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H. H. HONIGBAUM

1,520,751

ROOFING NAIL

Filed Feb. 20, 1922

Fig. 1

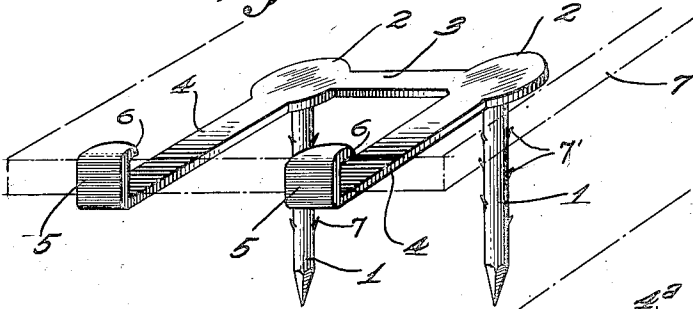


Fig. 2

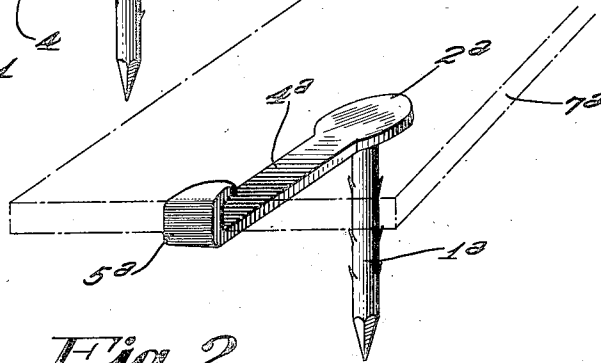
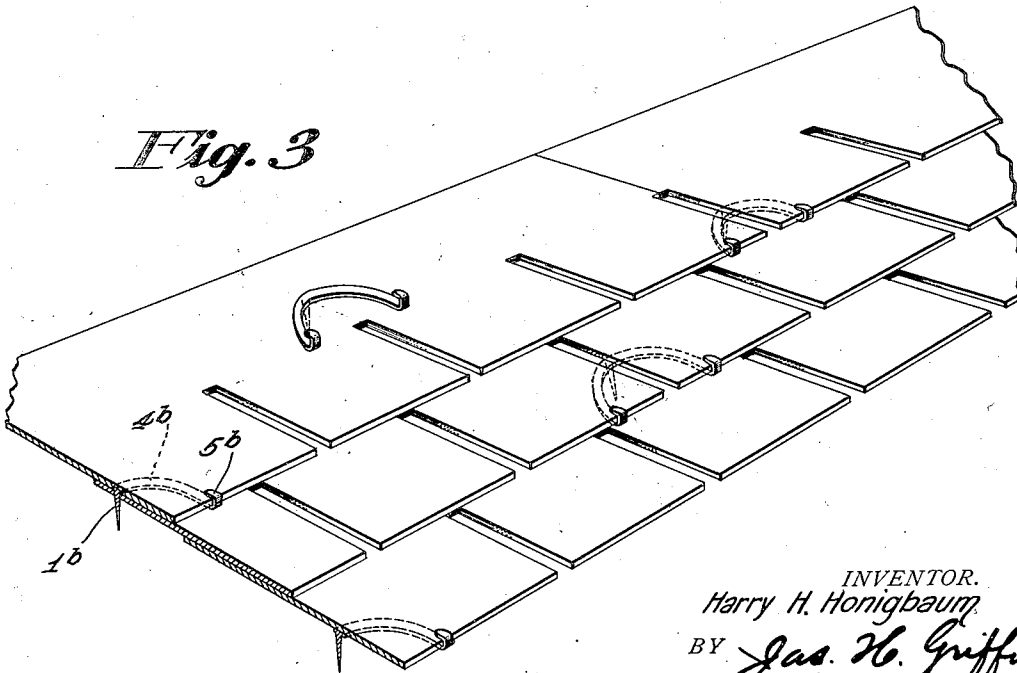


Fig. 3



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

ROOFING NAIL.

Application filed February 20, 1922. Serial No. 537,773.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY H. HONIGBAUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond Hill, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Roofing Nail, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a nail adapted to be used in the laying of roofing and while particularly intended for use with composition strip shingles may be employed to advantage in the laying of individual composition shingles.

Composition shingles which are usually made with felt as a base, impregnated with asphaltum or pitch, as well as composition shingles otherwise constructed, are found in practice, when laid in strip or individual form, to have a tendency to curl or roll at their free edges, with the result that a very unsightly appearance results, and, moreover, a roof on which the shingles have curled perceptibly is very apt to be leaky.

The object of the present invention is to provide a roofing nail which will positively preclude curling of composition shingles.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a roofing nail which will serve to accurately space successive courses of shingles and so obviate the necessity of using chalk lines, straight edges or other adjuncts for procuring proper alinement and correct spacing of successive courses of shingles on a roof.

The nail of the present invention embodies one or more shingles adapted to be driven into the boards of the roof and with this shingle or shingles is formed integral one or more arms provided at its or their ends with a hooked shaped keeper terminating in a relatively sharp point. The nails are adapted to be driven into a course of roofing already laid for the purpose of holding this course in position and the hook shaped keepers thereupon provide guide means for the shingles of the next course, the free edges of which shingles are adapted to be introduced into the hook shaped keepers to automatically give the proper spacing and alinement. The sharp points of the keepers are adapted to grip the shingles adjacent their weather edges and if desired may be hammered down into firm engagement with such edges. When the weather edges of successive courses of shingles are gripped by the keepers of the

roofing nails, these edges will be held down firmly to the roof and will be precluded from curling or lifting in the manner so common to composition shingles as now laid.

The nails will be entirely concealed except the keeper portions thereof, which are of such relatively small size as not to be objectionably apparent. Composition shingles are made in different colors and, in practice, nails for laying shingles for the respective colors may be dipped in coloring material, corresponding to such colors for laying the roof in the manner described, in which case the nails will not be visible.

Features of the invention, other than those specified, will be apparent from the hereinafter detailed description and claims, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

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 shows in perspective a roofing nail embodying the present invention.

Figure 2 shows a modified form of roofing nail embodying the invention; and,

Figure 3 shows in perspective a third modified form of the present invention, associated with a plurality of courses of strip shingles.

In Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, I have shown one form of which the present invention may partake. In the embodiment of the invention as illustrated in Figure 2, the nail is provided with two parallel shingles 1, each of which has its individual head 2. The heads are connected by means of an integral web or strip 3 and in perpendicular relation to the strip 3 and extending laterally from each head 2 is an arm 4. The two arms 4 are shown as parallel to one another, although they may be in angular relation without departing from the invention. Each arm 4 terminates in an upward curl 5, which ends in a relatively sharp point 6. The curls 5 constitute keepers in which the weather edge of a shingle is adapted to be positioned in such manner that the sharp points 6 will be impressed into the shingle.

In Figure 1, I have shown a shingle in phantom and designated it 7. This shingle may constitute a single or individual com-

position shingle or may be one section of a composition strip shingle. In either event, the shingles are laid by driving the nail into the roof preferably through the shingles of a preceding course and may be employed to hold the shingles of such preceding course in position. In the driving of such nail, it is so placed that after the course which a plurality of such nails serve to hold in position has been laid, all of the keepers of the nails of that course will come into substantial alinement and will form a guide to the laying of the next course of shingles. The shingles of such next course may be brought into a position wherein their weather edges will engage with the keepers 5 and said shingles may then be nailed down by nails similar to those described, so as to provide means for alining and positioning the next subsequent course. The nails may be so arranged that both keepers will engage with the same shingle or portion of a strip shingle or they may respectively engage with adjacent shingles. In any event, the keepers will positively serve to hold down the weather edge of the shingles against curling as the pointed ends 6 of the keepers will be impressed into the shingles adjacent the weather edges and positively preclude curling. If desired, the keepers may be hammered down to grip the shingles tightly after they have been laid in the manner described.

Figure 2 illustrates a modified form of the invention, wherein the nail is provided with only one shingle 1^a, one head 2^a, one arm 4^a and one keeper 5^a. The manner of applying the nail of Figure 2 is the same as that described with reference to the construction of Figure 1. In Figure 2, a shingle is shown in phantom in operative relation with the nail and is designated 7^a.

In Figure 3, I have illustrated a further modified form of the invention, wherein the nail is provided with a single shingle 1^b, integral with two diverging arms 4^b, each of which is provided at its ends with an integral keeper 5^b. In Figure 3, one method of applying the modified form of nail just described is illustrated in connection with its use in laying strip shingles. Only a few of the nails are shown in Figure 3, just sufficient in fact to illustrate the manner in which the nails serve to aline the shingles of successive courses. In practice, one of the nails may be associated with each shingle section to maintain it against curling.

In the nail of Figure 3, the keepers 5^b are provided with the sharp points to grip the shingles in the same manner as in the two constructions hereinbefore described.

I have hereinbefore referred to the use of the nail of this invention in producing perfect alinement and spacing and succes-

sive shingles. Figure 3 clearly shows how this is possible. In driving the nail, the workmen may readily space the keepers with respect to the cut outs between successive projections of the strip shingle in such manner that the keepers will come substantially in line with the butt ends of the slots. With very little skill, this can be readily accomplished with expedition, so as to not unduly retard or slow down the work. When shingles are thus laid, the successive courses will be accurately and automatically spaced and the shingles will, moreover, be held down more tightly than has heretofore been possible. Composition shingles are usually made in different colors and, in practice, I may dip the nails in colors, so that they will harmonize with the shingles on which they are intended for use. The keepers are made relatively small, so as not to appear unsightly or to be apparent to the casual observer and when colored in the manner described they will be absolutely invisible.

Although the nail of the present invention may be provided with a smooth shank I preferably form on the shanks interval spurs or prongs 7' which project outwardly from the shanks and at acute angles thereto in the direction of the head. These prongs or spurs taper to sharp points so that after the nail has been driven any tendency on the part of the shank to work loose will be overcome by the prongs which will dig into the wood into which the nail has been driven and keep it from working loose. The positioning of the prongs at acute angles to the shank enables the nails to be driven with ease but effectually precludes inadvertent retrograde movement of the shanks.

In the foregoing description, I have set forth several embodiments of the invention. The underlying principle however is the same for all the embodiments illustrated and I do not limit the invention to the specific structures shown, since I am aware that slight modification may be made in details of construction, as by the substitution of equivalents, without departing from the invention, which is to be understood as broadly novel as is commensurate with the appended claims.

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

1. A roofing nail embodying a plurality of parallel shanks, a head associated with each shank, a web connecting adjacent heads and integral therewith for maintaining the shanks in parallel relation, arms extending in parallel relation from the respective heads and in substantially perpendicular relation to the respective shanks, and a curled keeper integral with each arm and terminating in a relatively sharp point,

which curled keepers are adapted to receive the weather edges of composition shingles in such manner that the sharp points thereof will be impressed into the shingles.

5 2. A roofing nail embodying a plurality of shanks, each of which is provided with a plurality of integral upwardly and outwardly extending tapering spurs, a head
10 integral with each shank, a web integral with adjacent heads and extending therebetween to maintain the shanks in parallel relation, an arm integral with each
15 head and extending laterally thereof, and a curled keeper integral with the free end of each arm and terminating in a relatively sharp point, each of which curled keepers is adapted to receive the weather edge of a composition shingle in such manner that

the sharp point thereof will be impressed 20 into the shingle.

3. A roofing nail embodying a plurality of parallel shanks, a head associated with each shank, a web connecting adjacent
25 heads and integral therewith for maintaining the shanks in parallel relation, arms extending from the respective heads and in substantially perpendicular relation to the respective shanks, and a curled keeper
30 integral with each arm and terminating in a relatively sharp point, which curled keepers are adapted to receive the weather edges of composition shingles in such manner
35 that the sharp points thereof will be impressed into the shingles.

In testimony whereof I have signed the foregoing specification.

HARRY H. HONIGBAUM.