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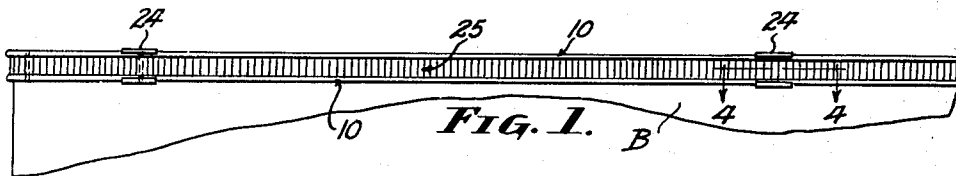
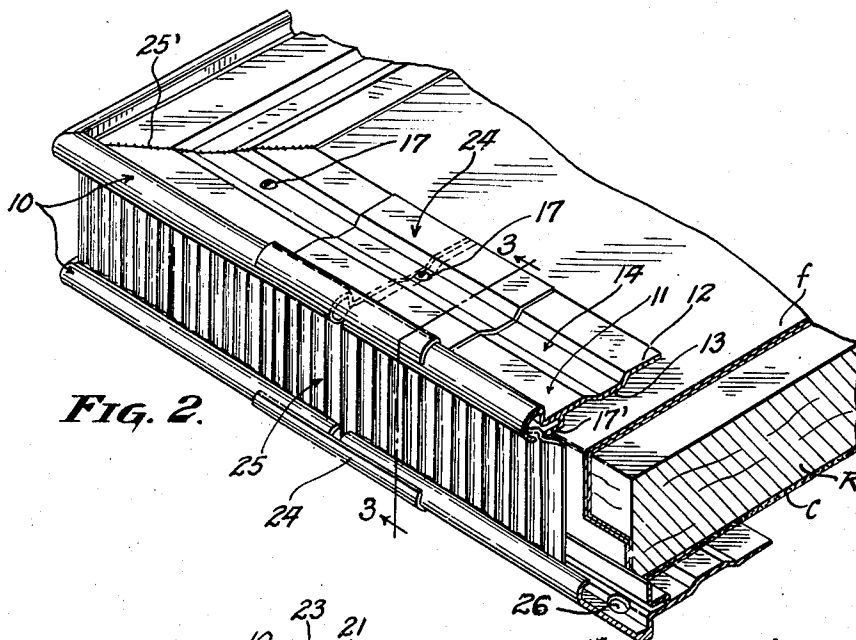
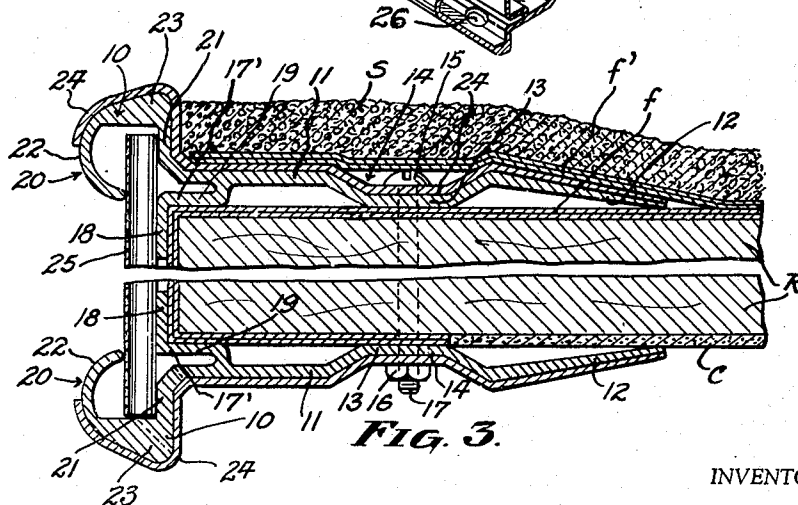
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ROOF EDGING AND CANOPY FASCIA CONSTRUCTION

Filed April 23, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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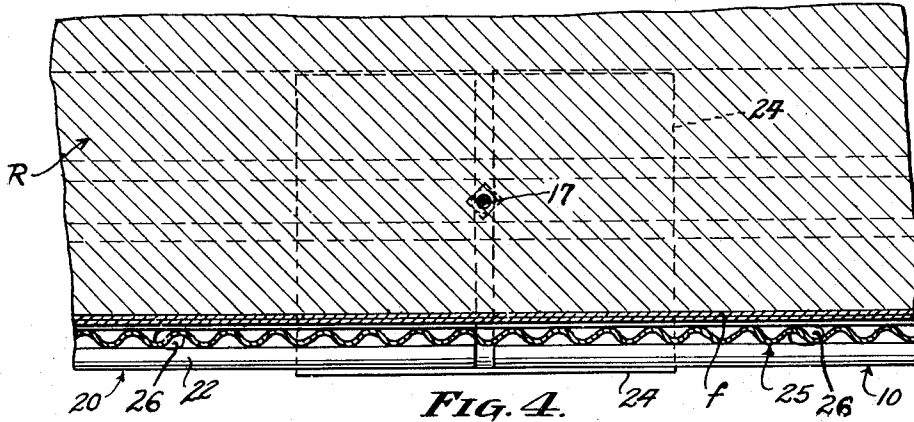
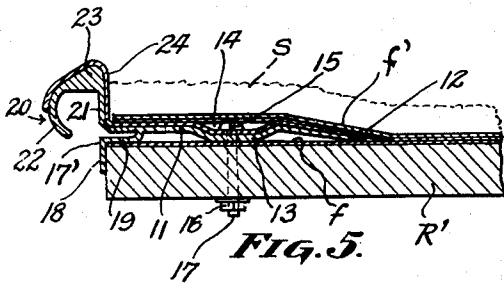
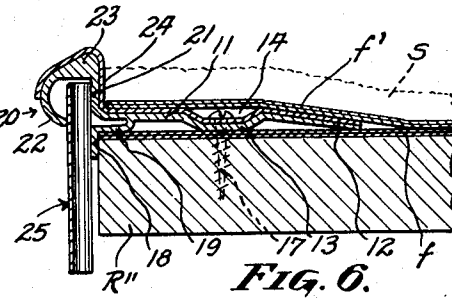
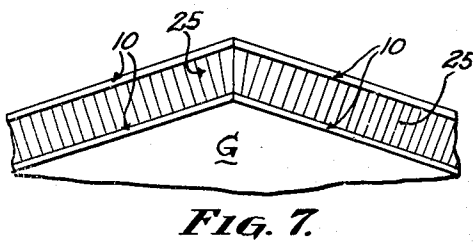
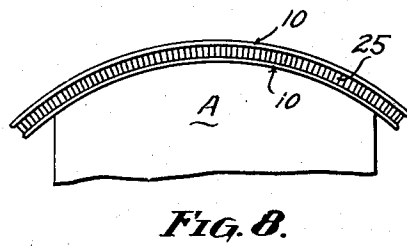
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ROOF EDGING AND CANOPY FASCIA CONSTRUCTION

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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1

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ROOF EDGING AND CANOPY FASCIA
CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 50—66)

This invention relates to a roof edging and canopy fascia construction which consists of one or more parts applicable to and without special preparation of the roof, singly or jointly to conform to varied conditions, usually the thickness of relatively flat deck type roofs.

It is also aimed to provide a construction which is sufficiently flexible, requires attachment at but a few locations to the roof, is capable of effective contraction and expansion in the requisite directions, and enhances the treatment and appearance of the soffit and the roof edging generally.

Another object is to provide as one of the parts, a novel fascia or band capable of expansion and contraction and bending or deviation from a straight line to change direction without seaming or splicing as in adapting same for use on gable and arch-type roof edges.

A further object is to provide a roof edging member of novel construction which will enhance the appearance of the edge of a roof, form a gravel stop for roofing material and a leak-proof joint with the roof, and which member is capable of use at either or both the upper and lower corner edges of the roof edge.

Still another object is to provide the novel roof edging member of a construction having a plate disposable in a non-tilting position against and attachable to a roof surface or soffit, portions extending beyond both surfaces of such plate or flange to render its joint at the roof leak-proof, to abut the roof edge and form a gravel stop, respectively, with a hook flange extending outwardly from one portion and terminating short of the other portion, providing clearance and spaces for accommodating resilient mounting of the free upper and/or bottom edge portion or portions of the fascia or band according to whether one or two fascia or bands are employed.

A further object is to provide the roof edging member with the attaching plate or flange for the most part spaced from the roof surface and continuously engaging the same longitudinally at a plurality of locations, and which will hold its fastenings without danger of penetrating or tearing roofing material superposed thereon.

Various additional objects and advantages will become apparent from the description following taken in connection with accompanying drawings illustrating one preferred embodiment by way of example.

In said drawings:

Figure 1 is a front side elevational view showing the present roofing edging and fascia construction in place;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view showing the improved roof edging and fascia as applied according to Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged transverse vertical sectional view taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken through one of the joints as indicated by the line 4—4 of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through a modified construction wherein only a single

2

edging member is employed in connection with a relatively thin roof structure;

Figure 6 is a similar view of another modified form of the invention wherein a single edging strip is used in combination with corrugated fascia and

Figures 7 and 8 are diagrammatic views illustrating the use of the present edging and fascia construction in connection with gable and arch-type roofs.

Referring specifically to the drawings, wherein like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the different views, a conventional building, marquee or equivalent structure is suggested at B having a deck-like roof R of wood or composite built up construction projecting laterally as a canopy, for example, and which may be covered conventionally with one or more plies or felt f, composition c or equivalent.

At either or both the upper and lower corner edges of the roof R, I provide an edging strip 10 which may be manufactured in any suitable way and, for instance, extruded in one piece from metal like aluminum. Edging strip 10 has a relatively wide attaching flange or plate 11 which contacts continuously throughout its length at three spaced portions with the upper or soffit surfaces of the roof as the case may be, to minimize leakage. The inner distal edges of the flanges or plates at 12 incline toward and contact the upper surface of the roof.

The intermediate roof-contacting portion which is designated 13, at the reverse side provides a groove 14 which accommodates the heads 15 and nuts 16 of bolts or other fastenings 17 which secure the strips 10 to the roof deck R.

At the adjacent upper and lower corner edges of the roof R, each strip 10 has an angular lug 17' which contacts the side edge of roof R at portions 18 and also the upper and soffit surfaces of that roof at 19 to greatly aid in providing leak-proof joints. Said lugs 17' offset the adjacent portions of the attaching flanges or plates from the roof. Extending from the face of attaching flanges 11 opposite to lugs 17', are hollow beads 20 which may be of any practical shape and ornamentation. Each bead 20 has a vertical wall 21 which serves as a gravel stop for slag roofing material S. In the case of the uppermost edging strip 10, the attaching flange 11 thereof is preferably covered by the adjacent marginal portions of one or more plies of felt f' covering the entire upper surface of the roof. It will be realized that but few fastenings 17 are necessary and that they are so located that tearing or penetration of felt f is minimized.

The outer surface of each wall 21 is preferably coplanar with the outer surface of portions 18. From wall 21 the beads are completed by hook-shaped flanges 22, preferably thickened at 23 for reinforcement, and the distal portions of which hook-shaped flanges 22 are returned toward and terminate in the plane of the adjacent portion 19, but in outwardly spaced relation therefrom.

Edging strips 10 may be of any desired length, preferably being in sections as shown which facilitates contraction and expansion. The joints between the sections of edging strips 10 preferably have relatively short aluminum joint plates 24 overlapping same and conforming in shape to the surfaces of the strips contacted thereby. It will be noted that some of the bolts 17 pass through clips 24 to secure them in place. The sections of strips 10 at the corners of roof R are preferably mitered and connected together as by welding at 25'.

About the edge of roof R, a band or fascia 25 of suitable shape and ornamentation is provided. Such fascia at the upper and lower portions is confined in the hollow beads 20, their surfaces being in contact with

the coplanar surfaces of portions 18 and wall 21 and also with the distal edges of hook-shaped flanges 22, such fascia preferably being slightly expansible laterally against the mentioned surfaces to attain more effective connections and minimize rattling in the wind.

Said fascia 25 is also of aluminum, for example, and is preferably corrugated transversely throughout, one purpose being to enable the same to be secured in place under tension at both upper and lower side surfaces to attain the end last mentioned.

After the edging strips 10 and fascia 25 have been secured in place as described, and particularly shown in Figures 1 to 4, the top of the roof is completed by an application of slag or composition roofing material as at S covering the felt *f'* for which, it is particularly to be noted, the wall 21 functions as a gravel stop.

Attention is called to the fact that my construction enables edging strips of the same shape and size to be interchangeably used for both the upper and soffit surfaces of the roof or deck notwithstanding the fact that a portion of one of them will serve as a gravel stop and coact with the application of slag.

A part or parts of the invention may be used with roofs or varying thicknesses and, for instance, as in Figure 5, where the roof R' is quite thin. In said figure all reference characters used conform to their use in Figures 1 to 4 and the lower edging strip 10 and fascia 25 are not used. In this instance, the lug 17' especially provides a water-tight joint and the exposure of portion 18 enhances the appearance of the structure.

In the modification of Figure 6, the roof R'' may be of a thickness between that disclosed in Figures 1 to 4 and Figure 5. The same reference characters as used in the preceding figures apply to this form. The instant structure over Figure 5, employs the fascia 25 whose upper end portion is entered in the bead 20 as in Figures 1 to 4 and is then suitably fastened in place in any suitable way as by welding to the coating strip 10.

A further advantage attributable to the transversely corrugated fascia or band 25 is that the same does not necessarily have to be used in a straight line. The corrugations permit bending, compressing, stretching or flattening so that a strip may be readily adapted, shaped or conformed by the workman to fit practically any shape of canopy edge and, for instance, the gable roof G of Figure 7 and the arch-type roof A of Figure 8. The reference numerals used here are the same as in Figures 1 to 4 and the constructions of Figures 7 and 8, respectively, otherwise than described, conform to that of

Figures 1 to 4. It will be understood that where adjoining edging strips 10 are disposed in angular relation to one another, such as is shown at the peak of the gable roof G in Figure 7, the same may be rigidly joined to one another as by welding.

Preferably, as shown in Figures 2 and 4, the lowermost edging strips 10 are formed at longitudinally spaced intervals with weep holes 26 through which water may drain from the channel provided by the lowermost edging strips.

Various changes may be resorted to provided they fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

In combination, a roof edging strip applied to one corner of a roof deck having an inwardly extending attaching flange with an inner face in engagement with a surface of the roof adjacent its outer edge to which the strip is applied and with an outer face over which roofing material extends, a first vertical locating flange extending inwardly from said inner face adjacent the outer edge of said attaching flange and extending inwardly over said roof edge and locating the strip relative thereto, a second vertical flange extending outwardly and oppositely to said first flange from said outer face of said attaching flange adjacent the outer edge thereof to provide an outwardly projecting stop wall adjacent the outer edge of said attaching flange that serves as a stop wall for roofing material applied over said attaching flange, said second outwardly extending vertical flange turning inwardly and having a continuation inwardly in the direction of said first vertical flange which is spaced outwardly from the planes of said first and second vertical flanges to provide an inwardly opening socket which receives the edge of a fascia strip, and a second edging strip substantially identical to the first strip but reversed and applied to the opposite corner of the roof deck and providing a reversely opening socket for receiving the opposite edge of the fascia strip, said strip extending along the roof edge and having its opposed edges positioned in the opposed sockets of the strip.

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