

A. M. CHEESEMAN.
CRESTING OR HIP FOR ROOFS.

No. 511,508.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.

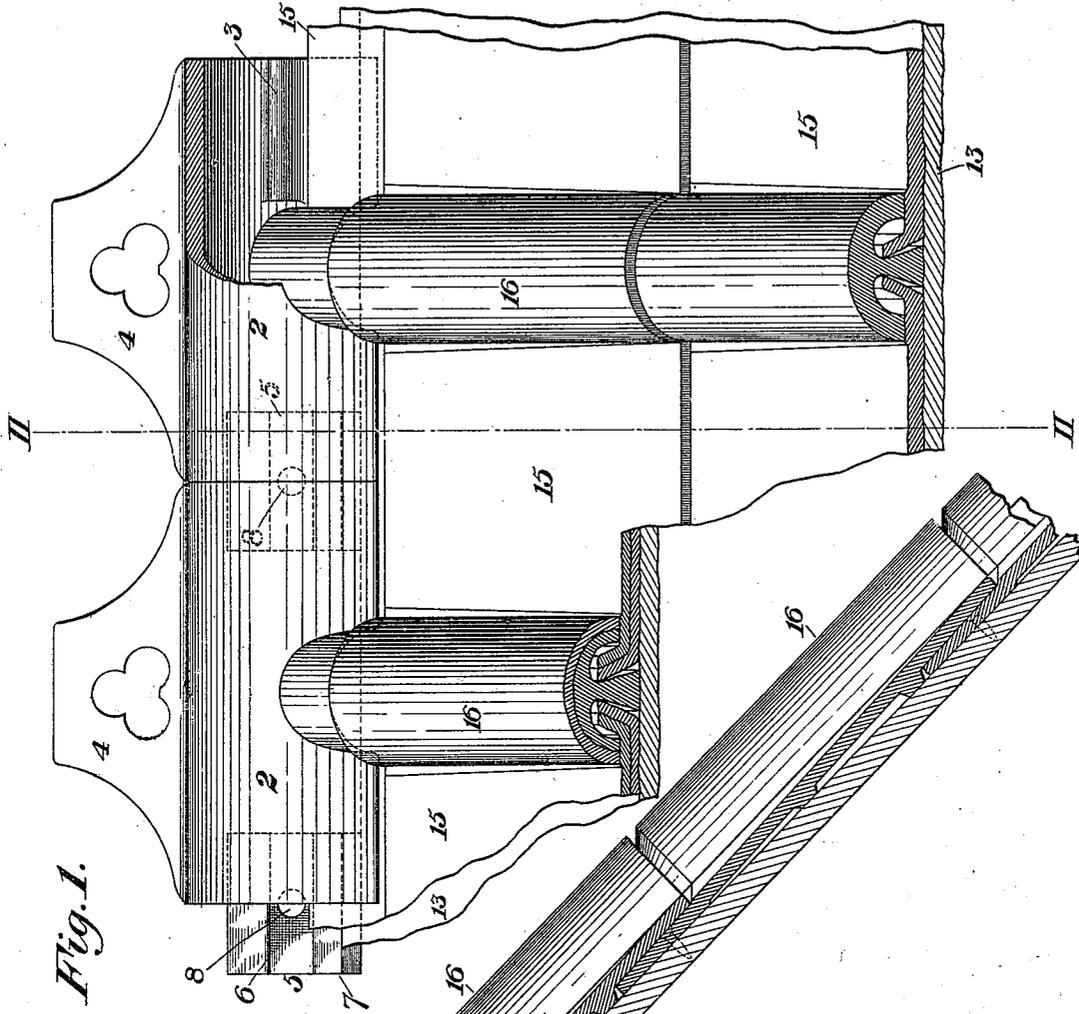


Fig. 1.

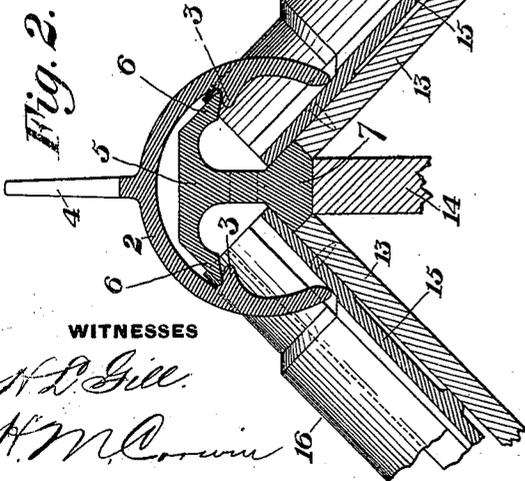


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

H. D. Gill.
H. M. Corwin

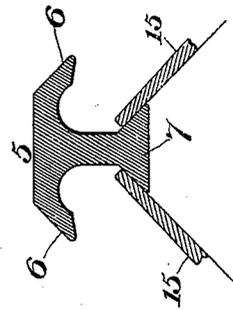


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR

Andrew M. Cheeseman
by his Attorney
W. Baxwell & Son

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Fig. 6.

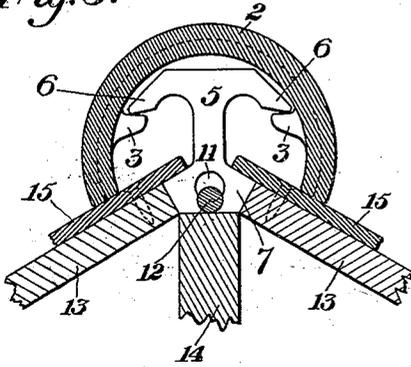


Fig. 4.

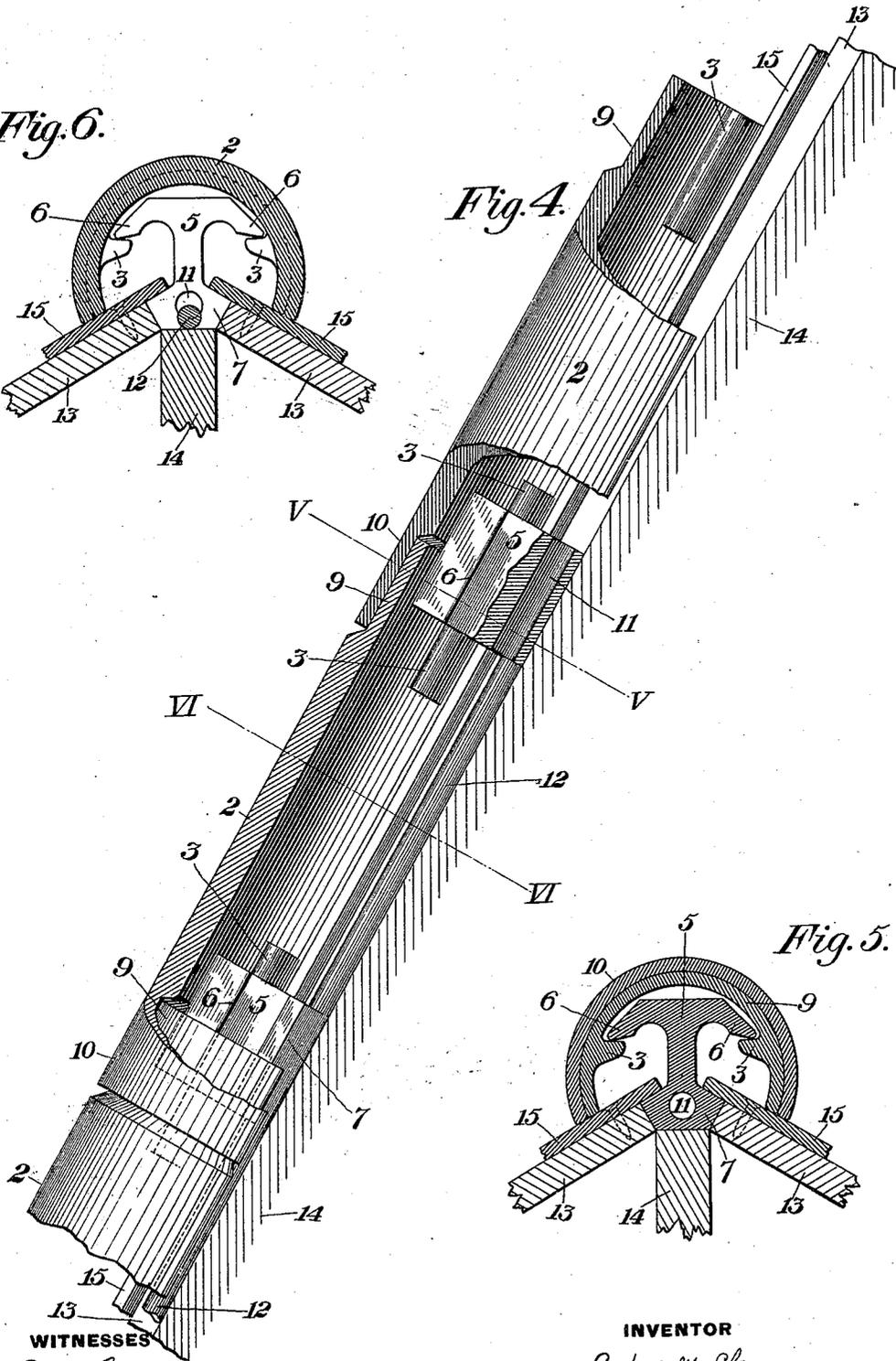
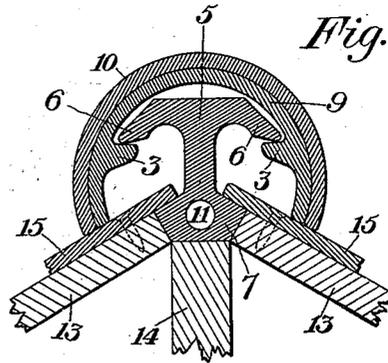


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

N. L. Gill.
A. M. Corwin

INVENTOR

Andrew M. Cheeseman

by his Attorney

W. Baxendell & Son

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW M. CHEESEMAN, OF MILLDALE, KENTUCKY.

CRESTING OR HIP FOR ROOFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,508, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed August 22, 1893. Serial No. 483,735. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW M. CHEESEMAN, of Milldale, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Crestings or Hips, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved cresting in position upon a roof. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line II—II of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a modified form of locking block. Fig. 4 illustrates my invention as applied to a hip, being a side elevation partly broken away. Figs. 5 and 6 are cross-sections on the lines V—V and VI—VI respectively of Fig. 4.

My invention relates to the cover plates employed at the crest or hip of tile roofing, and is designed to attain a cheaper, more effective, and better secured device than has heretofore been employed.

To that end, it consists in a cover plate having internal projections engaged by a locking block which is held beneath the projecting ends of the oppositely inclined tiles.

It also consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts as set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, in which similar numerals indicate like parts, 2 is the body of the cover plate or cresting, which may be of circular, angular, curved, or other desired cross-section and is provided upon its interior with projecting ribs 3, which extend for a short distance from each end of the body, or may be continuous throughout its length.

4 is an ornamental projection and 5 are locking-blocks having projecting flanges 6 which are adapted to rest upon the ribs 3 and securely hold the cresting in place. The foot 7 of the block may be either of polygonal form as in Fig. 2, or of triangular cross-section as in Fig. 3. When the polygonal form is employed, no planing or changing of the roof structure is required, as the sheathing boards 13 are so laid that their edges coincide with the edges of the ridge-board 14. A semi-hexagonal recess is thus formed, which is partially covered by the projecting upper edges

of the tiles 15, and in which the foot of the locking block fits snugly.

When the triangular base is employed, the sheathing boards are planed off at the top so as to form flat continuations of the ridge-board, and the lower faces of the upper part of the tiles fit upon the upper inclined faces of the foot of the block. To secure the cresting in place, one locking-block having been slid into place endwise to lock one end of the cresting section, another block is slid into the other end till it is substantially flush with the end of the section. Another cresting section is then laid, and a hooked wire or rod being inserted therein and the hook engaged with a hole 8 in the web of the block, it is drawn forward about half its length, so as to connect and secure in place the adjacent ends of the two sections. The rod then being withdrawn, the action is repeated until the crest is covered. The pushing in of the block is necessary when tiles having raised ribs 16 thereon as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are employed, but when their upper ends present a continuous flat surface, as shown in Fig. 4, the block may be slipped half way in and the next section slid endwise over it. Where these cover plates are employed as hips, I preferably reduce one end of the body, as shown at 9 in Fig. 4, forming an exterior annular shoulder, and at the other end the section is interiorly enlarged to form a socket 10, within which the reduced portion of the next hip is received.

The locking-blocks 5 are similar to those employed in the cresting, except that in place of the hole in the web I provide a longitudinal hole 11 through the foot of the block. In this form, the lower section having been secured in place in any suitable manner, the locking-block is slipped in flush with its end face, and another section being set in position with its socket over the reduced upper end of the first tile and a hook being passed down behind the block, it is drawn up to engage the inner ribs of the second hip section, one-half of its length being in each section. To prevent the block from sliding down from its proper position, I push through the hole 11 a rod 12 of wood or other suitable material which is of the proper length to hold the

blocks in place. This rod falls down upon the ridge-board between the blocks and keeps them the proper distance apart. The sides of the sections whether for cresting or hip, 5 may be provided with apertures for the reception of the ribs upon the tiles, these apertures being cut obliquely in the hip sections on account of the pitch of the hip and the angle at which they rest upon the tiles.

10 The advantages of my invention will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the cover being applicable as cresting or hip, and being simple, neat in appearance, and easily put in position. No nails or screws are necessary, the sections being locked by the blocks 15 which are held beneath the projecting ends of the tiles.

Many variations may be made without departing from my invention, since

20 What I claim is—

1. A cover plate for crestings or hips having internal projections, and a locking block arranged to fit beneath the tiles and engage said projection; substantially as described.

25 2. A cover plate for crestings or hips having internal longitudinal ribs and a block having flanges arranged to engage said ribs, and a foot arranged to fit upon the ridge board beneath the ends of the tiles; substantially 30 as described.

3. A cover plate for crestings or hips having internal longitudinal ribs, a perforated block having flanges arranged to engage said ribs, and a foot arranged to fit upon the ridge board beneath the ends of the tiles; substantially 35 as described.

4. A cover plate for crestings or hips hav-

ing one end reduced in size and the other provided with a socket, and a locking-block adapted to hold the plate in place; substantially 40 as described.

5. A cover plate for crestings or hips having internal projections and side apertures for the overlaps of the tiles, and a locking-block arranged to fit beneath the tiles and engage 45 said projections; substantially as described.

6. A cover plate for crestings or hips having internal ribs at each end, and a locking-block arranged to lie within two adjacent 50 tiles and having flanges engaging their ribs; substantially as described.

7. A locking block for crestings or hips, having a longitudinal hole therethrough, said block also having flanges arranged to hold it 55 in position; substantially as described.

8. The combination with crestings or hips having locking blocks, of a rod arranged to fit between two locking-blocks and hold them a fixed distance apart; substantially as de- 60 scribed.

9. The combination with crestings or hips having longitudinally perforated locking-blocks, of a rod arranged to be passed through the hole of one block and drop between two 65 blocks, thus holding them a fixed distance apart; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ANDREW M. CHEESEMAN.

Witnesses:

GEO. M. MEYERS,
J. J. ESTEP.