

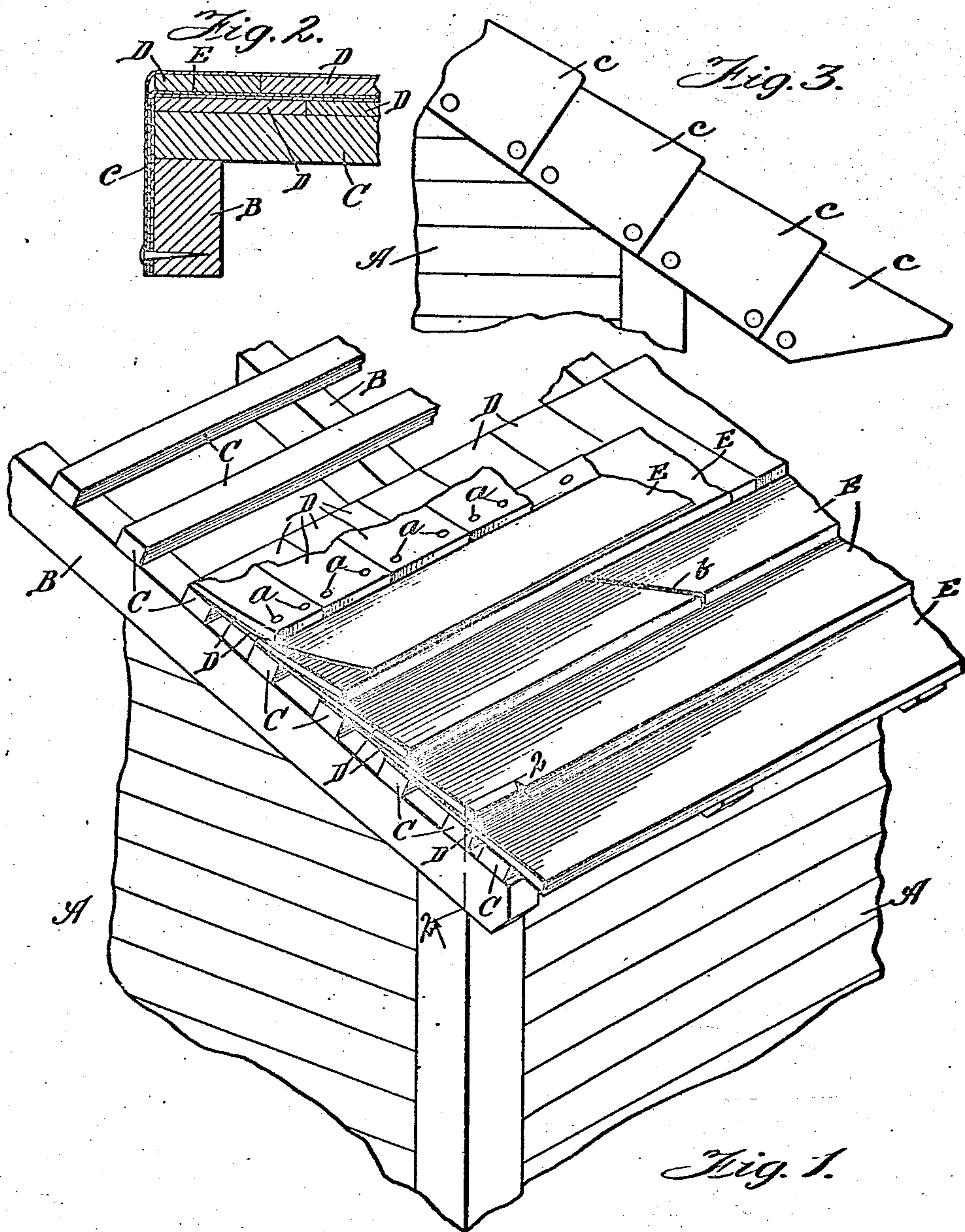
J. C. P. BENSON.

ROOF.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1907.

899,022.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENS C. P. BENSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ROOF.

No. 899,022.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 22, 1907

Application filed November 29, 1907. Serial No. 404,273.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JENS C. P. BENSON, a subject of the King of Denmark, and residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roofs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in roofs for buildings, and has for its object to produce a tight and durable structure in which shingles form a part, but of which a materially smaller number are employed than in the ordinary construction of shingle roof. I attain this object by the means shown in the drawings and hereinafter fully described.

That which I believe to be new will be set forth in the claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a building to which my improved roof is applied. In this figure the ends of the shingle-covering strips are cut away flush with the sides of the end row of shingles in order to more clearly show the relative arrangement of the said strips and shingles. Fig. 2 is a detail being a cross section at line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and illustrating the manner of turning down and securing the ends of the shingle-covering strips; and Fig. 3 is a detail, being an end elevation showing the turned down ends of the covering strips that are shown in section in Fig. 2.

Referring to the several figures of the drawings in which corresponding parts are indicated by the same reference letters,—A represents the walls of a building; B, inclined roof rafters; and C, cross-pieces or boards secured to the rafters and to which shingles are adapted to be nailed,—said three parts being of ordinary form and construction.

D indicates shingles laid upon and secured to the cross-pieces or boards C. These shingles are laid in the usual way except that a greater portion of the length of each shingle may be, and in the construction shown is, left uncovered by the shingles in the next higher row, which arrangement, of course, results in a material saving of shingles. Departure in this manner from the ordinary practice of laying shingles is made feasible by employing in connection therewith strips of material that can be bent or folded and secured to the shingles, as hereinafter de-

scribed, and as shown in the drawings. Heavy tar paper has been found by me to be the best for this purpose.

E indicates the strips referred to, a separate strip being employed in connection with each row of the shingles D.

In constructing my improved roof one of the strips E will be laid parallel with the lower one of the cross-pieces or boards C and with one of its edges resting on the upper face of such cross-piece or board. A row of shingles will then be laid upon the strip and nailed to said cross-piece or board C, the nails passing through the strip E and holding it firmly at one edge between the shingles and the said lower cross-piece or board. This strip of flexible material is then turned or bent around the lower or butt ends of the lower row of shingles, its free edge extending over the next cross-piece C. Another strip E is then laid with one edge over the upper edge of the first-laid strip, this second strip extending down loosely over the first row of shingles that have been covered by the first strip, and a row of shingles laid and nailed, the nails passing through both layers of material beneath it and holding them and the shingles to the second cross-piece or board C. This second strip is then turned or folded over the lower or butt ends of the second row of shingles, and thereafter each succeeding strip and row of shingles are secured together and in place as just described. By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that by this construction the lower portion of each row of shingles is completely covered by one of the flexible strips and that when so covered no nail-heads are exposed or in position to be affected by dampness, and no portion of any of the shingles is exposed to the weather. In said Fig. 1 is also shown the position of one of the covering strips in the position it occupies when a row of shingles has been nailed in position over one edge of such strip and before such strip has been turned into position to cover said shingles. In this uncovered row of shingles the heads of the securing nails show and are indicated by *a*. At *b* is shown a joint in one of the strips E. When it is necessary to have a joint, I prefer to make it with the over-lapping end cut diagonally as shown, thus rendering it less liable to admit water than if such end was otherwise cut.

As stated in the brief description of Fig. 1,

the ends of the strips E are there shown as cut off even with the ends of the cross-pieces or boards C, such cutting off in that illustration being solely for more clearly showing the manner of securing the strips around the rows of shingles. In practice, the ends of the strips will be left projecting for a considerable distance beyond the shingles and will be folded down over the outer edges of the shingles and the ends of the cross-pieces or boards C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and then nailed as shown in those two figures to the sides of the end rafters B. These turned down ends are indicated by c, and, as indicated in Fig. 2, part of the material turned down will consist of three thicknesses due to the fact that the longitudinal fold or bend that is given to the material when turned around the butt ends of the shingles is continued into the projecting ends and this double thickness is turned down to lie against the single thickness at the forward end of the immediately preceding strip. Against these

turned down ends c any desired finishing trimming can of course be secured.

By my invention I provide a construction of roof that is economical, durable and readily constructed.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In a roof, the combination with rows of shingles, and supports for the same, of a series of flexible strips, each strip extending at one edge beneath the butt ends of one row of shingles and being secured in place at said edge by nails passing through said shingles and the strip into one of said supports, said strip being bent or turned around said shingle-ends and covering said securing nails, and having its other edge extended beneath the flexible strip that covers the next adjacent row of shingles.

JENS C. P. BENSON.

Witnesses:

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