

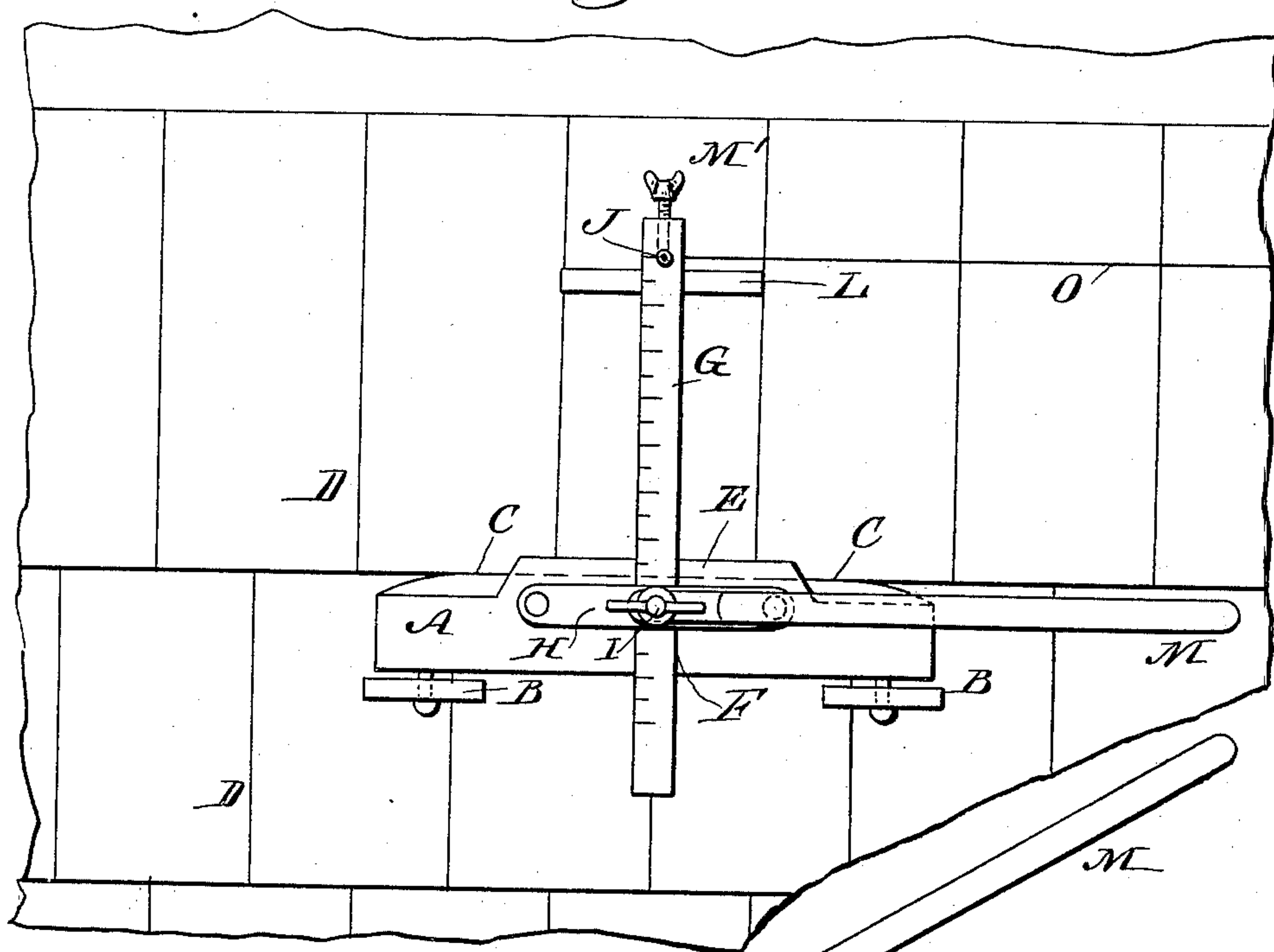
(No Model.)

F. P. SANBORN.  
SHINGLER'S GAGE.

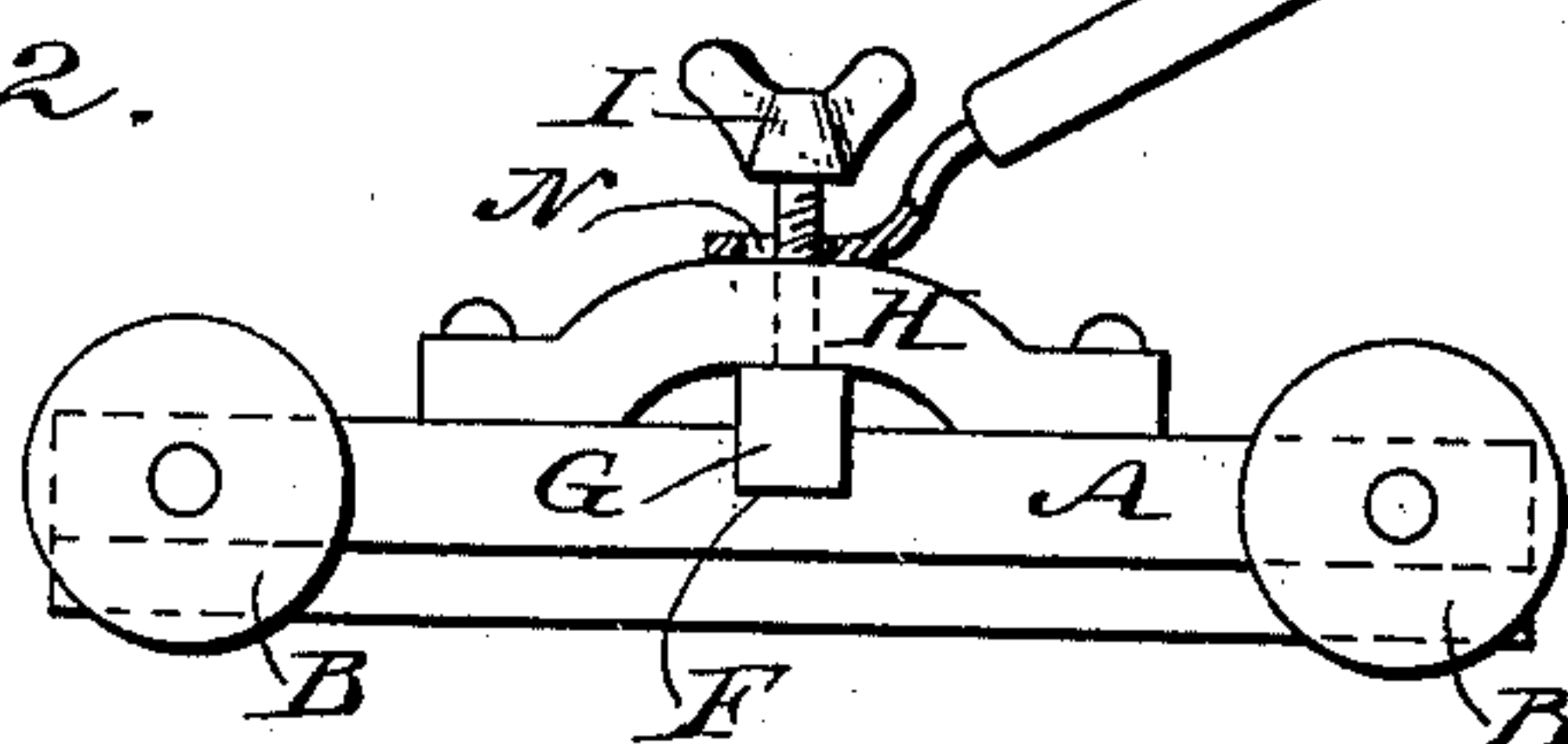
No. 390,403.

Patented Oct. 2, 1888.

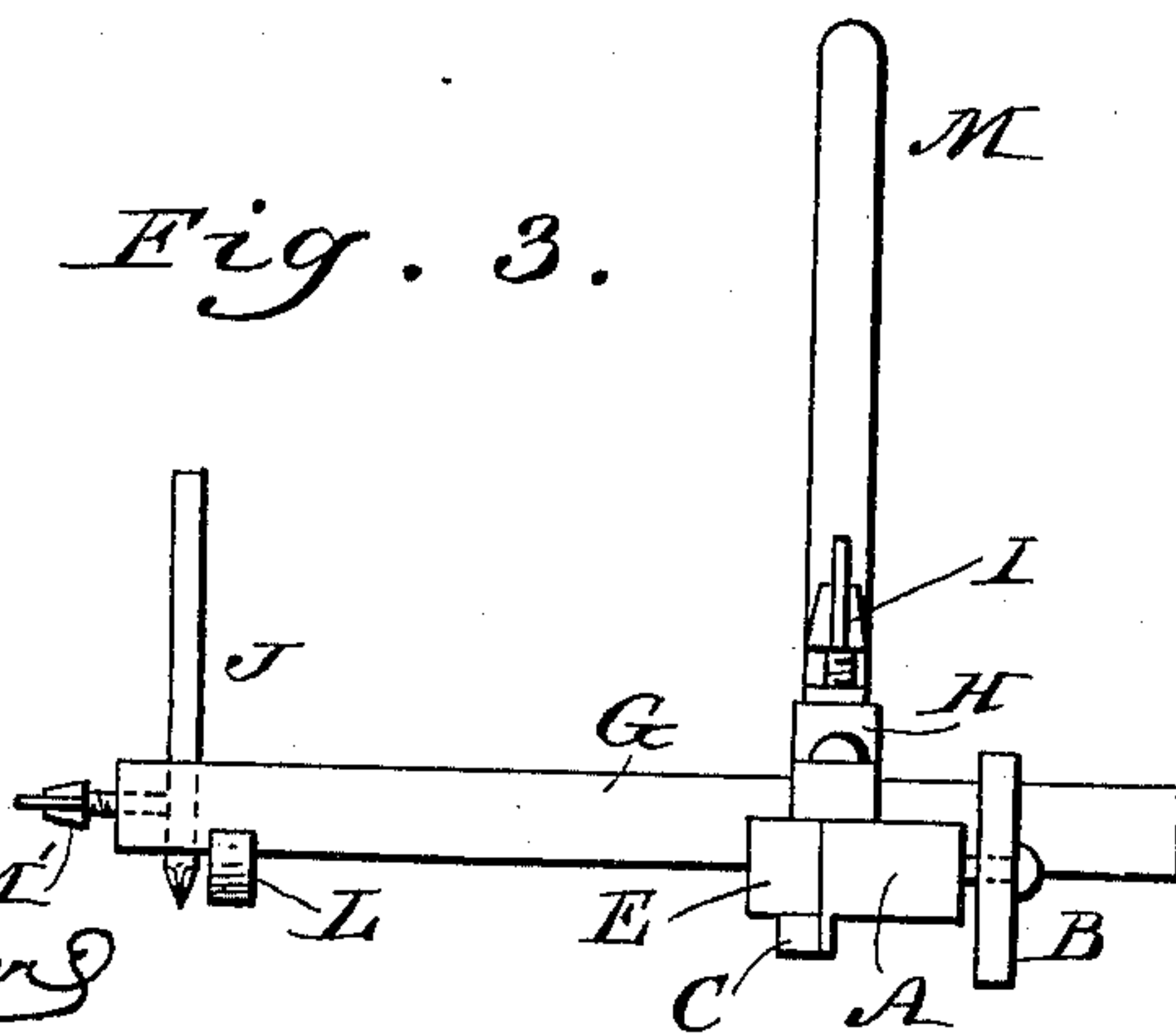
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN P. SANBORN, OF STANDISH, MAINE.

## SHINGLER'S GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 390,403, dated October 2, 1888.

Application filed May 12, 1888. Serial No. 273,684. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN P. SANBORN, of Standish, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shinglers' Gages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple, convenient, and efficient gage to be used in applying shingles or clapboards to the roofs or walls of buildings for determining the proper position of each course of shingles or clapboards with respect to the preceding course.

The invention consists of a marking-gage of novel and peculiar construction and adapted for use substantially as hereinafter particularly set forth, and pointed out in its various features in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a gage embodying my invention in use on a roof in course of shingling. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the said gage. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same.

The gage thus illustrated to show the manner in which my invention may be carried into effect is provided with a carriage, A, supported on its outer side by wheels B, to travel transversely over the course of shingles, D, next preceding the course last laid, and having on its inner side a straight-edge, C, adapted to run along the outer edges of the said last course, as shown in Fig. 1.

The ends of the straight-edge C are rounded or beveled to cause the same to glide easily past the joints between adjoining shingles, and the carriage A is also provided on its inner side with a lip, E, projecting laterally beyond the straight-edge C and adapted to run over the tops of the last course of shingles at the outer edges thereof, but shorter than the straight-edge C, so that it can be easily seen whether the latter is in contact at both ends with the outer edge of the shingle course D.

The carriage A is formed medially with a squared cross-groove, F, in which is mounted

to slide transversely to the carriage a squared measuring-bar, G, a bridge-piece, H, spanning the same, being attached to the top of the carriage to retain the measuring-bar in the groove, and provided with a set-screw, I, by which the measuring-bar may be clamped in any position to which it may be adjusted.

The inner side of the bridge-piece H is arranged to coincide with the straight-edge C, and the outer end of the measuring-bar G has a hole extending vertically therethrough to receive a marking-pencil, J, from which graduations on the top of the measuring-bar extend to the other end thereof, so as to indicate the exact distance of the pencil J from the straight-edge C.

The outer end of the measuring-bar is mounted on a transverse runner, L, adapted to glide over the tops of the last course of shingles, and a set-screw, M', is mounted to work in the end of the measuring-bar G against the pencil J, so that the front of the same can be brought to the level of the bottom of the runner L, and thus be prevented from catching in the joints of the shingles. The marking-pencil J being set and locked at a distance from the straight-edge C equal to the width of the shingles to be left exposed to the weather, after each course is laid the carriage A is caused to travel with its straight-edge C in contact with the outer edge of the said last course, when the pencil J will mark a straight line, O, across the top of the shingles, at which the outer edge of the next course should be placed.

A handle, M, having its lower end turned up and formed with an enlarged aperture, N, receives loosely therein the set-screw I, and serves as a convenient means whereby the shingler may run the gage across the roof, while keeping it in guiding contact with the edge of the shingle course.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the transversely-apertured carriage A, having rollers B on its outer face, a straight-edge, C, on its inner face, with rounding ends, and a lip, E, projecting over and of less length than the straight-edge in order that its ends may be viewed by the oper-



ator, of a measuring-bar, G, extending there-  
through, a set-screw for said bar, a marker at  
the outer end of the bar, and a runner secured  
to the bar between the marker and the straight-  
5 edge C parallel with the latter, substantially  
as set forth.

2. The combination, with the transversely-  
apertured carriage, its straight-edge, overhang-  
ing lip, rollers, and measuring-bar G, extend-  
10 ing therethrough and having a runner and  
marker, of the vertical set-screw I, clamping  
the bar, and the handle-bar M, having its in-

ner end movably connected with the carriage,  
substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in a shingling-gage, with 15  
the carriage, measuring-bar, and its set-screw,  
of the handle-bar M, having a slot in its lower  
end, through which said set-screw freely passes,  
substantially as set forth.

FRANKLIN P. SANBORN.

Witnesses:

FRANKLIN C. PAYSON,  
RICHARD WEBB.