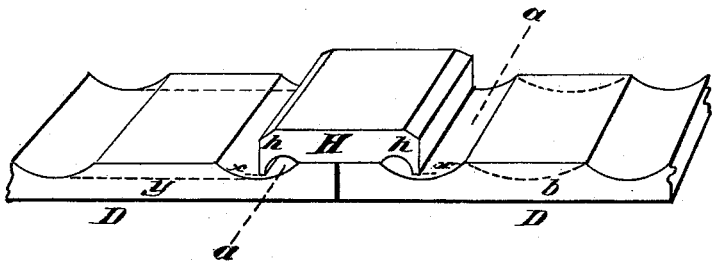
C. W. SYKES.

BATTENED ROOF.

No. 180,168. Patented July 25, 1876.



Witnesses

B. P. Keene

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHESTER W. SYKES, OF AGAWAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BATTENED ROOFS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,168**, dated July 25, 1876; application filed May 11, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHESTER W. SYKES, of Agawam, Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Roofing, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is the construction of a wood roofing, in which the seams between the boards themselves, and between the boards and battens, shall be perfectly protected from the water the roof is engaged in carrying off.

The drawing shows a perspective view of a section of my roof.

Experience has hitherto proved the impossibility of preventing the access of water to the interior of the seams between the edges of roofing-boards, if it can come in contact with the seam beneath the batten, even when the best packing has been used beneath the batten, or calking outside of it, as the smaller the aperture between the batten and the boards the more surely will the water, by capillary attraction, be conducted into or below the roofing; and it is equally impossible to prevent water from falling upon the batten in common use from following down upon its sides to the seam beneath it, as it will run down a side formed at any angle, or be driven by wind upon the under side of a horizontal surface; but by forming the batten H, as seen in the drawing, to rest upon shoulders upon the boards D D, and have its sides project beyond the shoulders to give space for the inverted gutters *h h* beneath each projecting side, I am able to interpose a more or less vertical wall between the drip from the batten and the seam, and a surface upon which the water cannot follow, and by carrying the point of drip of the batten below the level of the seam, as shown by the dotted lines *x x*, I form of the sides of the batten walls to prevent the water's being driven by the wind or other lateral pressure against the seam.

I have found in practice that if the gutters *a a* are used, it is advisable to make them no larger than is necessary to carry off the drip from the batten, and either leave the remainder of the board to form a plane surface, or else have, as indicated in the dotted lines *b*, a large gutter to relieve the side ones; but I prefer to have the boards D D formed, as shown by the dotted line *y*, to present no raised surface between the sides of the batten.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In combination with the boards D D, the battens H, having their projecting lower sides provided with the inverted gutters *h h*, and their lower outside edges forming eaves, removed by an interval from the boards below, as shown and described.

2. The batten H, having its eaves formed to extend below the level of its seam, while yet removed from contact with the boards below, as shown and described.

CHESTER W. SYKES.

Witnesses:

R. F. HYDE,

T. M. BROWN.