Feb. 10, 1942. G. S. LOGAN 2,272,377

ROOFING

Filed Oct. 10, 1938

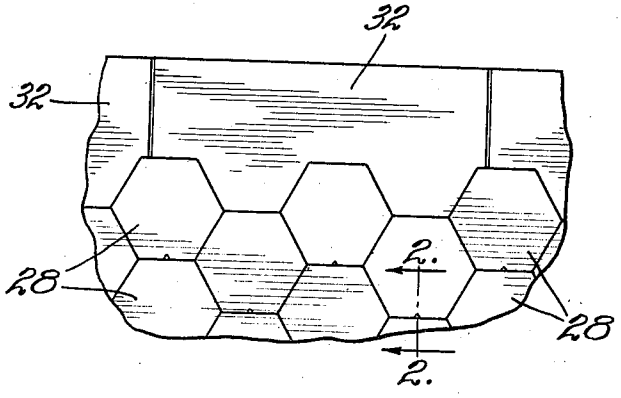


Fig. 1.

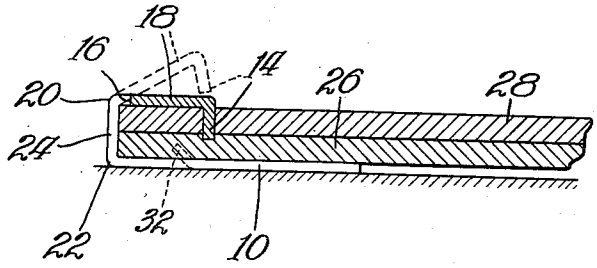


Fig. 2.

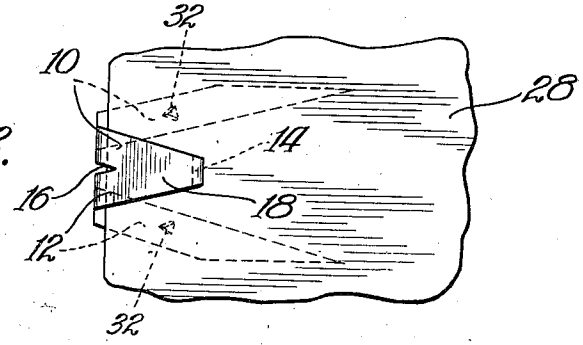


Fig. 3.

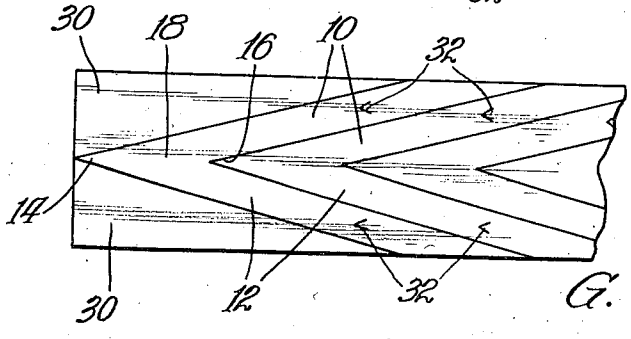


Fig. 4.

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ROOFING

George Stanley Logan, Fulton, N. Y.

Application October 10, 1938, Serial No. 234,285

3 Claims. (Cl. 108—33)

My invention relates to roofing and includes among its objects and advantages an improved fastening means for holding the edge of a roofing shingle or similar element down against a lifting force exerted by the wind or from any other cause.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a section of a roof provided with fastening clips according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary section on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the parts illustrated in Figure 2; and

Figure 4 is a plan diagram indicating how the clips can be formed without waste out of a sheet of material.

In the embodiment of the invention selected for illustration, and referring first to Figure 4, each clip comprises a first arm 10 and a second arm 12 diverging at an acute angle in substantially the shape of the letter V. The remote edges of the arms 10 and 12 come together to form a point at 14, and the adjacent edges come together to define a crotch at 16. Due to the acute angle between the arms, the distance from the point 14 to the crotch 16 is materially greater than the width of either arm, so that the junction of the two arms forms a body portion 18 of somewhat greater extent and stiffness than any other portion of the clip. Substantially midway of its length the body portion is bent at right angles as clearly shown in Figure 2 to carry its point 14 downwardly. A little to the rear of the crotch 16 both the arms are bent down at right angles as clearly indicated at 24 in Figure 2 to extend downwardly parallel to the downwardly projecting point 14. At a distance from the bends at 20, substantially equal to or very slightly less than the thickness of two of the roofing elements to be fastened by the clip, both arms are bent again at right angles as indicated at 22 in Figure 2 to extend back in parallelism with the portion of the body adjacent the crotch 16.

As made up at the factory, the angle at 20 is preferably left a little greater than a right angle so that the clip may be assembled as indicated in Figure 2 with the end horizontal reaches of the arms 10 and 12 underlying the shingle edge 26 and the edge of the overlying shingle tab 28 with the body portion 18 extending up sufficiently to have the point 14 clear the upper surface of the shingle tab 28 as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 2. Then a simple pressure or blow will force the point 14 down into the full line position of Figure 2 and the assembly is complete.

It will be noted from Figure 4 that, except for the small corner pieces at 30, a strip of material of indefinite length may be cut up to form a plurality of clips in such a way that all the metal is used in the clips and there is no waste.

I prefer to strike up a triangular pointed tooth at 32 in each leg, which will embed itself in the lower surface of the adjacent overlying shingle and hold the clip with additional firmness against slipping out of place, both before and after the tang 14 is driven home.

Without further elaboration, the foregoing will so fully explain my invention that others may, by applying knowledge current at the time of application, readily adapt the same for use under various conditions of service. It will, for instance, be obvious that while I have illustrated in Figure 1 a roof made up of shingles 32, each of which has two semi-hexagonal tabs 28 projecting from its lower edge, my clip is equally applicable to the fastening down of Dutch-lap shingles either with or without individual horizontal adjustment for each shingle, individual hexagon, or the so-called French method shingles with the clip positioned at the lower corner of the shingle, or any other of many present or future types of overlapping roofing shingles.

I claim:

1. A roofing clip comprising a fastening tang; a top reach lying at an angle to said tang; a riser reach lying at an angle to said top reach and in general parallelism with said tang; and an anchor reach lying substantially at an angle to said riser reach generally parallel to said top reach, said tang and all said reaches being bent up out of a single V-shaped piece of sheet metal.

2. A roofing clip comprising a pointed fastening tang adapted to be driven downwardly from above into a piece of roofing material; a top reach lying substantially at right angles to said tang and adapted to lie horizontal in contact with the upper surface of a piece of roofing material receiving said tang; a riser reach shaped and arranged to lie vertically against the aligned edges of two pieces of roofing material, the upper one of which receives said tang and underlies said top reach; and an anchor reach of greater length than any other reach, lying substantially at right angles to said riser reach and shaped and arranged to extend under both of two pieces of roofing material fastened together by said clip; the angle between said riser reach and said top

reach being greater than a right angle before said tang is driven in, whereby said tang is held in position ready for driving; said anchor reach, riser reach, and the portion of said top reach adjacent the edges of said pieces of roofing material being in duplicate and spaced apart, and diverging from each other in the direction away from said tang.

3. A roofing clip comprising diverging arms constituting a V-shaped piece of sheet metal; the arms of the clip having tapered ends; the interior edges of said tapered ends being straight line prolongations of the interior sides of the arms themselves; the exterior edges of said ends being parallel to each other and to the median axis of the device; whereby a plurality of clips may be formed from a strip of material of uniform width without waste along the edges of said strip.

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