Aug. 6, 1929. L. T. PETERSEN 1,723,204

ROOF OR EAVE EDGING

Filed March 23, 1927

Fig. 1

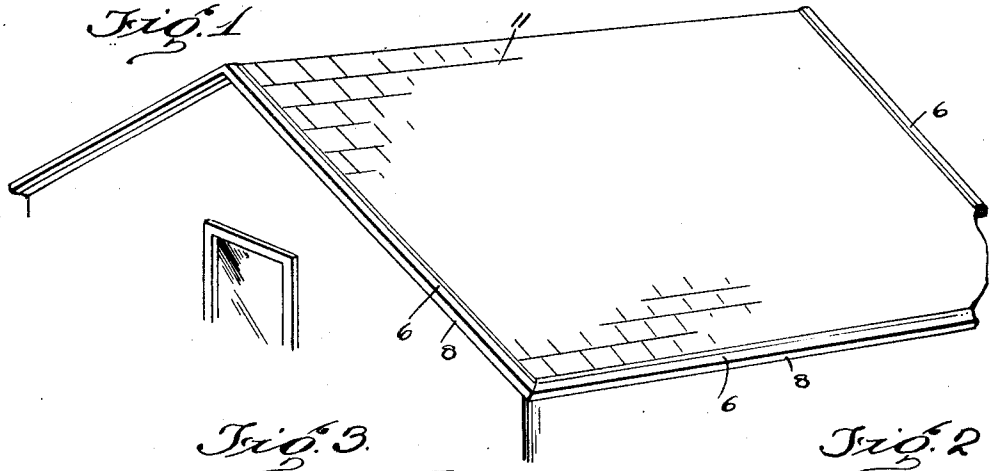


Fig. 3

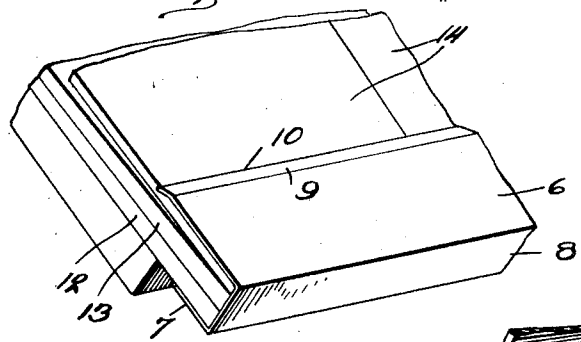


Fig. 2

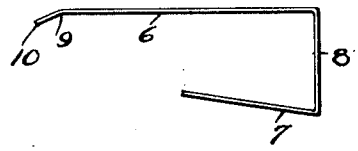


Fig. 4

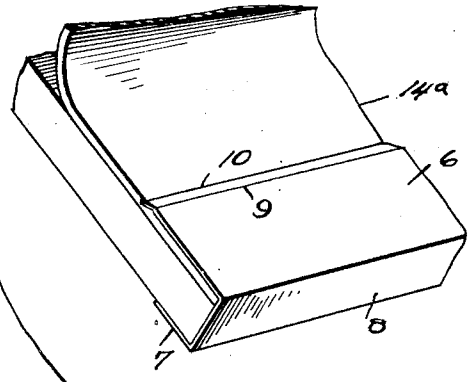
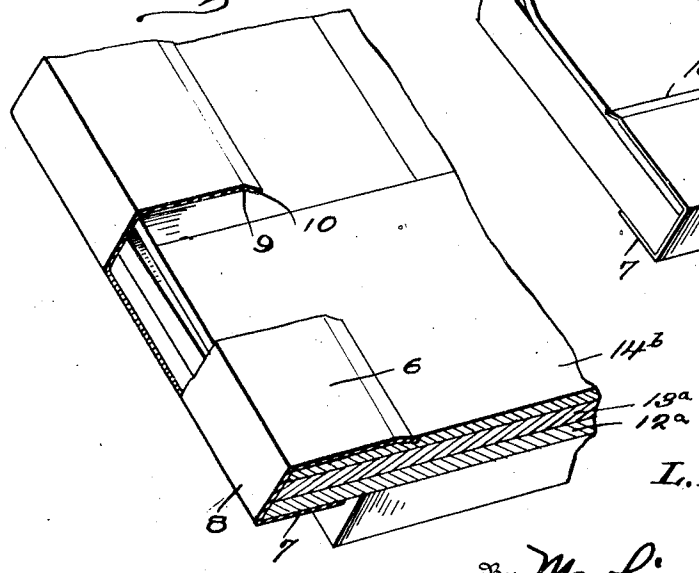


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ROOF OR EAVE EDGING.

Application filed March 23, 1927. Serial No. 177,751.

The present invention relates to improvements in eave edgings and has for an object to provide a metallic edging for roofs of various constructions in which a single constructional form of device is adaptable for use in a variety of circumstances, as when providing an edging for old or new shingled roofs.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved eave edging which will so cooperate with the roof structure as to prevent the entrance of wind and rain and to protect the edge of the roof and to avoid wind getting beneath and tearing the shingles out.

The invention is intended to impart to the roof a smooth, neat finish and appearance, the metal readily acquiring the paint.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claims appended hereto.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of a building equipped with the invention.

Figure 2 is an edge view of the device.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the device as applied to the lower edge of one type of roof.

Figure 4 is a similar view showing the device as applied to the lower edge of a different type of roof, and

Figure 5 is also a fragmentary perspective view with parts shown in section and indicating the use of the device upon the side edge of the roof.

Referring more particularly to the drawings the device is made from a thin flat piece of sheet metal of the length of the roof edging to be covered and having sufficient width to enable the metal sheet to be bent upon itself providing the upper wider member 6, the lower shorter clamping jaw member 7 and the connecting yoke or web 8 by which the outer ends of the members 6 and 7 are joined together. These members 6 and 7 extend in directions which are generally parallel, although the lower member 7 is inclined upwardly toward the member 6 and forms with the plane of the web 8 an acute angle. By virtue of the inherent resiliency in the metal of which the device is made, the clamping jaw 7 will have a tendency to regain the position, shown in Figure 2, after being distorted downwardly therefrom, as in the act of applying the device to the roof structure, and this stress is taken advantage of in assisting to hold the edging member upon the roof and to form a wind and water tight joint to protect the edges of the shingles.

The upper member 7 may also be given a slight inclination downwardly from the web 8 if desired to further assist the clamping action. The free edge of the upper member 6 is bent inwardly, as indicated at 9, and the resiliency of the sheet metal material will act to resist any tendency to move this beveled edge back outwardly into the plane of the member 6 and any tendency to accomplish this will also be transmitted to the member 6 and will be further resisted at the joint between the member 6 and the web 8. Furthermore, the diagonally disposed free edge of the member 6 constitutes a biting claw 10 for embedding itself into the shingles and thus forming a tight joint.

In Figure 1 is shown a roof structure 11 generally having the device along both the lower horizontal edge and the side edges of the roof.

The device is preferably made of galvanized iron, tin, copper or zinc, but it may be made of any other light sheet metal.

In Figure 3 is shown the improved device applied to the bottom edge of a roof formed from the double layer of old shingles 12 and 13 covered over with new composition or other shingles 14. The upper member 6 of the device is placed on the upper side of the new shingles 14, the web 8 covers the lower edges of the old shingles 12 and 13 as well as of the new shingles 14 and the bottom member 7 extends under the projecting edges of the old shingles. The crimped edge 10 of the upper member 6 presses into the composition shingles 14 especially when these shingles are made of asphalt composition.

In this condition the improved device prevents wind from getting under and between the old shingles and new roofing and raising the new shingles 14 which are pliable. The device also presents a smooth finished appearance to the bottom edge of the roof and it may be painted any desired color.

In Figure 4 the device is shown as applied

at the bottom edge or gable edge of roof where no wood shingles are used under the new roofing shingles indicated at 14^a. The device here has the same function of keeping wind from getting under the roofing and it imparts a smooth finished appearance.

Figure 5 shows the device as applied to a gable edge of roof where the old wooden shingles 12^a and 13^a are retained with the new or composition shingles 14^b covering same.

In cases where patent shingles with heavy butts are used over an old wood shingle roof, the improved device is put on over gable edge and bottom edge of old roof, thus hiding the old shingles and giving the smooth and finished appearance, and the heavy butt patent shingles are laid over the edging as thus applied.

The width of the device can be varied to accommodate it to variations in thickness of roof on which it is to be used.

Of course the edging might be made in a number of short lengths which when fitted together would span the entire length of the roof or eave. Preferably the device will be put up in one standard length and the ends will be made to overlap more or less according to the over-all length of the edging to be covered.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claims:—

What is claimed is:—

A combined eave edging and clamp for roofs, comprising a flat sheet metal strip of sufficient gage to impart inherent resiliency to the strip, said strip having its opposite edge portions bent in the same direction along spaced longitudinal lines of bend at substantially right angles to the intermediate flat portion of the strip to provide opposed flanges and with one of the flanges longer than the other, the shorter flange being bent at a slight inclination toward the longer flange, the longer flange having its free marginal edge portion bent inwardly out of the plane of the longer flange toward the plane of the shorter flange to provide a narrow biting edge, the strip adapted for application to the edge of a roof with the longer flange overlapping the roof covering and the biting edge thereof sealed against the roof covering and the shorter flange resiliently binding against the underside of the eave of the roof to hold the strip in place.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LESLIE T. PETERSEN.