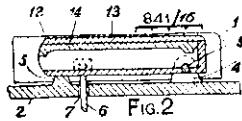


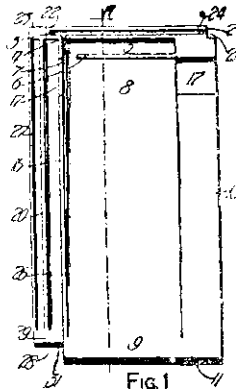
Patents of Interest to Builders

Glazing Roofing Tiles.—A patent, No. 841, has been taken out by A. F. Echberg, for W. C. Cone and D. H. Dureau of Victoria. To permit the rounded edges to be dusted with glazing powder before removal from the mould,



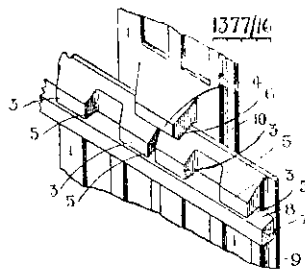
the mould box is mounted above the table by means of the pivot 3 and block 5. The box is tilted by the treadle-connected rod 6.

Roofing Tile.—A patent No. 1934 has been taken out by G. O. Hughes and J. L. Armstrong of Victoria which consists of an interlocking tile which is provided with a plain



upper face 8 sloping upwardly to a plain horizontal nosing 11. Channels 3, 5 drain the joint laterally, and a central reinforcing rib is formed on the under surface.

Roofing Tile.--A patent, No. 1,377, has been taken out by W. McLeod of New Zealand. To serve roofing and wall tiles without the use of wire the upper end of each tile is provided with a pair of bevelled undercut lugs, 3, and the lower end is provided with a single similarly shaped central lug 4. The supporting batten 7 is bevelled on the top face

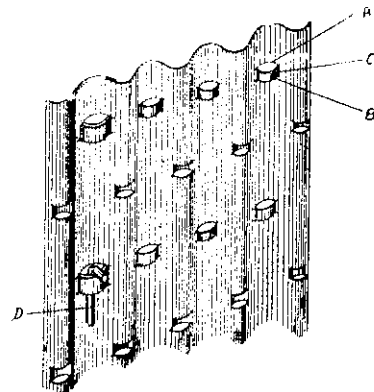


to fit the undercut surfaces of the lugs 3. A bevelled batten engages lugs on the ridge tile, and the moulding is secured to the top wall tile by means of a Z-shaped metal plate. For walls and roofs with steel framing, bevelled metal battens are used.

Roof-Spouting.—A patent No. 37,372 for roof spouting has been taken out by Alfred Hollobon of Tuam Street, Christchurch. This invention relates to spouting used at the eaves of buildings for catching water flowing from a roof, and provides an improved construction of spouting, and means for fixing the spouting in position. It has been usual to secure galvanised-iron spouting to the fascia of eaves by means of metal brackets which pass below the spouting. This invention consists in providing a continuous strip of galvanised iron, which is fixed to the fascia-board or to the ends of rafters, according to the construction of the roof. The bottom edge of the strip is turned to form

a roll, and the spouting is formed with a shoulder or flange, which is clipped by the roll and thus held in position. The upper edge of the spouting is strengthened and supported by metal straps, which have terminations fitting within or upon the roll forming the outer edge of the spouting. The other ends of the straps are secured to the rafters or roof-boards. The straps are arranged at any desired intervals apart along the length of the spouting. The straps prevent the shoulder or flange from leaving the roll of the strip. For spouting extending around bay-windows, and other places where it is not necessary to have the straps running to the roof, similar straps are used, having their ends secured to the fascia-board of the eaves. The strap may be used to support galvanised spouting of ordinary pattern—that is to say, without the shoulder or flange before mentioned. In this case the back of the spouting is secured to the strip by clips or the like, which prevent the spouting from getting out of position. The clip is made of galvanised hoop-iron or the like, and has one leg passing into the spouting and the other leg passing behind the strip.

Concrete and Plaster Slitted Metal Reinforcement.—A patent, No. 28,439, has been taken out by John Day, builder of "Bonnie Brae," Gilderthorpe Avenue, Randwick, Sydney. According to this invention a corrugated sheet of metal—*as, for instance, a sheet of ordinary corrugated galvanized iron*—is slitted transversely of the corrugations at intervals along the ridges and furrows, and the metal intervening between the neighbouring slots is pressed back reversely, preferably in the slitting operation, so as to form tongues or loops in reverse relation to the ridges viewed from either side of the sheet. In some cases these tongues or loops are twisted in the slitting and forming operation, so that they form lips or shelves well adapted to support vertical weight of plaster or cement when the same is applied to said sheets erected, *as for wall reinforcements, with the corrugations standing vertically.* A tie between adjoining sheet of reinforcement is obtained by interlocking the tongues or loops of one sheet in the tongue or loop slots of the juxta-



posed sheets, and by passing a wire key through the interlocked portions, thereby to secure the juxtaposed sheets together mechanically. The reinforcement may be enclosed in a temporary forme-and-cement cast, or pressed about the same on both sides or on one side only, the sheet being disposed in the slab thus made so as to take maximum advantage of its tensile value and rigidity. In the case of a ceiling of vault-face the sheet is set on suitable centrings or supports, permanent or temporary, and the cement or plaster trowelled over the same so that tongues of plaster or concrete will be forced through the shifted depressed portions and thereby lock the mass of plaster to the reinforcement. In the case of wall-construction the sheets are set on a suitable footing with the corrugations standing vertically, and cement is filled in into temporary formes placed at either side of same or plastered on, according to the necessities of the particular case. The protruding tongues --of cement or plaster from either side become directly bonded with the cement or plaster on the reverse side of the reinforcement, and the vertical weight of the plaster or concrete facing is supported by the protruding tongues or loops, which, as before stated, may be twisted to provide broad landings.