(No Model.)

L. D. CORTRIGHT.

RIDGE AND VALLEY FOR ROOFING.

No. 333,603. Patented Jan. 5, 1886.

FIG. 1.

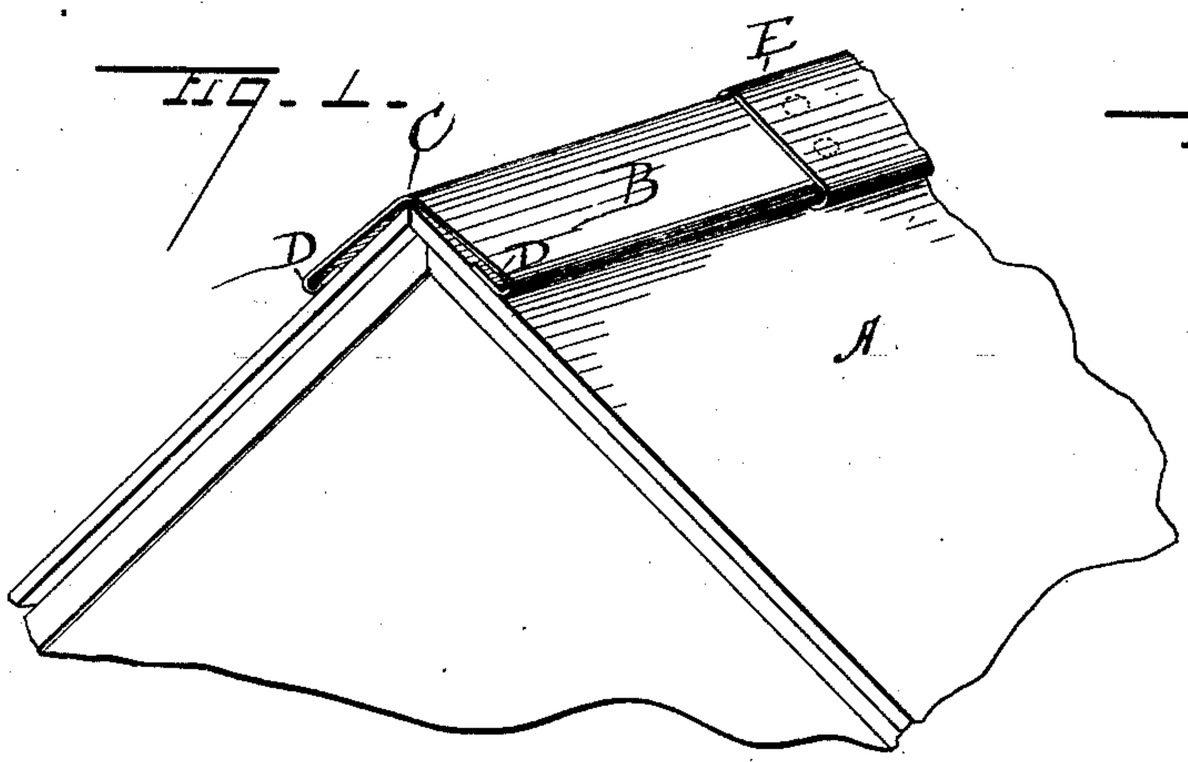


FIG. 2.

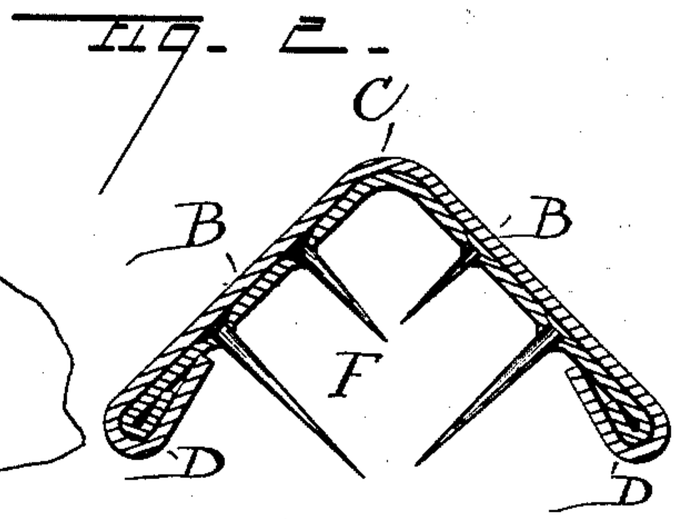


FIG. 3.

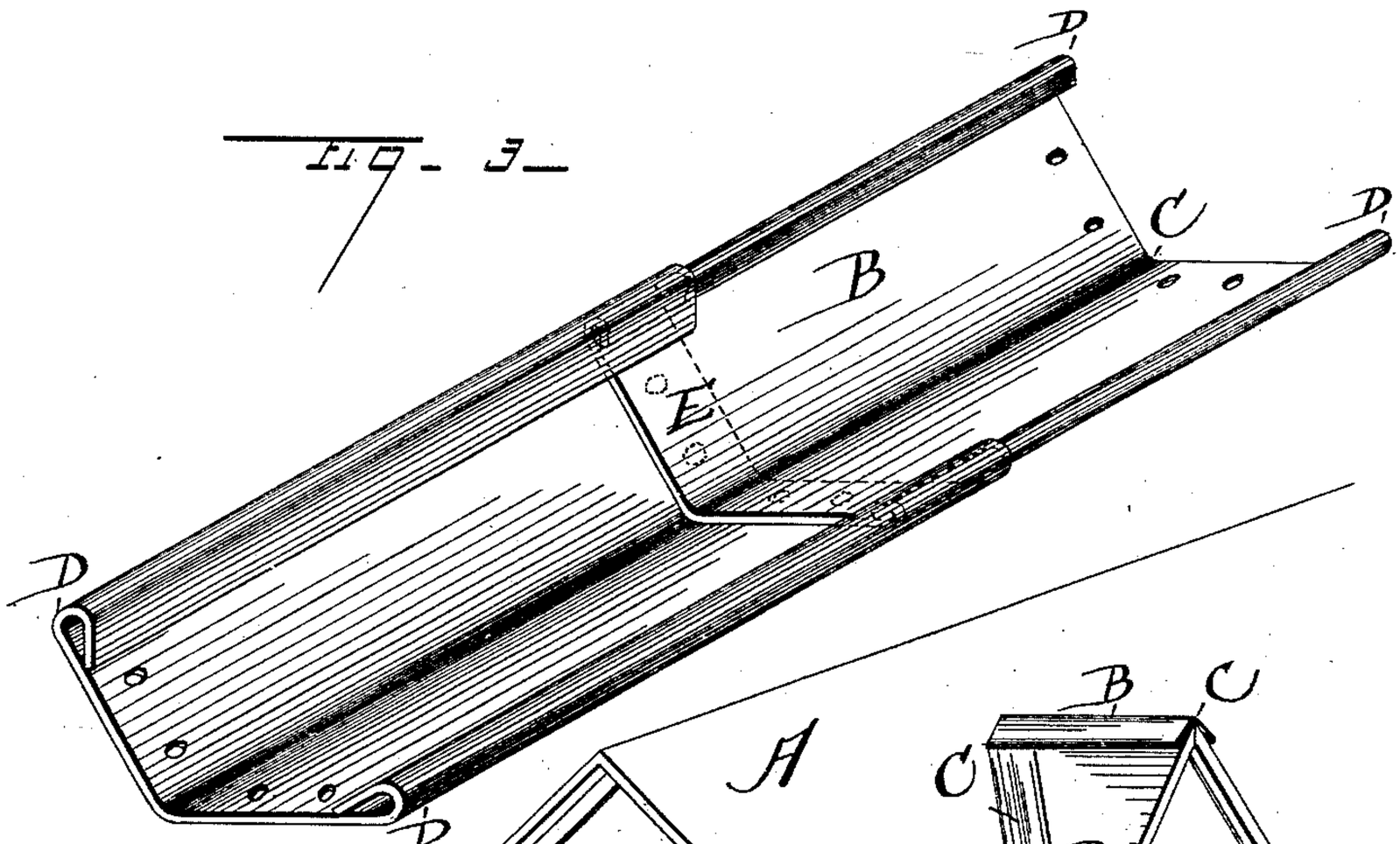
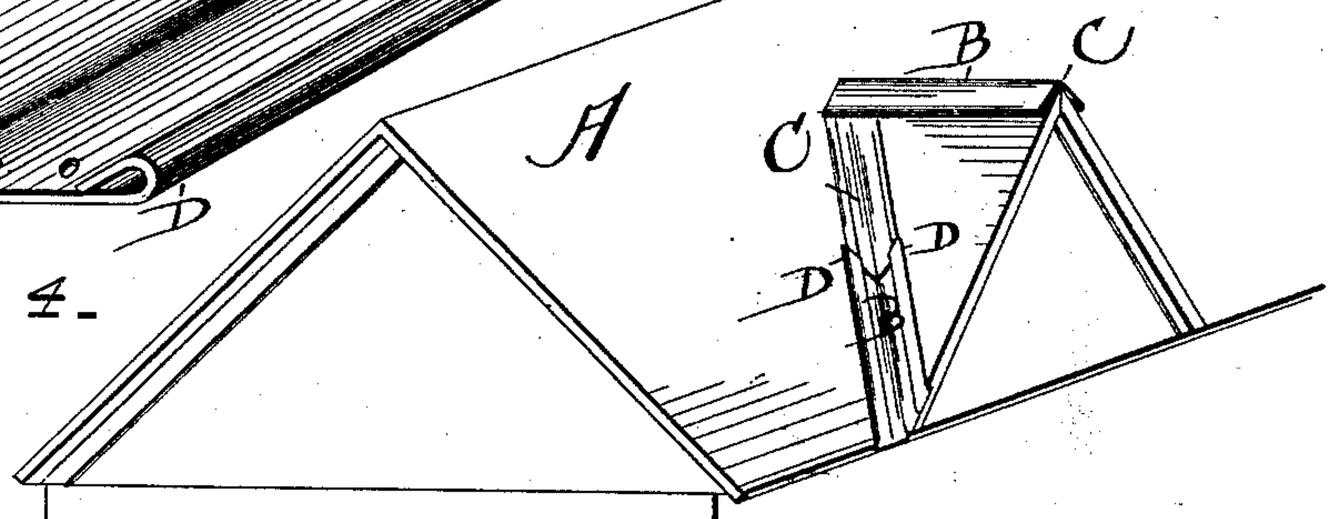


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS D. CORTRIGHT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RIDGE AND VALLEY FOR ROOFING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 333,603, dated January 5, 1886.

Application filed September 17, 1885. Serial No. 177,322. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS D. CORTRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ridges and Valleys for Roofing, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to make a ridge or valley for roofs, the sections of which can be readily and effectually fastened together and to the roofing material of the building; and the invention consists in the features and details of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the comb of a building containing my improved ridge. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the same, taken through the joint where the two sections are united together in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my improved ridge when employed as a valley, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the roof of a building having one of the valleys in place.

In the drawings, A represents the roofing material of the building in place. B represents the ridge or valley; C, the central longitudinal bend in the same; D D, lateral longitudinal laps or bends in the same; E, the joint between the two sections, and F the nails by which the ridge or valley is attached to the roofing material of the building.

In making my improved ridge or valley I take a piece of sheet metal, of tin or other suitable material, and cut it into long strips of a proper width to make a ridge or valley when bent into the proper form for application to use. The width of these strips, of course, may vary as much as the judgment of the builder may desire, so long as they are cut wide enough to permit of the bends which I employ in making them. After these strips are cut I bend them longitudinally along the center or line which I intend for the apex of the ridge or the bottom of the valley. This bend may be at an obtuse or at an acute angle, as the roof is made on a steep or gradual pitch. I then bend both edges of the strip inward and toward each other, as shown in the different figures, and until the edges of the material are bent back against or almost against the insides of the ridge or valley. The metal thus turned back need not be very wide, and is only required to be wide enough to enable the sections of the ridge or valley to be properly and securely connected together. I perforate the metal of the ridge or valley at one end of each section, and far enough toward the apex of the ridge or lowest point of the valley to avoid perforating the edges turned inward, as above described, and so that the nails in being driven through these holes and into the roofing-boards will pass through only one thickness of the metal. But one end of each section is nailed, whether for a ridge or a valley, and the other end is left free to be attached in the manner hereinafter described, except, of course, as to the end sections, where, to complete the ridge or valley, both ends would require to be nailed. After the first section composing the ridge or valley has been nailed at both ends a second section is taken and its end slid over the nailed end of the section already laid, as shown particularly in Fig. 2. For this purpose the bends in the end which is slid over and interlocked with the nailed end of the section may be slightly larger, to permit of a ready connection of the two sections, but still tight enough to make a close and perfect joint. It should be pushed back onto the nailed end of the first section far enough to cover the heads of the nails, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and thus protect them from exposure to the corrosion of the weather and from the possibility of a leak being formed where the nails are driven into the roofing material. The other end of the second section which has just been put in place is then nailed down, and the third section connected to the nailed end of the second in the manner before described. The operation is continued until all the sections of the ridge are in place.

In laying the valley the strips are laid with the central longitudinal bend down, as shown in Fig. 3, and instead of sliding the end of the second section over the nailed end of the first section it is slid into it, as shown in Fig. 3. With these exceptions the operation of laying is precisely the same as laying the ridge. After the ridge or valley is in place the laying of the roof is proceeded with as in other cases.

The essential idea of this invention is, that one end of each section is attached to the roof by nailing or similar means, while the contiguous end of its fellow section is interlocked with it without nailing, and in such a way as to cover the nails of the section first laid, so as to protect them from the weather, and thus prevent their corrosion and leakage, and in this respect my present invention differs from the ridge and valley described and claimed in my patent of March 17, 1885, and from any device of which I have ever seen or heard.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A ridge or valley consisting of strips of metal bent longitudinally along their center lines, or lines intended for the apex of the ridge or the lowest part of the valley, and along lines near each of their edges, the central bend being at an angle corresponding with the pitch of the roof where the same is to be used, and the side bends sufficient to bring the edges back substantially against the inner sides of the ridge or valley, one end of each strip, except the end strips, being unnailed, and the other attached to the roofing material by nails or similar fasteners passing through holes above the inwardly-bent edges of the strips, so as to pass through only one thickness of the metal, and so as to be covered by the metal of the next strip, whose unnailed end is slid over and interlocked with the nailed end of its fellow strip, substantially as described.

LEWIS D. CORTRIGHT.

Witnesses:
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