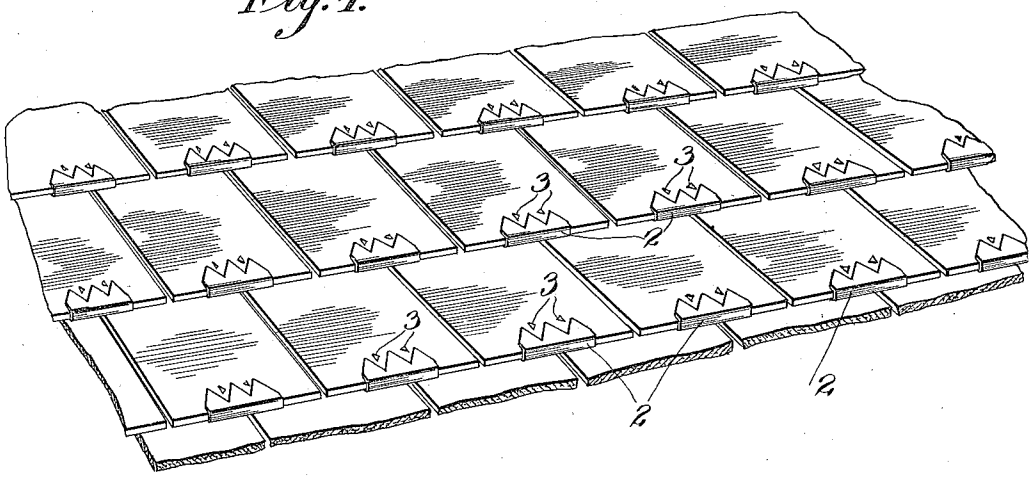
June 24, 1924. 1,498,947

J. O. BEWAN

ROOF FASTENING DEVICE

Filed Jan. 2, 1923

Fig. 1.



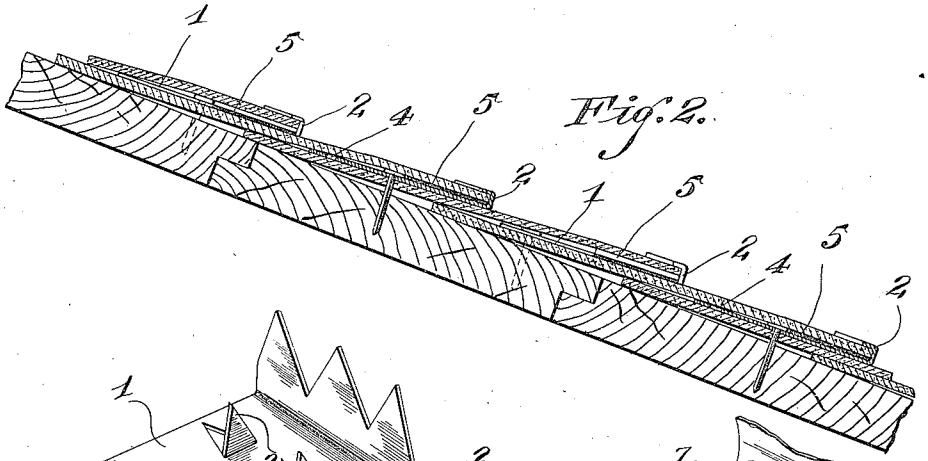


Fig. 2.

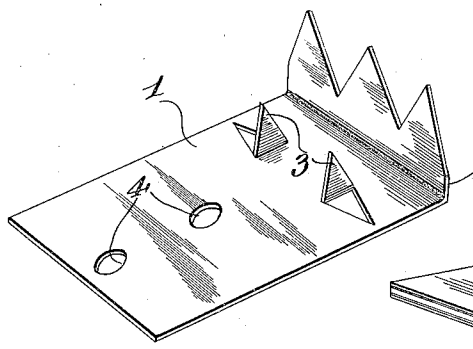


Fig. 3.

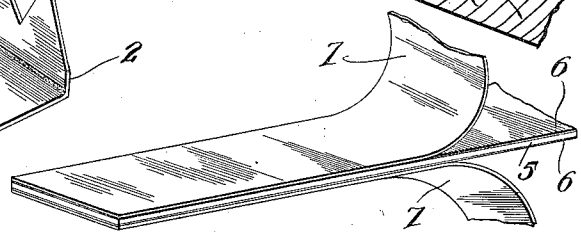


Fig. 4.

Inventor

James O. Bewan

By E. B. McBath

Attorney

Patented June 24, 1924. 1,498,947

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES O. BEWAN, OF MIAMI, FLORIDA.

ROOF-FASTENING DEVICE.

Application filed January 2, 1923. Serial No. 610,294.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES O. BEWAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Miami, in the county of Dade and the State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roof-Fastening Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for locking the edges of composition roofing, either in the form of strips, squares or shingles in position and sealing the edges of said strips, sheets or shingles. At the present time it is common in laying such strips or sheets to cement the edges and joints with an asphalt cement. This is difficult to handle in cold weather, and in hot weather often runs and smears the roofing, presenting an unsightly appearance.

Where composition shingles are employed they have a marked tendency to curl at the exposed ends. To prevent this as far as possible it is the custom to leave exposed only about three and a half inches of a twelve inch shingle. When my devices are employed curling is impossible and at the minimum five inches can be exposed, thus reducing the number of shingles required and presenting a neater appearance for the roof. My method of securing roofing materials in place also makes a water tight joint along the lower edges of the strips or shingles. This prevents any water from being driven in under the roofing material, and also allows for exposure of a greater shingle surface. My method also avoids water leaking around nails, and especially from working through openings where a nail has entered between two roofing boards. Furthermore where nail heads are exposed they are often during the summer drawn upwardly from the roofing material leaving a space into which water can be forced.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a roof with my devices in place.

Figure 2 is a detail sectional view showing the manner in which overlapping sheets or shingles are held in position and sealed by my devices.

Figure 3 is a detail view of one of the metal fasteners.

Figure 4 is a perspective detail view of a portion of the sealing strip.

The means employed by me in securing roofing materials in place comprise a series of plates and a sealing strip which is employed in connection with the plates and is held in position and gaged by them.

The metal plates 1 have at one end a toothed flange 2. Upwardly extending spurs 3 are punched from the plates. Nail holes 4 are formed in them. Only one nail is required for each plate but two holes are provided so that should one of them align with a crack between two boards, the other can be used. The sealing strip consists of a strip of felt or other suitable material which is coated on each side with an asphalt cement. These coated surfaces are covered with paper, or similar material, to keep the cement pliable, and for convenience in handling. As the strip is laid the paper is removed. In the drawing 5 designates the felt body, 6 the asphalt coating and 7 the paper coverings.

In using my devices the first strip or first row of shingles are laid in the usual manner. The fasteners, plates 1, are then placed in position being nailed on and to the roofing, the flanges 2 being at the lower end and extending upwardly. If used on shingles one would be employed for each shingle, or two if desired, but for squares or strips they may be spaced as desired. The flanges form a guide for the lower edge or ends of the next strip or next row of shingles. They also act as a guide and holder for the coated felt strip 5 which is placed over the plates 1 and is retained in position against slipping downwardly by the flanges 2. The lower edge of the second or succeeding strip is placed against the flange and held against downward movement. Pressure on the strip, or shingle, forced the spurs through it, and their projecting tip portions are clinched on top of the roofing composition. The flanges 2 are also bent over clamping the edges as shown in the drawing.

This prevents any lifting or curling of the lower edge of either strip or shingle, and binds it firmly on the sealing strip 5. The plates may be colored to agree with the coloring of the roofing material employed, usually red or green. A roof so covered has no projecting nail heads, the sheets cannot slip out of position while being nailed, a straight edge or row is assured, and curling of the ends or edges positively prevented.

What I claim is:—

1. A roofing fastener comprising a plate having spurs extending upwardly from the

plate for fastening the roofing, and a serrated clamping edge adapted to be bent over the roofing for securing the same.

2. A roof structure comprising overlapping elements, sealing strips and plates, each of said plates having oppositely disposed spurs struck up from said plate, and adapted to pass through and secure said roofing elements, and having a serrated clamping edge on the outer end thereof adapted to be bent back upon itself to further secure the roofing elements and sealing strip.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES O. BEWAN.