July 25, 1939. H. S. SMALLEY, JR 2,167,592

ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Filed Sept. 15, 1936

Fig. 1

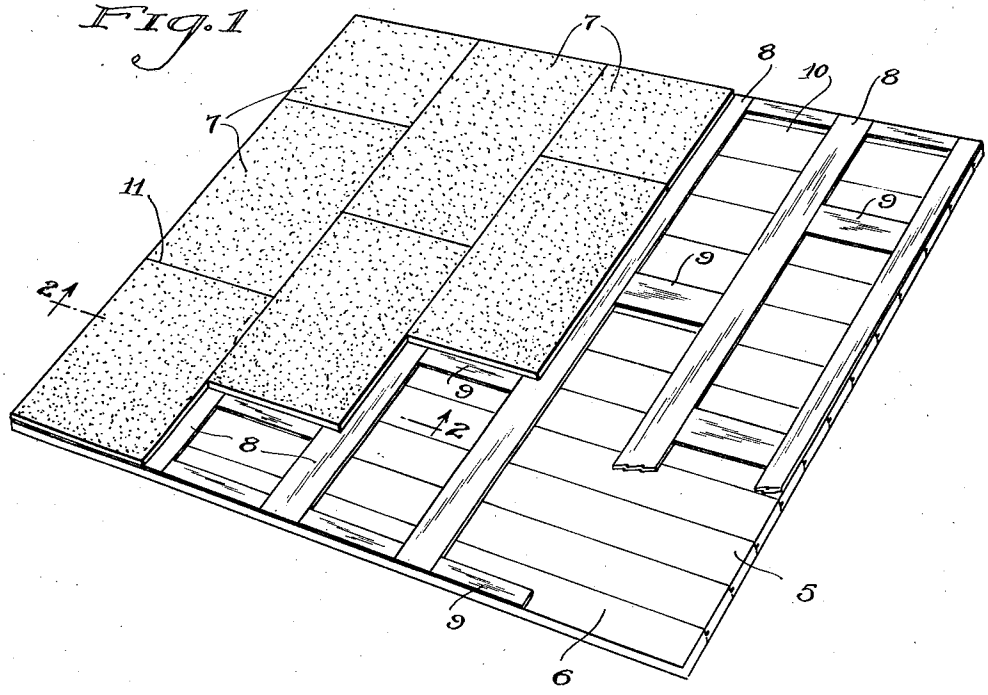


Fig. 2

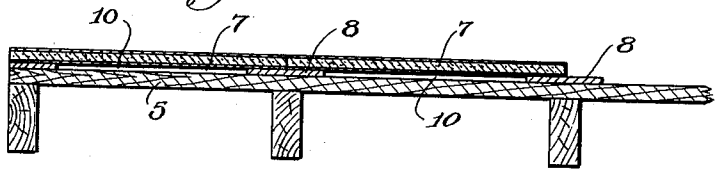
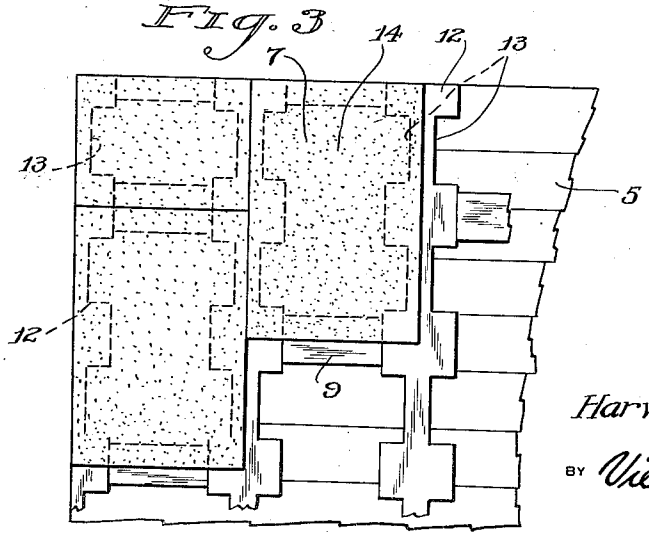


Fig. 3



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ROOF CONSTRUCTION

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3 Claims. (Cl. 108—1)

The present invention relates to a new and improved roof construction.

At the present time in the roofing of buildings using prepared roofing material usually made out of heavy paper saturated with tar or asphalt and laid on in strips, it is the practice to lay the material in direct contact with the base or sheeting boards of the roof frame. The prepared roofing material is used over a base of sheeting or concrete or gypsum decks. After the material has been exposed to the elements for a period of time, there is a tendency for it to blister or crack due to expansion and contraction of the material.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a supporting cushion that is affixed to the base or sheeting boards of the roof structure over which a roofing material is to be applied, whereby an air space or pocket is formed between the base and the roofing material so as to prevent the formation of blisters therein.

The invention will be fully and comprehensively understood from a consideration of the following detailed description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing which forms part of the application.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a roof and illustrating the invention attached thereto.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawing for a more detailed description thereof, the numeral 5 indicates the base of a roof formed of a plurality of sheeting boards 6 which extend transversely of the roof in the usual manner. In the usual practice the roofing material 7 is laid directly over the sheeting boards 6 and said roofing material is preferably formed in strips and the ends united by a suitable medium.

In the present invention there is attached to the sheeting 6 base strips 8 over which the roofing material is applied. The base strips 8 preferably extend perpendicularly to the sheeting 6 and are suitably spaced in the manner shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing. Also at spaced intervals between the transverse rows of strips 8 are provided joints 9 over which the ends of the roofing material are united. The space between the transverse strips 8 and the joints 9 forms an air pocket 10 which permits the roofing material to expand and contract without buckling or the formation of blisters.

The strips 8 and 9 if attached to sheeting boards, are secured by nailing. However, if the base 5 is of concrete or the like material, the strips are secured by the use of an adhesive material. The base strips 8 and 9 are preferably formed of asphalt or coal tar saturated rag or asbestos felt which renders said strips sufficiently flexible to receive the roofing material.

In Fig. 1 of the drawing there is disclosed a roof in which the base strips 8 and 9 have been suitably spaced and attached to the base of the roof 5. The roofing material indicated by the numeral 7 is shown in strip or sheet form and in the application thereof the strips 8 and 9 have received a coating of an adhesive material. The application of the coating is known in the art as "hot mopping" and to prevent leakage of the completed roof, the joining ends 11 are covered with a material which will permit the expansion and contraction of the material without danger of a leakage, which step is well-known in the art. It will be seen, however, that an air space or pocket is provided between the base of the roof and the roofing material, the provision of which prevents the roofing material from buckling or blistering.

In Fig. 3 there is disclosed a modified form of the invention which differs from the form illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 in the formation of the outline of the transverse base strips 12. Said strips are cut at spaced intervals along their edges 13 to form a restricted portion while maintaining an air space 14 also at spaced intervals for supporting the roofing material 7. It will be noted that this form of the invention provides for an air space or pocket 14 which is appreciably larger than the pocket 10 of the main form and at the same time maintains the roofing material in a supported position.

It is to be understood that this improvement is capable of extended application and is not confined to the exact showing of the drawing nor to the precise construction described and, therefore, such changes and modifications may be made therein as do not affect the spirit of the invention nor exceed the scope thereof as expressed in the appended claims.

What is claimed as new is:

1. In a roof structure, the combination with a base having a substantially flat upper surface, of a roofing material comprising a plurality of substantially rigid panels having their peripheral edges adjoining each other to form an imperforate layer over said base, and means for supporting said roofing material in spaced parallelism with said base, said supporting means comprising strips laid on said base and adhesively engaging

marginal portions of adjoining panels of said roofing material whereby to form individual, isolated air pockets between said base and each panel of said roofing material.

2. In a roof structure, the combination with a base having a substantially flat imperforate surface, of a plurality of relatively rigid rectangular panels having their peripheral edges abutting each other to form an imperforate layer over said base, supporting means on said base comprising continuous strips engaging said panels at longitudinal marginal areas thereof and intermittent strips adjoining said longitudinal strips adhesively engaging said panels along marginal areas at the ends thereof whereby to form an individual air pocket between said base and each of said panels.

3. In a roof structure, the combination with a base having a substantially flat imperforate surface, of a plurality of relatively rigid rectangular panels having their peripheral edges abutting each other to form an imperforate layer over said base, supporting means on said base comprising continuous strips engaging said panels at longitudinal marginal areas thereof and intermittent strips adjoining said longitudinal strips adhesively engaging said panels along marginal areas at the ends thereof whereby to form an individual air pocket between said base and each of said panels, said continuous strips being cut out at spaced intervals along their edges.

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