Oct. 14, 1958 L. P. TIERNAN 2,855,872

STARTING STRIP

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Fig. 1.

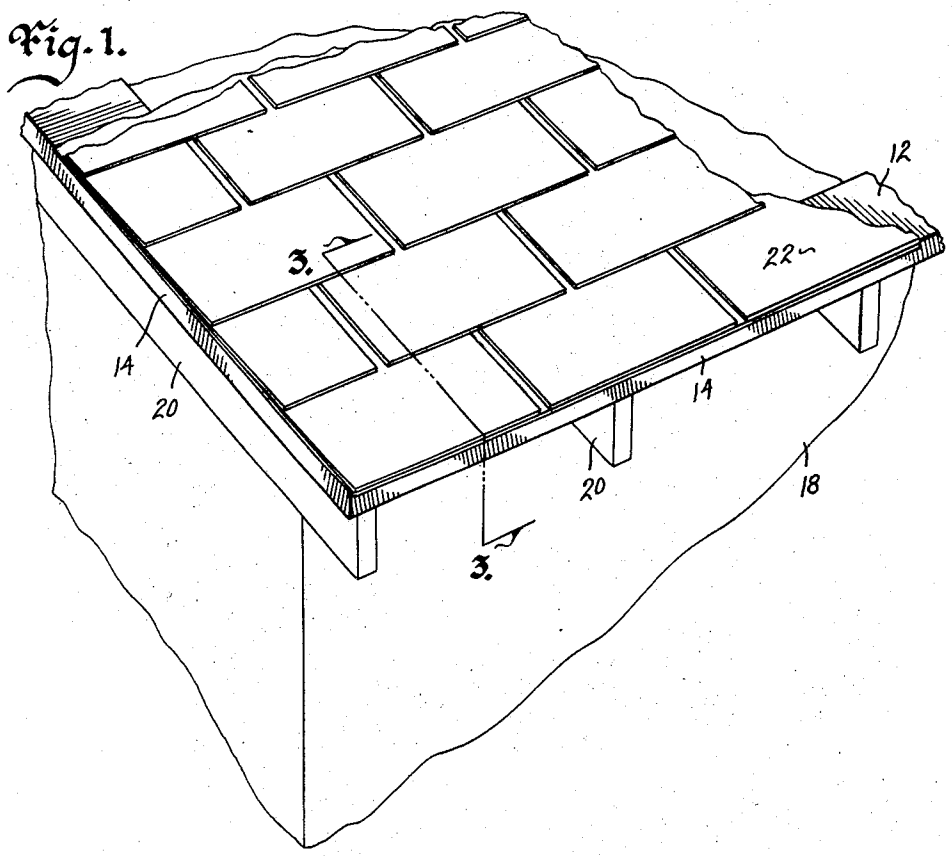
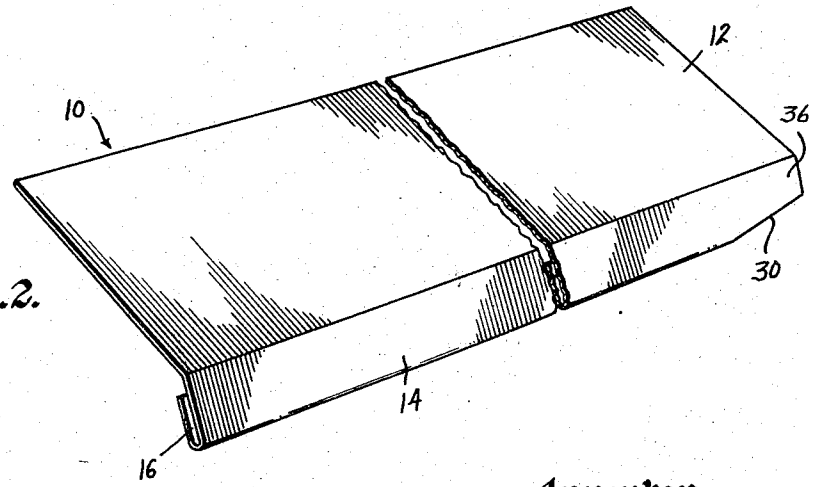


Fig. 2.



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Fig.3.

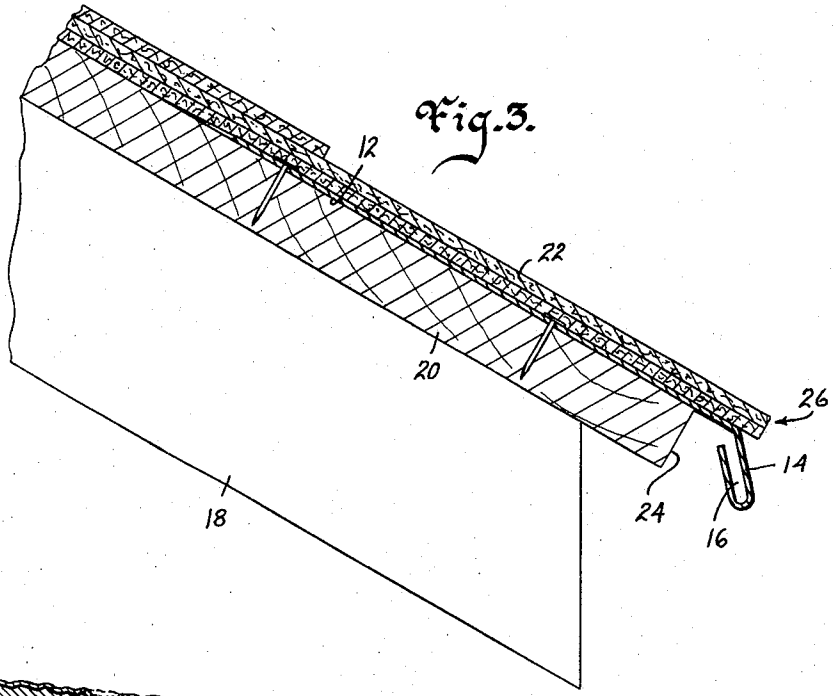


Fig.4.

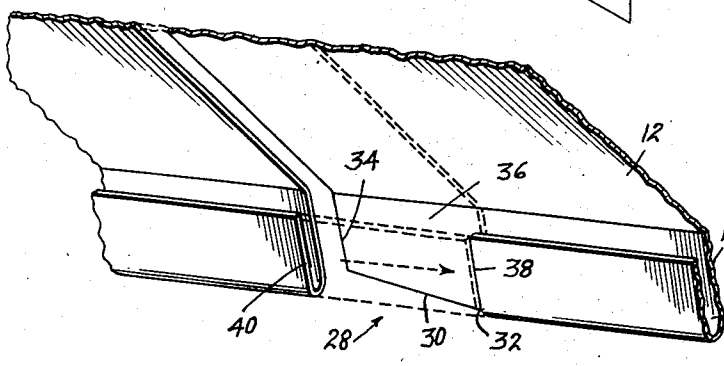
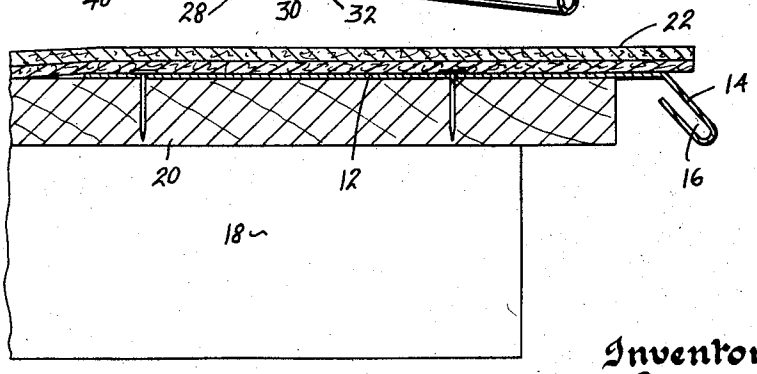


Fig.5.



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STARTING STRIP

Lawrence P. Tiernan, Perry, Iowa

Application February 4, 1954, Serial No. 408,062

2 Claims. (Cl. 108—26)

My invention relates to starting strips for roofs and is a continuation in part of my co-pending application filed October 31, 1949, Serial No. 124,704.

One of the important objects of this invention is to provide a starting strip for a shingled roof which may be employed effectively for either new or old construction at the eave line and also along the side edges.

Another object of this invention is to provide a starting strip, preferably of metal, to eliminate the starting row of wood shingles in roof construction and thereby provide an eave line structure which is not subject to deterioration or rotting.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a starting strip of the above class which presents a rigid eave line on roof construction to withstand pressure of ladders and which has a depending flange or bent portion adapted to direct rain water away from the roof so that it cannot seep back under the shingles at the eave.

Another important object of this invention is to provide a starting strip for roof construction as described above which has the free end of the flange portion bent so as to be U shape in cross section to admit of the free circulation of air on all sides thereof for the purpose of eliminating the formation of icicles.

These and other objects will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts of the device, whereby the objects contemplated are attained as hereinafter more fully set forth, specifically pointed out in my claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a roof illustrating my new starting strip in place along the eave line and at the side edge thereof on a pitched roof,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a length of my new starting strip,

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the back or underside of two adjacent strip portions to illustrate the arrangement for overlapping and locking the respective lengths together in endwise alignment, and

Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view of a flat roof to illustrate the use of my starting strip thereon.

Referring to the drawings the illustration in Fig. 2 shows a preferred embodiment of this invention designated generally by the numeral **10**. It consists of an elongated flat rectangular body member **12** having one longitudinal edge portion bent downwardly at less than a right angle to form the flange **14** with the free end of flange **14** bent back and under the main flange portion and spaced therefrom to form a channel **16** that is U-shaped in cross section throughout its length. Preferably I have fabricated these strips **10** of sheet metal but it will be understood that other suitable materials such as plastic and the like may also be used. Also I have

found that four or five inches is sufficient for the width of portion **12** and that ten feet for the length thereof provides a desirable size commercially. However, these dimensions are not intended to be critical and other measurements may be adopted without departing from the principle of this invention.

To illustrate the manner of applying strip **10** to a roof structure reference is had particularly to Fig. 3 where the numeral **18** designates a portion of a building carrying the rafters **20** for receiving a shingled roof **22**. It should also be noted that while the roof line in Fig. 3 is pitched, this strip **10** can also be applied to a flat roof (Fig. 5) as will be described.

In new construction, my strip **10** is applied directly to the roof sheathing at the eave line **24** in place of the usual starting row of wooden shingles and in old construction or repair work, this strip is also applied at the eave line **24** and may be either over the old shingles already in place or the first row or two of old shingles can be removed, the strip **10** installed, and the old shingles replaced. In placing the strip **10**, the major portion of body **12** lays on the sheathing with a relative small portion adjacent flange **14** protruding outwardly from the eave **24** and in the same plane as the roof line. Flange **14** will thus depend downwardly and outwardly in spaced relationship to the eave line **24** and will terminate in space as shown without any special braces or brackets extending thereto from any of the building structure. Thus, flange **14** presents an outwardly and downwardly angled surface that directs water away from the eave line so that it cannot find its way back under the shingles. Channel **16** having a rounded bottom edge and being spaced from the main flange **14** permits the free circulation of air therethrough and experience has demonstrated that keeping this depending portion of strip **10** at a uniform temperature eliminates the formation of icicles thereon. It will also be appreciated that this strip **10** will not interfere with the use of the customary gutter or spouting but is actually particularly adapted for use therewith as it terminates at a point and in a position to direct the flow or drip of water directly therein. With strip **10** placed as described, the shingles **22** are applied in their customary manner upon the strip and as observed in the drawings the starting row of shingles **22** covers that part of body **12** which protrudes from the eave line **24** and preferably overhangs slightly the top of flange **14** though it may also be flush with the top of the flange. In this way, the edge of the roof defined by the outer shingle line **26** is sufficiently removed from the eave line **24** so as to virtually eliminate any possibility of water returning to the roof structure beneath the shingles.

These starting strips **10** as shown in Fig. 2 can, of course, be laid in one piece across the eave line of a roof but for practical purposes in shipping and handling reasonable size lengths are more desirable and as mentioned above I preferably make them in ten foot sections. Because of this it will be obvious that several lengths may have to be employed over a given area and to provide for a watertight connecting means I have made a slip joint means as illustrated in Fig. 4. Here it will be noted that at the end portion of each strip section or unit, a part of the bent under portion from flange **14** forming the inner side of channel **16** has been removed as at **28** so that in effect channel **16** terminates short of the length of flange **14** at one end of each ten foot section. The bottom edge **30** of flange **14** is tapered upwardly from point **32** where channel **16** ends to its nearest edge **34** which has a width less than the main flange **14** and serves as a projection or extension member **36** which is slidably frictionally received

by channel 16 of an adjacent strip 10 in a slip fit condition as illustrated in Fig. 4. In this way, there is an overlapping of body portions 12 on adjacent strips and channel edges 38 and 40 as shown in Fig. 4 will abut each other to form an effective joint. The tapering of edge 30 may be eliminated but when present eliminates a sharp corner at the lower surface of the flange.

With reference now to Fig. 1, I wish to point out that I have used strip 10 along the side pitched or gabled edges of the roof as well as along the horizontal eave line and this aids materially in protecting the side edges against deterioration in the same manner as described above.

It is submitted that the invention shown and described is aptly suited to achieve the purposes intended and is characterized by a combination of highly useful and mutually cooperating elements that combine their respective and proportionate functions in accomplishing the objects sought to be obtained.

Some changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of my starting strip without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claims, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim:

1. A starting strip for a shingled roof, comprising an elongated flat body portion, a flange along one longitudinal side thereof extending downwardly and outwardly from said body portion, the free end portion of said flange bent upwardly and inwardly to form a channel that is U-shaped in cross section, said channel terminating short of one end of said flange to form a projecting member designed to effect a slip joint connection within a like channel on an adjacent starting strip, and an inclined edge extending from the end of said channel upwardly to the outer end of said flange.

2. A starting strip for a shingled roof, comprising an elongated flat body portion, a flange along one longitudinal side thereof extending downwardly and outwardly from said body portion, the free end portion of said flange bent inwardly and upwardly to form a channel that is U-shaped in cross section, said channel terminating short of one end of said flange to form a projecting member, an inclined edge extending from the end of said channel upwardly to the outer end of said flange, said strip as defined adapted for endwise connection to like strips wherein said projecting member on one strip effects a slip joint connection within one end of the channel on an adjacent strip and the channel end adjacent said projecting member is adapted for abutting engagement with a channel end on the adjacent strip.

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