J. E. MILLER.

DRIP EDGE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1914.

1,167,198. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Fig. 1.

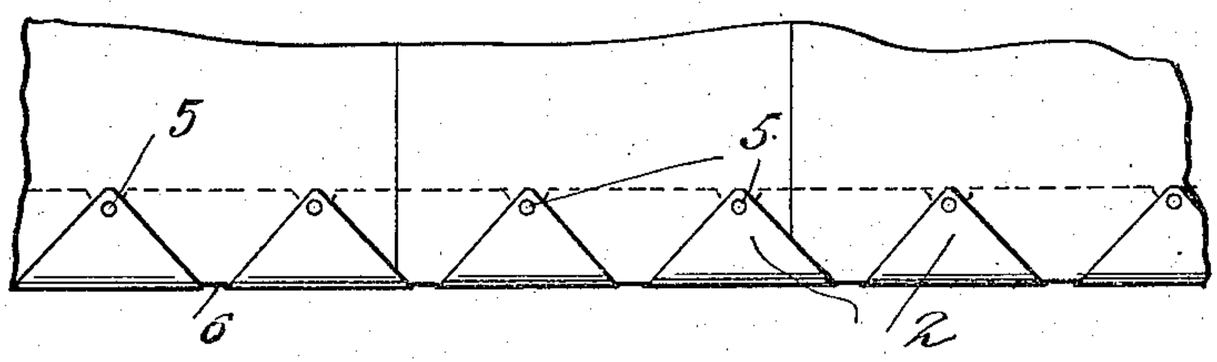


Fig. 2.

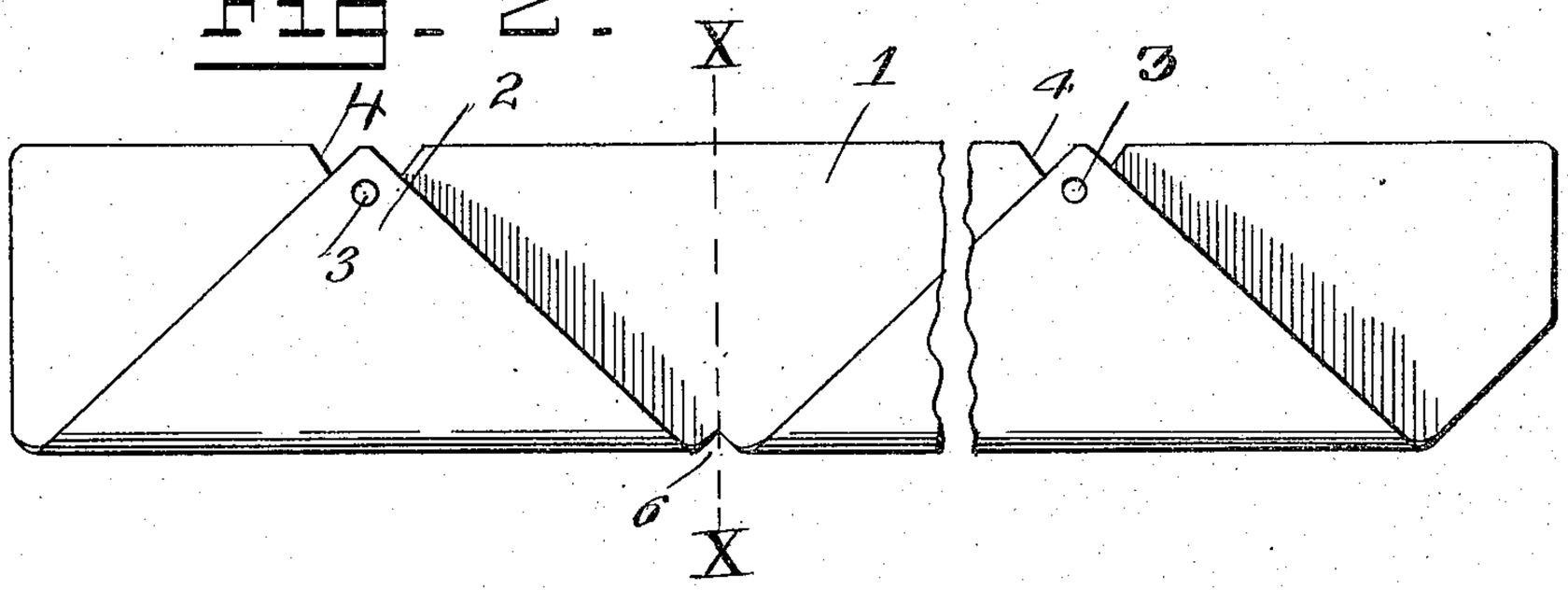


Fig. 3.

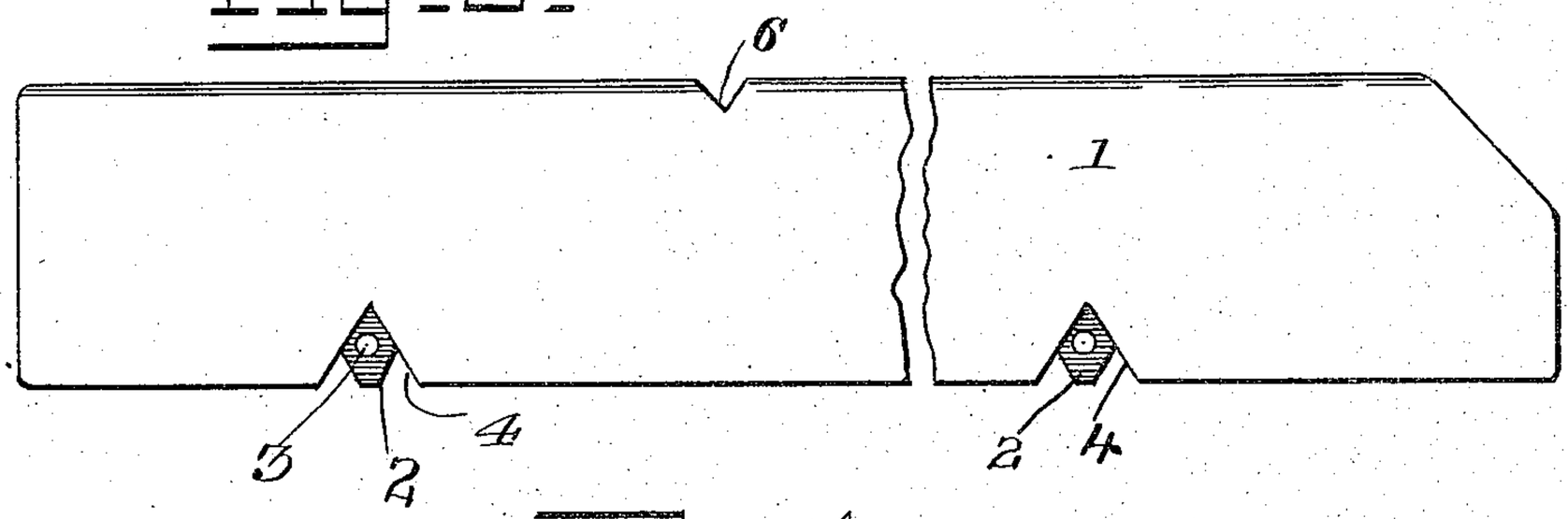
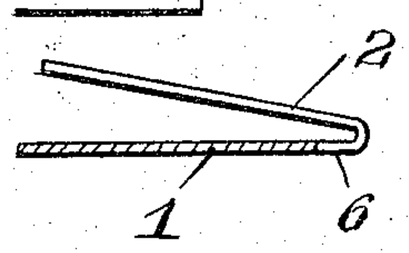


Fig. 4.



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DRIP-EDGE.

1,167,198. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Olean, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drip-Edges, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has relation to roofing and more particularly to the edge whereby the roofing is protected, reinforced and secured to the sheathing.

In roofing of the variety embodying felt, tarred paper or analogous material, it is customary to apply a metal edging to reinforce, protect and form securing means for such roofing. It frequently happens that the metal edging as commonly used for the purpose stated does not completely shed water or lie smooth, particularly when the sheeting is rough and the joints of the roofing form welts.

The present invention provides a metal edging for roofing, which will lie smooth under all conditions and thoroughly and effectively shed water and prevent collection and retention of the same.

The invention consists of a metal edging embodying upper and lower members formed by folding a metal strip upon itself between its longitudinal edges, the lower member being continuous and the upper member comprising a plurality of tongues which have their opposite edges upwardly sloping, the upper ends of such tongues having openings to receive the fastenings and the upper edge portion of the lower member having notches opposite the extremities of the tongues to receive the fastenings, said edging having outlets in its folded edge for the escape of water, said outlets being located between adjacent tongues.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated and claimed.

In the drawings hereto attached:—Figure 1 is a detail view showing the application of the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the metal edging. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 of the reverse side. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line *x*—*x* of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawing, by the same reference characters.

The drip edge is formed from a metal strip, such as galvanized iron, zinc or other suitable sheet metal, such strip being folded upon itself between its longitudinal edges to form relatively upper and lower members, the lower member 1 being continuous, whereas the upper member comprises a plurality of tongues 2 which are of tapered form and have their edge portions upwardly inclined or sloped. The metal edging is fitted to the projecting edge portion of the roofing to stiffen and protect the same as well as to form securing means for attaching the roofing to the sheathing. The upper ends of the tongues 2 are preferably formed with openings 3 to admit of the nails or like fastenings passing readily therethrough. The upper edge portion of the lower member 1 is formed with notches 4 opposite the tips of the tongues 2, such notches affording clearance for the fastenings 5 by means of which the metal edging is secured to the roof, thereby overcoming the objections incident to passing the fastenings through the lower member. By having the upper member of the edging formed of a plurality of tongues the latter readily adapt themselves to any inequalities or roughness in the roofing with the result that the tongues lie perfectly flat upon such roofing when the metal edging is properly applied and made secure. The tapered form of the tongues results in forming edges which catch and give direction to any water thereby insuring a thorough shedding of such water. Outlets 6 are formed at intervals in the folded edge portion of the edge, such outlets being located between adjacent tongues and being formed by folding the strip so that a portion of the space separating adjacent tongues extends across the fold. The outlets are thus formed in an economical and simple way and insure an escape for the water which follows along the inclined edges of the tongues and as a result, no water accumulates along the edge of the roofing to produce deleterious results. The metal edging may be provided in any suitable lengths.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I

now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

A drip edge comprising a lower body member and a plurality of substantially triangular tongues overlying said member and having their tips perforated, said tongues being turned up from one edge of the body member and the said lower body member having notches therein opposite the perforations in the tips of the said tongues as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN E. MILLER.

Witnesses:
C. H. KEENER,
F. C. OLDS.