Dec. 12, 1939. C. J. CAMP 2,183,008

ROOFING CLAMP

Filed April 5, 1939

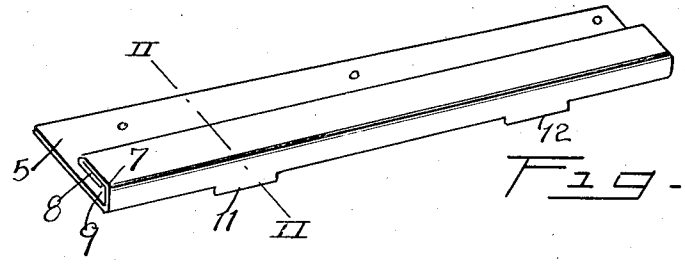


Fig. I.

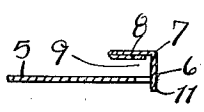


Fig. II.

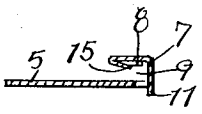


Fig. III.

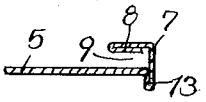


Fig. IV.

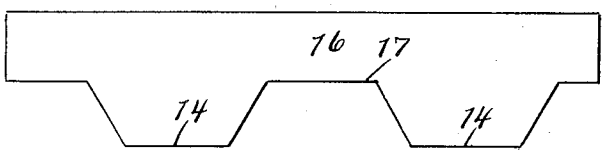


Fig. V.

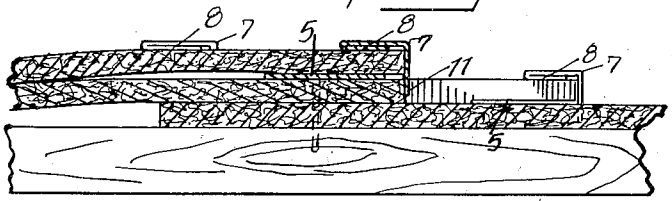


Fig. VI.

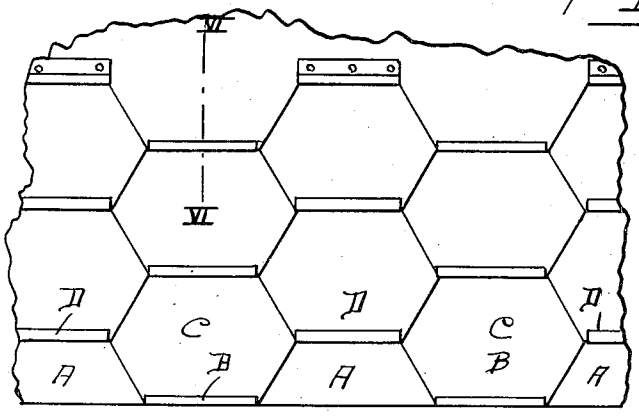


Fig. VII.

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ROOFING CLAMP

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Application April 5, 1939, Serial No. 266,083

1 Claim. (Cl. 108—33)

This invention relates to improvements in roofing clamps and has particular reference to a device for holding loose roofing material against wind action.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a clamp, or holder, which will prevent the ends of shingles of any shape from curling or being lifted, through the effect of wind blowing thereagainst.

A further object is to produce a device of this character which will be aligned with the bottom of one course and will automatically align the next course thereto.

A further object is to produce a device of this character which is economical to manufacture, simple to install, and neat in appearance.

A still further object is to produce a device of this character which will speed up the work of laying a roof to the extent that the saving in time will offset the cost of the clamp.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my clamp.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 22 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2, showing a modified form.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing a further modified form.

Fig. 5 is a top view, showing one shingle.

Fig. 6 is an engaged cross sectional view showing the manner of using my clamp; and

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary top plan view, showing my clamp in use.

The ordinary composition shingle is made of a flexible material, generally impregnated with a tar-like substance and coated with ground rock, slate, and the like; and when laid upon a roof, shingle fashion, forms certain patterns, depending upon the configuration of the shingles being used. These shingles are usually nailed along their top edges, with the result that their bottom edges, which overlie the next lower course, are free to flap under certain conditions; as, for instance, when a strong wind blows it may raise these free ends of the shingles, even to the point of tearing them away from the roof. Also, due to expansion and contraction, caused by heat and cold, the free ends often tend to curl upwardly, away from the roof.

I have therefore perfected a clamp which will engage these free ends, and will hold them in tight contact with the roof, so that they may neither curl through thermal action, or be raised through wind action.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein for the purpose of illustration, is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, it will be noted that I have shown a base portion 5, which is bent at right angles at 6; again at right angles at 7. The material is then bent upon itself as shown at 8. The result of this bending, or folding, action is to form a channel 9; and by punching out stops 11 and 12, the same will extend below the surface of the base, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

In Fig. 3 it will be noted that the portion 8 is provided with a downward extending tongue 15. It is, of course, understood that there may be several of these tongues throughout the length of this clamp.

In the form shown in Fig. 4, the stop corresponding to the stops 11 and 12 is formed by bending the base throughout the full length of the clamp, to form the stop 13.

In use the first course of shingles is laid along the edge of the roof at the point A; and upon this course I positioned clamps, as shown at B, taking particular care that the clamps B are parallel with the edge of the roof, as from this point on all clamps will be gauged therefrom.

I now lay the second course of shingles C on the course A, so that the lower edges thereto lie within the clamps B. These lower edges are marked 14 on Fig. 5, the full shingle being designated by the numeral 16.

The next row of clamps are now placed against the shingles last laid, so that the stops 11 and 12 butt against the cut away portion 17 (see Fig. 5); and the clamps are nailed in place. The next course of shingles is now positioned with their portion 14 in the clamps just placed, and in this manner the various courses are laid in succession until the entire roof has been covered.

It will thus be seen that the stops 11 and 12, or 13, as the case may be, will align the clamp with relation to the shingle; and also the channel 9 will align the next succeeding shingle; thus assuring the user that all of the shingles will be properly placed, and in perfect alignment one with the other.

This alignment feature is very clearly illustrated in Fig. 6. It is, of course, obvious that if the form shown in Fig. 3 is employed, the tongue 15 will engage the surface of the shingle, and further assist in locking the same in place.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same and that various changes relative to the material, size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted

to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A roofing clamp formed of a blank, first bent at right angles, then bent at right angles a second time to form a channel, and then folded upon itself to provide a portion extending into said channel; shingle engaging members carried by said portion extending into said channel; and stops struck from said blank and extending below the plane thereof, and parallel with said channel.

CHARLES J. CAMP.