March 8, 1938. E. H. BLANK 2,110,258

ROOFING CORNERPIECE

Filed Aug. 25, 1936

Fig. 1.

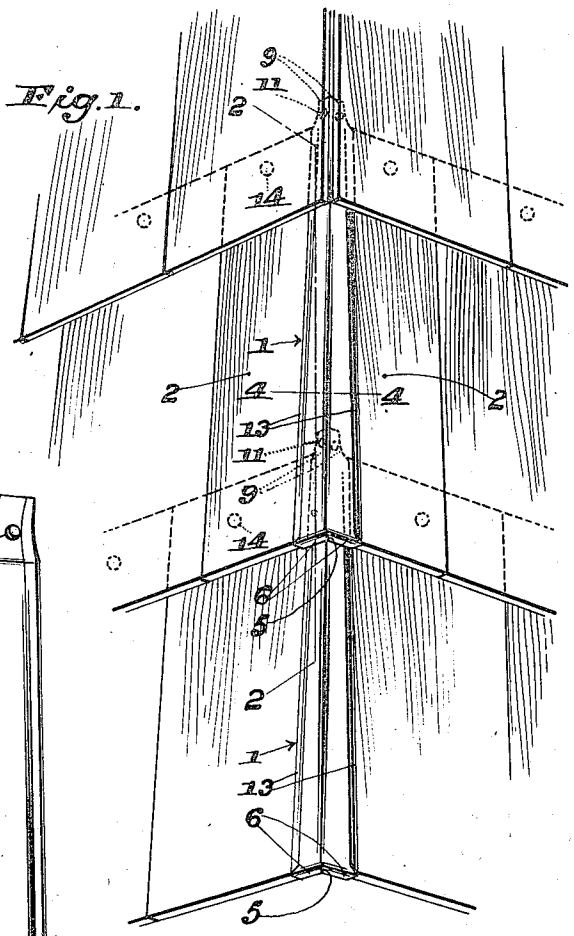


Fig. 2.

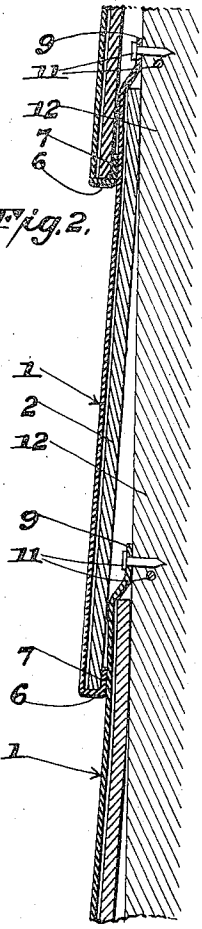
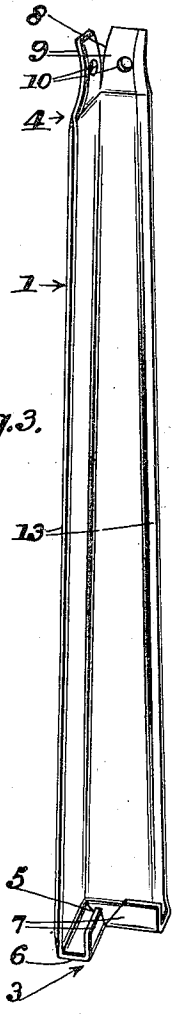


Fig. 3.



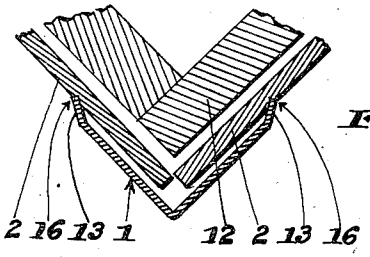


Fig. 4.

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ROOFING CORNERPIECE

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Application August 25, 1936, Serial No. 97,824

1 Claim. (Cl. 108—24)

This invention relates to improvements in roofing, and its objects are as follow:

First, to provide a cornerpiece particularly intended for use on roofs and the like and consisting of a cornerpiece, made of any desired and appropriate material, for closing and weatherproofing the corner joints of siding, hip and ridge roofing and other possible types of shingles.

Second, to provide a cornerpiece for the above purposes which, regardless of its simplicity, is capable of being made into a strong, reinforced and water-tight corner for buildings on which shingles and siding pieces are used.

Third, to simplify the application of shingles and siding to the extent of leaving the corner joints rough, the use of the improved cornerpiece completing the corner finish.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the use of the improved cornerpiece in connection with shingle siding.

Figure 2 is a detail vertical section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of one of the cornerpieces.

Figure 4 is a cross section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In carrying out the invention provision is made of a cornerpiece, generally designated 1, which consists of a length of material that is bent into cross sectional angled form (Fig. 4) so that the resulting sides fit upon and cover the corner joint between adjacent siding shingles 2. The cornerpiece is tapered from its bottom 3 to the top 4, this in order to more neatly fit in position in the assemblage of superimposed cornerpieces and siding shingles (Fig. 1) although it is conceivable that the cornerpiece may serve its intended purposes without being tapered.

At the aforesaid bottom 3 the cornerpiece is cut at 5, and then bent to provide flanges 6 and hooks 7. The hooked flanges provide anchors under the corner butts of adjacent siding shingles, and serve to hold said shingles securely in place. At the top 4 the cornerpiece 1 is again cut at 8 to provide a pair of nailing flanges 9 in continuation of but narrower than the sides. These nailing flanges are preferably perforated with holes 10 so that the nails 11 are easily driven through into the wood or other foundation 12 without having to stop to make the perforations on the job. In order that the nailing flanges may clear the tops of the shingles and lie directly against the foundation so that the nails can be driven into the latter full length, the nailing flanges are slightly curved (Fig. 3) or otherwise offset so that they can be bent into position (Fig. 2).

The longitudinal edges of the cornerpiece are crimped at 13. These crimps comprise bends (Fig. 4) of a sufficiently great degree to insure a good and water-tight contact with the adjacent shingles 2 when the cornerpiece is fitted into place and nailed at the top. The most logical way of providing a crimp for the purpose stated is to bend the longitudinal margins of the cornerpiece as shown, but it is conceivable that a substitute for the crimp, which will serve the same purposes, may be attached so as to become an integral part of the cornerpiece. This mode of providing the crimp would be followed where cornerpieces of large proportions are necessarily used.

As to the cross sectional shape of the cornerpiece, the angled relationship of the two sides (Fig. 4) is not necessarily adhered to. The cornerpiece can be cross-sectionally rounded or made in other ornamental forms, in every instance, however, using longitudinal crimps to serve the purpose of waterproofing.

It is relatively immaterial as to the substance from which the cornerpiece is made. Usually copper will be employed but it may consist of other and equally well preferred materials. In reference to the previously mentioned siding shingles 2 it is desired to point out that the cornerpiece 1 is intended to be used anywhere in building construction that requires the sealing of corner joints, this result being greatly facilitated by the fact that the nailing flanges are narrower than the cornerpiece sides whereby the nailing pressure is applied close to the ridge and so place the lifting and holding effort where it belongs.

In applying the cornerpiece 1, the siding shingles 2, using this particular adaptation as the example, are nailed on at 14 (Fig. 1) in courses according to custom. The corners of adjacent shingles can be left rough. Each corner is finished with one of the cornerpieces 1. The hooked flanges 6, 7 are fitted under the butts of adjacent shingles and the cornerpiece itself upon the rough side edges of said shingles. In driving nails 11 through the holes 10 an effort will be made to draw the cornerpiece upwardly. As just indicated, the hooked flanges are jammed tightly against the shingles and press the crimps 13 against the shingles, and possibly into the fabric thereof as at 16 (Fig. 4) so as to make a water-

tight joint. Succeeding courses of shingles and cornerpieces are applied in overlapped relationship, the extent of the overlapping being sufficient to keep the water out. The cornerpiece makes a neat and durable corner finish.

I claim:

A corner-piece having sides with hooked flanges at one end to receive the butt ends of adjacent shingles, and nailing flanges at the opposite end through which nails are to be driven into a foundation, said nailing flanges being narrower than said sides and longer than a shingle therefore being offset therefrom and insuring clearance of the shingles by the nailing flanges when driving the nails home.

ELMER HENRY BLANK.