R. M. HOPKINS.

ROOF EDGING.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 11, 1912.

1,090,985. Patented Mar. 24, 1914.

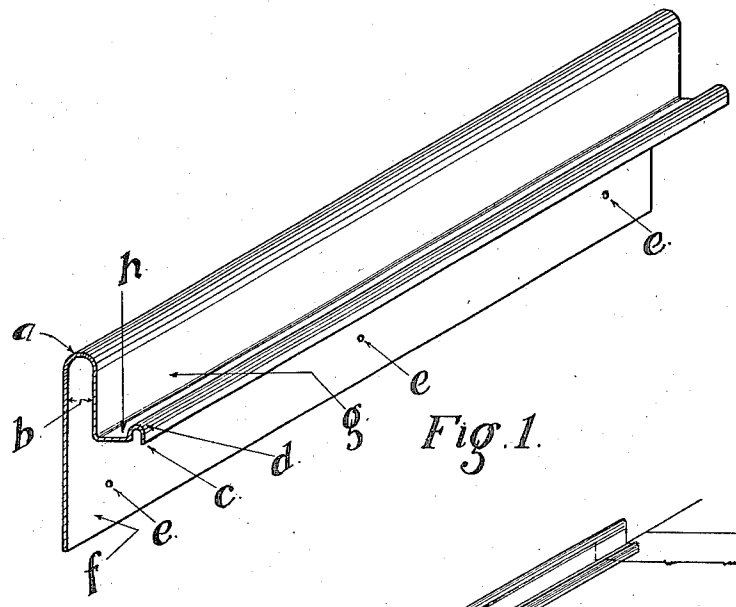


Fig. 1.

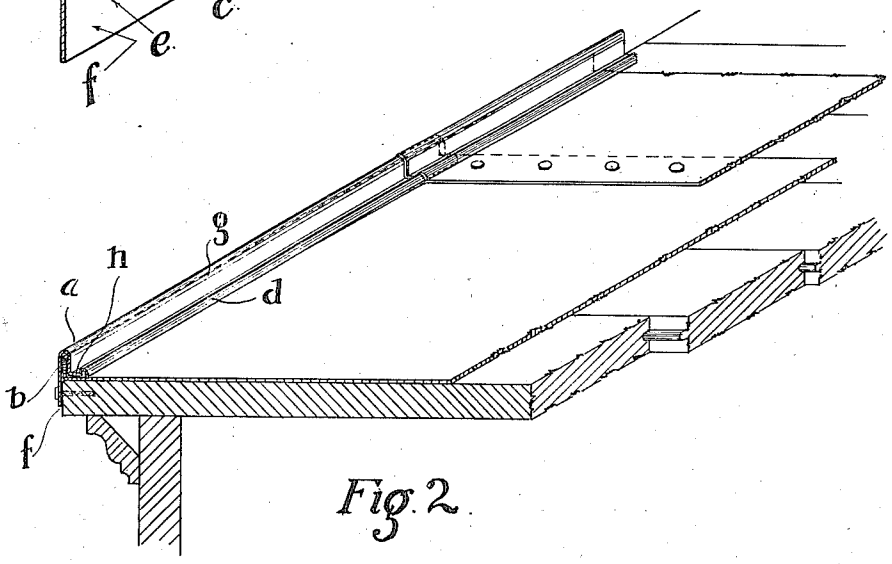


Fig. 2.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RANOLD M. HOPKINS, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

ROOF-EDGING.

1,090,985. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 24, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RANOLD M. HOPKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof-Edging, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in roof edging, and has for its primary object a simple and efficient construction of device of this character for use in terminating roofing at the gable ends of the roofs, whereby the appearance of the roof at the edge thereof will be enhanced, water will be prevented from running over the edge of the roof, a watertight lock will be produced, the application of the roofing at the gable ends will be facilitated and leakage prevented, and in the use of metal roofing the necessity of soldering will be obviated. And the invention also aims to generally improve devices of this class and to render them more useful and commercially desirable.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claims.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a roof edging constructed in accordance with my invention, and, Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the application of the device.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and designated in the accompanying drawing by like reference characters.

My improved roof edging consists of a preferably metal strip which is doubled longitudinally upon itself, as indicated at *a*, whereby to form a relatively vertical and downwardly opening channel *b* of any desired width, capable of accommodating the upturned edge of the roofing sheet, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. The doubled portion may be either curved, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1, or flat, as desired. The outer side of the doubled strip extends down below the inner side to form an attaching portion *f* provided with any desired number of perforations *e* through which nails or similar fastening devices may be passed to secure this portion of the device directly to the front edge of the roof, as also clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. The inner side *g* of the doubled strip terminates at the bottom in a laterally and inwardly extending substantially horizontal portion *h* which may be of any desired width and which terminates in turn at its inner edge preferably in a bead *d*, the inner or edge extremity of the bead, designated *c*, being preferably disposed slightly below the outer edge of the bead and the horizontal portion *h*, whereby the edge *c* may serve to clench the device tightly in contact with the roofing. It will be understood that the bead may be of any cross sectional shape and, if desired, may be entirely dispensed with.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing, the operation and application of my improved roof edging will be apparent.

In the practical application of the device, the strips made in any desired or appropriate length, will be secured by nails or similar fastening devices, to the gable edge of the roof, the attaching side *f* being applied to said edge, as clearly indicated in Fig. 2, and the upturned edge of the roofing fitting snugly within the downwardly opening channel *b*, while the horizontal portion *h* rests firmly in contact with the roofing and may be directly secured thereto, if desired. If the bead *d* is used, its edges *c* will be clenched or partially embedded in the roofing and thereby assist in securing a watertight joint.

It will be understood that the ends of the strips which form my improved edging will be overlapped at their adjoining ends, as shown in Fig. 2.

As one of the advantages of my device, it will be noted that the horizontal portion or plane *h* is not nailed to the roofing which insures that the roofing will not be affected by the difference of expansion and contraction of the metal strip and the roofing material due to varying temperatures; although the one is more readily affected than the other by a variation in temperature, this is compensated for in my device as the metal strip and roofing are not fastened together but are each allowed a contractile or expansive movement independent of the other. Furthermore, it will be seen that the down-

wardly opening channel 3 is not only of a width to snugly accommodate a strip of roofing, but the walls thereof are of a height to produce a watershed which will effectively prevent the water from running over or dripping from the gable ends of roofs. Besides, referring now to the features relating to the manufacture of the device, it should not be overlooked that my device can be readily constructed by one operation of the dies in a toggle press and that it can be very easily applied by a simple operation resulting in an economy of labor, because it is only necessary to insert the upturned edge of the roofing into the channel and to nail the device in place by one row of nails at the points *e*.

What I claim is:—

A roof edging, consisting of a strip doubled upon itself to form a downwardly facing channel, said channel being of a width to accommodate a strip of roofing and of a height on its inner wall to produce a watershed, one side of the strip being extended laterally and the side walls of the channel extending parallel to each other and at right angles to the laterally extending portion, said laterally extending portion terminating in an edge extremity which projects below the plane of said laterally extending portion for the purpose specified, and the other side of the strip being extended downwardly below the channel and the laterally extending portion, in combination with roofing which extends underneath the laterally extending portion of the edging and has the aforesaid edge extremity embedded therein, the edge portion of the roofing being extending upwardly at right angles to the main portion thereof and received and accommodated in said channel with the edge of said roofing terminating in an upwardly projected manner at the highest point of the channel and entirely above the main portion of the roofing and fastening devices extending through the said downwardly extending side of the strip which is formed for attachment to the edge of the roofing, the other side of the strip, including its laterally extending portion being devoid of fastening devices and entirely free from fastening relation to the roofing, whereby the strip and roofing may freely contract and expand one independently of the other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RANOLD M. HOPKINS.

Witnesses:
E. M. HALL,
ROBERT J. UPTON.