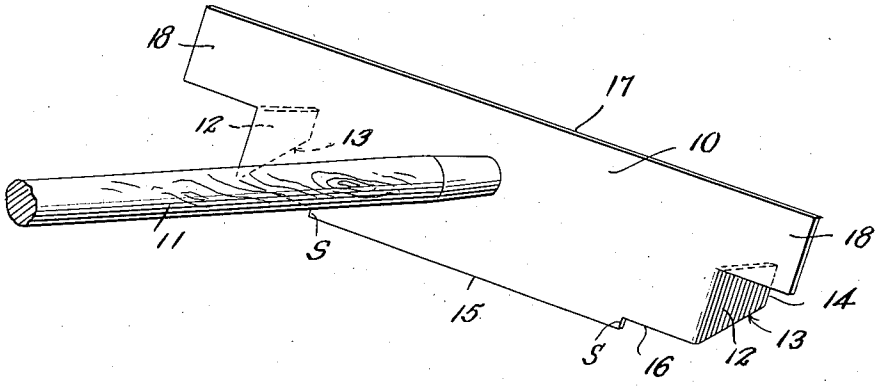
May 25, 1937. F. J. CARONIA 2,081,735

ROOFING TOOL

Filed Dec. 9, 1935

Fig. 1.



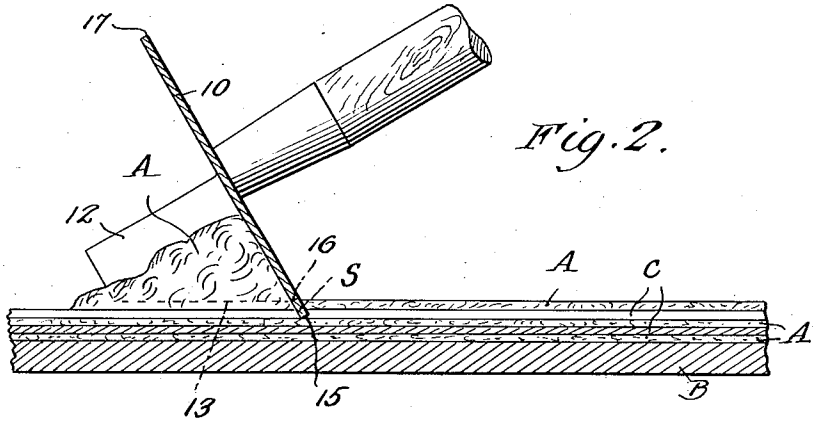
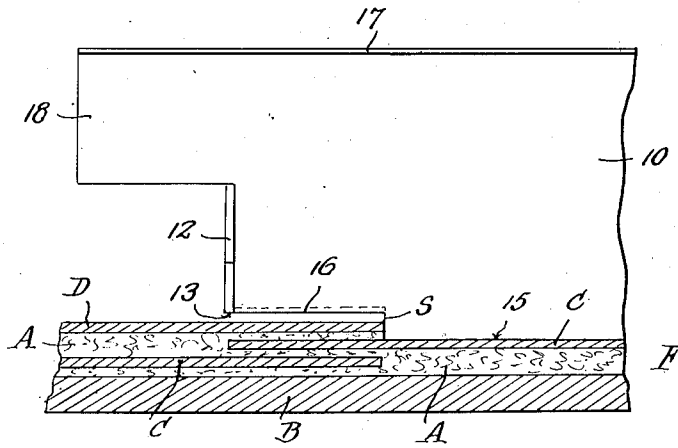


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



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Patented May 25, 1937 2,081,735

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,081,735

ROOFING TOOL

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Application December 9, 1935, Serial No. 53,554

3 Claims. (Cl. 91—62.5)

This invention relates to a roofing tool for facilitating the laying of roofs of the type which include a plastic material and sheets of roofing paper or equivalent sheet material arranged with the edges thereof in overlapped relation.

Heretofore it has been the usual practice to utilize an ordinary trowel or short handled spreading tool for spreading the plastic material. In addition to rendering the task unnecessarily laborious by requiring the operator to work on his knees, this practice has been open to the objection that such tools are not provided with any means for gaging a width of the plastic material which approximates the width of the overlapping of the roofing sheets.

The present invention broadly comprehends an improved roofing tool including a blade which is so constructed and arranged as to provide means for gaging and limiting the application of the plastic material to a predetermined width corresponding to the width of the overlapping of the roofing sheets.

The invention furthermore comprehends an improved roofing tool of the indicated character which includes a blade having a handle of such a length that the operator may manipulate the same from a standing position.

Other objects of the invention are to provide an improved roofing tool which is comparatively simple in its construction and mode of use, inexpensive to produce and which is highly efficient for its intended purpose.

With the above recited and other objects in view, reference is made to the following specification and accompanying drawing in which there is disclosed one embodiment of the invention, while the appended claims cover variations and modifications which fall within the scope of the invention.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a roofing tool constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross sectional view illustrating the tool in use.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary forward face view thereof illustrating the tool in use.

Referring to the drawing by characters of reference, the tool includes a blade 10 preferably fashioned from sheet metal or an equivalent material which has secured centrally thereto and projecting therefrom perpendicular to the plane of said blade, a handle 11 of a sufficient length that the operator may manipulate the tool from a standing position. The opposite ends of the blade are provided with angularly disposed parallel flanges 12 extending in a direction opposite to that which the handle 11 extends and said flanges are preferably arranged in planes at a right angle to the plane of the main body of the blade 10, while the flanges are of a height approximately one-half the height of the blade 10. The edges 13 of the flanges are inclined from their juncture with the main body of the blade 10 to their outer free ends 14 so that when the tool is arranged in the position shown in Fig. 1, the edges 13 which are disposed downwardly will contact with the roof, while the main body of the blade will be tilted or canted forwardly. The edge 15 of the main body of the blade is rabbeted or recessed as at 16 adjacent the opposite ends for a purpose which will be hereinafter set forth. The opposite edge 17 defines a straight line continuous with terminals 18 which extend laterally beyond the outer side faces of the flanges 12.

While the tool may be employed in varying manners for spreading the plastic material A over the roof B in accordance with the dictates of the various operators, the manner of using the same, which is proposed, is to invert the same from the position shown in Fig. 1 to dispose the long continuous edge 17 downwardly in applying the first coat of plastic A to the roof B. After the first layer of plastic material A has been applied to the roof, the lower or inner layers C of roofing paper are applied over the plastic sheets of the lower or inner layer of roofing paper in overlapped relation. A second layer of plastic material A is then spread over the inner or lower layers C of roofing paper and the upper or outer layers of roofing paper D which are to constitute the finished surface of the roof are then applied. Before an adjacent sheet or strip of the roofing material D is overlapped on the preceding one, the plastic material is applied to the edge of the preceding sheet or strip D of a width to corespond approximately to the width of the overlap and for this purpose the tool is inverted to the position shown in Fig. 1 thereby disposing the rabbeted edge 15 downwardly. A batch of plastic is positioned on the roof and the operator places the blade 10 in rear of the batch and engages the shoulder S, formed at the juncture of the rabbeted portion 16 with the remainder of the edge 15, in contact with the edge of the roofing paper strip D. The tool is then moved along the length of the roofing paper D maintaining the shoulder S in contact with the edge of the strip D to spread the plastic over the portion of said strip D adjacent the edge which is to be overlapped by the suc-

ceeding strip. The flange 12 serves to confine the plastic which is being spread to a width which will approximate the overlap so that when the succeeding finishing strip D is applied in overlapped relation, the line of plastic will act as a guide when unrolling the paper or equivalent sheet roofing material whereby the edge of said succeeding strip will coincide approximately with the previously applied plastic. This will not only insure against waste of the plastic and a parallel application of the upper finishing strips D, but will eliminate unsightly quantities of plastic extending beyond the edge of the overlap.

The longitudinal edge 17 of the blade 10 may also be employed for the purpose of scraping and dislodging pebbles from an old roof which has previously been applied where it is desired to remove the same before applying the new roofing, and the laterally extending terminals 18 may be utilized for spreading the plastic in corners and under overhanging structures which would otherwise be inaccessible.

What is claimed is:

1. A roofing tool including a flat blade having a lower longitudinal edge adapted for contact with the roof and an upwardly recessed portion at one end of said lower longitudinal edge thereof defining a guide shoulder and an angularly disposed flange at said end of the blade.

2. A roofing tool including a flat blade having a lower longitudinal edge adapted for contact with the roof and an upwardly recessed portion at one end of said lower longitudinal edge thereof defining a guide shoulder and an angularly disposed flange at said end of the blade, said flange having an outwardly inclined edge continuous with the recessed portion of the longitudinal edge of the blade.

3. A roofing tool comprising a flat rectangular blade having a handle extending from the center of one surface thereof and perpendicular to said surface, angularly disposed flanges at the opposite ends of said blade extending in a direction opposite to that of the handle, said flanges each having a lower edge forming a continuation of said longitudinal edge of the blade body and which lower edges are inclined outwardly from their juncture with said longitudinal edge to the outer free edge of the flange, and said longitudinal edge of the blade body being rabbeted adjacent its opposite ends to define guide shoulders spaced from the flanges.

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