

(No Model.)

G. B. CLARK.  
SHINGLING GAGE.

No. 253,816.

Patented Feb. 14, 1882.

Fig. 1.

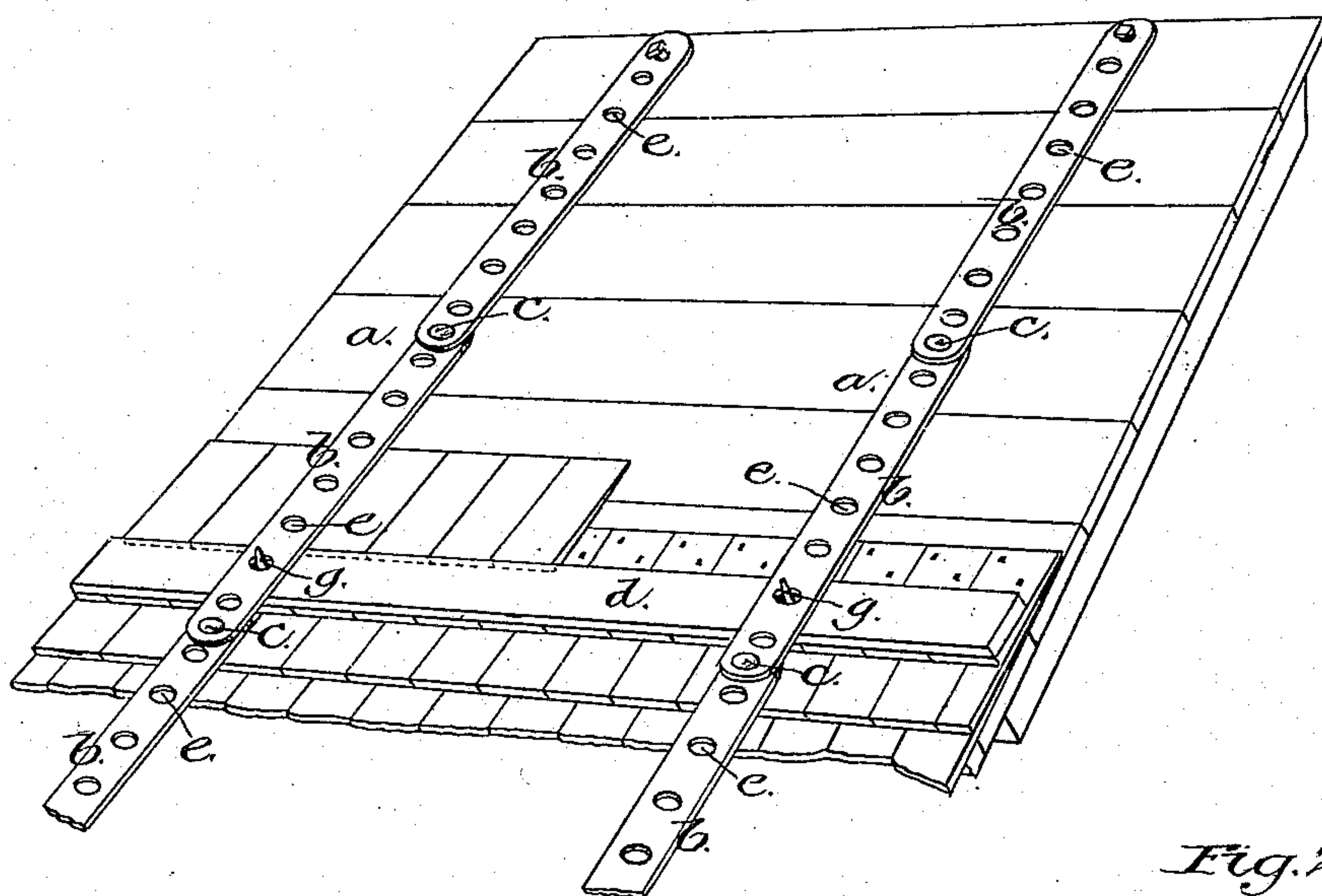


Fig. 2.

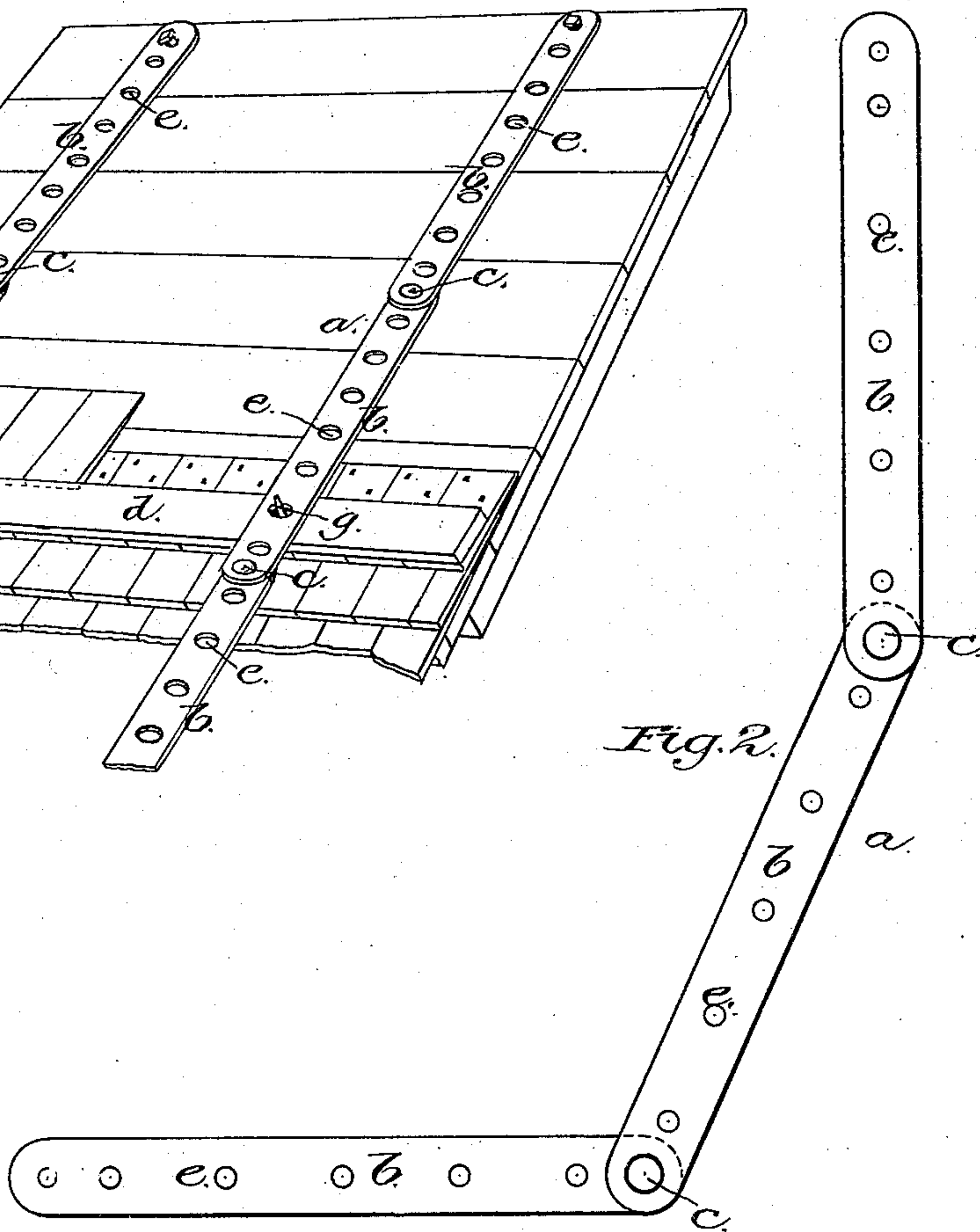
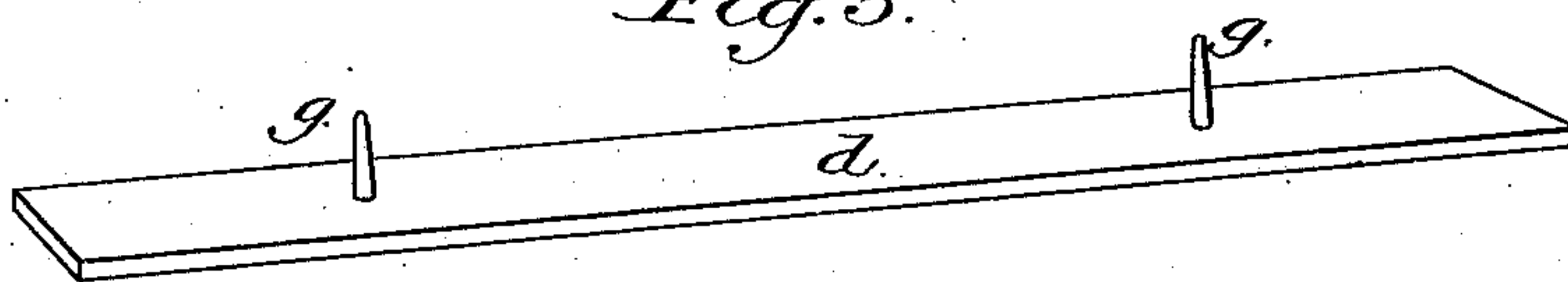


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

*Willet Anderson.*  
*Philip C. Case*

INVENTOR

*Geo. B. Clark,*  
*by Anderson & Smith*  
*his* ATTORNEYS

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. CLARK, OF SPRINGVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO P. G. EATON, OF SAME PLACE.

## SHINGLING-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 253,816, dated February 14, 1882.

Application filed October 25, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, resident of Springville, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Shingling-Gages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a perspective of my device when in use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of one of the strips, and Fig. 3 is a perspective of the rule or straight-edge.

This invention has relation to devices for regulating and gaging the courses of shingles in covering a roof; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of the regularly-perforated roof-strips and the adjustable rule having pins to engage the perforations of said roof-strips, all as hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings, the letter *a* designates the roof-strip, which may be made of any suitable material, strap-iron being preferred. Usually it is made in sections *b*, which are pivoted together by rivets *c*, so that it can be carried easily. Through this strip are made, at regular distances apart, the perforations *e*, the series of perforations extending from end to end, as indicated in the drawings.

*d* represents the rule or straight-edge which is used in connection therewith. This rule is a light board having projecting upward studs or pins *g*. This board is placed, in commencing work, at the eaves, and the strips *a* are connected thereto by passing one of their perforations over the pins *g*. The strips are then

extended up on the roof and fastened thereto by means of a nail. The board serves as a straight-edge to lay the butts of the shingles against, and also provides a convenient staging for the workmen to sit upon. When it is desired to move the board to adjust it for another course of shingles the strips *a* are lifted off the pins *g*, and the board is moved up so that its pin will engage the next hole above. The distance between the holes *e* is gaged by the length the shingles are laid to the weather, and by shifting the board in the manner indicated to the successive holes of the series all the courses can be laid in a regularly even and uniform manner.

It is designed by this invention to avoid the use of the chalk and line, which is inconvenient and sometimes dangerous.

By this device a much easier, more accurate, and decidedly safer plan is presented. Two or more of the strips *a* will be required, according to the length of the roof.

A jointless perforated strip has been used for a purpose similar to mine, and that I do not claim herein.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The shingle-gage herein described, consisting of the strips *a a*, formed of the perforated sections *b*, pivoted together at *c*, and the adjustable rule or straight-edge *d*, provided with pins or studs *g*, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE BOWEN CLARK.

Witnesses:

L. M. CUMMINGS,  
RICHARD W. TANNER.