SHINGLE JOINER OR SHINGELEND-3ND CLIP

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The present invention relates to means for securing shingles to a structure as a roof or wall. Among the objects of the invention is to obviate the surface nailing which in the past has been very detrimental in building constructions; to more rigidly hold the shingles secured to the structure; to hold the shingles in proper alignment against each other in parallel courses and to overcome the objectionable curling of the shingles in use, etc.

In carrying out the invention in the form shown in the drawing plates are employed which are fastened to the structure as by nailing, each plate being provided with prongs that project into the butt portions of adjacent shingles holding the shingles tightly locked to the structure and in proper relative positions and alignment, the objectionable perforations as in the ordinary nailing being eliminated and the shingles being kept in better secured position than with the ordinary nailing.

It is common practice in shingling the sides or roofs of structures, that the builder resorts to surface nailing or face nailing shingles having an exposure greater than one-half their face length. This is done to overcome the possibility of the shingle curling away from the structure at the shingle base, and many times it has been found that the curling of the shingle even overcomes the holding power of the surface driven nail, thus pulling the shingle holding nail from the structure. Likewise, it has been found, that surface nailing of shingles causes lines of nail markings which are very objectionable to good construction.

In present practice of building construction, wide exposure of weather siding and shingles is constantly resorted to and invariably the weather boarding or shingles with wide exposure will curl away from the structure at the base of said shingles or weather boarding and therefore pull the nails used in surface nailing from out their driven position, presenting a disagreeable surface of construction.

With this appliance, the bottom shingle butts or bases or the wide weather siding are not alone locked permanently in place but are prevented from any outward movement or curling.

The appliance likewise affords means whereby two abutting shingles in the same course will be permanently held in true abutment. This likewise applies to the ends in wide weather siding. To this end, in the drawing,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank of the shingle joiner.

Figure 2 is a blank of a variable form embodying the same principle but the central toothed member edge pushed down.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the shingle joiner fully formed.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the invention.

Figure 5 is a typical wall section of a frame structure showing the application of the shingle joiner as applied in actual construction.

Figure 6 is a similar view to Figure 5 enlarged and in which the invention's application is better illustrated.

Figure 7 is a partial perspective view of the application of the shingle joiner showing its butt holding and shingle abutting locking means.

In referring to the drawing, A represents the body of the shingle joiner which is perforated at predetermined points with nail holes B and provided with wedge shaped butt arresting teeth C. Near the center of the body A, the joiner is provided with a positioning lip tooth D, which is a tooth cut into the body A and turned inwards so as to arrest the side movement of the shingle joiner as is best illustrated in Figure 3. The wedged butt arresting teeth C are bent outward at a predetermined point I to form a bracket and thence turned upward at a predetermined point 2 causing the point or holding wedge tooth 3 to project upward to act as a butt penetrating and holding means.

Assuming that a builder desires to shingle the side walls of a structure with shingles that present a sufficiently wide exposure equal to one-half or a greater face length of the shingle, the first course at the base is applied in the usual manner by surface nailing. This undercourse is to be covered with an exposed course presenting the wide exposure. In general, the builder of the structure generally erects the same as best illustrated in Figure 5 wherein the foundation wall 10 supports the joint 11 with the joist header 12 upon which is applied a rough floor 13. Skirting the outer line of the rough floor 13 is positioned a wall stud base plate 14 to which are secured the studs 15 and enclosed by structural sheathing 16 over which a wind check house liner 17 is applied. The first course of shingles 18 is applied in their usual manner by nailing them onto the structure so that the nails penetrate into the structural sheathing 16 and are held therein.

The builder then applies a shingle joiner in close proximity to a corner of the structure at a

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predetermined level or height by tapping the face A of the joiner so as to drive the positioning lip tooth D well into the first course of shingles 18 below and then permanently attaching the same by driving nails through the holes B allowing the nail to lock the shingle joiner into permanent position.

Another shingle joiner A is then attached to the free end of the base of the first shingle which is to be applied by pressing a wedge tooth 3 of the butt arresting tooth C into the bottom of the butt of the shingle so that about one-half of the shingle joiner A is exposed thereby exposing the remaining wedge of the other butt arresting tooth C as best shown in Figure 7 of the drawing. A tap of the hammer upon the face of the shingle joiner after the shingle with the joiner has been pressed down upon the first positioned shingle joiner will position the shingle joiner and its held shingle both of which are then permanently positioned by driving a nail through the exposed hole B of the shingle joiner.

The shingle joiners in the courses above the base are first applied to the butt end of the shingle near an edge thereof so that one of the butt arresting teeth will be in one shingle butt while the other butt arresting tooth will arrest the next shingle butt and hold the same permanently in true abutment. This procedure is continued to the completion of the work. The fact that the holding wedge tooth 3 of the butt arresting teeth C is cut on an outward taper tends to draw the aligned or coursed abutting shingles into closer abutment, thus eliminating any possibility of the joints between adjacent shingles widening or opening up in the structure.

It will be seen, from this practice, that the application of the joiner to the shingle butt bottoms or bases of wide beveled siding entirely eliminates surface nailing yet locking the bottom of the butt end of the shingle or siding close to the structure and holding the same and so preventing any outward warpage generally found in construction of this kind.

The butt arresting teeth C at their vertex points 3 may be chisel edged as is best shown in Figure 3 thus enabling the penetration of the point into the bottom of the shingle butt or base of the wide weather siding.

The centrally located positioning lip D is an inwardly projecting tooth cut from the body A and turned at right angles thereto so as to form a shingle position locking or holding aid before the nail is driven through the exposed hole B into the under structure members.

I claim:

1. Means for securing shingles to a structure, consisting of a plate secured to the face of the structure and forming a rest for the butt portions of adjacent shingles, prongs projecting upwardly and laterally at right angles parallel to said plate and from one free edge of said plate for penetration into the butt portions of adjacent shingles, locking said shingles to the structure and securing said shingles from sliding downwardly.

2. Means for securing shingles to a structure, consisting of a plate secured to the face of the structure and forming a rest for the butt portions of adjacent shingles, locking said shingles to the structure and securing said shingles against sliding downwardly, and a guide flange for the shingles projecting upwardly from said plate between adjacent shingles.

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