May 23, 1939. E. M. DELK 2,159,136

JOINT FOR SHEET METAL ROOFING

Filed Oct. 29, 1937

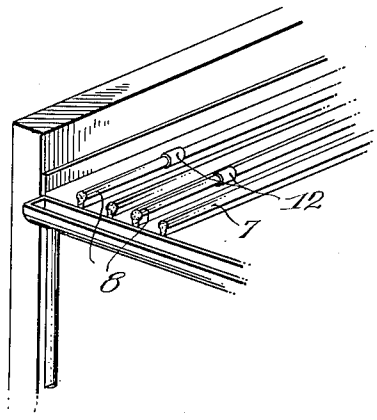


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

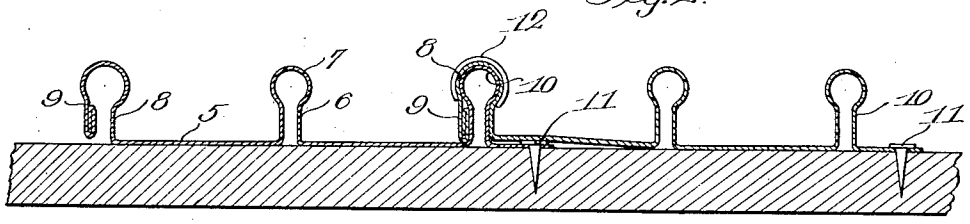
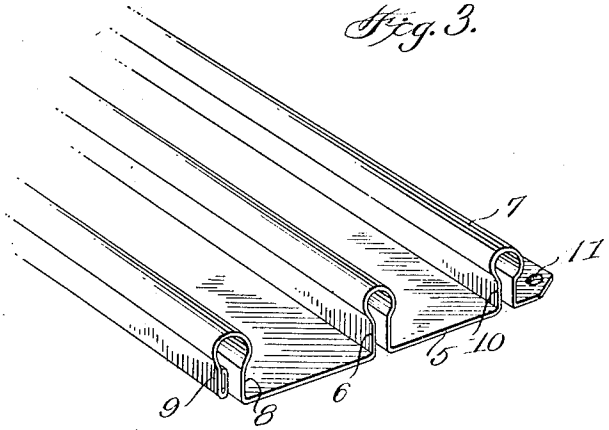


Fig. 3.



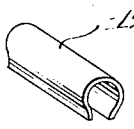


Fig. 4.

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JOINT FOR SHEET METAL ROOFING

Edward M. Delk, Shelbyville, Tenn., assignor of eight-tenths to Koy E. Adams and one-tenth to James E. Parsons, both of Shelbyville, Tenn.

Application October 29, 1937, Serial No. 171,762

1 Claim. (Cl. 108—18)

This invention relates to an improved joint for sheet metal roofing strips and has for its object to provide a joint which is water-tight and requires only a small amount of material for its formation.

A further object resides in providing a joint which will simplify the joining of the roofing strips so the roofing may be laid in a minimum amount of time.

Another object of the invention resides in providing a joint which is strong and durable in construction, efficient in use and inexpensive to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a sheet metal roof constructed according to my invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the roofing shown in Fig. 1, showing the joint between the sections of roofing.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one section of roofing, and,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the clamp for the joint between the sections of roofing.

In the drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration, I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 denotes a section of sheet metal roofing bent to form a series of parallel spaced longitudinal ridges 6 extending the length thereof. The ridges are substantially U-shape in cross section with their crests enlarged and rounded to form beads 7. One of the end ridges 8 is formed at the side edge of the section having its outer side wall 9 constructed of a triple thickness of material to increase the rigidity of the side wall which is adapted to spring over the opposite end ridge 10 of the next adjacent section, establishing an interlocking joint between the sections of roofing. The end ridge 10 is disposed inwardly from the side edge of the section leaving a nailing strip provided with openings 11 for nailing the section in place, which openings are covered by the adjoining section when the sections are joined together. In order to insure a tight gripping of the interlocking ridges of the sections, a spring clamping member 12 of semi-circular shape in cross section is engaged over the bead of the ridge 8 forming the joint, thus holding the ridges 8 and 10 tightly together.

In practice, the sections of roofing are laid by first nailing one section in place along its nailing edge. The next section is then placed so that the end ridge 8 engages over the end ridge 10 of the section in place, after which the spring clamp 12 is engaged over the interlocking ridges of the sections locking them together. It will be seen that the sections as laid overlap the nailing edge of the sections preventing any danger of water seeping through the nail holes. The joint establishes a tight weatherproof connection between the sections without the need of using special tools, thus facilitating the laying of the roof.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herein shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that certain changes in the shape, size and arrangement of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A joint for sections of sheet metal roofing comprising sections having spaced U-shaped ridges bent therefrom having enlarged crests, the wall of the ridges below the crests being disposed in spaced parallel relation, one ridge being formed at one side edge of each section with its outer wall free to resiliently engage over the crest of the opposite end ridge of the next adjacent section, the free wall of the engaging ridge having its lower edge reversely bent to form a multiple thickness of material on the inner side of the free wall adapted to engage beneath the crest of the engaged ridge.

EDWARD M. DELK.