOFING

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1 Claim. (Cl. 108—21)

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This invention relates to sheet metal roofing, and has for its principal object the provision of roofing of this character in combination with efficient attachment means which will allow the roofing to be accurately and rapidly laid by inexperienced help; which will eliminate the necessity for holes in the roofing; and which will allow lateral and longitudinal heat expansion of the roofing without loosening the attachment and without liability of leakage.

Other objects and advantages reside in the detail construction of the invention, which is designed for simplicity, economy, and efficiency. These will become more apparent from the following description.

In the following detailed description of the invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing which forms a part hereof. Like numerals refer to like parts in all views of the drawing and throughout the description.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the method of applying the improved roofing;

Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view illustrating one form of an improved attachment clip employed in combination with the improved roofing;

Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view illustrating a typical joint as employed in the improved roofing, with a second form of attachment clip;

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view illustrating the second form of clip;

Fig. 5 is a similar view illustrating the first form of clip; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged section through a completed roof joint in which the first form of clip is employed.

In the drawing, typical sheathing for supporting the roofing is indicated at 10. The improved roofing consists of elongated strips of sheet metal or other suitable material 11, the longitudinal edges of which are turned upwardly at right angles to form edges flanges 12. The strips 11 are secured in place on the sheathing 10 by means of attachment clips of special design.

Two forms of clips are illustrated, both of which function similarly and both of which comprise metallic plates to be nailed to the sheathing 10 between the strips of roofing and having means for engaging and supporting the upturned flanges 12. One form of clip is illustrated at 20 in Figs. 2, 5, and 6. A second form of clip is illustrated in Figs. 1, 3, and 4. The second form of clip comprises a metallic plate 13 having a central hole 14 for receiving a nail, screw, or bolt,

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or other attachment device. The extremities of the plate 13 are split so as to form three tabs at each end. The two outer tabs at each end, indicated at 15, are bent into alignment at right angles to the plane of the plate. The third tab at each end, indicated at 16, is similarly bent so as to be in parallel spaced relation within the tabs 15.

In applying the roofing, the strips 11 are laid on the sheathing 10 in parallel relation, as shown at the left of Fig. 1. The plates 13 are then placed over the adjacent flanges 12 of the two adjacent strips so that the former will pass between the tabs 15 and 16, as shown on the middle joint of Fig. 1. The plates are nailed in place by means of suitable nails or other devices 17 passing through the holes 14. The nails are driven sufficiently far to bring the plates 13 snugly against the upper edges of the flanges 12.

It will be noted that the strips 11 are now firmly held against the sheathing in accurate spaced relation. They can, however, shift longitudinally by sliding between the tabs 15 and 16 to accommodate temperature changes. Transverse expansion and contraction is accommodated by flexure of the flanges 12.

After the clips are in place, an inverted trough-like cover 18 is forced downwardly over the completed joint. The sides of the trough have a normal separation less than the width of the space between the plates, so that the trough must be spread slightly before it can be forced downwardly over the clips. The cover is provided with upwardly turned edges 19, which will snap under the tabs 15 when the cover reaches its final position so as to firmly lock the latter in place. The inherent resiliency in the cover causes it to firmly engage the flanges 12 so as to form a weather type joint therebetween.

In Figs. 2, 5, and 6 an alternate form of attachment clip is illustrated, comprising a plate 20 having a central nail hole 21 and upwardly turned ends 22. The ends terminate in downwardly turned extremities 23. The height of the ends is slightly less than the height of the flanges 12. This clip is placed in position similarly to the previously described clip by driving a nail 24 through the hole 21 after the downwardly turned extremities 23 have engaged the flanges 12. The nail is driven completely into the sheathing 10 so as to bring the plate 20 snugly thereagainst.

The cover 18 snaps below the extremities 23 as in the previous form. This form has an advantage over the previous form in that the nail 24 can be driven completely into the sheathing 10

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without damaging the flanges 12. The upturned ends 22 are joined to the plate by diagonal bends 25 which allow flexing of the entire clip to accommodate expansion and contraction, as well as irregularities in the sheathing 10.

While a specific form of the improvement has been described and illustrated herein, it is desired to be understood that the same may be varied, within the scope of the appended claim, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired secured by Letters Patent is:

Means for forming a joint between elongated strips of sheet metal roofing of the type having upwardly flanged longitudinal edges and for securing said strips to supporting sheathing comprising: a plate member having a central nail hole; an upwardly turned portion on each end of said plate; a downwardly turned extremity on each of said portions, said latter extremities be-

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ing hooked over the adjacent flanged longitudinal edges of the strips, the height of said upwardly turned portions being substantially equal to the height of the flanged longitudinal edges of the elongated strips so that the mid-portion of the plate may be nailed snugly against the sheathing with its extremities overlying the flanged longitudinal edges of said strips, said downwardly turned extremities terminating above the surface of said strips; an inverted trough-like cover member; downwardly turned longitudinal sides on said cover member engaging the downwardly turned extremities on said plate; and upwardly and inwardly turned edges on sides positioned between the downwardly turned extremities of said plate and the surface of the strips to prevent upward movement of said trough-like cover.

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