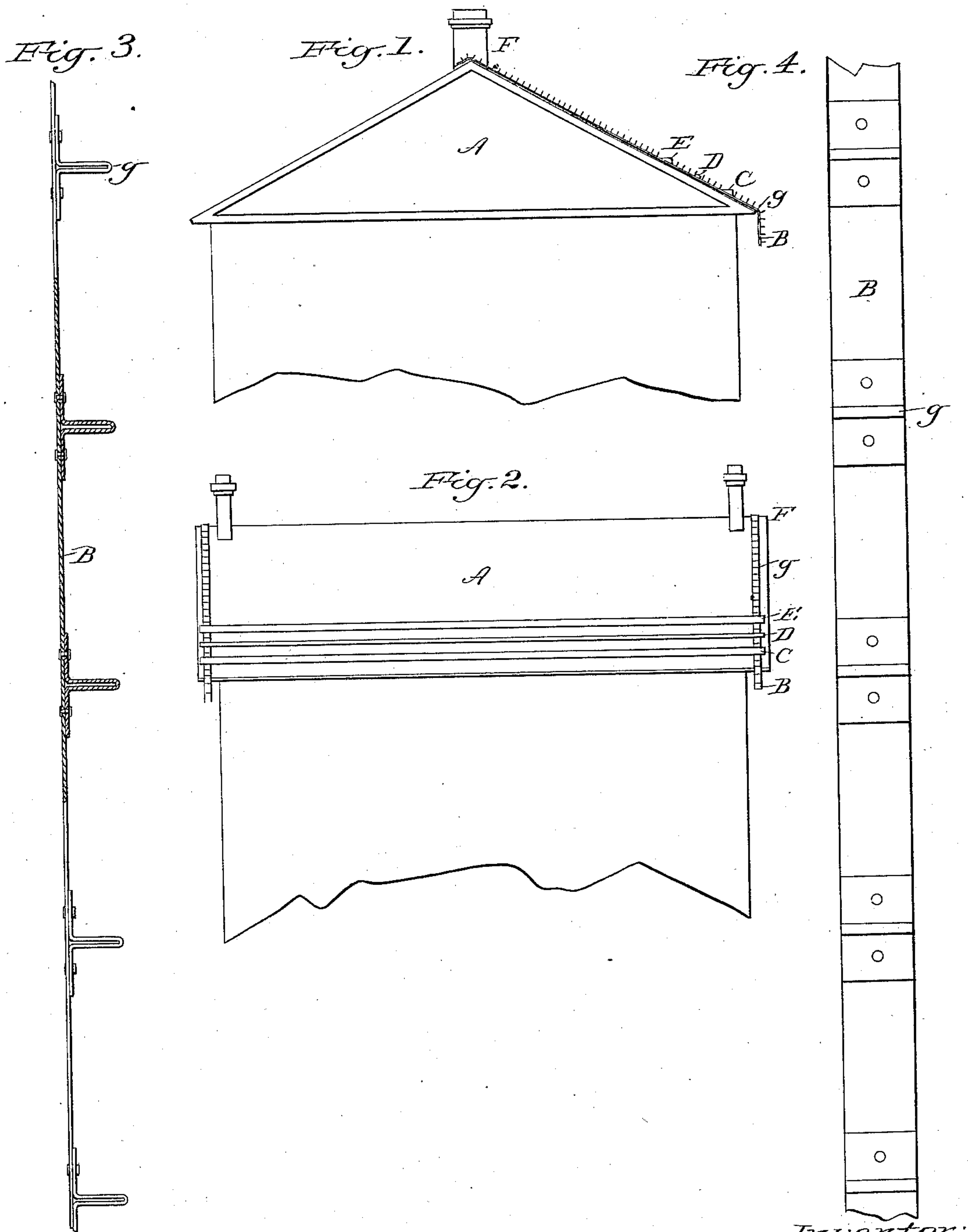


(No Model.)

S. T. POE.  
SHINGLING GAGE.

No. 308,574.

Patented Nov. 25, 1884.



Witnesses:

Peter Hoffmann  
F. A. Howard

Inventor:

Sam<sup>l</sup> Taylor Poe  
By his Attorney  
*Wm. Luff*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL TAYLOR POE, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

## SHINGLING-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 308,574, dated November 25, 1884.

Application filed April 5, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL TAYLOR POE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Shingling-Gage, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the manner and mode of laying shingles, slates, glass, and other roofing materials on the roofs of houses, stores, and other buildings.

The object of my improvement is to expedite the work of the roofer by having a gage by means of which the work can be done more perfectly by one man without a chalk-line or the use of lath.

Heretofore shingling is done by first nailing brackets to the roof, (when steep,) then laying a plank (nailed) to stand upon, together with using a chalk-line, so as to lay the shingles straight and parallel. Then tear away said brackets, planks, &c., to the great destruction of shingles of the new-laid roof. By my improved mode I make a shingling-gage of hoop-iron or any other material. Said gage has projections *g*, as shown. I nail said gages on the comb of the house and on the outer end of each gable, and if the building is wide, I fix a gage in the center of the roof. I then take a straight-edge and put it on against the projection *g* of the gage parallel with the eaves of the building, and lay the bottom end of the shingle straight with said straight-edge, and when one course is finished I remove the straight-edge to the next projection above, and so on until the whole side is done. I attain these objects by the use of the tools and mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents the gable end of the house with the gage B fixed for operation. Fig. 2 represents the front view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are sections on half full size of the gage.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the drawings.

A is the roof to be shingled.

B is the gage, made of hoop-iron or any other material.

C is the standing-platform, resting on the gage and against the projections *g*.

D is the straight-edge, resting on gage and against the projections *g*.

E is the platform or shelf, made horizontal,

resting on the gage and against the projections *g*. This shelf holds the roofing material.

F is the comb of the house, where the gages are nailed or screwed to the roof.

*g* represents projections on the gage B, also made of hoop-iron.

The invention consists in making a shingling-gage of hoop-iron or of any other material, the said gage having projections on it proportioned to the bond or lap allowed for the roof. On the gage, and resting against the projections, the roofer fixes his standing-platform C, his straight-edge D, against the top edge of which the bottom end of the shingle is brought, so as to make each course perfectly straight. Above this and on the gage is also fixed the triangular and horizontal shelf E, to hold the roofing material. The shingling-gages are nailed or screwed onto the roof at F, and when this is done with care there is little danger of the roofer falling, as is the case often. No nails will be driven into the shingles after laying them by my improvement, as is the case in all other modes of shingling; hence no roof can leak if the shingles are laid by my improved shingling-gage, owing to nails tearing away the new shingles.

A roofer can lay fully one-third more shingles in equal time by the use of my gage than he can by any other mode or manner.

This improved shingling-gage can be used for slate, glass, or any other roofing material to advantage.

No mistakes can be made in gaging the number of courses that are needed to cover a roof and have the courses parallel on the comb by the use of my simple improved shingling-gage. The gage is made long—often too long—for the roof shingled, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In that way it is impossible not to have the courses at the comb parallel.

What I claim is—

The shingling-gage herein described, consisting of the gages B, with their projections *g*, common straight-edge D, standing-platform C, and the shelf E, made horizontal for holding the roofing materials, all in combination, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

SAMUEL TAYLOR POE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM GRIFFITH,  
JOHN T. CLAYTON.]