

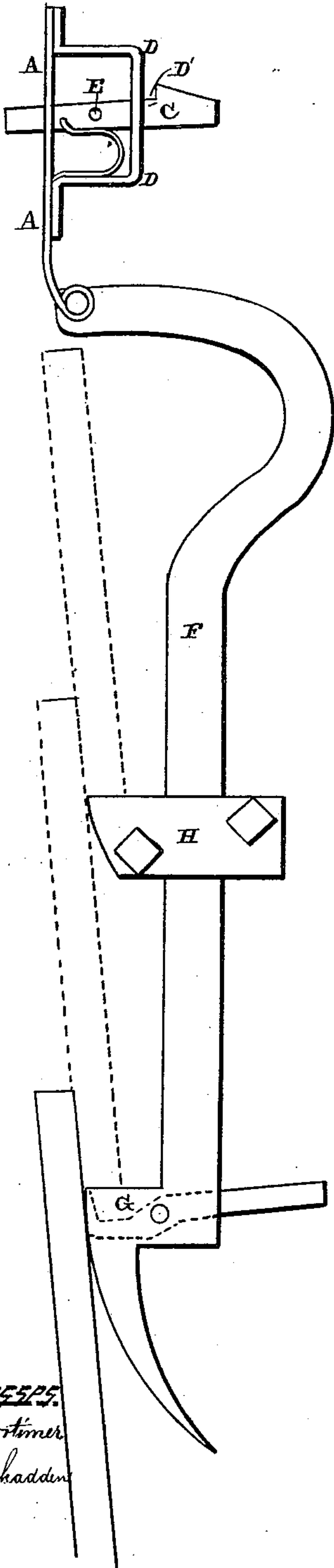
(No Model.)

J. M. LAWRENCE.  
WEATHER BOARD GAGE.

No. 245,519.

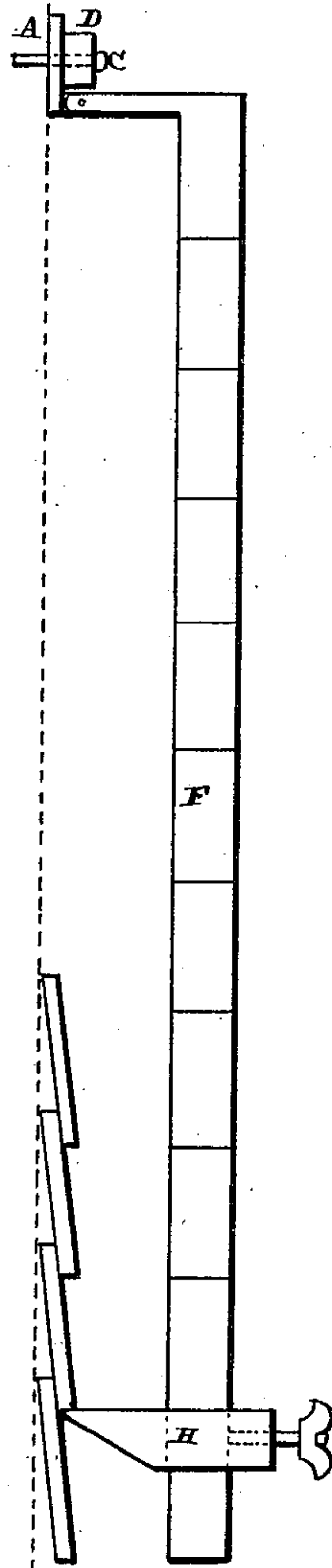
Patented Aug. 9, 1881.

*Fig. 1.*



*Witnesses:*  
H. W. Mortimer  
A. C. Kishadden

*Fig. 2.*



*Inventor:*  
J. M. Lawrence  
per  
F. A. Lehmann,  
att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MADISON LAWRENCE, OF WINNSBOROUGH, TEXAS.

## WEATHER-BOARD GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,519, dated August 9, 1881.

Application filed June 7, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN M. LAWRENCE, of Winnsborough, in the county of Wood and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Weather-Boarding Gages; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in weather-boarding gages; and it consists in the combination of a stationary part provided with a guiding-loop, which is to be fastened to one of the studding or beams by means of a pin or other suitable device, and a hinged portion, which has a shoulder formed at its lower end to support one of the boards that is being nailed on, and a sliding gage, that is vertically adjustable upon the hinged part for supporting the next board that comes just above the board that is supported upon the shoulder, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to provide a gage which, after it has been attached to the house, will support at least two boards in position while they are being nailed on, before it is necessary to move the gage into another position, and which gage will be so securely held in place that the boards can be moved back and forth without displacing it in any manner.

The accompanying drawings represent side elevations of my invention complete in two different forms.

A represents a flat plate, which has the loop D secured rigidly thereto. Passing both through this loop and this plate A is the sharp-edged flat pin C, which is to be driven into the studding or one of the beams of the house, so as to support the whole gage in position. This pin is provided with a suitable notch or projection, D', near its outer end, so that the claw of a hammer can be inserted behind it for the purpose of pulling the pin out when it is necessary to move the gage higher up. This pin will also have a smaller pin, E, passing through it at right angles, as shown, and which will act as a stop to prevent the pin from being pulled out, and thus be in danger

of being lost. Pivoted to the lower end of this plate A is the curved gage-bar F, which has the shoulder G formed near its lower end to support one of the boards that is being nailed to the side of the house. The lower end of this bar is curved outward, as shown, so as not to be in the way at any time while the gage is in use. Vertically adjustable upon this gage-bar is the sliding gage H, which can be adjusted up and down, so as to correspond to the width that the boards are to overlap each other. After one of the boards has been supported in position upon the shoulder G and then nailed in place a second board is placed upon the slide-gage and likewise secured in position.

As this weather-board gage is held in place at its upper end by means of a strong pin which is driven into the studding, it will readily be seen that considerable pressure or weight can be applied to the gage without the danger of disengaging it. Where the boards are crooked, and it is necessary to exert pressure in getting them in position, either the shoulder or the sliding gage acts as a support for the board and allows the carpenter to draw the board in position. This gage also allows the board to be freely drawn back and forth for the purpose of being marked or sawed off without the slightest danger of displacing the gage.

Should it be desired to dispense with the shoulder G, the bar F may be made straight, as shown in Fig. 2, and only the sliding gage H be used. This bar F will be pivoted or hinged to the supporting part, the same as shown in Fig. 1, and the bar will be divided off by lines into sections, showing the distances that the gage is to be moved for each board.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

In a weather-board gage, the combination of the plate A, provided with the loop D, the flat pin C, provided with the shoulder D', and the pin E, with the hinged rod F, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN MADISON LAWRENCE.

Witnesses:

KING T. LETFORD,  
W. T. DAVIS.