April 6, 1926. 1,579,715

B. C. KRIDLER ET AL

SHINGLE CLIP

Filed Feb. 9, 1923

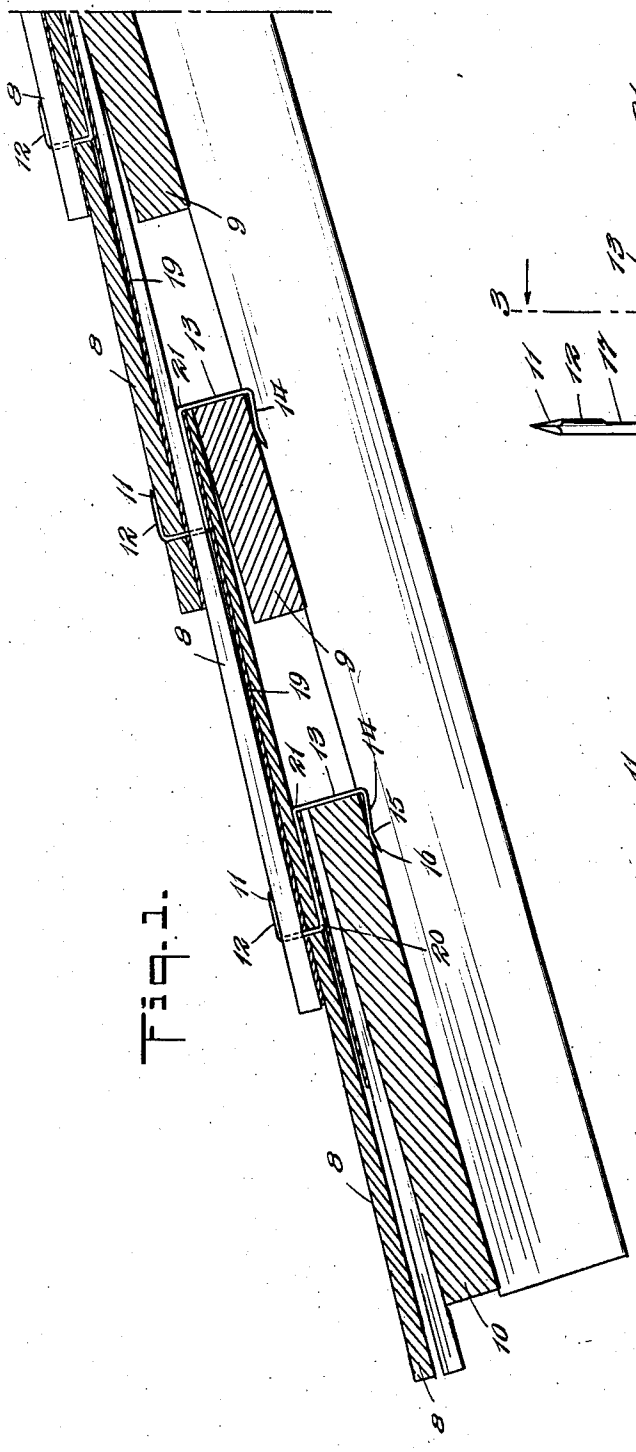


Fig. 1.

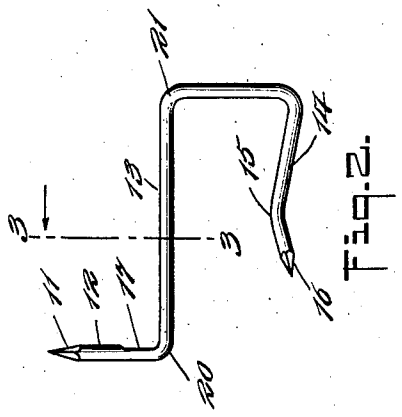


Fig. 2.

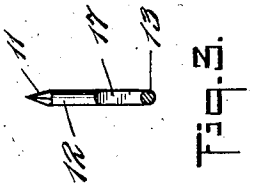


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNIE C. KRIDLER AND JAMES C. BOYLE, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNORS TO THE SHINGLE LOCK COMPANY, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

SHINGLE CLIP.

Applictaion filed February 9, 1923. Serial No. 617,946.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BERNIE C. KRIDLER and JAMES C. BOYLE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle Clips, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to facilitate disposing shingles in service on the framing members provided therefor; to prevent the exposed ends of shingles from being lifted by air pressure or other natural cause; to provide bending areas in the clips; and to obtain said objects without endangering the roof while protecting the said roof when laid, from leakage.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a fragment of roof, constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a detailed view showing a side elevation of one of the clips employed by me in constructing a roof.

Figure 3 is a section thereof, the section being taken on the line 3—3 in Fig. 3.

Description.

As seen in the drawings the shingles 8 are lapped, one upon the other, and secured rigidly to sheathing strips 9 and to the eavesboard 10 by fastening members or clips, constructed and arranged substantially as best shown in Figures 2 and 3 of the drawings.

The roofing clips employed by me are constructed from round wire and each is provided with a piercing point 11. The piercing point 11 is formed at the extremity of the upstanding section 12 of the clip. The body 13 of the clip is U-shaped at one end having a spring member 14 between the inturned shoulder 15 whereof, and the horizontal member of the body 13, sheathing boards 9 and eavesboard 10, are forced.

The flared portion 16 is employed to guide the boards 9 and 10 into the loop of the clip.

Prior to bending the clip to form the upstanding portion 12, the clip is flattened on the upper side 17. The flattened side facilitates the bending of the upper portion when it is overturned on the top of the butts or free ends of the shingles 8, as is shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

To avoid the possibility of leakage incident to the alinement of the hole formed by the upstanding portion 12 of the clip in the shingles 8, there is laid under the thin edge of the shingles and on the boards 9 and 10, waterproofing material such as weatherpaper 19. When the clips are forced over the boards thus equipped it will be seen that the bend 20 at the lower end of the upstanding portion 12, is disposed in service at a lower level than the head 21 of the clip, therefore, should per chance any water gain access to the perforations formed by the upstanding portions 12, such moisture would be carried down and deposited on top of the adjacent shingle at a lower level from whence it will be carried off.

The herein disclosed roofing clips may be employed for securing shingles of any of the usual types. They are, however, peculiarly adapted to be employed in conjuction with the sheet or semi-flexible roofing material such as asbestos shingles, as it is well known that shingles or roofing materials constructed from this material are subject to distortion or displacement by the ends thereof being blown or upraised by force of wind pressure when applied thereto. This is counteracted or prevented by the clips herein described, the end of the upstanding portion 12 being pressed through the lower or exposed end of the shingles and overturned thereon.

Claim:

A shingle clip formed of a single strand of wire rounded in cross section and bent lateraly at one end at right angles, the bent portion being formed to engage under a roof beam for anchoring the clip, said wire being bent laterally in an opposite direction at its opposite end and terminating in a penetrating prong, the wire between said bent portions forming a straight shank portion, said wire being reduced in thickness only from the shank to a point below said penetrating prong.

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JAMES C. BOYLE.