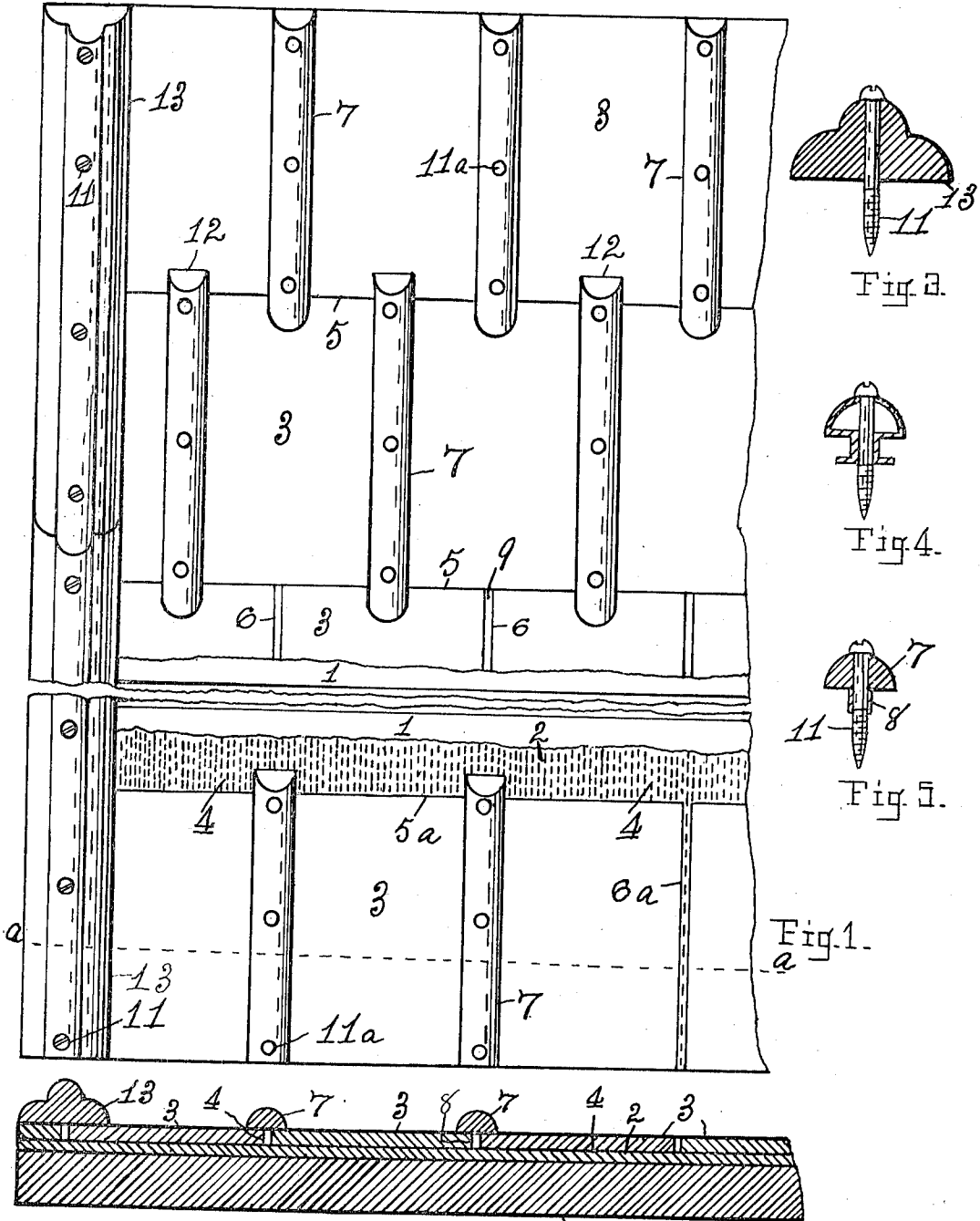


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 ROOFING FOR BUILDINGS.  
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Patented Jan. 28, 1913.



WITNESSES:  
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Fig. 2. 1

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ROOFING FOR BUILDINGS.

1,051,702.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 28, 1913.

Application filed February 5, 1912. Serial No. 875,494.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOLMES W. DEMING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Appleton, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Roofing for Buildings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to covering plates and the manner of applying the covering for the above named purpose and securing the plates in position, and it consists of a series of four edged plates of suitable material and fastening means suited for the particular covering to be fastened, as will be fully explained in the specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which,—

Figure 1 is a plan showing one end of the roof of a building, broken between the ridge and eaves. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of said roof upon the line *a, a*, of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a fastening molding for the roof ends, as shown at the left in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a fastening strip for roofing and outside wall sheathing plates, formed of sheet metal. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of a fastening strip for the same purpose as that in Fig. 4, but made of different material.

Similar numerals and letters indicate like parts in the several views.

The design of my invention is to form the covering for buildings, that is, the roof, of plates of various kinds of material, such as wood, cement, tile, glass, metal, felt compositions, paper pulp, slate or mineral, those of each kind of material to be of a standard thickness, and which may be of four sided figures, no particular form being required, excepting that the edges of the plates are straight and will fit closely alongside of adjoining plates and are of substantially uniform thickness along said edges. The plates are to be applied to a plain and reasonably smooth surface, which may be matched or un-matched boards of even thickness, and for roofs, in addition to the boards, a covering of roofing material, of the wool felt type that is made water-proof, is advisable. One feature of prominence is, that no holes are required to be made through the plates for any purpose. The plates are to be secured in position with fastenings at or near each of its corners, and where the plates are of considerable

length, it is advisable to secure them at points intermediate the corners of their longer edges, and the plates are spaced from each other a short distance for that purpose. 60

These fasteners may be formed of any of the before mentioned materials of which the plates can be made. They are preferably for roofing and outside use of a half circular form in cross section, as is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. They are provided with a tongue which separates two adjoining plates, and have overhanging sides of a plain smooth surface which lap over adjoining plates, and are of considerable thickness at their ends. In making the lower side of the fastenings plain and smooth, the plates which they lap over are permitted to shrink or swell without impairing the security of the fastening. If made of a not easily penetrated material, holes should be provided for the insertion of a screw or nail unless said element is made integral or embedded in it in the making of the strip. 70

The manner in which the covering plates are applied, will now be described, as relates to a roof, Figs. 1 and 2. 80

1, indicates the usual roof board of a building; 2, a covering of suitable roofing material, such as those of the usual wool felt type of commerce, asbestos, rubber, &c., and made water-proof; 3, roofing plates, which may be of any of the before mentioned materials with straight edges adapted to be laid in courses alongside of other plates. Before applying the plates, a cementitious paint 4, is to be applied upon the roofing 2, in such abundance and in a semi-liquid state, that the plates will, when laid, be embedded in it, and after a plate has been placed in position, said paint is to be spread along its edges in such abundance that when the next plate is laid, said paint will fill the joints between, and when dry, form a smooth, flush and water-tight joint along the horizontal joint 5, and also, along the vertical joint 6, into which the fastening strip 7 is to be secured, the joints 6<sup>a</sup> and 5<sup>a</sup>, showing the paint 4 spread therein. The fastening strips are provided with a tongue 8, for entering and filling the space 9, and with perforations 10, for receiving a nail or screw, 11<sup>a</sup> or 11, one of which is to be inserted through each perforation and into the roof board 1, near each corner of a plate, and also, at one or more intermediate points along the length of the strip. The fastening 105 110

strips it will be observed, are placed upon the roof over the vertically arranged joints between the plates in broken lines. This is for a two fold purpose, one of which is, to permit them to extend to a short distance over the plates above and below the joint they cover, and assist in holding the plate it laps over in position, and the other is, to prevent large bodies of snow or ice from sliding off and falling upon persons below as it often does in cold weather in snowy sections of the country, the ends 12 of the strips forming stops against which the snow or ice will be held until it is turned into water. The molding strip 13, can be formed in sections of any desired length.

The roofing plates 3, and fastening strips and also the molding 13, being formed of a non-inflammable material, as slate, cement, sand, &c., and put on in the manner described, a fire-proof roof of lasting qualities will be formed.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

A surface covering for buildings, adapted to be secured upon a suitable surface, composed of a series of plates of suitable material laid in horizontally arranged courses, each plate having four straight edges of even thickness, the opposite edges being of equal length, the two shorter edges being ar-

ranged to fit closely the plates in an adjoining horizontal row of plates and the longer edges to leave a narrow vertically arranged space between said plate and an adjoining plate at a point intermediate a like space in an adjoining horizontal row, a fastening device, consisting of a strip of suitable material of a length for covering said narrow vertically arranged space between plates and lapping a short distance upon each adjoining horizontal row and of a thickness for providing an abutment at its upper end against which snow and ice will be held and allowed to melt, and thereby preventing large bodies thereof from sliding from the roof upon persons below the building eaves. a tongue depending from the underside of said strip intermediate its side edges of a length and width corresponding with the aforesaid vertically arranged space, said strip having a plain smooth surface each side of and at each end of said tongue overlapping adjoining side plates and the plate in the adjoining horizontal row or rows of plates, nails or screws being adapted for use as a fastening means for securing said strips to the surface to be covered.

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Witnesses:

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W. H. HINTERTHUR.