No. 753,531. PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

I. D. ADAMS.

SHINGLE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

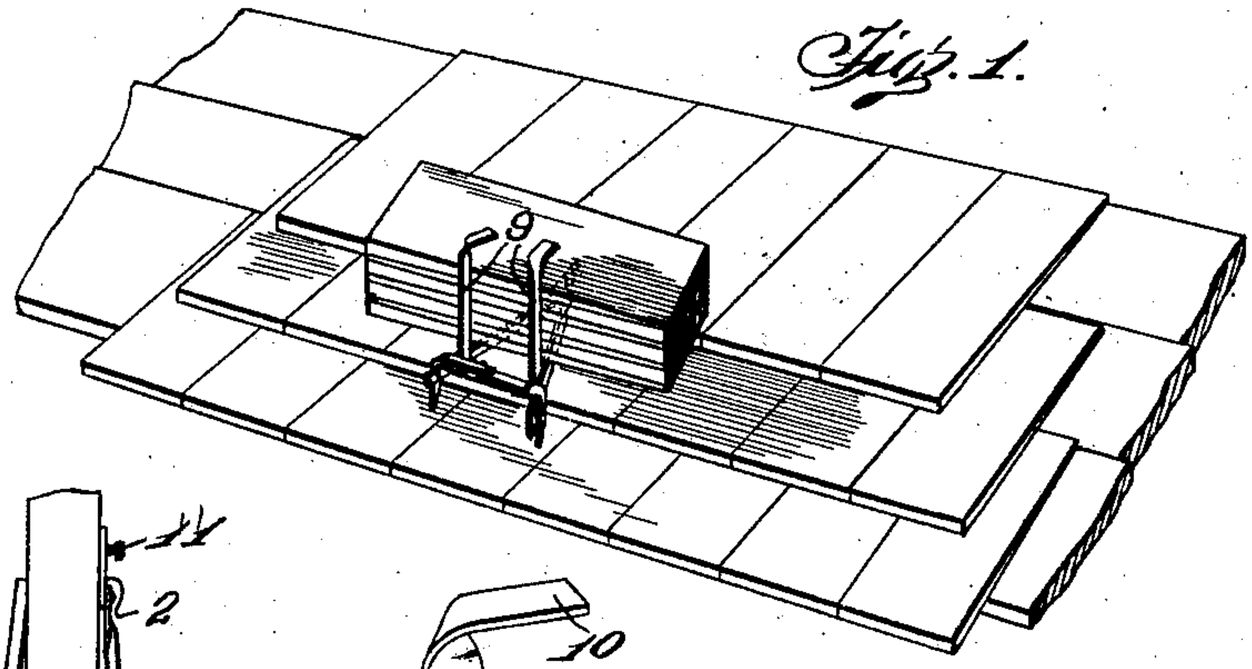
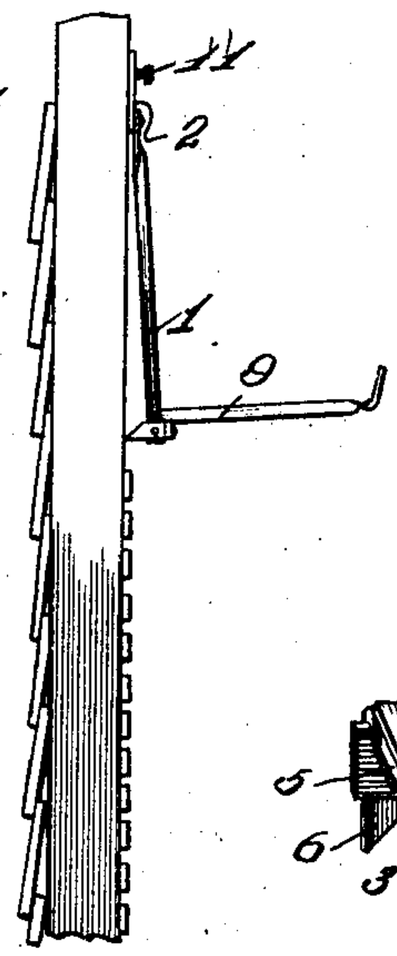


Fig. 4.



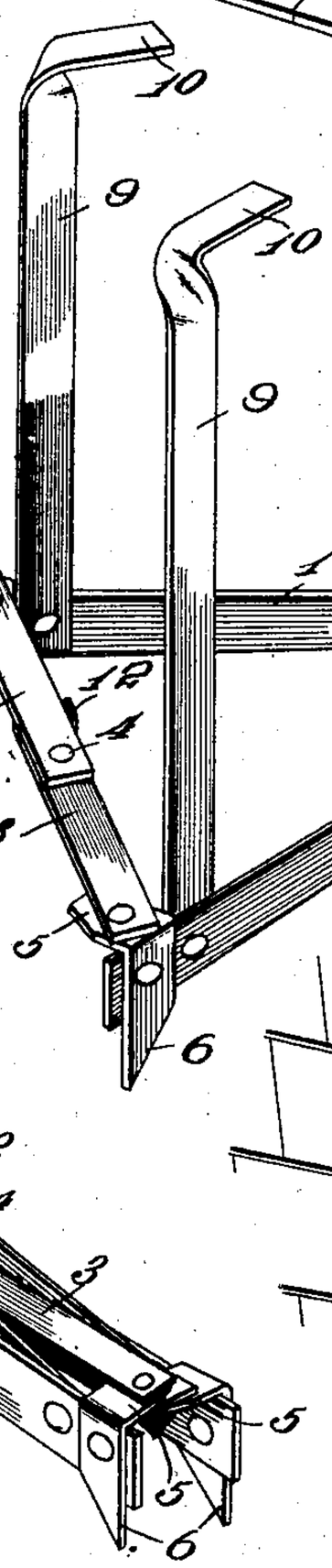


Fig. 2.

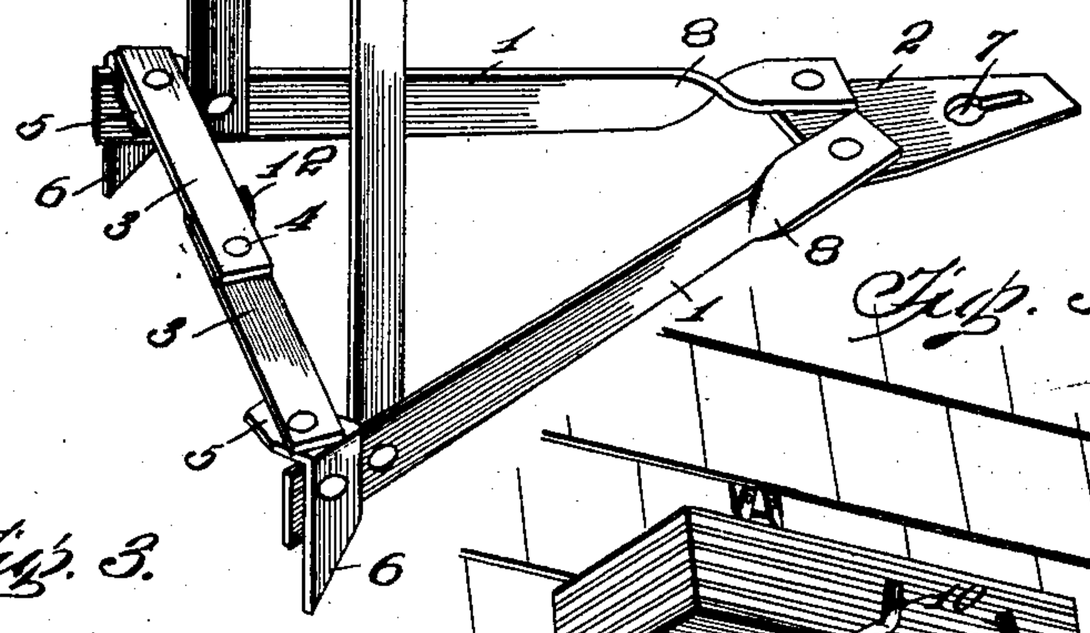


Fig. 5.

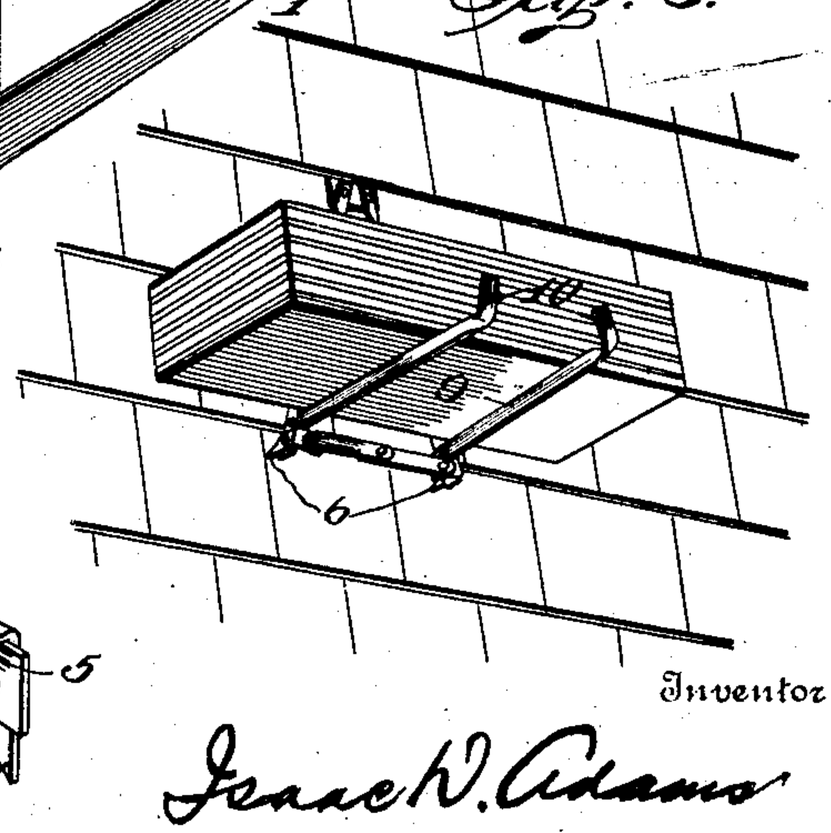
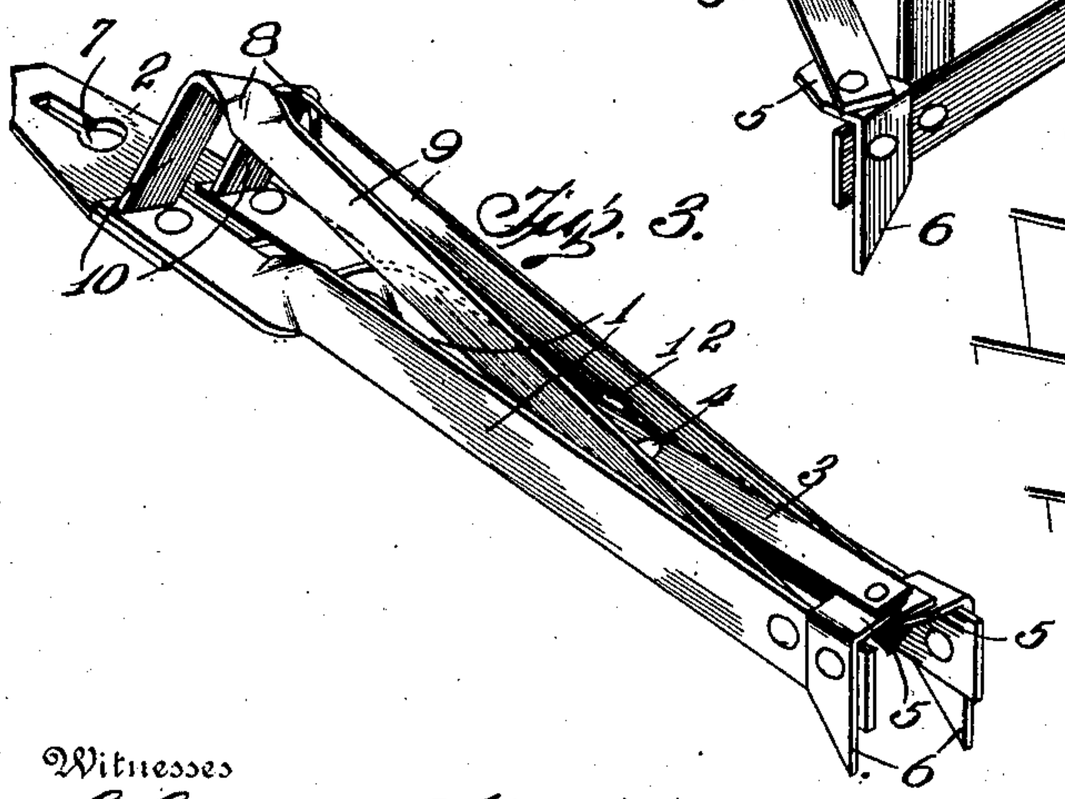


Fig. 3.



Inventor

Witnesses

Isaac D. Adams

By Dyer, Tenney & Thomas

Attorneys

No. 753,531. Patented March 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC D. ADAMS, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SHINGLE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,531, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed May 18, 1903. Serial No. 157,643. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC D. ADAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashua, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Holders; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to improvements in holders or other supports for shingles, clapboards, laths, or the like, and is particularly designed to support or hold a supply of shingles, clapboards, laths, or the like within reach of a workman, so that he may have an ample supply to work from.

It consists in a frame having sharp projections or teeth for engaging the surface of some portion of a building and supporting-arms extending from said frame for holding shingles and the like.

It also consists in a folding holder formed of a frame one end of which is adapted to be inserted beneath a row of shingles, while the other end carries teeth or sharp projections for preventing the frame from slipping, and pivoted arms adapted to extend from said frame approximately at right angles thereto for holding a supply of shingles or the like for a workman to use.

It also consists in certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a house-roof, showing my improved holder applied thereto and supporting a package of shingles. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the holder. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same in its folded or collapsed condition. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of said holder applied to the side of a building for holding clapboarding or laths. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the shingle-holder applied to the side wall of a building which is being shingled, the view being taken a little below the holder and showing a number of shingles resting thereon.

In shingling or lathing a house or putting clapboards upon the same it greatly facilitates the work and saves time to have a supply of the materials with which a workman is working close at hand. This invention contemplates a device which may be employed by builders for holding a quantity of shingles close to a workman, or the device may be employed for supporting shingles, lathing, clapboards, and the like upon the side walls of a house.

In the drawings I have shown a practical embodiment of the invention, the holder preferably being of a foldable or collapsible type and made of a frame proper consisting of two side legs or bars 1, pivoted at one end to a plate 2. The other ends of the bars or legs 1 are connected by pivoted links 3. These links are preferably pivotally connected at their inner ends, as at 4, while at their outer ends they are pivoted to projections 5, carried by the leg 1. In this manner the legs can be folded together and the connecting-links 3 will fold in correspondence therewith, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. When the frame is spread to its full width, as shown in Fig. 2, the links 3 3 will be straightened and will limit the degree to which the said frame may be spread. The ends of the bars 1 adjacent to the links 3 are also provided with projections or sharp-pointed teeth 6, which are adapted to engage a roof or the walls of a house for assisting in holding the frame in position thereon. A simple and convenient manner of forming these points is illustrated in the drawings in which a bent piece of flat metal is riveted to each bar 1, one end being turned over, as at 5, to receive the adjacent link 3, while the other end projects beyond the opposite end of the bar 1 and is beveled to form a sharp point 6.

The plate 2, to which the ends of the bar 1 are pivoted, is preferably formed with an aperture 7 to engage a nail or other projection, and it is especially useful when the device is to be applied to the wall of a building. The aperture 7 is preferably of a keyhole type, so that it can be slipped upon the head of a nail and will not become easily disengaged therefrom.

The device is preferably made, as illustrated in the drawings, for the most part of flat ma-

terial, and the bars 1 are given a twist at about the point 8, so that from that point toward the links 3 they extend in a plane at right angles to their ends, which are fastened to the plate 2. This structure is of advantage in applying the device to the shingles of a roof or wall, for in this instance it is merely necessary to slip the plate 2 beneath a row of shingles and force the frame beneath the said shingles until the twisted portions 8 on the side bars slightly lift or spring the shingles out of their normal position. The teeth 6 are then permitted to engage the shingles below the rows of shingles between which the frame is forced and will prevent the said frame from slipping out of position. It will be seen that in this way the frame can be used without the necessity of hanging the same upon a nail or projection, for the spring action of the shingles against the bars 1 tends to hold the sharp points 6 in firm engagement with the roof or wall, and any weight placed upon the frame 1 or the arms 9 strengthens the hold of the frame upon said roof or wall. Pivoted to the side bars 1 of the frame are arms 9, which are preferably bent at their outer ends 10, so as to form detents and prevent anything from slipping off the ends of the said arms. These arms are pivotally connected with the bars 1 and when the frame is in use are turned outwardly, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. In this position they are ready to receive and hold a bunch of shingles, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 5. The frame is placed from time to time at points near the workmen and the shingles thus kept within easy reach for their purposes. The arms 9 may also be formed of flat material, and by twisting their ends the projections 10 can be readily formed. The arms 9 are so pivoted upon the bars 1 that when they are opened, as shown in Fig. 2, they will be limited in their movement by engaging the pieces 5, secured to the ends of said bars 1.

It will be seen that the arms 9 may thus be folded against the bars 1, as shown in Fig. 3, and that the bars 1 may then be folded together also, reducing the whole frame to a compact form for putting aside when not in use. The bends 8 in the bars 1 are preferably so made that the lower edges of the bars 1 are approximately flush with the lower surface of the plate 2, giving the whole structure a comparatively smooth bottom.

When the device is to be used for clapboards or laths, the frame is opened as before and the arms 9 unfolded, after which the plate 2 is hooked upon a nail or other projection, as at 11. The points 6 are next permitted to engage the structure of a house-wall and will assist in firmly holding the frame in position. By using two of these frames at a little distance from each other they can be readily used for holding clapboards ready for putting the siding upon houses.

To prevent the links 3 from folding outwardly in the opposite direction from that shown in Fig. 3, a stop may be employed, as 12, carried by the end of one of the links 3 and engaging the edge of the other link. This will permit of the links being folded inwardly between the bars 1 1, but will prevent their movement in the opposite direction beyond the straightened condition, as shown in Fig. 2. This will also prevent any tendency of the links dropping below a horizontal line when the holder is suspended to the wall of a building, as shown in Fig. 4. Of course it will be apparent that this stop is not indispensable to the operation of the device; but it is preferable to form the device with the same.

The holder is especially well adapted for assisting in the shingling of side walls of buildings, gables, and the like, where it may be employed very effectively for holding a large number of shingles within easy reach of the workman, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

It will be evident, of course, that the device need not be made necessarily of flat material or bent in the manner described, but may be formed in any other suitable or desired way without departing from the spirit of the invention, the essential features being the having of a frame which can be slipped beneath the shingles and one which is provided with teeth or sharp detents for preventing the slipping of the frame from position, together with arms for supporting the material which is to be used adjacent to the worker. I have found by experience that the form shown in the drawings is an exceedingly good one and is economical in structure as well as amply strong for the purpose desired.

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

1. A material-holder for workmen comprising a frame formed of a body portion consisting of bars pivoted at one end, angle-pieces secured to their other ends, one end of each angle-piece forming a house-engaging point, the other end forming a stop, and pivoted arms carried by the said bars and engaging said stops when in operative position.

2. A material-holder for workmen comprising a frame formed of a base having side bars, angle-pieces secured to the side bars near their ends and formed with roof-engaging points, the said angle-pieces also extending inwardly from the bars, and links pivoted to the inwardly-extending ends of the angle-pieces for connecting the ends of the bars forming the frame and pivoted work-supporting arms carried by the frame.

3. A shingle-holder comprising a base formed with side bars pivotally connected at one end, spacing-braces pivoted between the other ends for holding the bars a proper position apart when the holder is in use and arms carried by said bars.

4. A shingle-holder comprising a frame

formed of a plate, bars pivoted thereto, links connecting the outer ends of said bars, arms pivoted to said bars so that they may be turned outwardly to receive and support a bunch of shingles or like articles.

5. A folding material-holder for workmen comprising a frame made up of an attaching-plate, bars pivoted thereto, sharp projections extending from the outer ends of said bars, pivot-links connecting the same for limiting the extent to which the frame may be spread and material-carrying arms pivoted to said bars and capable of supporting material when unfolded

6. A folding material-holder for workmen comprising a frame made up of an apertured suspending-plate, bars pivoted thereto, material-carrying arms pivoted to said bars and having detents at their outer ends preventing the material from slipping from said arms, and means for limiting the width of the said bars.

7. A shingle-holder comprising a frame having side bars, of less depth at one end than at the other for engaging shingles and slightly lifting or springing the same from their normal position, roof-engaging points projecting from the other ends of said bars, the spring of the shingles forcing the same into engagement with the roof and shingle-holding arms projecting from the frame.

8. A folding shingle-holder comprising a frame formed of flat material made up of side bars, a connecting-plate pivotally connecting the same, the bars having a twist formed in them for increasing their height from the plane of the connecting-plate, roof-engaging points carried by said bars and material-supporting arms carried by the said bars.

9. A material-holder for workmen comprising a folding frame having pivoted side bars, links for limiting their outward movement, the said links being pivotally connected, a stop carried by one of said links for preventing the said links from folding outwardly and means carried by the frame for supporting material.

10. A shingle-holder comprising a base approximately triangular in shape having its opposite sides formed of pivoted bars, pivoted links connecting one end of each bar with one end of the opposing bar for properly spacing them apart when in use and work-holding arms pivoted to said bars and capable of being turned outwardly from the base to support the shingles.

11. A material-holder for workmen comprising a collapsed frame made up of bars pivotally secured together at one end and adapted to be spread apart at the other end, links interposed between the said bars for limiting their movement, the said links folding between the bars when in a collapsed position, and work-supporting arms pivoted upon the inner surfaces of the said bars so as to fold within the same when the structure is collapsed.

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

ISAAC D. ADAMS.

Witnesses:
JAMES N. HUNT,
JOSEPH L. CLOUGH.