Dec. 6, 1927. 1,651,392

H. H. HONIGBAUM

RETAINER

Filed June 24, 1926

Fig. 6.

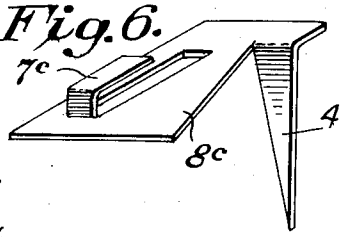


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

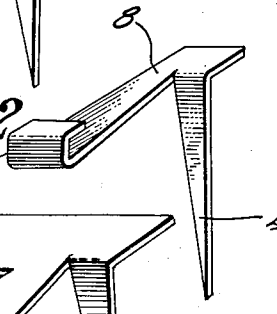
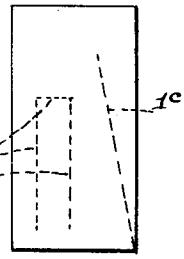


Fig. 5.



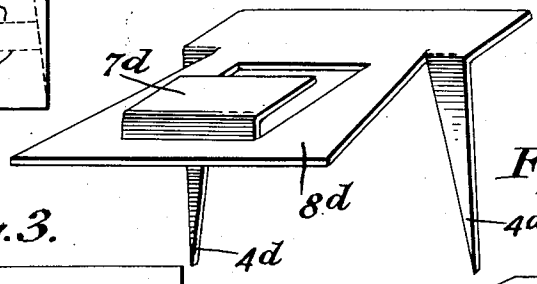


Fig. 7.

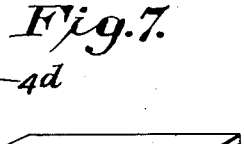
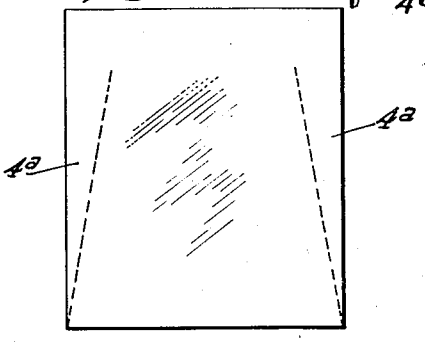


Fig. 3.



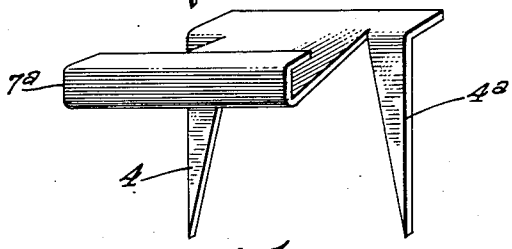


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY H. HONIGBAUM, OF RICHMOND HILL, NEW YORK.

RETAINER.

Application filed June 24, 1926. Serial No. 118,225.

This invention is a new article of manufacture adapted to be used as a retainer in the various arts. For example, it may be used in the hanging of picture frames or other articles on walls or by varying the size or shape is well adapted for the securing of composition shingles to a roof.

The accompanying drawings illustrate different practical embodiments of the invention, but the constructions therein shown are to be understood as illustrative, only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 is a view of a sheet metal blank from which the retainer shown in Figure 2 may be formed.

Figure 2 is a retainer stamped from the blank of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a blank suitable for the formation of the retainer of Figure 4.

Figure 4 is a finished retainer constructed from the blank of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a blank adapted, when struck up, to produce the retainer of Figure 6.

Figure 6 is a retainer formed from the blank of Figure 5 and,

Figure 7 is a modified form of the retainer shown in Figure 6.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 2, the former figure shows a rectilinear blank of sheet metal from which the retainer of Figure 2 may be formed. The dotted line 1 of Figure 1 shows the manner in which the blank should be cut. It will be noted that this dotted line forms a sharp or very acute angle with the edge 2 of the blank, so that if the blank is cut along the line 1, it may be bent along the line 3 to bring the spike or spur portion 4 into substantially right angular relation to the remainder of the blank. In practice, the spike portion need not be at right angles to the remainder of the blank, but may be bent at less than a right angle, so that it may be driven at a slight angle with respect to the blank. This is optional.

If the spike portion 4 has been bent downwardly as shown, the blank is bent on the lines 5 and 6 to form the hook shaped keeper 7 and this operation completes the formation of the retainer.

It is to be noted that in the formation of the spike portion 4, one outer edge of the blank forms one edge of the spike while the other edge of the spike is formed by the cut and these two edges converge downwardly to a sharp point which facilitates the driving of the spike. The body portion of the retainer, designated 8 in the drawings, is in the form of a flat plate, which, during the driving of the spike, serves as a head for the spike and in use functions to secure the keeper 7 to the spike. The construction may be very economical to manufacture, as there is absolutely no waste material, nor any operations that can be dispensed with. Furthermore, the spike may be made relatively large as compared with the width of the blank and thus possesses maximum strength to support shearing strains imposed by load to which the keeper may be subjected.

It will be further noted that the keeper is formed at the widest part of the body portion and therefore will be of maximum strength for the material employed.

The construction of Figures 3 and 4 is a substantial duplication of that of Figures 1 and 2. That is to say, the two lateral halves of the blank of Figure 3 are duplications of the blank of Figure 1, so that when these two lateral halves are formed, to produce the retainer of Figure 4, such retainer will embody two depending spike portions 4^a and a keeper portion 7^a which extends across substantially the entire width of the body portion. This construction will manifestly be considerably stronger than the retainer of Figure 2 and it will support a correspondingly greater weight.

The retainer shown in Figure 6 is similar to the construction of Figure 1, except that instead of forming the keeper by bending up one end of the blank as in Figure 2, the keeper 7^c is formed by cutting the blank as shown at 9^c in punching up the keeper from the body portion 8^c. Otherwise, the structure is the same as that of Figure 2, the spike 4^c being cut along the line 1^c and bent down as previously described.

The retainer of Figure 7 bears the same relationship to that of Figure 6 as the retainer of Figure 4 bears to that of Figure 2. In other words, the retainer of Figure 7 is in effect a duplication of the retainer of Figure 6 and has two spikes 4^d and a single keeper 7^d stamped from the body portion 8^d.

From the foregoing detailed description of the several illustrated forms of the invention, it will be apparent that the inven-

tion is susceptible to a wide variety of forms and a particular form to be used will depend, of course, upon the environment in which the device is to be employed. The construction of Figures 2, 4, 6 and 7 may be used to advantage in the hanging of picture frames, mirrors and other articles where the device functions in a manner analogous to picture hooks except that the spike portions of which retainer are driven in the walls and do not cooperate with picture moldings or the like.

All of the structures of the drawings, when made of appropriate size may be used to advantage in holding down weather edges of composition shingles or for securing shingles to a roof.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a stamped shingle retainer of sheet metal in a single integral element, comprising a body portion with a tapered spike portion disposed at an angle thereto with an inclined side adjacent the body portion, and a portion adjacent the junction of the spike with the body portion to form a driving head, and a part of the body portion opposite that from which the spike is formed bent toward the spike-end and having its free end extended toward the spike-end and raised above the plane of the body portion to form a hook-shaped keeper.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a stamped sheet metal retainer in a single integral element, comprising a body portion with a tapered spike portion disposed at an angle thereto with an inclined side adjacent the body portion, and a portion adjacent the junction of the spike with the body portion to form a driving head, and a part of the body portion opposite that from which the spike is formed bent from within the body portion and toward the spike-end, the free end thereof being extended toward the spike-end and raised above the plane of the body portion and substantially parallel therewith to form a hook-shaped keeper.

In testimony whereof, HARRY H. HONIGBAUM has signed his name to this specification this 22nd day of June, 1926.

HARRY H. HONIGBAUM.