July 31, 1923. 1,463,482

W. J. MOUNTFORD

SECURING SHINGLES TO ROOFS

Filed Dec. 29, 1922

Fig. 1.

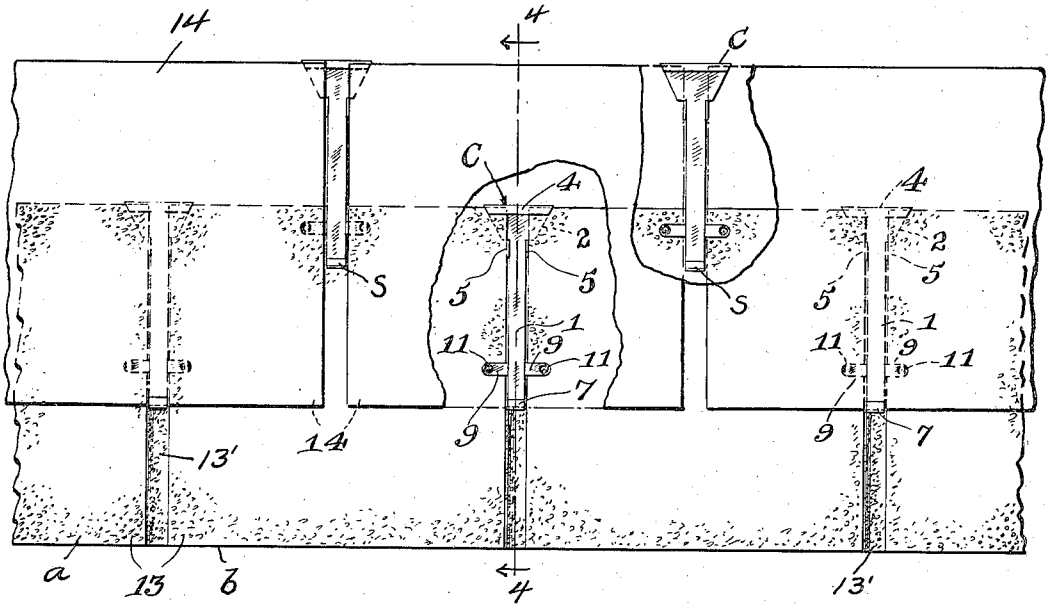

Fig. 2.

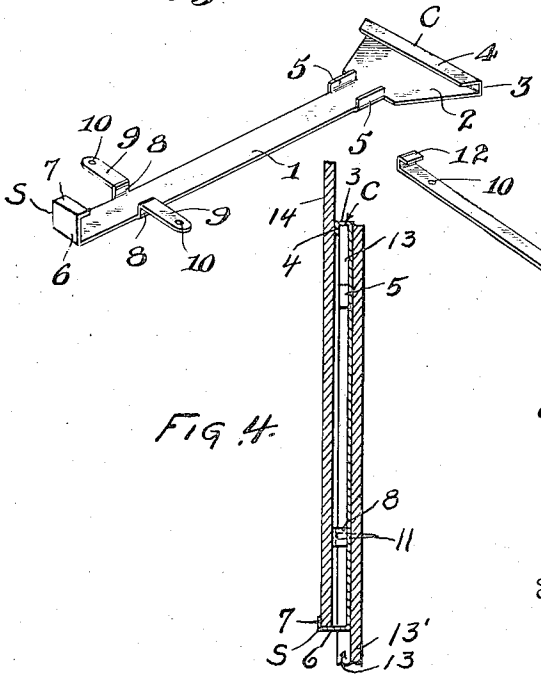

Fig. 3.

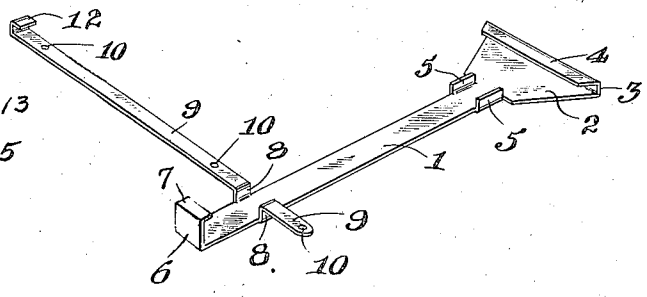

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. MOUNTFORD, OF MACON, GEORGIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. D. BOWDEN, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SECURING SHINGLES TO ROOFS.

Application filed December 22, 1922. Serial No. 608,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. MOUNTFORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Macon, in the county of Bibb and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Securing Shingles to Roofs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in means for securing shingles to roofs, and more particularly to such means which are used in connection with any type of shingle formed of composition, wood or metal.

It is an object of the invention to provide a suitable spacing member for use with any desired type of shingles which will not only hold the said shingles in their proper alinement and spacing, but will also hold the shingles so that they cannot be blown loose by the wind. Other objects will appear as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a shingled surface with my improved spacing and securing means in position thereon.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my preferred form of shingle securing means.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a slightly modified form of my improved shingle securing means.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Like characters of reference are used throughout the following specification and drawings to designate corresponding parts.

The shingle securing and spacing means is preferably of sheet metal and is provided with an elongated body portion 1, which has formed integrally thereon at one end the outwardly flared portion 2, which lies in the same plane as the body portion 1, and which is turned upwardly at right angles as at 3, and provided with an inturned flange 4 to provide a claw C for hooking over the two upper adjacent shingle corners. Shingle spacing lugs 5 extend upwardly from the sides of the body 1 below the claw C.

The opposite end of the body portion 1 is turned upwardly as at 6 and inwardly as at 7, to provide a saddle or shingle engaging seat S to receive the lower edge of a shingle of the next course. Intermediate the ends of the body 1 are spaced upwardly extending lugs 8, which have laterally extending arms 9 formed thereon, which are in turn provided with the openings 10, through which suitable attaching means or nails 11 are adapted to pass.

A modification of my securing means is formed like my preferred form with the exception that one of the laterally extending arms 9 is extended out a considerable distance further than the opposite arm and terminates in an upwardly and inwardly extending portion or flange 12.

In practicing my invention, a first course of shingles, indicated at 13′, is first laid in the customary manner, after which the top course of shingles 13 is laid thereover to cover up the gaps between the shingles of the first course. When the first shingle "*a*" of course 13 has been laid, the claw C of my device is hooked over the upper corner of the said shingle "*a*" and the lugs 5 and 8 on the side of the body 1 adjacent the shingle are brought into abutting relation with the longitudinal edge of the said shingle. Positioning the device in the manner indicated will cause the arm 9, which extends from the lug 8, which is in abutting relation with the shingle, to overlie the said shingle and a nail 11 may consequently be driven into the shingle by passing the nail through the opening 10 in the said arm 9. The second shingle "*b*" of the course 13 may now be laid alongside the body 1 in abutting relation with the other pair of lugs 5 and 8 and the upper corner of the shingle adjacent the claw C be inserted therein, whereupon the shingle "*b*" may be secured by a nail passed through the other arm 9, which extends over the shingle "*b*" in the same manner as the other arm extends over the shingle "*a*". The next course of shingles, shown in outline and indicated by reference character 14, are positioned with their bottom ends seated in saddles S, the shingles completely covering the device above the saddle S. After the first shingle 14 has been laid as indicated, another of the devices will have its claw end hooked over the upper corner of the shingle and the succeeding shingles will then be laid the same as shingles 13. It will now be seen that the saddles S serve to anchor the shingles in a manner to prevent their being turned loose in a strong wind,

and also enable the shingles to be rapidly and uniformly laid. The amount of weather of the shingles is determined by the distance of the saddle S from the bottom of the underlying course of shingles. It will be apparent when shingles of different widths are to be used or when a portion of a shingle is to be used that the elongated arm 9 with the upturned flange 12 may be used to break the shingle on a one third or one half margin on the under shingle.

It will be apparent that this securing and spacing means may be used with shingles of different lengths and widths by simply lengthening and widening the body portion of the said securing means. Likewise the lengthened arm 9 can be made of any suitable or desired length to receive and hold any portion of a shingle. It may also be pointed out that the width of the saddle S is substantially twice that of the claw C, as will be apparent on reference to Fig. 4. The reason for this will become clear when it is remembered that the claw C need only be of sufficient width to hook over the shingles while the saddle S must extend upwardly from the self-same hooked-over shingle sufficiently far to allow the top shingle to be seated in the saddle.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that spacing in three directions will be obtained; first, between the lateral edges of the adjoining shingles; secondly, the desired space of the weather exposure, and last, the desired space for breaking the particular course of the shingles. It will further be understood that the device can only be applied in one way, thereby simplifying the work of laying the shingles and positively preventing the improper laying of the same.

While I have illustrated and described a specific structure of shingle securing and spacing means, I do not intend to limit myself to this specific structure as many minor changes in detail of construction may be resorted to without departure from the spirit of the invention.

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

1. A shingle securing and spacing means comprising a centrally disposed body portion, shingle engaging means formed at the opposite ends thereof, upwardly extending spacing lugs formed on said body portion, upwardly and outwardly extending securing arms formed on said body portion, one of said arms being longer than the other and an upturned lug formed at the outer end thereof.

2. A shingle securing and spacing means comprising a body portion, shingle engaging means at the opposite ends thereof, and spaced upwardly extending spacing lugs formed on each side of said body, whereby spacing in three directions will be obtained.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM J. MOUNTFORD.