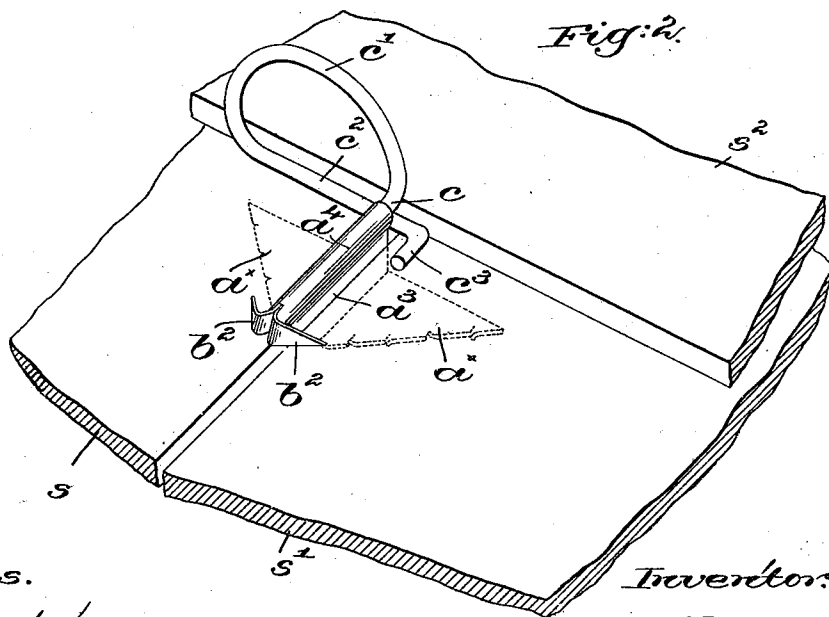
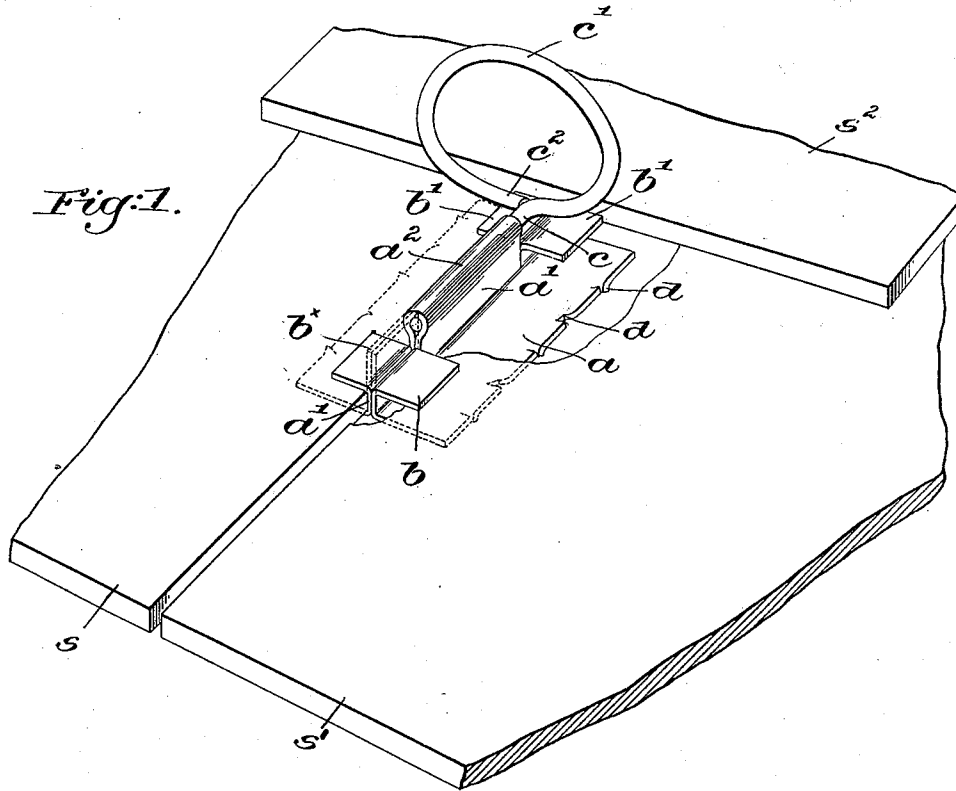


(No Model.)

G. F. FOLSOM.
SNOW GUARD.

No. 512,179.

Patented Jan. 2, 1894.



Witnesses.

Fred S. Grumbaf.
Louis N. Lowell

Inventor:

George F. Folsom.
by Crosby & Gregory
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. FOLSOM, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY M. ESSELEN, MANAGER, OF SAME PLACE.

SNOW-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 512,179, dated January 2, 1894.

Application filed April 26, 1893. Serial No. 471,923. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. FOLSOM, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Snow-Guards, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to snow-guards adapted to be placed upon a roof between the courses of slates or shingles thereon, and which may be applied to finished roofs or during the construction thereof, and has for its object the production of a simple, cheap and efficient guard which is so constructed as to be the more securely held in place the greater the pressure of the snow thereupon.

In accordance therewith my invention consists of a snow-guard having a sheet metal base or support provided with a longitudinal socket at the upper side thereof, and holding ears adapted to catch upon the upper surfaces of two adjacent slates, and a loop-like snow-stop held in said socket, substantially as will be described.

Other features of my invention will be hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a slate or shingle roof, partly broken away, with my invention applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified form of snow-guard, to be described.

I have herein shown portions of two adjacent slates or shingles s, s' , of one course, and the lower end of the overlapping slate s^2 of the course above, with the base or support of my snow-guard, to be described, pushed into place and held by and underneath two adjacent slates of a course.

As shown in Fig. 1, partly in dotted lines, the snow-guard consists of sheet metal suitably stamped or cut out, bent to form a base or support a, a , on opposite sides of upturned portions a' surmounted by a tubular portion a^2 , forming a longitudinal socket or holder. In Fig. 1 I have shown this tubular portion as cut transversely and longitudinally to form ears b, b , and b', b' , one pair of ears at each end of the longitudinal socket. When the guard is to be placed in position the ears are

upturned, as shown by dotted lines, at b^x , Fig. 1, and the lateral supports a, a , are inserted underneath the adjacent slates s, s' , of a course, with the bent-up portion or flange a' between them, and the guard is pushed up into about the position shown in Fig. 1. One or both pairs of ears are then bent down over the upper surfaces of the slates, to catch upon them and hold the guard firmly in place. The longitudinal edges of the supports a are notched, as shown, to form a series of rearwardly extended points d, d , on the upper and under sides of said supports, said points offering little resistance to the insertion of the guard, but bending outwardly when pressure is brought upon the guard tending to force it down and out of place. A stiff wire having a straight portion c is bent into a loop c' in a plane substantially at right angles thereto, and preferably, the free end c^2 of said loop will be normally below the straight portion c , to give a spring-like action, as will be described. The straight portion c enters the tubular socket a^2 , and the loop forms the snow-stop, preferably off-set from or at one side of said socket, so that when a mass of snow or ice bears against the stop the tendency will be to twist the flange a' between the slates s, s' , thus wedging the guard more firmly in place, and the more the pressure upon the loop the greater this wedging or twisting action, rendering it practically impossible to displace the guard. The loop is compressed until the end c^2 rests upon the upper surfaces of one or both slates with considerable pressure, or upon the ears b' , if they be used, still further enhancing the hold of the guard upon the roof.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2, the base or supporting portions a^x, a^x , are triangular in shape, with the apices at the lower end of the guard, the upturned portions or flanges a^3 and longitudinal socket a^4 being substantially similar to corresponding parts shown in Fig. 1. The lower end of the socket is split to form pointed ears b^2 , which are turned down to engage the upper surfaces of the adjacent slates s, s' , as shown, and the inclined edges of the parts a^x are notched, as shown in Fig. 1.

I have shown also in Fig. 2 a modified form

of stop, wherein the end c^2 of the loop c' is extended below and to the opposite side of the straight stem c , and then bent rearwardly to form a foot c^3 . The foot c^3 , when the loop is compressed, rests upon the upper surface of the slate adjacent thereto, with considerable force. The loop shown in Fig. 2 is laterally offset from its stem and from the socket a^4 , so that the wedging or twisting of the guard is obtained by weight of the snow against the stop, but the loop may be substantially as shown in Fig. 1, wherein the shank is centrally located with relation to the bottom of the loop. The twisting action is not sufficient to distort the guard, as the flange forming the lower part of the socket is held firmly between the adjacent edges of the slates.

This invention is not restricted to the exact shape or size of the support or base, nor to the number of holding ears, and the loop-like snow-stop may be varied in shape or contour without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim—

1. A snow-guard consisting of a sheet metal base or support provided with a longitudinal socket at the upper side thereof, and holding ears adapted to catch upon the upper surfaces of two adjacent slates, and a loop-like snow-stop held in said socket, substantially as described.

2. A snow-guard consisting of a sheet metal base or support provided with a longitudinal socket at the upper side thereof, and holding

ears adapted to catch upon the upper surfaces of two adjacent slates, and a loop-like snow-stop held in and laterally offset from said socket, substantially as described.

3. A snow-guard composed of sheet metal bent to form a longitudinal socket and lateral supports, and with holding ears at the end of said socket adapted to bear upon the upper surfaces of adjacent slates, and a wire having a stem to enter said socket and bent laterally to form a loop-like snow-stop, substantially as described.

4. A sheet metal base having a longitudinal socket, and holding ears, and a wire having a straight stem held in said socket and bent into a spring loop to form a snow-stop, the end of said loop being adapted to be sprung over the upper surfaces of adjacent slates, substantially as described.

5. A snow-guard composed of sheet metal bent to form a longitudinal socket and lateral supports having engaging points at their edges, and provided with holding ears adapted to engage the upper surfaces of adjacent slates, and a spring-loop held in said socket to form a snow-stop offset therefrom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE F. FOLSOM.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. GREGORY,
JOHN C. EDWARDS.