

B. Coddington,
Metallic Roofing.
No. 107,664, Patented Sept. 27, 1870.

FIG. 1.

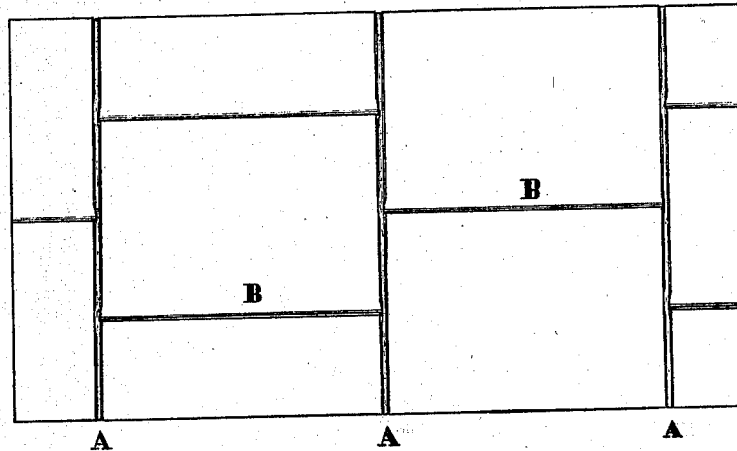


FIG. 2.

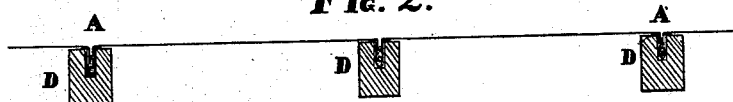


FIG. 3.

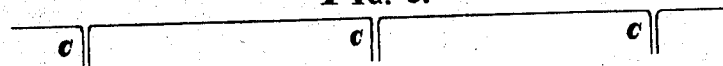


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

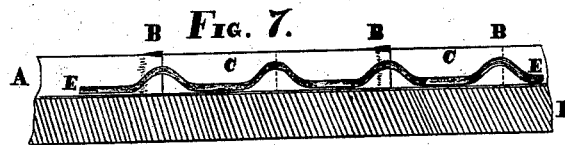


FIG. 8.



WITNESSES:

Thos. J. Roads.
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INVENTOR,

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BENJAMIN CODDINGTON, OF LA FAYETTE, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 107,664, dated September 27, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN TIN ROOFING.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, BENJAMIN CODDINGTON, of Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, have invented certain Improvements in Tin Roofing, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

My invention relates to the combination of a tin or metal channel, groove, flanges, and a crooked wire, in such manner that they shall form a water-tight joint, the object being to make all kinds of tin or sheet metal available for roofing, and avoid the liability of breaking the material, as in turning the joint or seam by the common method.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a section of roof embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-section of the same.

Figure 3 is a cross-section of sheets, showing the relation of the flanges.

Figure 4 is a cross-section of a grooved sheeting-strip.

Figure 5 is a cross-section of the metal channel or lining of the groove shown in fig. 4.

Figure 6 is a cross-section of the joint, showing the relation of all the parts.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal section of the joint A, figs. 1 and 2.

Figure 8 is a cross-section of roof, embodying a modification of the same invention.

General Description.

A A A are the joints by which the tin sheets or strips are secured to the roofing-frame.

B B B are the seams by which the tin plates or sheets are joined.

C, the flanges on the tin plates or sheets.

D, the sheeting-strips, in section, showing the groove in same.

E, the crooked wire by which the flanges are pressed outward against the sides of the groove.

F is the tin or metal channel, or lining of the groove.

In the construction of a roof of this kind the sheeting-strips D are grooved to the depth of five-eighths of an inch, and width one-eighth of an inch. Thus grooved, the strips are placed at such distance apart that the flanges may be readily inserted in the groove. The sheets of tin are joined by the ordinary seam, until a piece of sufficient length is obtained; the flanges are then turned on each edge by the ordinary methods of manipulating tin. The piece thus prepared should, for convenience of handling and transportation, be kept in a roll.

The metal channel or lining of the groove is so formed that it will properly fit the groove, which may be done by the ordinary methods. The metal channel is then pressed into the groove, and the flanges inserted in such manner that the seams B alternate, as shown in fig. 1.

No wire is placed in the groove, and forced down with a flat punch. Where the seams B enter the groove a forked punch is used, for the purpose of giving the wire an upward curve at that point, as shown in fig. 7. The object of thus crooking the wire is twofold: first, to secure the flanges, by a pressure along the whole depth of the groove; and second, that the groove may the more readily retain the paint to be afterward applied.

Claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the flanges C and tin or metal groove or channel F, of the crooked wire E, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the flanges C, tin or metal groove or channel F, and crooked wire E, of the grooved sheeting-piece D, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

BENJN. CODDINGTON.

Witnesses:

THOS. J. ROADS,
T. A. HUFFER.