

C. S. Clark.

Roof.

N<sup>o</sup> 57,290.

Patented Aug 21, 1866.

Fig. 1.

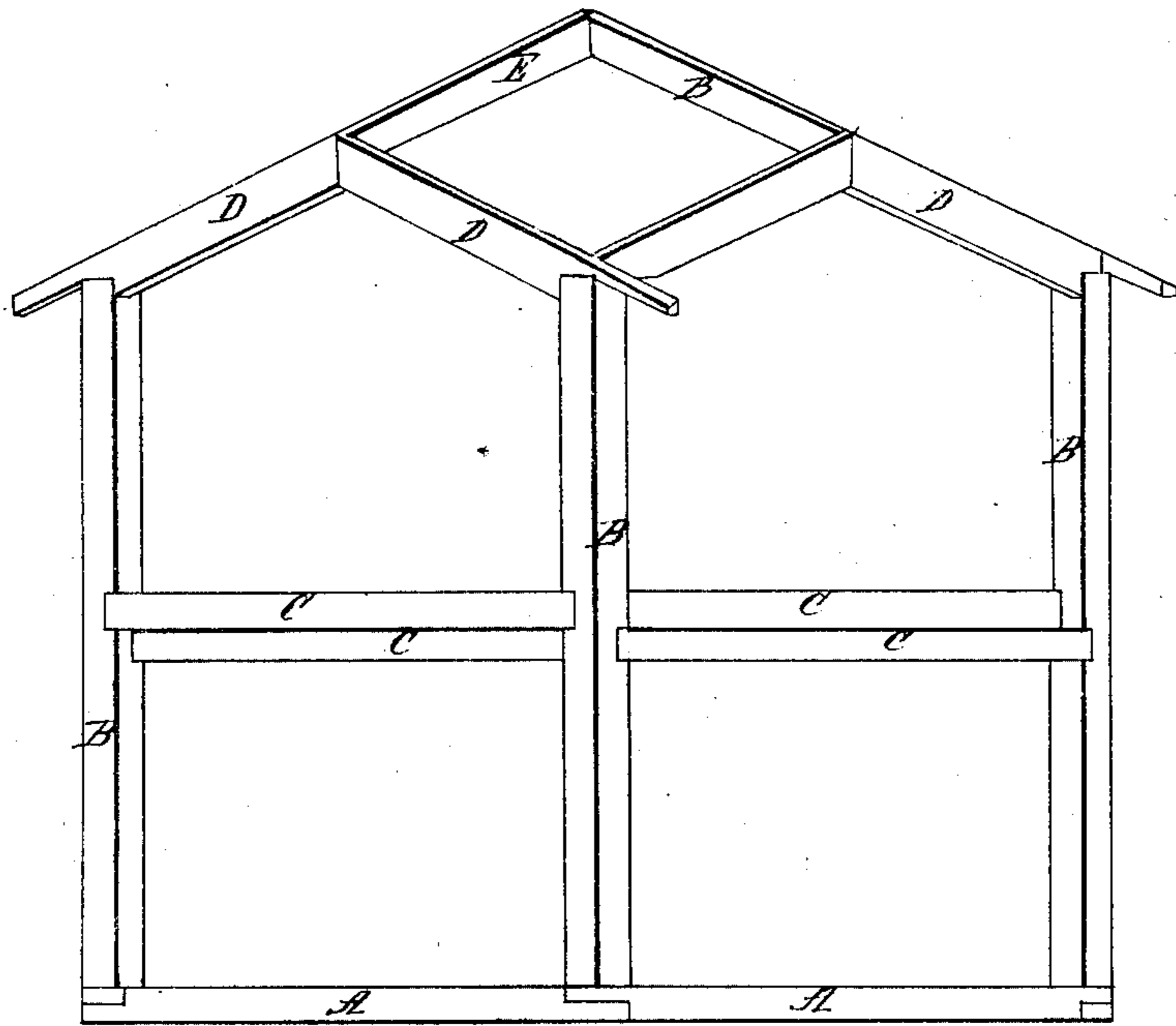


Fig. 3.

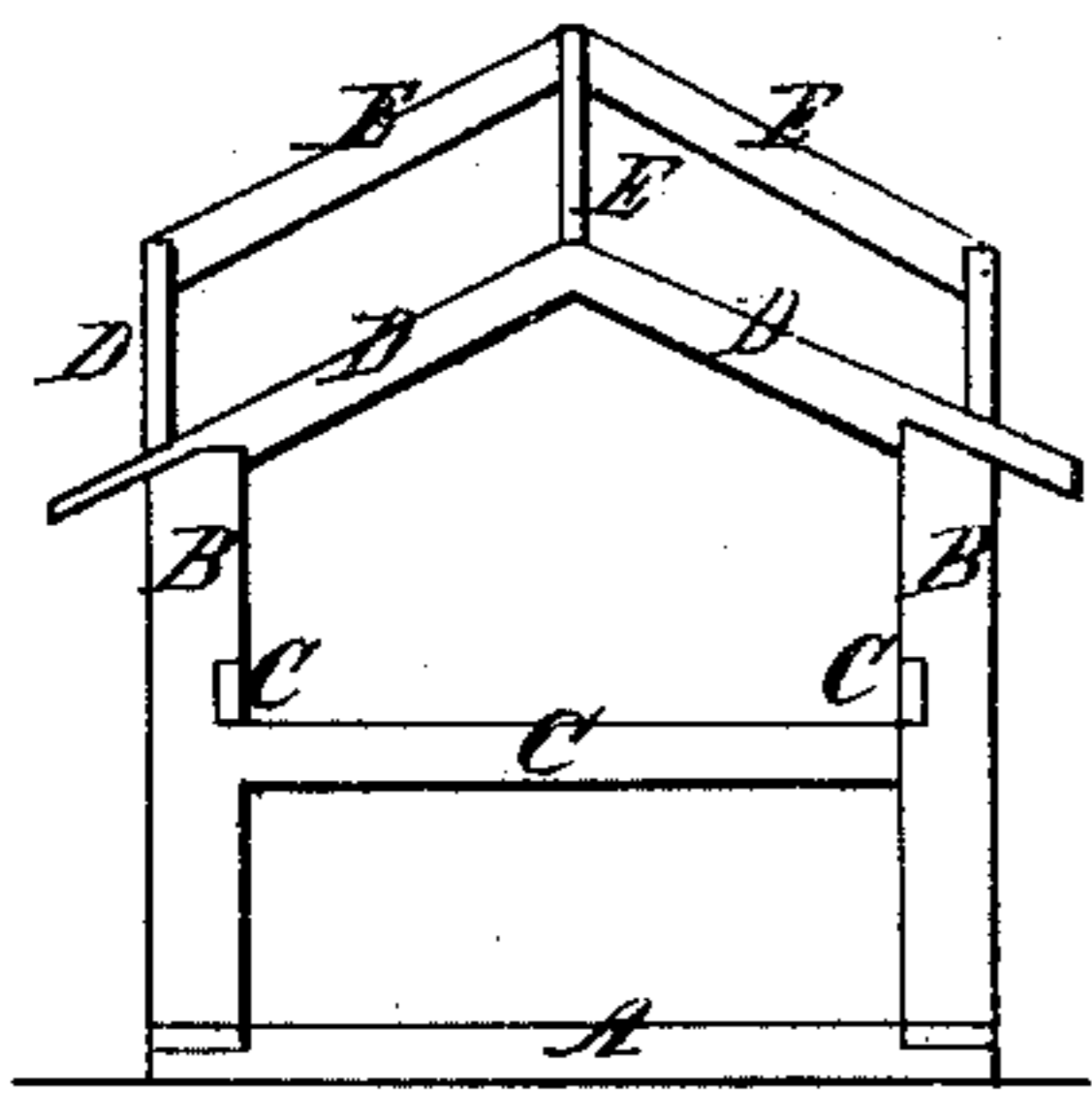
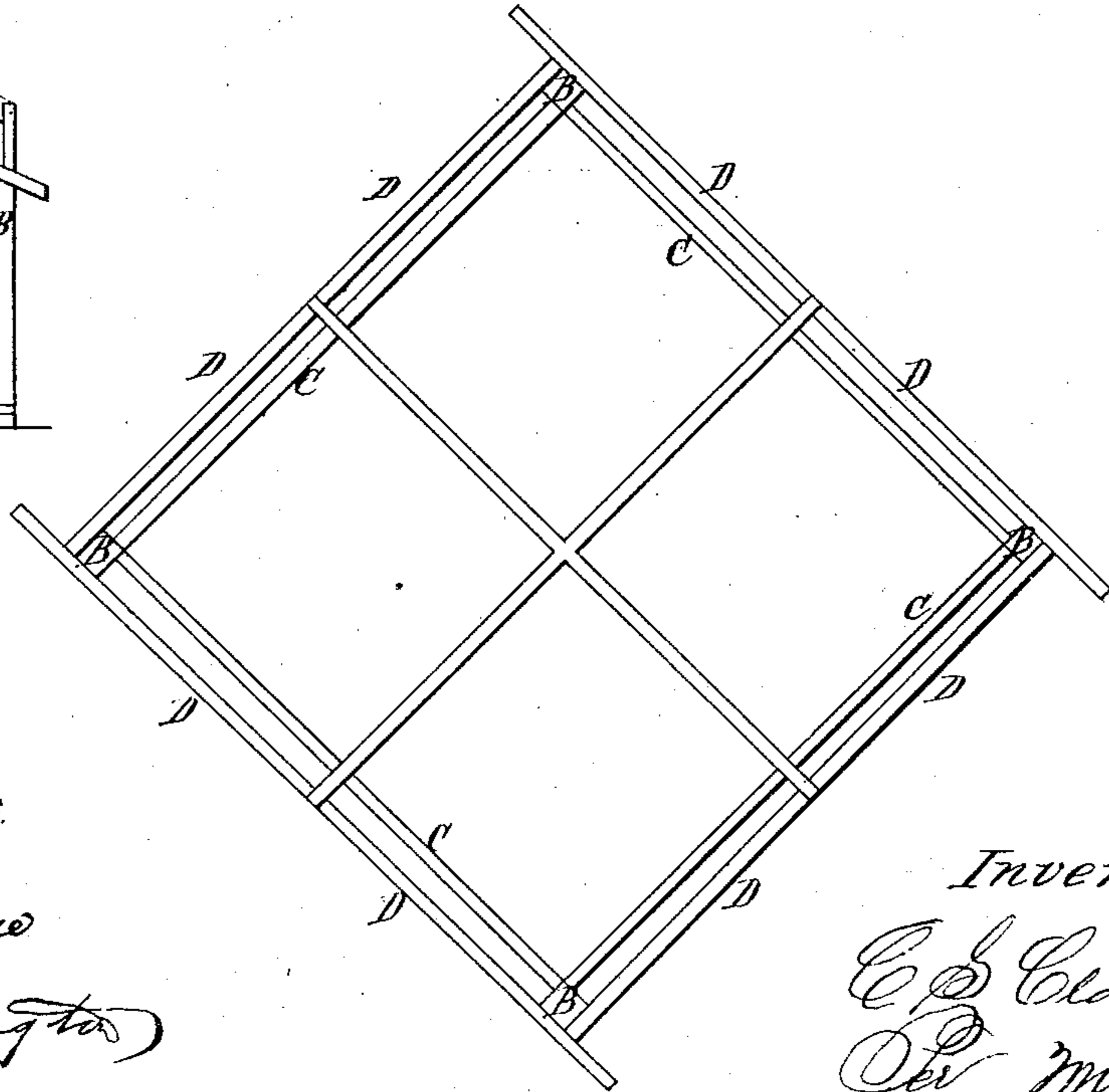


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHAS. S. CLARK, OF HUNTSBURG, OHIO.

## IMPROVED ROOF.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 57,290, dated August 21, 1866.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. CLARK, of Huntsburg, in the county of Geauga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Roofs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a corner view of the frame of a square house having my improvement attached. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same on a reduced scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention has for its object to furnish an improved roof by the use of which the available room within the house may be much increased, and at the same time a finer and more pleasing appearance be given thereto; and it consists in forming the roof with four or more gables and four or more ridges, said ridges meeting in a peak at the center, as hereinafter more fully described.

This improvement is applicable to all varieties of buildings, but is more particularly designed to be applied to light frame or balloon structures.

A are the ground-sills of the house or building. B are the posts, and C the girders. About the construction of all these parts there is nothing new.

No plates are required or used when the house is erected in accordance with this improvement, as they would be an incumbrance and of no use.

Each gable is formed of two rafters, D, the

lower ends of which rest upon and are attached to the tops of the corner-posts B, the said rafters being also supported by the upper ends of the studs to which the covering of the house is to be attached. The height of the apex of each gable above the plane of the tops of the post B should be half the height of the peak of the roof above the said plane.

E are rafters or ridge-poles extending from the apexes of the rafters D to the peak of the roof. The lower ends of these ridge-poles E may, if desired, pass between the ends of the rafters D and project, and to these projecting ends the cornices may be attached.

The space between the rafters D and E may be supplied with rafters for sustaining the covering of the roof in various ways. One way would be to apply a rafter running from the tops of the corner-posts B to the peak of the roof and filling up the rhomboidal spaces with rafters running parallel therewith and at suitable distances apart, the upper ends of said rafters being secured to the rafters or ridge-poles E and their lower ends to the rafters D; or the rafters may be arranged parallel to either of the rafters D; but I prefer the manner first described.

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

An improved roof having as many ridges meeting in a peak at the center and as many gables as there are sides to the building, the lowest points of the rhomboidal parts or surfaces of the roof being at the corners of the building, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

CHARLES S. CLARK.

Witnesses:

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