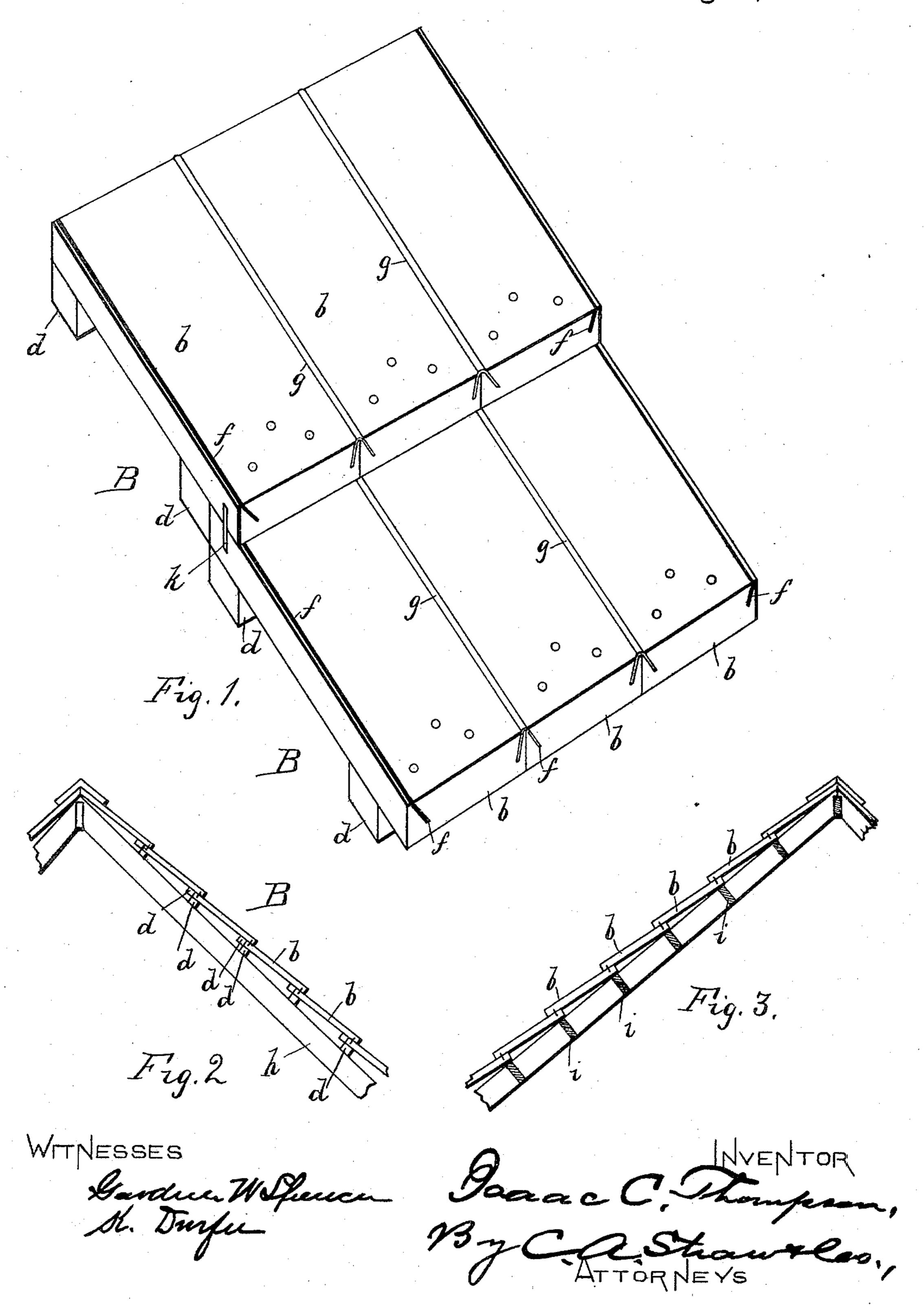
I. C. THOMPSON. ROOFING FOR BUILDINGS.

No. 456,971.

Patented Aug. 4, 1891.



United States Patent Office.

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ROOFING FOR BUILDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,971, dated August 4, 1891.

Application filed February 16, 1891. Serial No. 381,609. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC C. THOMPSON, of Wolfborough, in the county of Carroll, State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofing for Buildings, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of my improved roofing; Fig. 2, a sectional view showing my improved roofing in position on the rafters, and Fig. 3 a like view illustrating a modification.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the

20 drawings.

My invention relates especially to roofing constructed of planks or boards, whereby the use of shingles, ordinary boarding, and purlins may be obviated; and it consists in certain novel features, hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object being to produce a simple, cheap, and effective article of this character.

The nature and operation of the improve-30 ment will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation: The roofing B is formed from a series of boards or planks b, arranged with their edges obtruding and secured to cross 35 ties or braces d. In the upper face of each board b, near each edge, is formed a longitudinally-arranged slot f, inclined vertically at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the plane of the surface of said boards. A metallic 40 strip g, Λ -shaped in cross-section, is inserted in the slots of adjacent boards, as shown in Fig. 1, forming a water-tight joint. A section of roofing thus formed and of a length determined by the length of the braces d is laid

directly onto the rafters h, said braces being 45 disposed at right angles to the rafters and secured thereto by any suitable means. The braces substitute for the boarding or lathing to which shingles are ordinarily attached and obviate the necessity of using purlins i. A 50 succeeding section is then laid with its lower edge overlapping the upper edge of said first section after the manner of shingles. When the pitch of the roof is slight, I insert a vertical laterally-arranged metallic binding-plate 55 k in suitable grooves in the overlapping edges of the roof-sections, forming a tight joint, which prevents the water from "backing up" under said sections. Where purlin is used, as in Fig. 3, the braces d may be omitted and 60 the boards b secured directly to the rafters and purlin. By forming the grooves f inclined, as described, the water is prevented from working around the plate g and into the joint between the boards, as might occur when 65 the grooves are vertical.

Having thus explained my invention, what

I claim is—

1. Roofing for buildings, formed in sections, comprising boards disposed in the same plane 70 and connected at their edges by longitudinally-arranged Λ -shaped plates inserted in correspondingly-arranged grooves in said boards, said sections being disposed to overlap and connected by a vertical binding-plate 75 inserted in lateral grooves in their overlapped portions.

2. The roofing B, formed in overlapping sections, each section comprising boards b, grooved at f and secured to braces d, metallic 80 Λ -shaped strips g in said grooves, and vertical binding-strips k, inserted in lateral grooves in said overlapping portions.

ISAAC C. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

IRA BANFIELD,
NELLIE THOMPSON,
SEWALL W. ABBOTT.