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W. W. PARRY.

SNOW GUARD FOR ROOFS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.

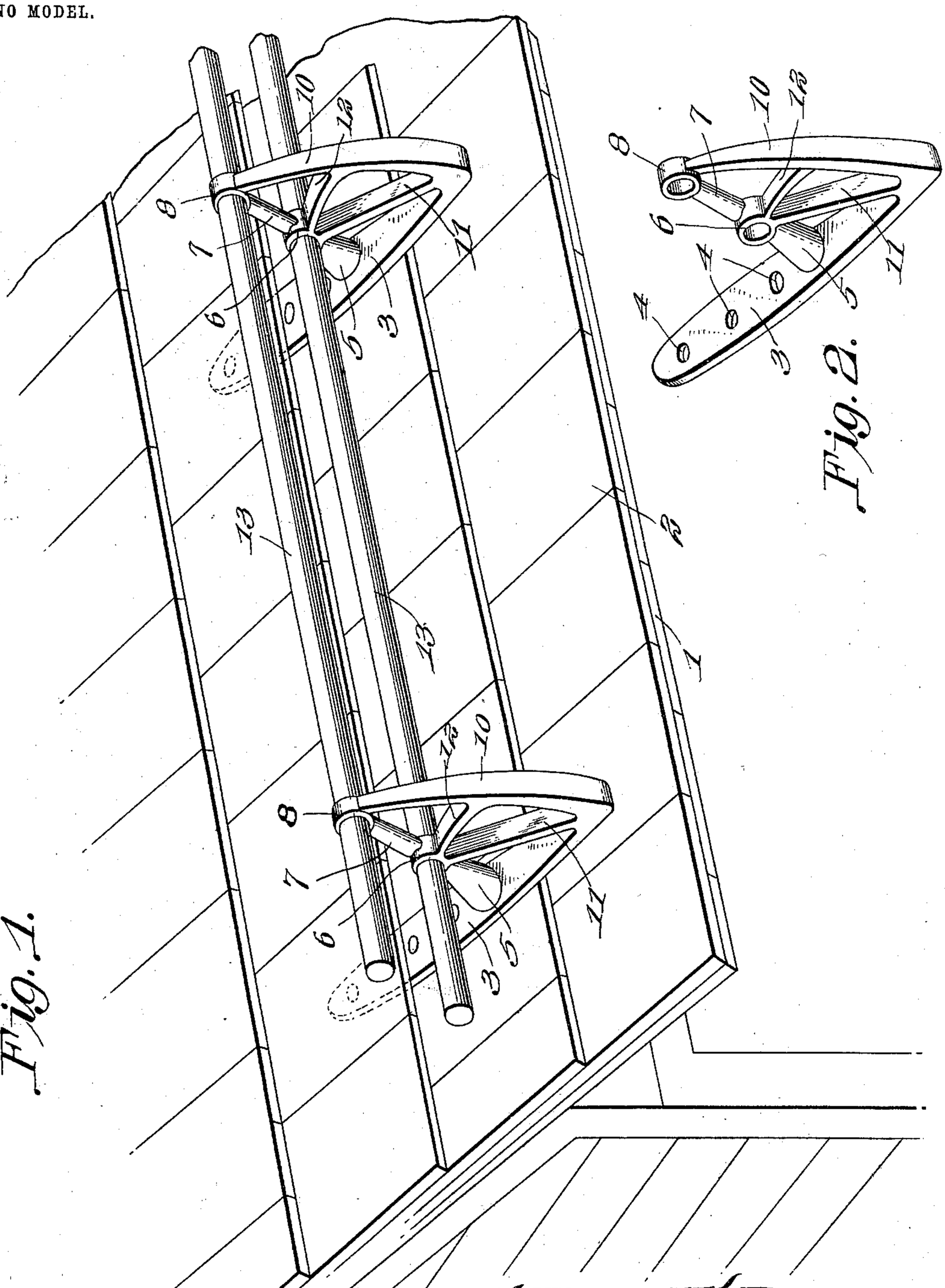

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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No. 756,884. Patented April 12, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. PARRY, OF PLYMOUTH, PENNSYLVANIA.

SNOW-GUARD FOR ROOFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 756,884, dated April 12, 1904.

Application filed July 7, 1903. Serial No. 164,594. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. PARRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Plymouth, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Snow-Guard for Roofs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to snow-guards for roofs.

The object of the invention is in a ready and practical manner and without interference of the natural removal of the snow by melting to prevent snow and ice from sliding from a roof in dangerous quantities; furthermore, to simplify and cheapen devices of this character and without objectionable weight to render the structure sufficiently strong to withstand any tendency to breakage under the weight of a workman while placing slate or other covering on the roof and while positioning gutters.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a snow-guard for roofs, as will hereinafter be fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof, and in these drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a roof, exhibiting the snow-guard of the present invention positioned thereon. Fig. 2 is a detached detail view in perspective of one of the guard-brackets.

The device of this invention is adapted to be attached to any kind of sloping roof or roofs covered by slate, shingles, or other covering medium, and consists of a plurality of brackets connected to the roof near the eaves and spaced at suitable distances apart and connected by piping.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the roof, and 2 the slate, shingles, or other covering. The bracket (shown in detail in Fig. 2) comprises a plate or roof-engaging member 3, provided with a plurality of orifices 4, through which are passed the fastening devices for holding the bracket positioned upon the roof. Projecting at right angles from the plate is an arm 5, which is in the form of a truncated cone with its base portion connected to the plate, the apex terminating in a pipe-socket 6, and projecting upward from the socket is a second arm, 7, which is of substantially the same diameter throughout its length and terminates at its upper end in a second pipe-socket, 8. The provision of the cone-shaped arm is of importance, as it imparts additional rigidity to the structure and enables it successfully to withstand any pressure to which it may be subjected. The arms 5 and 7 and the pipe-sockets are stayed against yielding through the medium of a plurality of brace-arms 10, 11, and 12, the arm 10 being connected at its lower end with the plate 3 and at its upper end with the pipe-socket, the arm 11 being connected with the said plate and with the arm 5, and the arm 12 being connected at one end with the arm 10 and at its other end with the pipe-socket 6. It will be seen from the manner of disposing the brace-arms that every portion of the bracket that will be subjected to strain is positively braced, and, further, that with requisite strength an objectionable weight of metal in the construction of a bracket is avoided.

The pipe-sockets are engaged by sections 13 of gas or any other kind of pipe, which subserve the function of barriers to check any tendency on the part of snow or ice to slide from the roof and which also permit the natural removal of snow or ice by melting without any interference whatever.

While the snow-guard of this invention is exceedingly simple of construction, it will be found of the highest efficiency and durability in use and capable of carrying out the objects of the invention in a certain manner.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A snow-guard bracket comprising a roof-

engaging member having an arm extending at right angles therefrom, said arm being in the form of a truncated cone with the base thereof connected to the said member and terminating at its apex in a transversely-disposed pipe-socket, and a brace connecting with one end of the roof-engaging member and with the socket.

2. A snow-guard bracket comprising a roof-engaging member having an arm extending at right angles therefrom, said arm being in the form of a truncated cone with the base thereof connected with the said member and its apex terminating in a transversely-disposed pipe-socket, an arm connected with the socket and extending at right angles to the roof-engaging member, a pipe-socket carried by the outer end of the latter arm, and braces connecting respectively with the first-named arm and with the pipe-sockets.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. PARRY.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH I. HOBBS,
MIKE FUHRER.