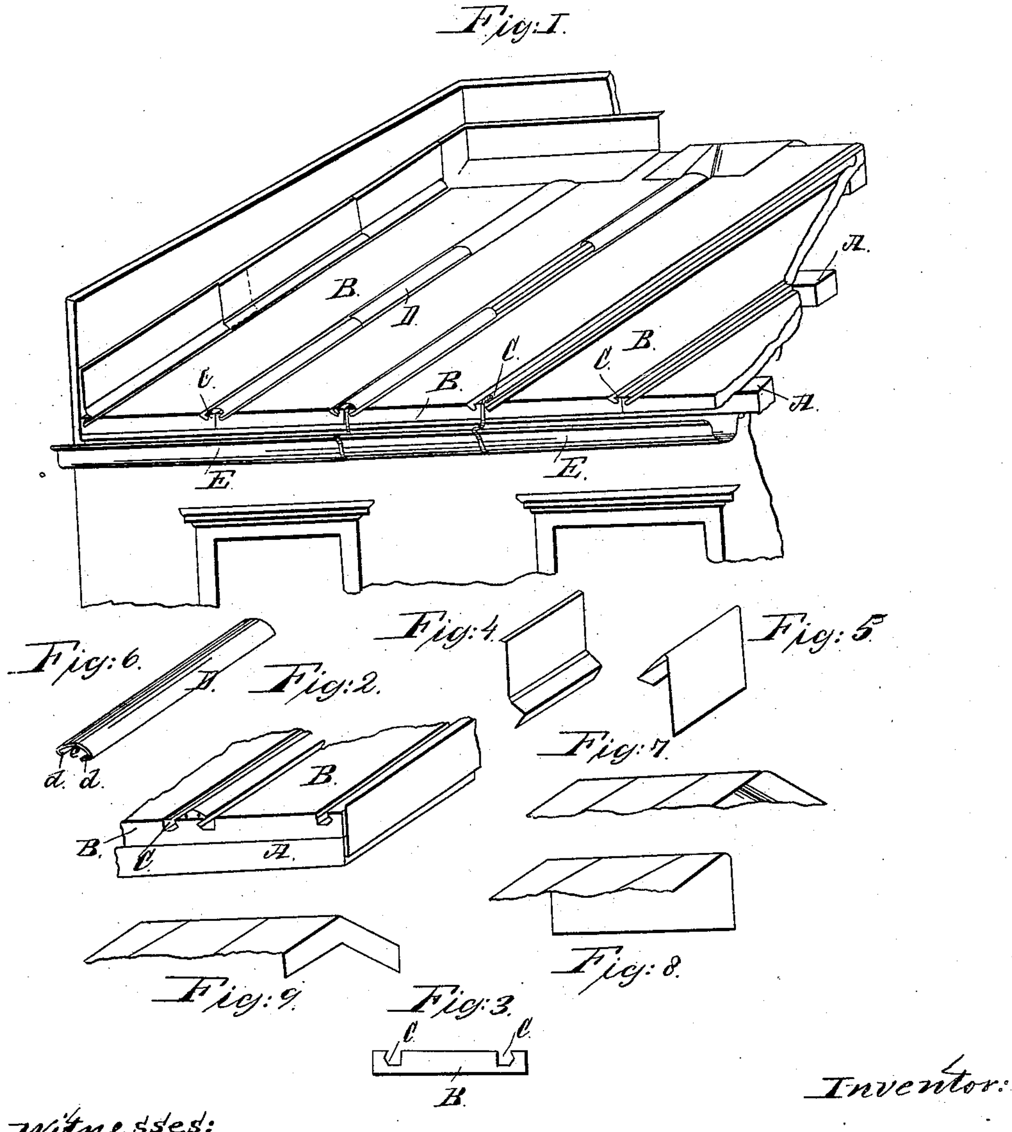
T. A. Makibbin.

Roof Battening.

No. 101,635. Patented Apr. 5, 1870.



Witnesses:

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THOMAS A. MAKIBBIN, OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, WILLIAM M. PUSEY, AND SEELYE RICHMOND, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 101,635, *dated April* 5, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROOFING.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. MAKIBBIN, of Annapolis, in the county of Anne Arundel and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofing; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and correct description of the same, sufficient to enable others skilled in the class to which my invention appertains to fully understand and apply the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing which forms part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of part of a roof, constructed according to my improvement.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a similar part, showing the manner of attaching the boards to the beams, and of securing the side flashing.

Figure 3 is a sectional end view of one of the boards, showing a modified shape of channel.

Figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are detached perspective views of the different flashings.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

The nature of my invention consists in peculiarly-shaped metal strips, covering the seams between each two boards of a board roof, or any cracks in the boards, the said metal strips being held in place by the spring of their inwardly-bent sides against the inclined sides of the channels formed in the surface of said boards near their side edges, thus doing away with fastening by nails, and consequent rusting.

In the drawing—

A represents the beams of a roof, to which the boards B are nailed lengthwise.

These boards have channels C cut in their surfaces, near their side edges, said channels being inclined inwardly, as clearly shown in fig. 1.

The nails securing the boards to the beams are driven between the channel and the side edge of the boards, as shown in fig. 2.

In figs. 2 and 3 are shown modifications of the channels C, one side only of the same being inclined, and the other at right angles to the width of the board. By cutting them in this latter way, more space is gained for the water to run down.

D are metal strips, having their sides bent inwardly, as shown at *d*, fig. 6, the body of this strip being bent outwardly to form a ridge, *e*. These strips D cover the seams between each two boards, they being sprung over the seam into the channels on contiguous sides of boards, so that the inwardly-bent edges of the metal strips bear against the inclined sides nearest to each other of the two channels, thus being securely held in place.

Successive pieces of metal strips covering one seam overlap each other downwardly, as shown in fig. 1.

Should any crack occur in any of the boards, channels, as described, are formed on each side of the crack, and a metal strip sprung over it.

The channels are led down to the end of the roof, and assist in collecting and camping the rain or snow-water to the gutter E, forming gutters themselves at right angles to gutter E.

In fig. 4 is shown one kind of side flashing, used for cornices or side pieces of frame-work on a roof. The lower edge is bent, as shown, to seize into the channel of the last beam on that side of the roof; the upper edge is bent at right angles, or nearly so, to the body of the strip, and is placed into a slit made in the vertical board, as shown in fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows a side flashing used at the side of a roof, which has no frame-work rising above it. One edge of it seizes under the inclined side of the channel of the last board on that side of the roof, while the other part of the strip is bent to pass over the edge of the roof.

Figs. 7, 8, and 9 show the top flashing. The first is for a roof having two inclined sides. It consists of a strip of metal, bent lengthwise to lay on the edge of the roof, extending downwardly to both sides. Where it passes over the strips D it is slightly bent up, outwardly, to conform to the shape of strips D, to which they are soldered.

Fig. 8 shows such flashing where the roof has but one side, and fig. 9 shows an end-piece of top flashing.

In using my improvement, all the nails securing the boards to the beams are covered by the strips or flashing, and, as the latter are secured without nails, the rusting of the latter from rain and inclemency of the weather is obviated, and thus the rotting of the wood where the nails pass through it prevented.

The channels conduct the water to the gutter, and the bent shape of the body of the strips allows them to give with the expansion and contraction of the boards from the influence of the atmosphere.

Having thus described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the channels C and metal strips D, constructed substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The side and end flashings, constructed substantially as described and shown in figs. 4 and 5, in combination with channels C, substantially as set forth.

The above specification of my improvement in roofing signed this 4th day of December, 1869.

THOMAS A. MAKIBBIN.

Witnesses:

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