J. C. NORTON.

ROOF EDGING.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1919.

1,327,770.

Patented Jan. 13, 1920.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

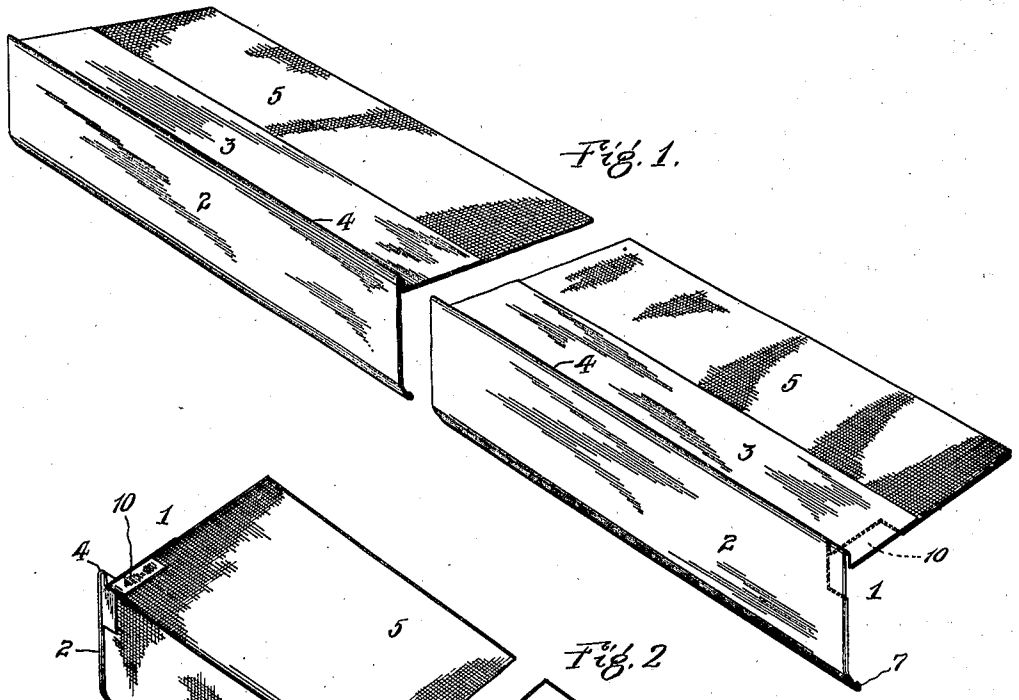

Fig. 1.

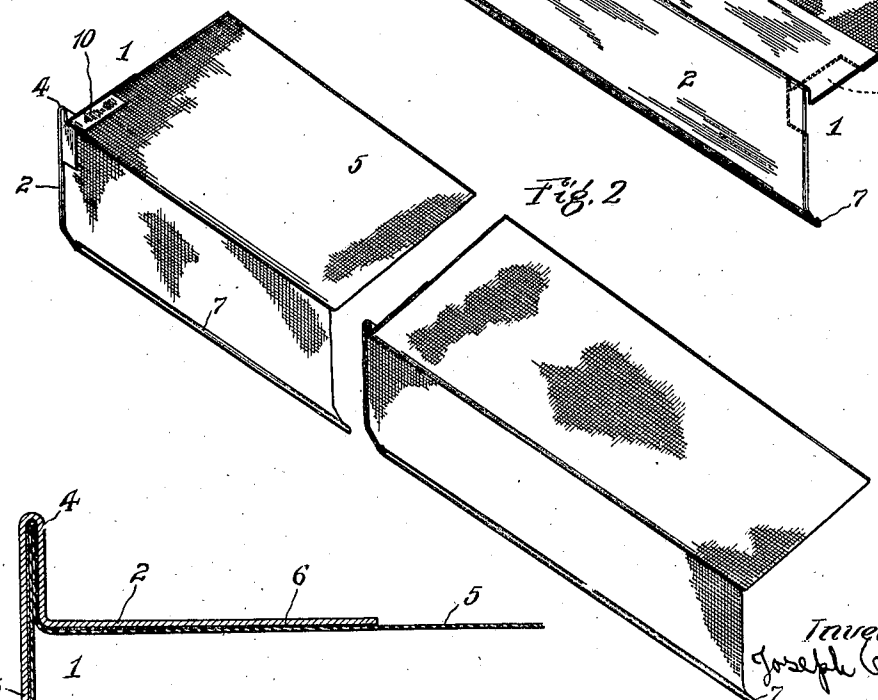

Fig. 2

Fig. 3.

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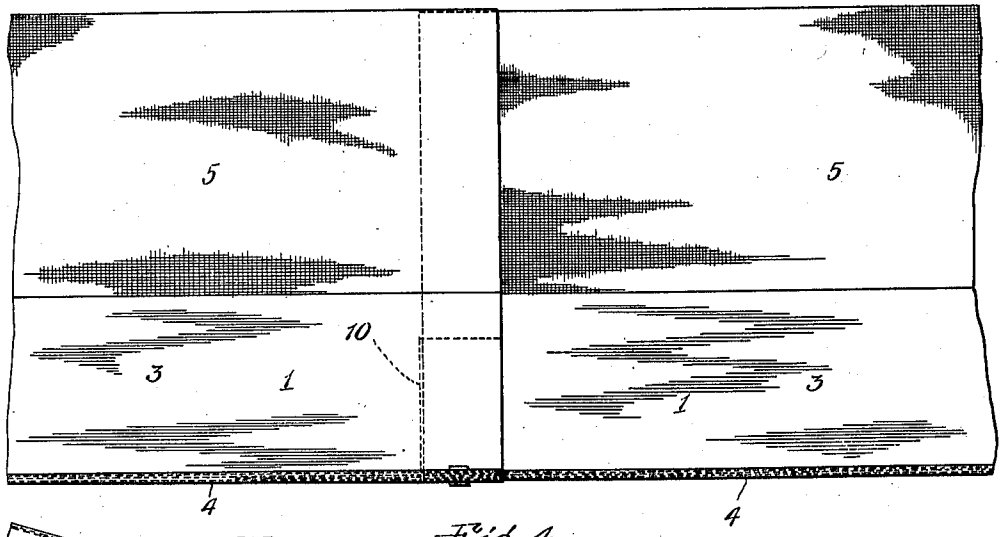

Fig. 4.

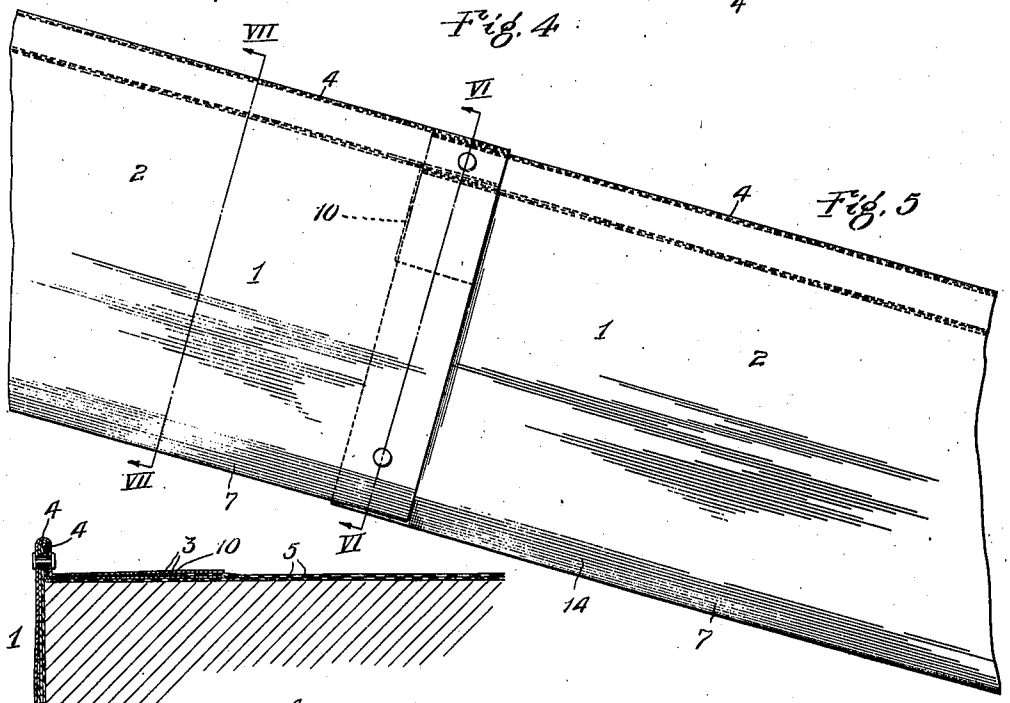

Fig. 5.

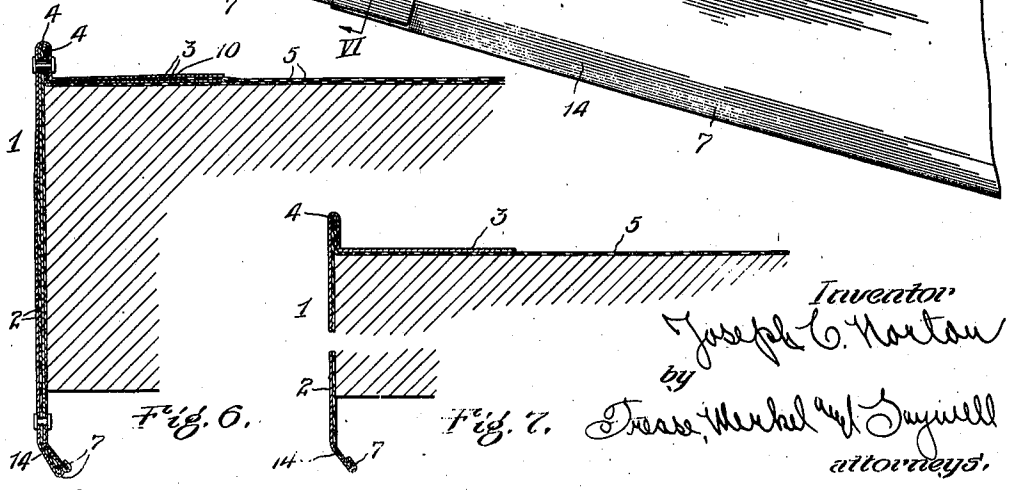

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

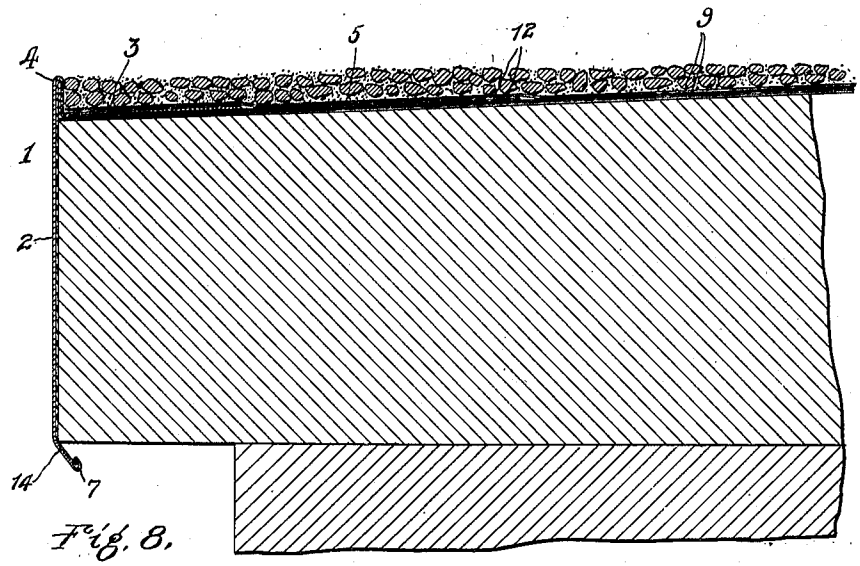

Fig. 8.

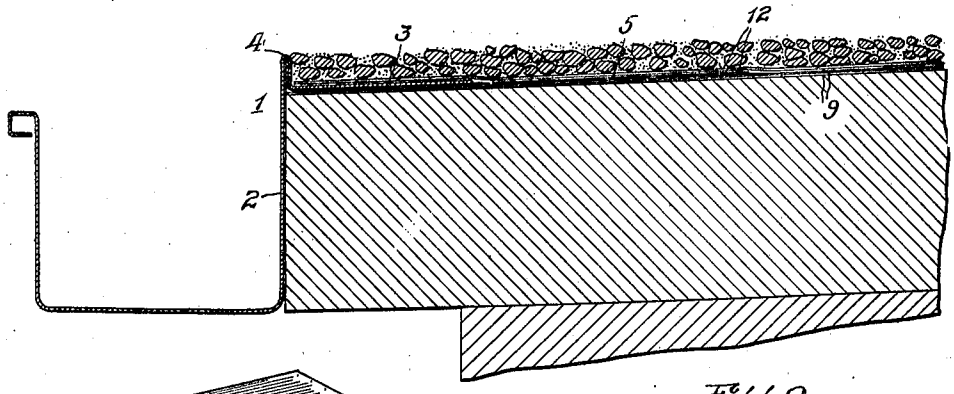

Fig. 9

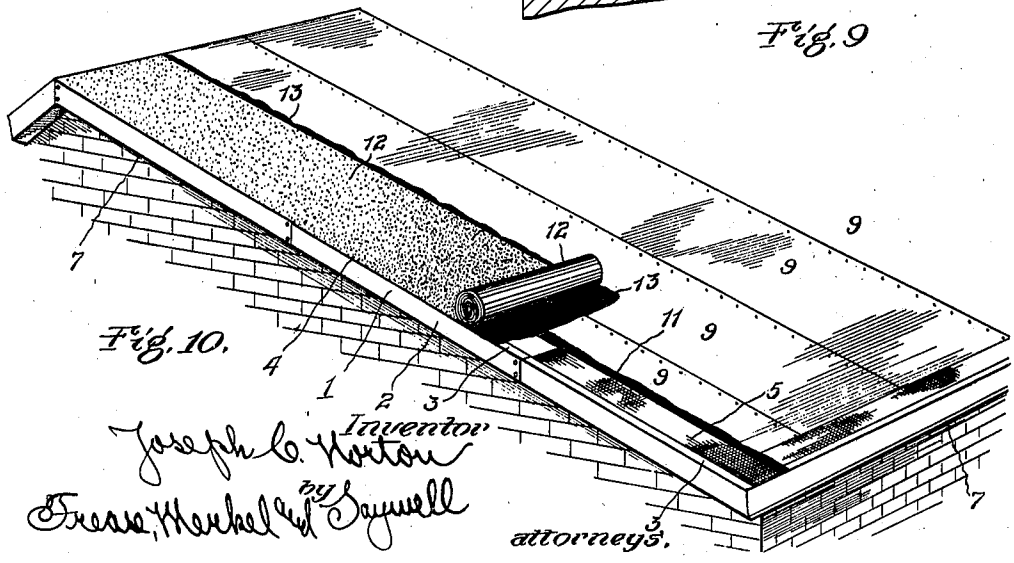

Fig. 10.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ROOF-EDGING.

1,327,770. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 13, 1920.

Application filed March 26, 1919. Serial No. 285,347.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. NORTON, a citizen of the United States, resident of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Roof-Edgings, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to edgings for roofs, its object being to provide a roof edging which may be secured in place without the use of nails whereby the edging may become suitable for use in connection with roofs embodying in their construction concrete or gypsum slabs into which, as is well known, it is difficult and ofttimes impractical to drive nails and effect a secure and lasting connection.

The said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain means embodying my invention, the disclosed means, however, constituting but one of the various forms in which the principle of my invention may be applied.

In said annexed drawings:

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a length of edging embodying my invention, such length being shown with its middle portion broken out and shown in a position in which the outer faces are in view.

Fig. 2 represents a perspective view of such length of edging and in a position in which the inner faces are in view.

Fig. 3 represents an enlarged cross-section of such edging.

Fig. 4 represents an enlarged plan view of the end portions of two edging lengths joined together.

Fig. 5 represents a side elevation of the end portions of such two lengths when so joined.

Fig. 6 represents a section taken upon the plane indicated by a line VI—VI in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 represents a section taken upon the plane indicated by line VII—VII in Fig. 5 and showing the lower or upright leg foreshortened by breaking away.

Fig. 8 represents a vertical section of the edge portion of the eave of a roof, showing my improved edging applied thereto.

Fig. 9 represents a vertical section of the eave portion of a roof showing my improved edging applied thereto and modified so as to combine with it a gutter.

Fig. 10 represents a perspective view of a portion of a roof illustrating the method of building up a roofing in which my improved edging is employed upon the side and eave portions thereof.

The illustrated embodiment of my invention comprises a strip 1 of sheet metal preferably of galvanized iron bent to form an upright leg 2 and a horizontal leg 3 substantially at right angles with said leg 2. Adjacent to the junction of the two legs the metal is bent or folded so as to form an upright flange 4 which constitutes a gravel stop. The lower end of the leg 2 is bent inwardly as shown, so as to catch the lower edge of the roof slab against the outer surface of which it lies, as will be hereinafter described.

As thus far described, the structure is old and well known and has been used for a roof edging for the sides or eaves of roofs and secured in place by means of nails which were driven through the leg 3 and into the boards forming the body or deck of the roof.

In order to eliminate the necessity of nailing and also for the purpose of protecting the inner faces of the edging, I have applied thereto a strip of fabric 5. This strip is laid against the inner faces of the two legs 2 and 3, as shown in Fig. 3, and secured thereto by means of a suitable adhesive material 6, preferably consisting of bituminous matter such as pitch or asphalt. This fabric is caused to extend into the fold of the gravel stop 4, as shown, the latter being compressed or contracted sufficiently to securely fasten the fold of the fabric within such fold of the stop. The lower end of the leg 1 is turned as at 7, Fig. 1, and beaded upon the lower edge portion of the fabric 5, as shown in Figs. 1 and 8, thus holding the lower end of such fabric securely in place.

That part of the fabric which is secured to the under or inner face of the leg 3, extends some distance beyond the outer end of the latter. as shown in Fig. 1.

In constructing a roof employing my improved edging, I first lay upon the cement blocks or deck and secure thereto by means of pitch or asphalt, strips of what is known as ready roofing or roofing felt 9. This

roofing felt extends to the edges of the eaves and sides of the roof. A suitable number of lengths of edging are then laid along the edge portions of the roof, as shown in Fig. 10, and the end portions of adjacent lengths are caused to telescope within each other, as shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6. In order to permit these end portions to readily telescope, I prefer to cut out a portion 10 of the fabric 5 at both ends of each length, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 and as shown in full lines in Fig. 2. This cutting away of the fabric will, as will be readily understood, permit the end of one length to be readily inserted in the end of the other length, the end of the fold of the gravel stop on one of the lengths being used to receive the end of the fold of the gravel stop of the other length. The joints made by these telescoped portions are waterproofed with a suitable material such as pitch, asphalt or gum. Those deck surfaces of the edge portions of the roof against which the legs 3 of the edging lie are, however, first provided or coated with pitch or asphalt 11, so as to cause the upper leg edging to adhere thereto. Additional strips 12 of roofing fabric are then laid upon the roofing felt 9, secured thereto by means of pitch or asphalt 13, and extend over the upper surface of the edging including the extension of the fabric 5, as shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 10. The legs 2 are held in position by the lower turned-in break 14.

It will therefore be seen that the extensions of the fabric 5 present a considerable surface and are securely united with the upper or wearing surface fabric 12 by means of the cement 13, as well as being united by means of the pitch or asphalt 11 to the roofing felt 9 on the deck of the roof. The edging is therefore woven between the plies of roofing material and the union so secured is amply sufficient to hold the edging in place without the use of any other fastening device. The metal portion of the edging is held in place by the fabric 12 through pitch or asphalt 13 and by the fabric 5 which is securely attached thereto not only by means of the pitch or asphalt 6, but as a result of its positive connection in the gravel stop. It will therefore be seen that this edging may be advantageously used in connection with such structures where nailing is impractical and such as, as has been heretofore mentioned, cement or gypsum blocks.

Where it is desired to form a gutter along the eave of a roof, the leg 2 of the edging may be extended as shown in Fig. 9 to form such gutter.

It will also be observed from the above, in addition to securing the edging in place without the use of nails, the inner surface of this edging is thoroughly protected against the action of the elements and is hence rust-proof.

What I claim is:

1. A roof-edging comprising the combination with a body portion of metal having two angularly related legs and bent to form a gravel-stop adjacent to the junction of such legs; of a strip of fabric covering the inner faces of said legs and extending between the fold of such gravel-stop.

2. A roof-edging comprising the combination with a body portion of sheet metal having two angularly related legs and bent to form a gravel stop adjacent to the junction of such legs; of a strip of fabric covering the inner faces of said legs, and extending into and fixedly secured in the fold of such gravel stop.

3. A roof-edging comprising the combination with a body portion of sheet metal having two angularly related legs and bent to form a gravel stop adjacent to the junction of such legs; of a strip of fabric covering and cemented to the inner surface of the edging, extending into and fixedly secured by the fold of such gravel stop, and extending beyond the end of the upper leg.

4. A roof edging comprising the combination with a body portion of metal having two angularly related legs; of a strip of fabric cemented to the inner faces of said legs and extending beyond the end of one of the latter; said fabric forming the inner contacting face of the edging.

Signed by me this 19th day of March, 1919.

JOSEPH C. NORTON.