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COMB COVER FOR CORRUGATED ROOFS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1910.

982,916. Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

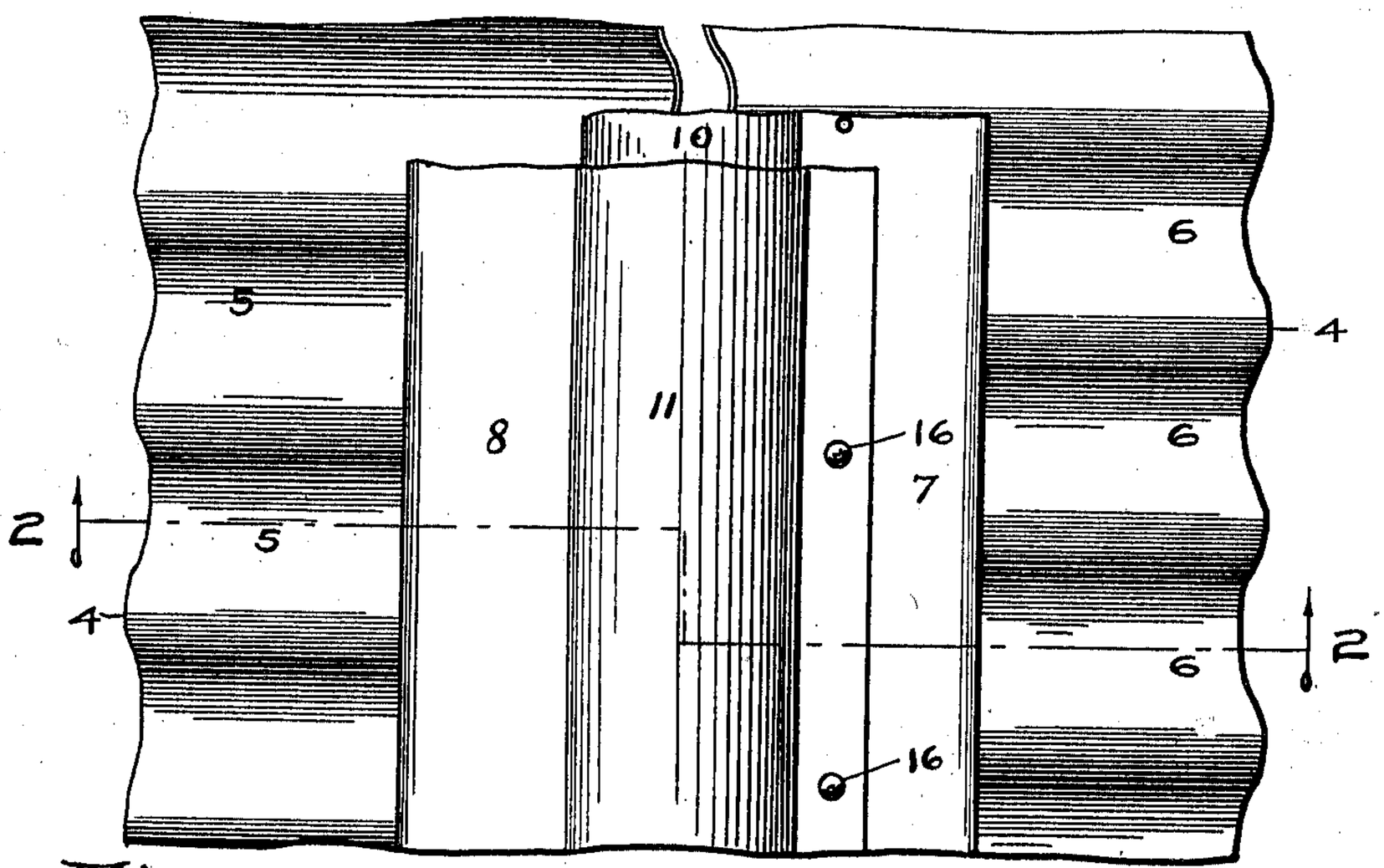

Fig. 1.

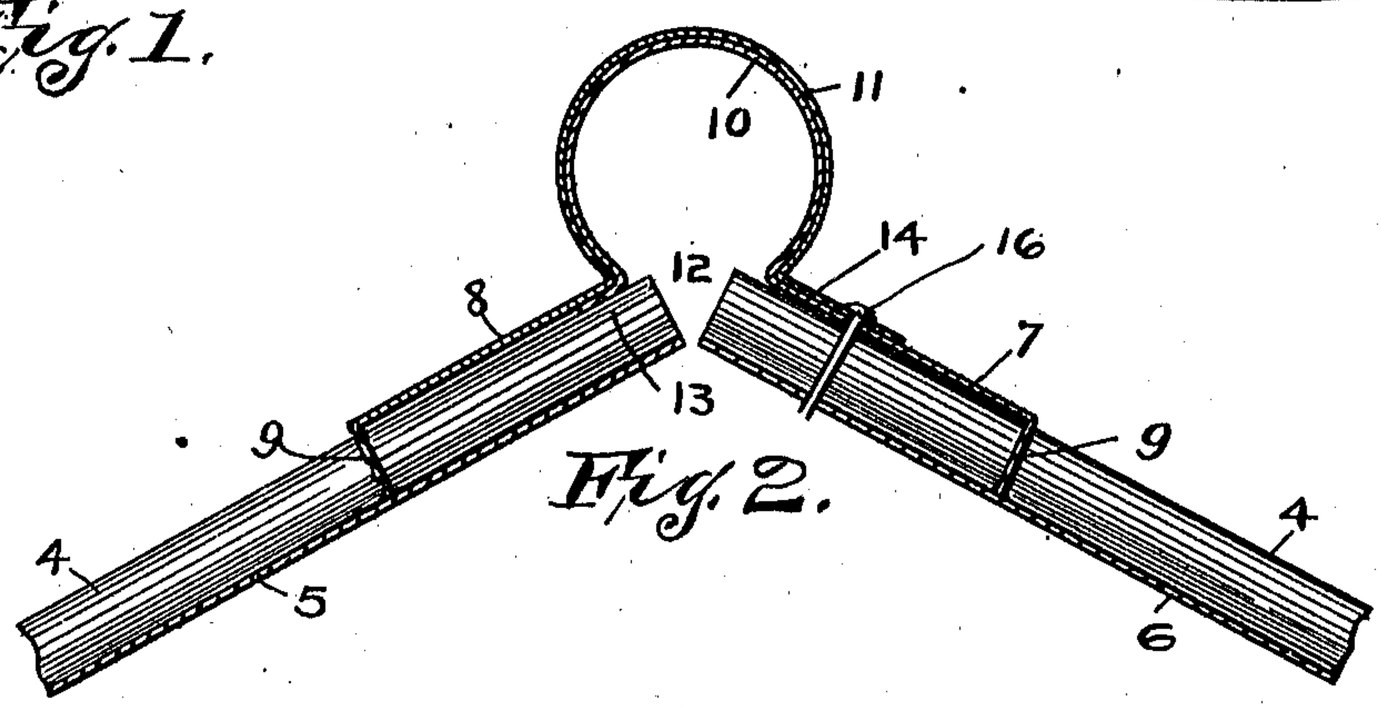

Fig. 2.

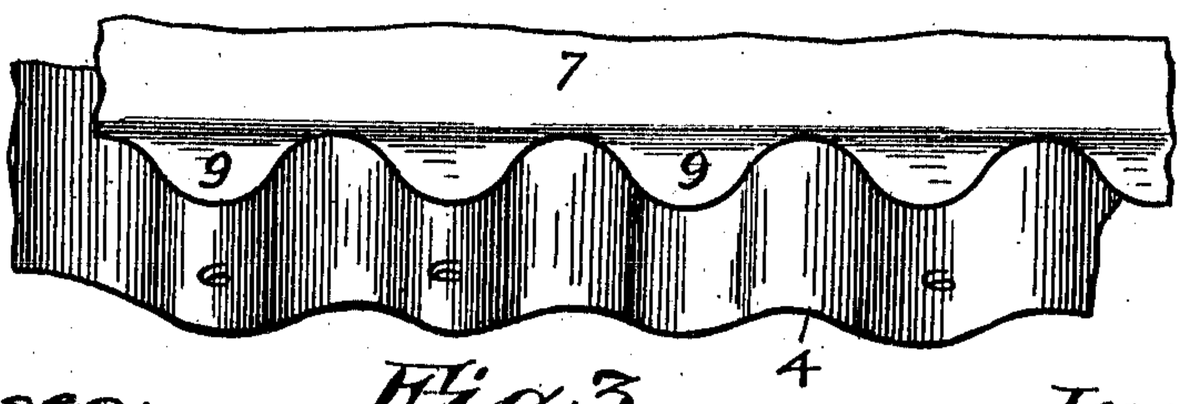

Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMB-COVER FOR CORRUGATED ROOFS.

982,916. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

Application filed January 24, 1910. Serial No. 539,854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS and KARL ROTH, citizens of the United States, residing at Terra Haute, in the county of Vigo and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Comb-Covers for Corrugated Roofs, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a comb-cover with lower edge scallops, said cover being in two longitudinally divided parts which are capable of lateral separation and also of longitudinal adjustment, and to provide an elastic or spring joint in which the resiliency of the parts will automatically bring their meeting faces together in close contact.

The object also is to provide a joint which will permit of a ready adjustment or change in the angular relation of the two flaps or leaves to fit variations in roof-pitch.

Referring to the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which the same reference characters indicate similar parts in the different views, Figure 1 is a plan view showing our improved comb-cover attached to a portion of the ridge of a house. In this view the irregular placing of the corrugated iron sheets is shown. Fig. 2 is an end view or cross section of the roof and comb-cover on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the scallops at the lower edge of the comb-cover entering the troughs of the corrugations of the roof.

Referring to the drawing, 4 represents the corrugated metal sheets from which the roof is constructed, and it will be noted that the troughs 5 on one side are not in the same straight line with the troughs 6 on the other side, which very frequently occurs more than once on the same roof because of the variations in the corrugations and the inequalities in laying and fastening same on the roof.

This invention relates to improvements in comb-covers for corrugated roofs, wherein the comb-cover is made in two longitudinally divided separable and adjustable parts each having a flap or leaf to rest upon a corresponding slope of the roof.

It is well known that in placing corrugated sheet metal on the two slopes of a roof it is impracticable to keep the corrugations on one side of the ridge or hip in a straight line with those on the other side and because of this lack of register of the corrugations of the two slopes it has been impossible to corrugate the side plates or flaps of the comb-cover to match the corrugations of the roof-plates. This lack of regularity in the location of the corrugations of the two slopes has made the use of a one-piece comb-cover with corrugations or scallops to fit the depressions in the roof impracticable.

We are aware that comb-covers with flaps or leaves having scallops at their lower edges and adjustably connected at their upper edges by a longitudinal crimp apex seam have been suggested. But these are objectionable in practice because their members must be assembled by sliding the jointed edges together by an endwise movement, and the buckling and mashing together of the crimps of the apex seam in the various careless handlings which always occur between the factory and roof, destroys the adjustability of the parts.

The ridge-cover is constructed of two side members 7 and 8 which are joined longitudinally along the apex of the roof angle to be capped. There are projecting portions or trough scallops 9 along each lower edge or flap of the members 7 and 8. These scallops are of such size and shape as to fill or fit the troughs 5 and 6 of the corrugations of the metal roofing sheets 4.

The apex joint is made close fitting to effectually prevent the inlet of water, and it is also formed in a manner to allow the member 7 to be placed in position, and the member 8 to be then placed by a lateral movement which will spring the edges forming the joint together without the necessity of adjusting the members 7 and 8 by a longitudinal movement of either of them. This we accomplish by forming approximately a three-quarter cylindrical roll or bend along the upper edge of each of the members 7 and 8. The rolls are shown at 10 and 11 (Fig. 2), and are sufficiently open at the bottom 12 to allow the outer roll 11 to be sprung apart or open sufficiently to admit the inner roll 10 by a lateral movement or a pressure together of the two rolls, or of the outer roll upon the inner roll where the latter has been previously placed upon a roof. The sheet metal from which these comb-covers are made has sufficient resiliency to cause the expanded roll to spring back after the introduction of the inner roll into it, and a close fitting joint is insured by the continuance

of the walls of the rolls to greater than a half cylinder. The inner roll 10 terminates with an outwardly bent straight flange 13 which is overlapped by the member 8. The outer roll 11 likewise terminates with an outwardly bent straight flange 14 which is adapted to rest upon the straight surface of the member 7, and this flange is made somewhat wider than the flange 13, to provide a sufficient surface for the convenient insertion of nails 16 which are driven through the several sheet metal layers for the permanent fastening of the comb-cover to the roof. The cylindrical shape of the interlocking parts of my joint, as above described, permit of their easy adjustment for the purpose of conforming the plates 7 and 8 to the pitch or angle of the roof, and the open cylindrical roll also lends itself readily to this adjustment.

The nails 16 are so driven, as shown in Fig. 2, as to pass through the valleys of the corrugations of the roof plates 4, and passing obliquely to the vertical as they do, any leakage at the nail heads will gather in drops under the member 7 and drop upon the plate 4 below the nail hole in the latter. Leakage through the plate 4 is thus prevented.

It will be seen that the two members of my comb-cover can be placed in proper position with relation to the troughs 5 and 6 of the roof before they are connected at their top edges, and that the connecting or joining of the two members of the comb-cover can be quickly accomplished by a lateral movement or springing together of the longitudinal rolled edges, and it will also be observed that a longitudinal adjustment of the two members is possible should same be found necessary.

Having thus fully described our invention what we claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a ridge roof, of roof-covers having corrugations, a longitudinal comb-cover, or the like, having two parts each part with longitudinally rolled interlocking edges, one of which is slidable along the other upon the roll of the latter and separable therefrom by a lateral movement, said rolls being greater than semi-cylinders and being made of resilient material and each having a longitudinal underside split or opening, each part having a flap with trough scallops, the outer one of said parts having a flat longitudinal flange to rest upon the adjacent flap of the inner one of said parts, said flange being of sufficient width for the convenient insertion of nails.

2. The combination with a ridge roof, of roof-covers having corrugations, a longitudinal comb-cover, or the like, having two parts each part with longitudinally rolled interlocking edges, one of which is slidable along the other upon the roll of the latter and separable therefrom by a lateral movement, said rolls being greater than semi-cylinders and being made of resilient material and each having a longitudinal underside split or opening, each part having a flap with trough scallops, the outer one of said parts having a flat longitudinal flange to rest upon the adjacent flap of the inner one of said parts, said flange being of sufficient width for the convenient insertion of nails, and nails driven oblique to a vertical plane through the several sheet metal layers into the roof, said nails passing through the valleys of the corrugations of the roof covers at a point higher up the roof than the vertical plane of the point at which they penetrate the flanges.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 11th day of January, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and ten.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS. [L. S.]
KARL ROTH. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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