(No Model.)

W. E. TRUEBLOOD.

SIDING GAGE.

No. 351,722. Patented Oct. 26, 1886.

Fig. 1.

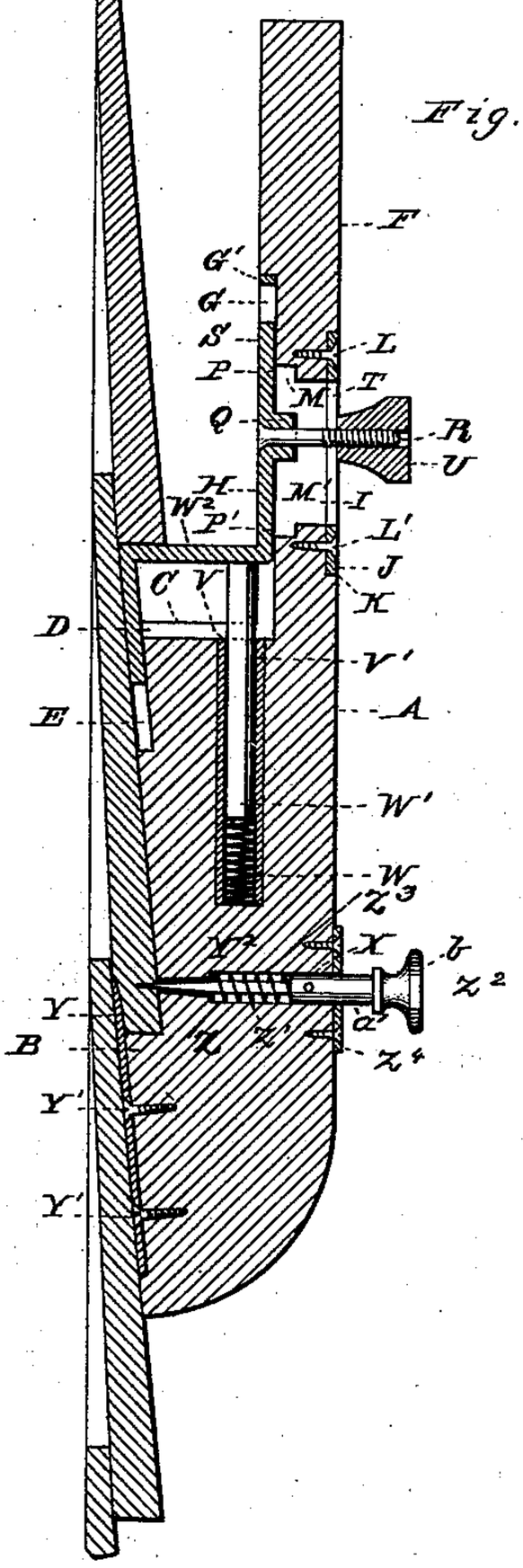
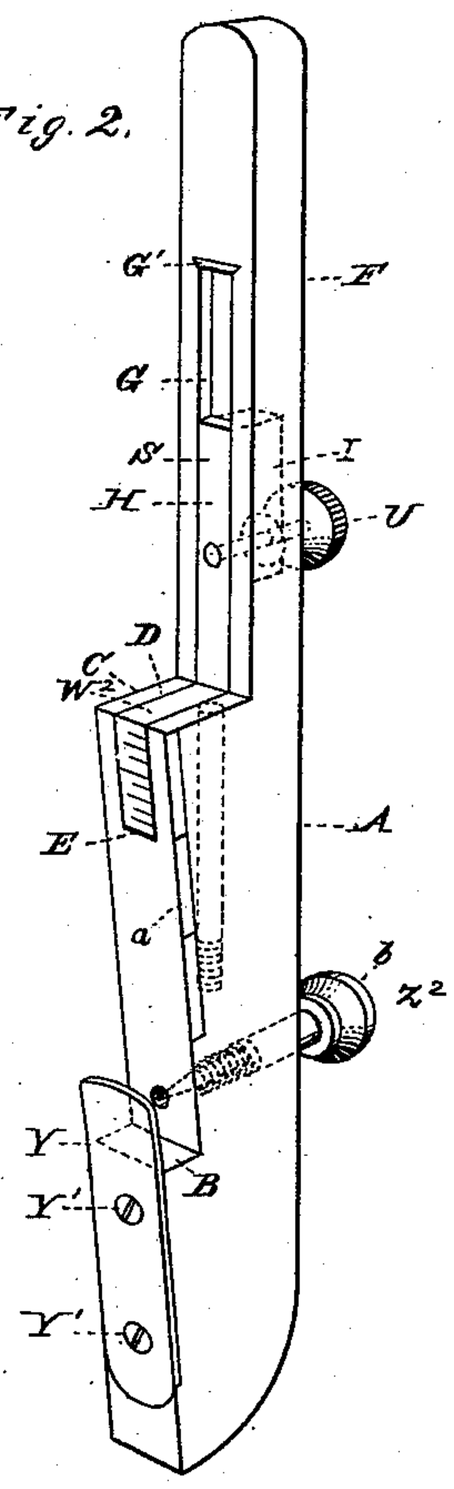


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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WILLIAM E. TRUEBLOOD, OF MARYVILLE, MISSOURI.

SIDING-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 351,722, dated October 26, 1886.

Application filed June 3, 1886. Serial No. 204,052. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. TRUEBLOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Maryville, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Siding-Gages; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a vertical section through the siding-gage and three boards. Fig. 2 is a perspective view.

My invention relates to siding-gages for weather-boarding; and it consists in the construction and novel combination of parts, as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A designates the body of the siding-gage, which is provided with the lower narrow shoulder, B, on its inner face-edge, and the upper wider shoulder, C, located nearly midway between the ends of the gage-body. This upper wider shoulder, C, is grooved in its upper edge at D, and this groove D is intersected at its outer end by a short rectangular groove or recess, E, made in the body A, in the inner edge of the same and near the top of the wider shoulder. The narrow integral arm F of the body A is also provided with a longitudinal rectangular (in cross-section) groove, G, which is provided with a metal wear-plate, G′, at its upper end, against which the adjustable angular slide-plate H abuts when the latter is raised to its limit.

The narrow integral arm F, or upper portion of the body of the gage, is provided with a longitudinal slot or recess, I, extending entirely through it, and the outer face of this slot is surrounded and protected by a slotted metal wear-plate, J, which is let into a seat, K, in the edge of said narrow portion F, and secured in place by screws L L′. The groove G is deepened at each end of the recess I at M M′, to form shoulders or stops P P′, for the rectangular rigid head Q of the screw R, secured to the longer upper arm, S, of the angular slide-plate H. The screw R projects through the slot T in the metal wear-plate J, and is secured to its adjustment by a milled nut, U, screwed upon the projecting end of said screw R, and bearing, when turned up, tightly against the face of the slotted metal wear-plate. The upper wider shoulder, C, is provided with a vertical longitudinal hole or bore, V, which extends some little distance downward therein, and this bore V is provided with a metal tube or lining, V′, to receive the spiral spring W, which encircles the lower reduced end of the shouldered rod W′, which bears normally against the under face of the horizontal portion W^2 of the angular slide-plate H, said spring W and rod W′ operating to move the angular slide upwardly when the thumb-nut is loosened.

On one face, along the inner edge between the upper and lower shoulders, the body of the gage is provided with a scale, *a*, of inches, and the outer face of the lower shorter arm of the angular slide-plate H is marked with a scale showing fractions of an inch.

Near its lower end the body of the siding-gage is provided with a flat metal spring, Y, which is secured in place by screws Y′ Y′, and projects a short distance above the lower narrow shoulder, B, in order that it may be slipped under the inner face of a weather-board that has already been nailed to place on the studding, it being necessary to secure the first or lower weather-board in place before commencing the use of the siding-gage.

A short distance above the lower narrow shoulder, B, the body A of the gage is bored through horizontally from its outer to its inner edge. The front end of the bore X, or that end nearest to spring Y, is tapering from a shoulder, Y^2, near the middle of the bore. The rear portion of the bore is made larger, to form a shoulder, Z, for the forward end of a spiral spring, Z′, which encircles the tapering portion of the pike Z^2, and abuts against the shoulder Z^3 of the same.

Z^4 designates a wear-plate, which is let into the outer edge of the body of the gage near the lower end of the same, and forms the seat for the outer stem portion, *a*′, of the pike Z^2. This pike Z^2 is provided with a head, *b*, on which to strike with a hammer, to drive the pike into the weather-board last put in place, and after the spring Y has been pushed up under the

lower edge of said weather-board. The angular slide must be moved up or down, to suit boards of different widths, and locked in place after the adjustment by the milled thumb-nut.

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

1. The combination, with the shouldered and grooved body having the spring-pressed rod seated in a longitudinal bore in the upper shoulder of the body, of the angular slide, the screw passed through the slot in the upper narrow portion of the body, and the milled nut on the projecting end of said screw, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the shouldered gage-body and the angle-slide with screw and thumb-nut, of the spring-pressed rod seated in the body of the gage and bearing against the under face of the horizontal portion of the angle-slide, substantially as specified.

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

WILLIAM E. TRUEBLOOD.

Witnesses:
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