Sept. 2, 1958 A. LECHAIRE 2,849,966

ROOFING TIMBER-WORK

Filed May 11, 1954

Fig. 1.

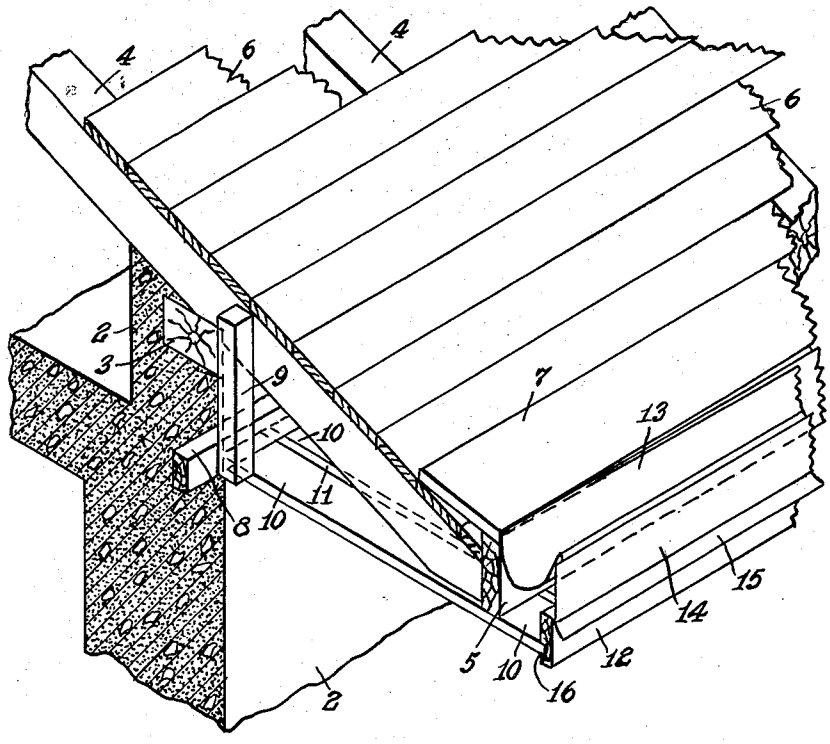
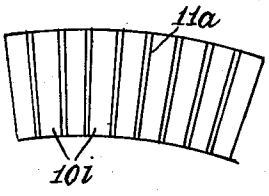



Fig. 2.



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# ROOFING TIMBER-WORK

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3 Claims. (Cl. 108—28)

This invention relates to a roofing timber-work with a projecting roof which presents a ceiling formed with boards the faces of which are horizontal.

In the accompanying drawings, two embodiments of such a timber-work are shown.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the first embodiment shown partly in section along a plane which is tangential to a lateral face of a rafter;

Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the second embodiment.

The timber-work represented in Fig. 1 comprises, at the top of a wall 2, a raising piece 3 supporting rafters 4 covered by the wainscotting 6 at the under part of which is a board 7. This last board is secured to the upper edge of a platband 5 which is analogous to an eaves because it joins the lower ends of the rafters and because it supports one of the edges of the gutter 13. This gutter extends along a projecting roof resulting from the fact that the rafters 4 extend to the outside of the wall 2. This projecting roof presents a ceiling formed by wooden boards 10 the faces of which are horizontal as in known constructions but which are disposed in such manner that they extend outwardly at right angles to the wall instead of being parallel to the wall.

Boards 10 are separated from one another by spaces 11 having a width corresponding to the thickness of boards 10. At their ends adjacent to the wall, boards 10 are secured to a strip 8, a part of which is shown out of the sectional plane, and suspension pieces 9 support strip 8 from the rafters 4. The ends of boards 10 adjacent the wall are nailed under the strip 8 which is disposed horizontally against the wall. At a predetermined distance from their exterior ends, boards 10 are nailed under the edge of the platband 5, these boards extending beyond this platband to an eaves 12 which is supported by their extremities. Eaves 12 supports the exterior edge of the gutter 13 by the intermediary of a cyma 14 made of sheet-iron and having a band 15 for deflecting the water. The gutter 13 is then lodged in a compartment defined by platband 5, eaves 12 and the parts of the boards 10 which connect the platband with the eaves.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 2 relates to buildings having walls or parts of walls which are incurved and concave or convex. The boards 10*i* which form the ceiling in these encurved parts have their axes of symmetry directed according to the radius of curvature. Their lateral edges are represented as being also directed according to the radii of curvature. But these edges could also be more convergent than is the case when they converge towards the curvature center, and in such a manner that the interstices may have a constant width along their length while the interstices 11*a* in Fig. 2 are larger at one end than at the other.

In such dispositions, it is evident that the strip 8 follows a curve at a constant level or is made of fragments of rectilinear beams disposed according to a broken line approximately following this level curve.



The ends of the boards adjacent the walls could be directly fixed in the wall or to a beam like strip 8 secured to the wall without the intermediary of the suspension pieces 9.

The boards of all the described forms such as 10 and 10*i* could be formed without their extension beyond the platband 5. Then, the eaves 12 would be omitted and the platband 5 would be substituted by an ordinary eaves provided with a groove like the groove 16 of the eaves 12 for the fitting of the ends of the boards and for their separation. The gutter would then no longer be encased. The edges of the boards could be undulated instead of being straight.

In addition to an aesthetic advantage, the described ceiling of the projecting roof presents the technical advantage of insuring the ventilation of the latter, and which can, moreover, be entirely mounted before the roofer begins work.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A timber roof eave construction for walled buildings having a wall and including rafters having their free ends extending outwardly from the building wall at a predetermined slope comprising, in combination, a timber member interconnecting the ends of said rafters and extending transversely thereto, a gutter having its inner side connected to said timber member, a plurality of board members extending longitudinally outwardly from the building wall under said rafters and under said gutter and terminating in an outer timber member receiving the outer side of said gutter, whereby said gutter is underlain by said longitudinally extending board members, said board members being secured at least to one of said timber member and said rafters, a beam extending transversely of said board members and supported adjacent said wall at a predetermined distance below said rafters, said board members being secured to said beam and thereby held in substantially horizontally position, and means securing said beam to said rafters.

2. A timber roof eave construction for walled buildings having a wall and including rafters having their free ends extending outwardly from the building wall at a predetermined slope comprising, in combination, a timber member interconnecting the ends of said rafters and extending transversely thereto, a gutter having its inner side connected to said timber member, a plurality of laterally spaced-apart board members extending longitudinally outwardly from the building wall under said rafters and under said gutter and terminating in an outer timber member receiving the outer side of said gutter, whereby said gutter is underlain by said longitudinally extending board members, said board members being secured at least to one of said timber member and said rafters, a beam extending transversely of said board members and supported adjacent said wall at a predetermined distance below said rafters, said board members being secured to said beam and thereby held in substantially horizontal position, and means securing said beam to said rafters.

3. A timber roof eave construction having a corner portion wherein longitudinal axes of symmetry of said board members lie on the radii of a circle.

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