

A. GATEAU.
Metallic Roofings.

No. 146,130.

Patented Jan. 6, 1874.

Fig. 1

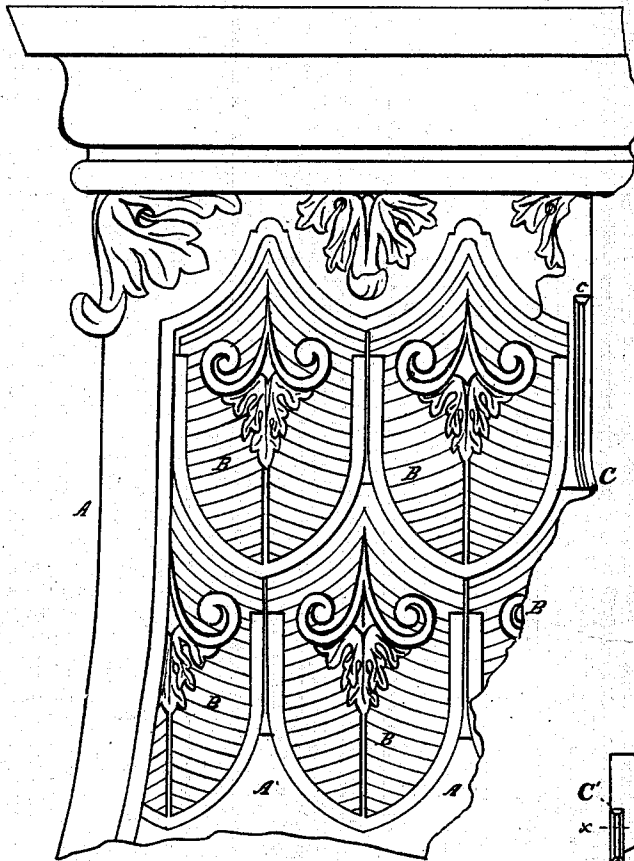


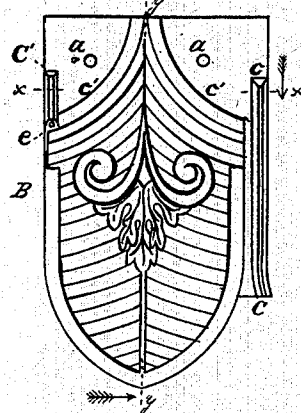
Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 2



WITNESSES.

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IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC ROOFINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,130**, dated January 6, 1874; application filed December 5, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTOINE GATEAU, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new, useful, and Improved Metallic Roofing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of a portion of a mansard roof provided with my improved roofing; Fig. 2, a top view of one of the sheets detached; Fig. 3, a cross-section in the plane of the line *x x*, and Fig. 4 a longitudinal section in the plane of the line *y y*.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

The object of my invention is to make a rich and ornamental metallic roofing, which may be applied without solder, and which will be water-tight and fire-proof. In order to accomplish this object, my invention consists in certain novel features, hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth, relating to the construction of the sheets employed in the formation of the roofing.

In the drawing, A represents a portion of a mansard roof; and this form of roof is shown for the reason that my improved roofing may be applied to a steep roof with the greatest advantage. B B are the sheets of which the roofing is made. These sheets are made of sheet metal, preferably of zinc. *a a* are nail-holes or screw-holes in the upper part of each sheet, for the purpose of enabling the sheets to be attached to the roof by means of nails or screws arranged in these holes. That part of the sheet which surrounds the holes *a a* may be flat, as shown, and rest upon the roof. The holes *a a*, however, are not essential, for nails may be driven through the sheets. The remaining part of the sheet is stamped up or raised, as shown, the edges projecting downward, so as to rest upon the roof. An air-space is thus made between each sheet and the roof. C is a tongue, projecting laterally from each sheet; and *c* is a ridge, in which the part C terminates, this ridge being stamped or raised up from said part. The bottom of each sheet is preferably curved, as shown; and *c' c'* are curved ridges raised from the upper part of the sheets. C' is a raised ridge, terminating in one of the ridges *c' c'*, and lying opposite the ridge *c*.

e is a hole in the lower wall of a small box or compartment, otherwise closed and water-tight, in the lower end of the ridge C'; and *e'* is a pin, of such a size as to readily enter the hole *e*, and projecting upward from the lower end of the under side of each sheet, as shown in Fig. 4.

In arranging the sheets B B together to form a roofing, a number are placed together side by side, as shown in Fig. 1, so that the ridge *c* on each sheet will be lapped by the opposite side of each other sheet. This series of sheets is fastened to the roof, and an upper series is then arranged on the roof so that each sheet therein will lap two of the sheets in the next lower series, and so that the lower end of each upper sheet will sit over one of the ridges *c' c'* of each lower sheet lapped by it, the pin *e'* being first inserted into the hole *e*, so that the lower end of each upper sheet will be thereby held down. Instead, however, of holding the lower ends of the sheets down by means of the pin *e'* and hole *e*, they may be nailed or screwed down. As fast as each series is arranged upon the roof in the manner described, the top of each sheet is also fastened to the roof, and this process is continued until the roof is covered.

Any suitable cornice, coping, or angle-boards may be employed in connection with this roofing.

It will be perceived, from the foregoing description, that each upper series or row of sheets will "break joints" with each lower series or row; that the ridges *c c* and C' prevent a lateral flow or drift of water or snow, which would result in leakage; and that the ridges *c' c'* prevent a vertical or upward flow or drift.

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

1. The raised sheets B B, provided with the raised ridges *c*, C', and *c' c'*, and constructed substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The raised sheets B B, provided with the raised ridges *c*, C', and *c' c'*, and with the openings *e* and pin *e'*, substantially as shown and described, and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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