

(No Model.)

J. M. SHANKLIN & J. E. McNEILL.

COMBINED SIDING BRACKET, GAGE, AND COMPASSES.

No. 356,166.

Patented Jan. 18, 1887.

Fig. 1.

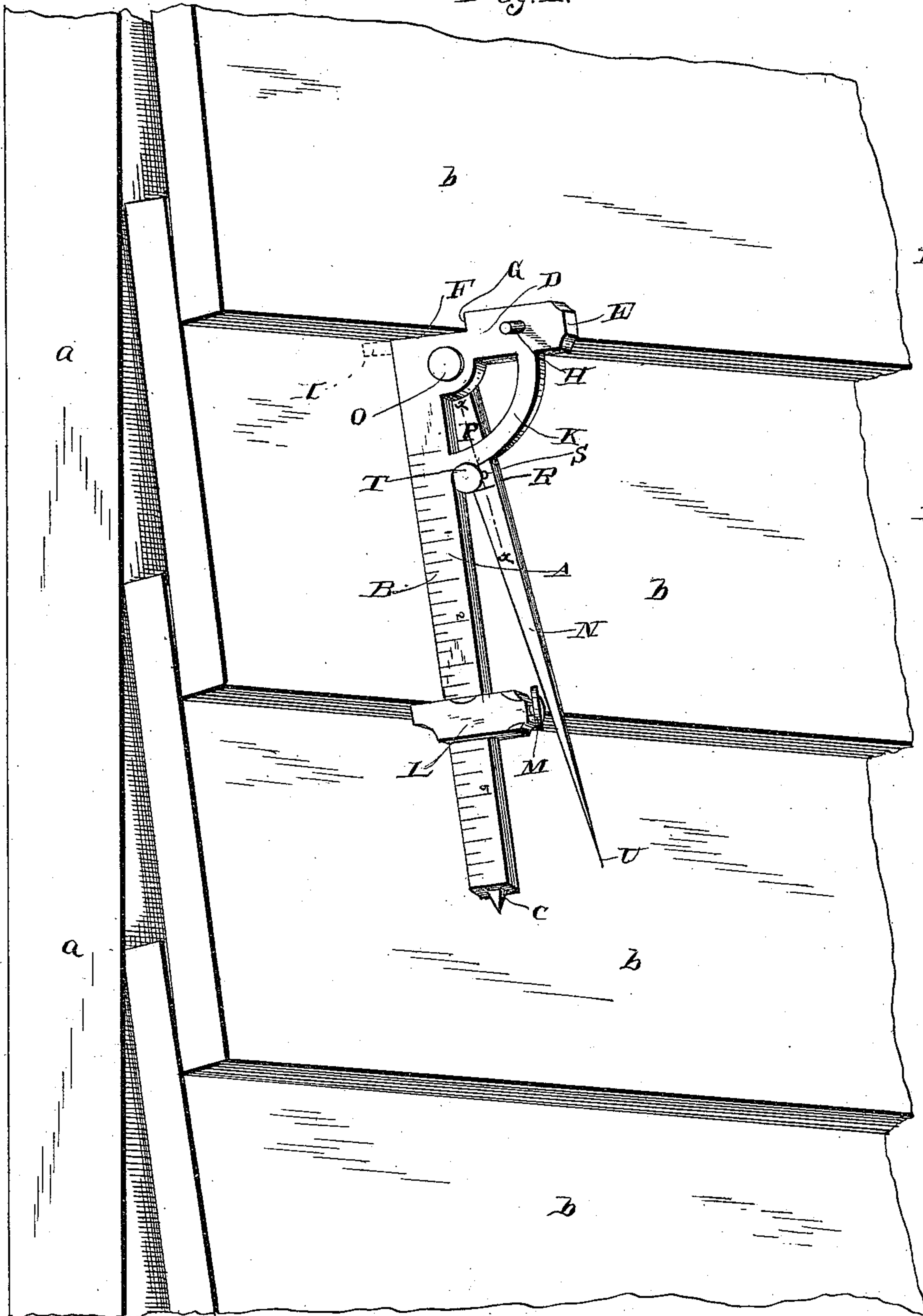


Fig. 2.

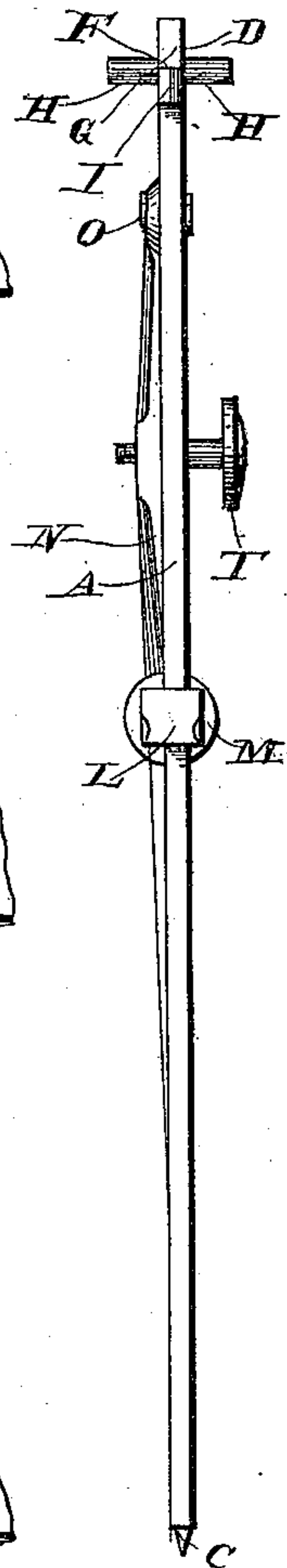
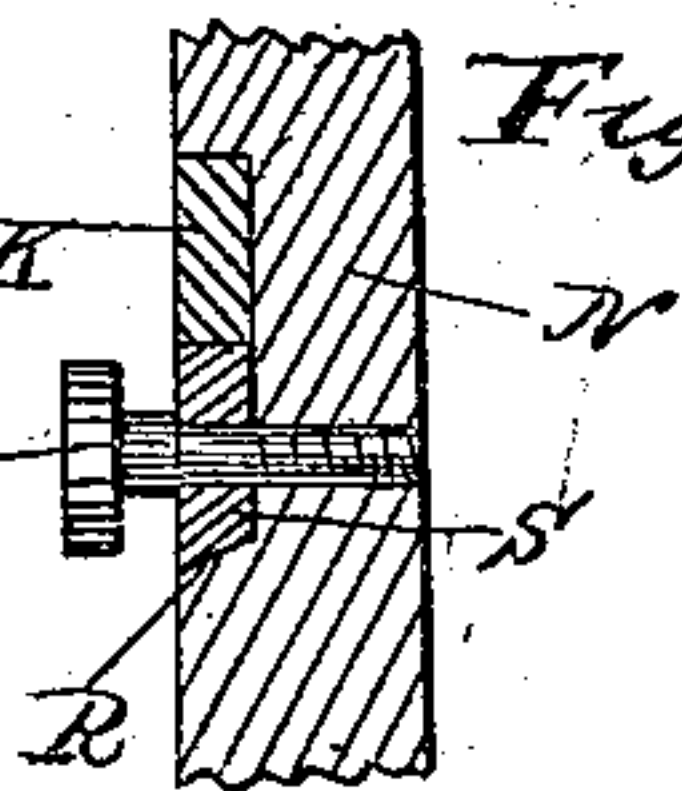


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MADISON SHANKLIN AND JOHN EMORY McNEILL, OF SANDOVAL,
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COMBINED SIDING BRACKET, GAGE, AND COMPASS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,166, dated January 18, 1887.

Application filed July 12, 1886. Serial No. 207,838. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES MADISON SHANKLIN and JOHN EMORY McNEILL, citizens of the United States, residing at Sandoval, in the county of Marion and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combined Siding Bracket, Gage, and Compass, of which the following is a specification.

10 Our invention relates to an improvement in a combined siding bracket, gage, and compass; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

15 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an apparatus embodying our improvements, showing the manner of using the same when attaching the siding to a building. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of a device embodying our improvements. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

25 A represents the gage-stem, which is inscribed on one side to form a measuring-rule, B, and one end of the gage-stem is sharpened to form a point, C. From the opposite end of the stem A, and at right angles thereto, extends an arm, D, the outer end of which forms a head, E. On the upper side of the 30 arm D is made a recess, F, thereby forming a shoulder, G, at the inner upper side of the head. From opposite sides of the head E project spurs H, and from the inner end of the arm D, and projecting from the upper end of the gage-stem, in the direction opposite to the 35 said arm is an engaging-point, I, which is adapted to be driven into one of the siding-boards by striking upon the outer end of the head E with a hammer. A curved arm, K, 40 connects the arm D with the stem A.

All the parts hereinbefore described are formed integrally, and are made either of suitable wrought or cast metal.

45 L represents a gage-slide, which is provided with a central opening, through which extends the stem A. The said slide is adapted to move on the stem A, and is provided with a set-screw, M, adapted to clamp against the outer edge of the said stem, and thereby secure the slide L thereto at any desired adjustment.

N represents an arm, which is pivoted to the upper end of the stem A by means of a rivet or screw, O. The upper end of the said arm, on one side thereof, is recessed or cut 55 away, as at P, and bearing against the curved arm K. At the lower end of the said recess is formed a shoulder, R, which is slightly inclined.

S represents a clamping-block, which fits 60 in the lower portion of the recess P, and bears between the shoulder R and the outer side of the curved arm K. A set-screw, T, passes through the said block and also through the arm N, and the function of the said set-screw 65 is to clamp the block S firmly between the shoulder R and the outer edge of the curved arm, so as to secure the arm N at any desired angle when the said arm is moved toward or 70 from the stem A. The free end of the arm N is pointed, as at U.

It will be observed that the pointed stem A and the pivoted arm N form a pair of compasses to be used for spacing up the studding 75 *a*, (shown in Fig. 1,) to ascertain how much "weather" must be allowed each siding-board *b*, in order to make the said boards come out evenly with the studding, and to leave a uniform weather-space on each board from the top to the bottom of the siding. When this 80 is ascertained, the slide L is secured on the stem A at the proper distance from the point I, and the latter is driven into the board *b*, which has just been nailed to the studding, and the recess F on the upper end of the stem 85 forms a support for the next siding-board. Two of these instruments are used when nailing the siding to the studding, and will be found exceedingly useful in enabling the siding-board to be nailed in a perfectly horizontal position and with a perfectly uniform 90 weather-space presented by each board from the top to the bottom of the building, and by the use of the said instruments the labor of nailing the siding to the studding is very 95 greatly lessened, thereby enabling it to be performed in a much shorter time than has been heretofore possible by the common method of measuring each board with a pair of compasses and driving the nail into the board to be secured in position, in order to support the 100 next superincumbent board.

The function of the studs H is to permit them to be grasped by the claws of a hammer, in order to withdraw the point I from the siding-board after the next superincumbent board
5 has been secured in place.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

As a new article of manufacture, the combined siding bracket, gage, and compass, comprising the stem A, pointed at its lower end
10 and having at its upper end the stud I, and the head E, extending in opposite directions, and the curved arm K, uniting the stem and head, the said stem, stud, head, and arm being
15 formed integrally, the pointed arm N, pivoted

to the upper end of the stem and bearing against the arm K, the clamping device to secure the arm N to arm K, and the slide L on the stem, and having the tightening-screw M, all adapted and arranged to operate substantially as described. 20

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES MADISON SHANKLIN.
JOHN EMORY McNEILL.

Witnesses:

J. S. BELLAMY,
H. B. SHERMAN.