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**Roofing edge system, for instance a bargeboard and/or roofing trim.**

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## Description

The present invention relates to a roofing edge system.

Many gables of buildings are provided along the sides of the tile roof with a plank with which the outer row of roof tiles are at least partially covered. This lying plank is often called a barge board, while a standing plank that may connect thereto is called the roofing trim.

These planks are fixed to the gables from the outside using nails. The effects of weather have a great influence on these gable planks such that they have to be provided with a new layer of paint for instance every other year. Painting costs are particularly high when the gable planks are arranged in places that are difficult to reach.

The American patent specification 4.129.971 describes a roof edge profile of plastic with a smooth outer surface which consists of two portions that are joined via a snap coupling. The carrier profile part is attached to the roof boarding and bears the corner profile via the snap coupling.

The American patent specification 3.204.375 describes roof edge profiles that are mutually connectable with a coupling strip which can be received in a longitudinal chamber present in the profile.

A drawback of these known roofing profiles is that either the fixing means for attachment to the gable are accessible from outside the profile and are arranged through it into the gable, or they are concealed behind a profile part, whereby the profile must be built up as a whole from mutually assemblable profile portions.

The invention has for its object to provide a roofing edge system for such gable planks, in particular the barge board and/or roofing trim, which system is substantially maintenance-free while the structural and aesthetic functions remain preserved, and the fixing means with the portion protruding therefrom attached to the gable lies inside the roofing edge profile and is not automatically accessible from outside.

This is achieved according to the invention with a roofing edge system, for instance for a barge board and/or a roofing trim, for attachment along a side of a gable, comprising a roofing edge profile having a closed outer surface and at least one longitudinal chamber and fixing means which are attached to the gable and extend into the longitudinal chamber for attachment of roofing edge profile to the gable, characterized in that the fixing means comprising a stem anchored in the gable, a point protruding from the stem having a thickening, and that the point breaks through a chamber wall into the longitudinal chamber and chamber wall material snaps in behind the thickening.

To remove the roofing edge profile after fixing, the fixing means comprise for anchoring in the gable

and a point protruding therefrom provided with a thickening and which can be arranged in the longitudinal chamber.

The fixing means according to the invention can be arranged quickly and easily in the longitudinal chamber if in preference the thickening of the fixing means is provided with a sharp point. A rigid, clearance-free attachment is obtained if the thickening protrudes from a base plate, whereby an outer wall of the longitudinal chamber lies against this base plate.

As a consequence of the closed outer surface infiltration of water is almost entirely avoided, while in reasonably simple and adaptable manner the roofing edge profile can be fixed for example to an already present roofing side trim. Coupling of two roofing edge profiles in a straight or angled line is possible by making use of the coupling strip.

Since the fixing means is arranged in the longitudinal chamber it is invisible from the outside whereby infiltration of water and dust is avoided and the aesthetic appearance remains preserved.

If the roofing edge profile according to the invention has to replace not only the lying but also the standing plank it is further recommended that the roofing edge profile is provided with a substantially L-shape, wherein the longitudinal chamber and the groove are arranged in the one profile leg.

If in preference a slot-like chamber is likewise arranged in the roofing edge profile in the other profile leg a substantially fluent transition is obtained between the roofing edge profiles.

If in preference the roofing edge profile comprises two co-acting roofing edge profile portions, the first a roofing trim profile with a roofing side trim structure, the second a cover strip profile with a groove for receiving the roofing side trim structure, such roofing edge profiles can also be used with so-called Chaperon roof tiles. In this case no use need be made of an existing roofing side trim because a roofing side trim structure is present in the roofing trim profile.

Mentioned and other features of the roofing edge profile according to the invention will become apparent hereafter from the description of a number of embodiments given only by way of example and to which reference is made in the annexed drawings.

In the drawings:

figure 1 shows a sectional view of a barge board which partially covers an outermost roof tile;

figure 2 shows a ridge detail of a gable with an L-shaped embodiment of the roofing edge profile according to the invention;

figure 3 shows another gable with a roofing edge profile;

figure 4 is a section on a larger scale along the line IV-IV from figure 3;

figure 5 is a perspective view of a coupling strip for the roofing edge profile according to the in-

vention; and,

figure 6 shows a variant of the fixing means.

A roofing edge profile 5 is fixed on the gable wall 1 using a fixing means 3 according to the invention which reaches into a chamber 4 for the purpose of covering the outer row of tiles 2. The roofing edge profile 5 according to the invention is manufactured from a weather resistant plastic and provided with a closed outer surface 6. The fixing means 3 is provided with a stem with anchoring rings 7 and a thickening 8 with a sharp point 9. In this way the roofing edge profile 5 is fixed to the gable wall and supports with its free bent over edge 10 on the roof tile 2. Shores 11 and 12 give rigidity to the roofing edge profile 5 and prevent bending of the profile for instance under wind pressure. The roofing edge profile 5 is further provided with a slot-like chamber 13 in which a coupling strip 14 as shown in figure 5 can be arranged for mutual coupling of roofing edge profiles 5.

Figure 2 shows another roofing edge profile 15 according to the invention. This roofing edge profile 15 has an L-shape. In the long, lying profile leg 16 are arranged the slot-like chamber 13 and the groove 40 so that using adhesive tape 41 the roofing edge profile 15 is attached to the roofing side trim 42.

The short profile leg 17 is provided with a number of chambers 18-21 which save weight and also form spaces for receiving a fixing element according to the invention with which the short profile leg 17 is attached to the gable wall 1. This fixing means 3 comprises a stem 22 provided with anchoring rings 23 and with a point 25 protruding from a base plate 24 and provided with a thickening 26 about which the profile nestles and is held back (see also figure 4). The short profile leg 17 is further provided with a slot-like chamber 27 with which the short legs can be coupled using coupling strips 14.

In the ridge the coupling strips 14 can be curved because in these strips 14 there is a weakened strip portion 28 acting as a hinge.

Figures 3 and 4 show yet another embodiment of the roofing profile 29 according to the invention. The roofing profile 29 consists of a roofing trim profile 30 and a cover strip profile 31.

The cover strip profile 31 is L-shaped and corresponds in construction substantially with the roofing edge profile 15 in figure 2.

Instead of a roofing side trim 42 use is made here of another roofing edge profile 30 that is provided with a roofing side trim structure. Further, the short profile leg 17 is fixed to the cover strip profile 31 with double-sided adhesive tape 43. A base 44 of the roofing edge profile 30 is provided with a number of chambers 32-35 in which the fixing means can be arranged. It can clearly be seen in Figure 4 that when the point 25 breaks through, profile material yields outward and subsequently snaps in behind the thickening 26.

Figure 6 shows a variant of the fixing means 3 according to the invention comprising a stem 45 with anchoring rings 36 and a thickening 38 protruding from a free side of a ring 37 and having a sharp point 39. The thickening 38 bulges aside profile material 46 and locks the profile because this material 46 fills the space between the ring 37 and the thickening 38. With a little force the profile can however be removed from the thickening 38 and newly attached.

In the case of replacement of or repair of the roofing edge profiles placed fixedly using the fixing means, fixing can be performed again in a simple manner by attaching the profile to the wall with another fixing means at the same or a closely related position. In the usual way the fixing means is arranged in the gable wall 1 using a plug 36.

### Claims

1. Roofing edge system, for instance for a barge board and/or a roofing trim, for attachment along a side of a gable (1), comprising a roofing edge profile (5;15;29,30,31) having a closed outer surface (6) and at least one longitudinal chamber (4;18-21;32-35), and fixing means (3) which are attached to the gable (1) and extend into the longitudinal chamber (4;18-21;32-35) for attachment of the roofing edge profile (5;15;29,30,31) to the gable (1), characterized in that
  - the fixing means (3) comprising a stem (22; 45) anchored in the gable (1) and a point (9;25;39) protruding from the stem (22;45) having a thickening (8;26;38), and that
  - the point (9;25;39) breaks through a chamber wall into the longitudinal chamber (4;18-21;32-35) and chamber wall material (46) snaps in behind the thickening (8;26;38).
2. Roofing edge system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the thickening (8;26;38) protrudes from a base plate (24).
3. Roofing edge as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the stem (22;45) is provided with anchoring rings (23;36).
4. Roofing edge as claimed in claims 1-3, wherein the roofing edge profile (15;29) has a substantially L-shape, wherein the longitudinal chamber (18-21) is arranged in one profile leg (17).
5. Roofing edge system as claimed in claims 1-4, wherein the roofing edge profile (29) comprises two co-acting roofing edge profiles (30,31); the first a roofing trim profile (30) with a roofing side trim structure, and the second a cover strip profile (31) with a groove (40) for receiving said roof-

ing side trim structure.

### Patentansprüche

1. Dachkantensystem, beispielsweise für ein Windbrett und/oder eine Traufenblende zur Befestigung längs einer Seite eines Giebels (1), bestehend aus einem Dachkantenprofil (5;15;29,30,31), das eine geschlossene äußere Oberfläche (6) und wenigstens eine Längskammer (4;18-21;32-35) und Fixierungsmittel (3) aufweist, die am Giebel (1) befestigt sind und sich in die Längskammer (4;18-21;32-35) hinein erstrecken, um das Dachkantenprofil (5;15;29,30,31) am Giebel (1) zu befestigen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Fixierungsmittel (3) aus einem Schaft (22;45) bestehen, der im Giebel (1) verankert ist und eine Spitze (9;25;39) aufweist, die vom Schaft (22;45) vorsteht und eine Verdickung (8;26;38) aufweist und daß die Spitze (9;25;39) durch eine Kammerwand in die Längskammer (4;18-21;32-35) durchgebrochen ist und das Kammerwandmaterial (46) hinter der Verdickung (8;26;38) eingeschnappt ist.
2. Dachkantensystem nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die Verdickung (8;26;38) von einer Basisplatte (24) vorsteht.
3. Dachkantensystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei welchem der Schaft (22;45) mit Verankerungsringen (23;36) ausgestattet ist.
4. Dachkantensystem nach den Ansprüchen 1 - 3, bei welchem das Dachkantenprofil (15;29) eine im wesentlichen L-förmige Gestalt aufweist, wobei die in Längsrichtung verlaufende Kammer (18-21) in dem einen Profilschenkel (17) untergebracht ist.
5. Dachkantensystem nach den Ansprüchen 1 - 4, bei welchem das Dachkantenprofil (29) zwei zusammenwirkende Dachkantenprofile (30,31) aufweist, wobei das erste Profil ein Dachverblendprofil (30) mit einem Dachseitenverblendaufbau und das zweite Profil ein Abdeckstreifenprofil (31) ist, das eine Nut (40) aufweist, um den seitlichen Dachverblendaufbau aufzunehmen.

### Revendications

1. Ensemble formant rive de toit, par exemple, pour une bordure de rive et/ou un bandeau de rive, prévu pour être fixé le long d'un côté d'un pignon (1), comprenant un élément formant rive de toit (5;

15; 29, 30, 31), présentant une surface extérieure fermée (6) et au moins une chambre longitudinale (4; 18-21; 32-35), et des moyens de fixation (3) qui sont fixés au pignon (1) et s'étendent, dans la chambre longitudinale (4; 18-21; 32-35), en vue de la fixation de l'élément formant rive de toit (5; 15; 29; 30, 31) au pignon (1) caractérisé en ce que

le moyen de fixation (3) comprend une tige (22; 45) ancrée dans le pignon (1) et une pointe (9; 25; 39) s'avancant depuis la tige (22; 45) et présentant une partie épaissie (8; 26; 38), et en ce que

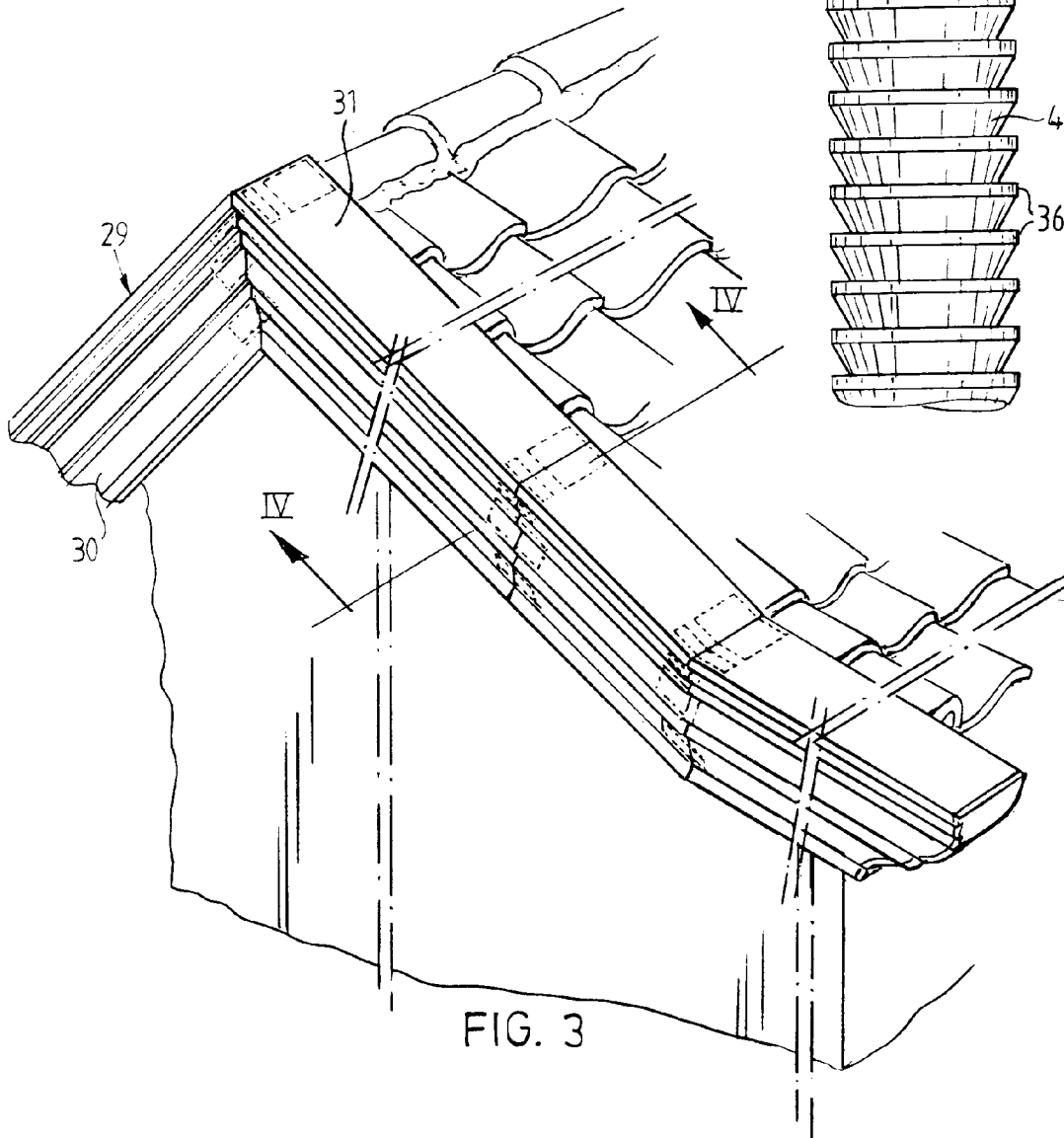
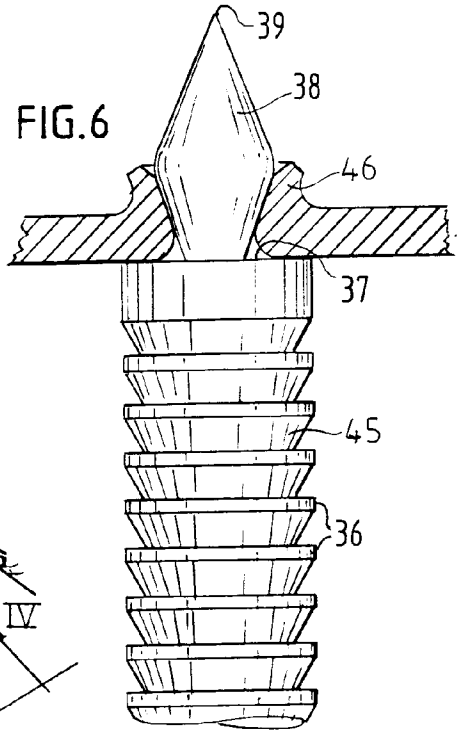
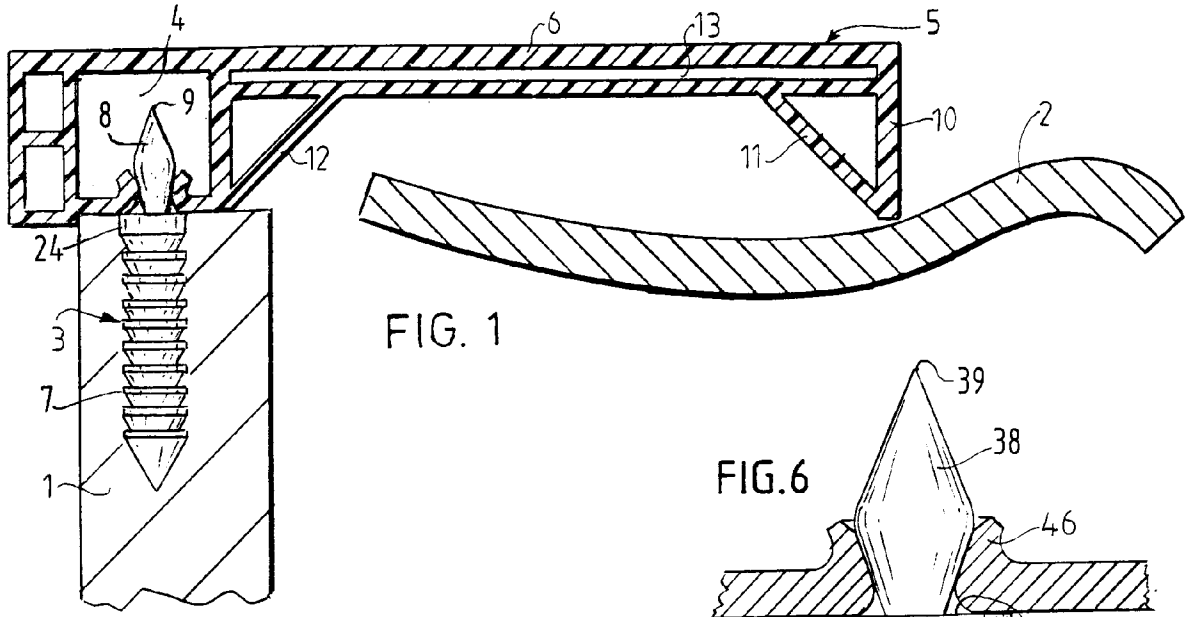
la pointe (9; 25; 39) traverse une paroi de chambre pour pénétrer dans la chambre longitudinale (4; 18-21; 32-35) et en ce que le matériau de la paroi de la chambre (46) vient se fixer derrière la partie épaissie (8; 26; 38).

2. Ensemble formant rive de toit selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la partie épaissie (8; 26; 38) s'avancant depuis une plaque formant base (24).

3. Ensemble formant rive de toit selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que la tige (22; 45) est pourvue d'anneaux d'ancrage (23; 36).

4. Ensemble formant rive de toit, selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que l'élément formant rive de toit (15; 29) présente sensiblement la forme d'un L et en ce que la chambre longitudinale (18-21) est ménagée dans une branche (17) de l'élément .

5. Ensemble formant rive de toit selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisé en ce que l'élément formant rive de toit (29) comprend deux éléments formant rives de toit (30, 31) co-opérant le premier étant un élément formant bandeau de rive (30) avec un organe formant bandeau latéral, et le deuxième étant un élément formant bandeau de couverture (31) dans lequel est ménagée une gorge (40) prévue pour recevoir ledit organe formant bandeau latéral.



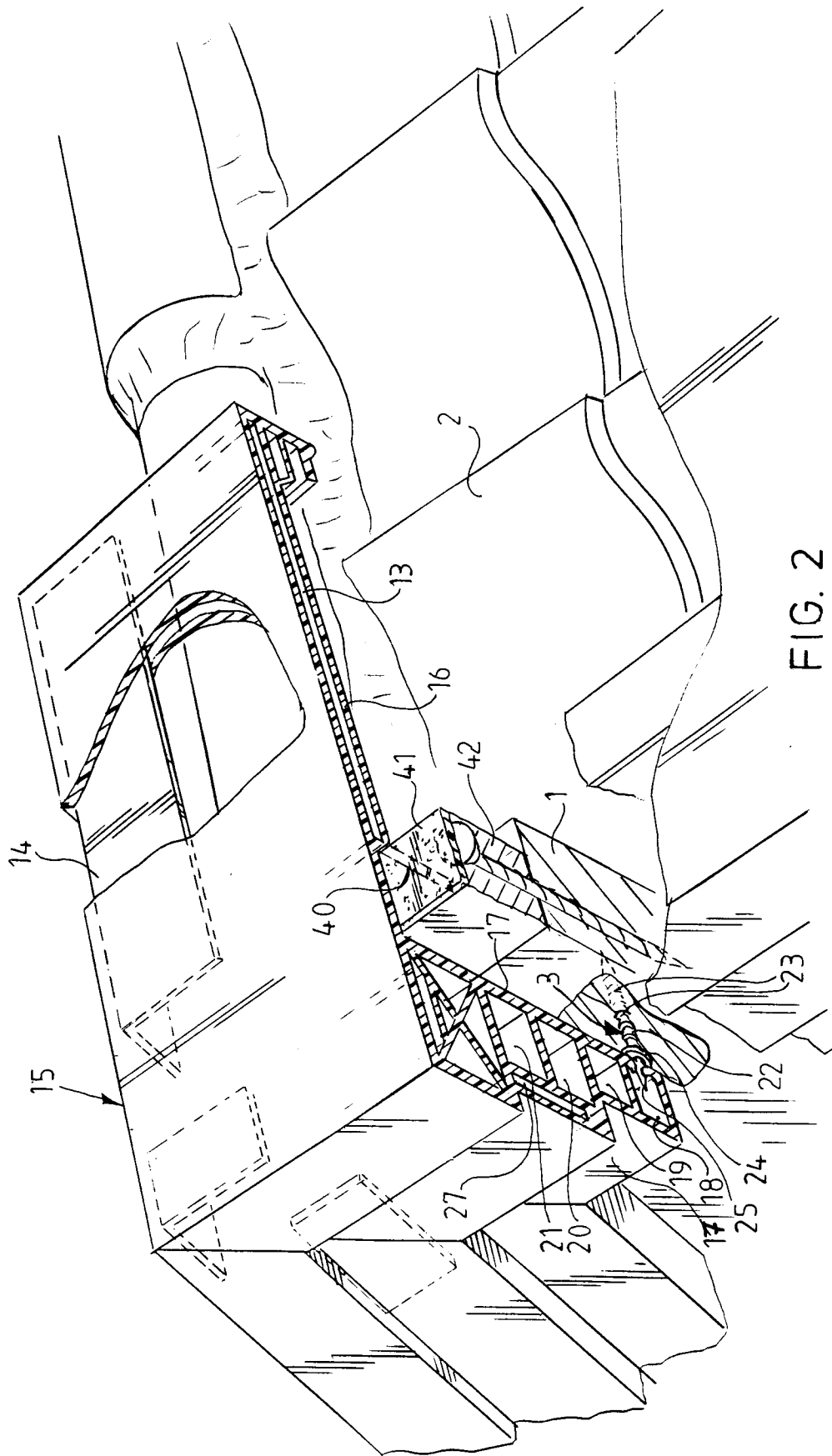


FIG. 2

