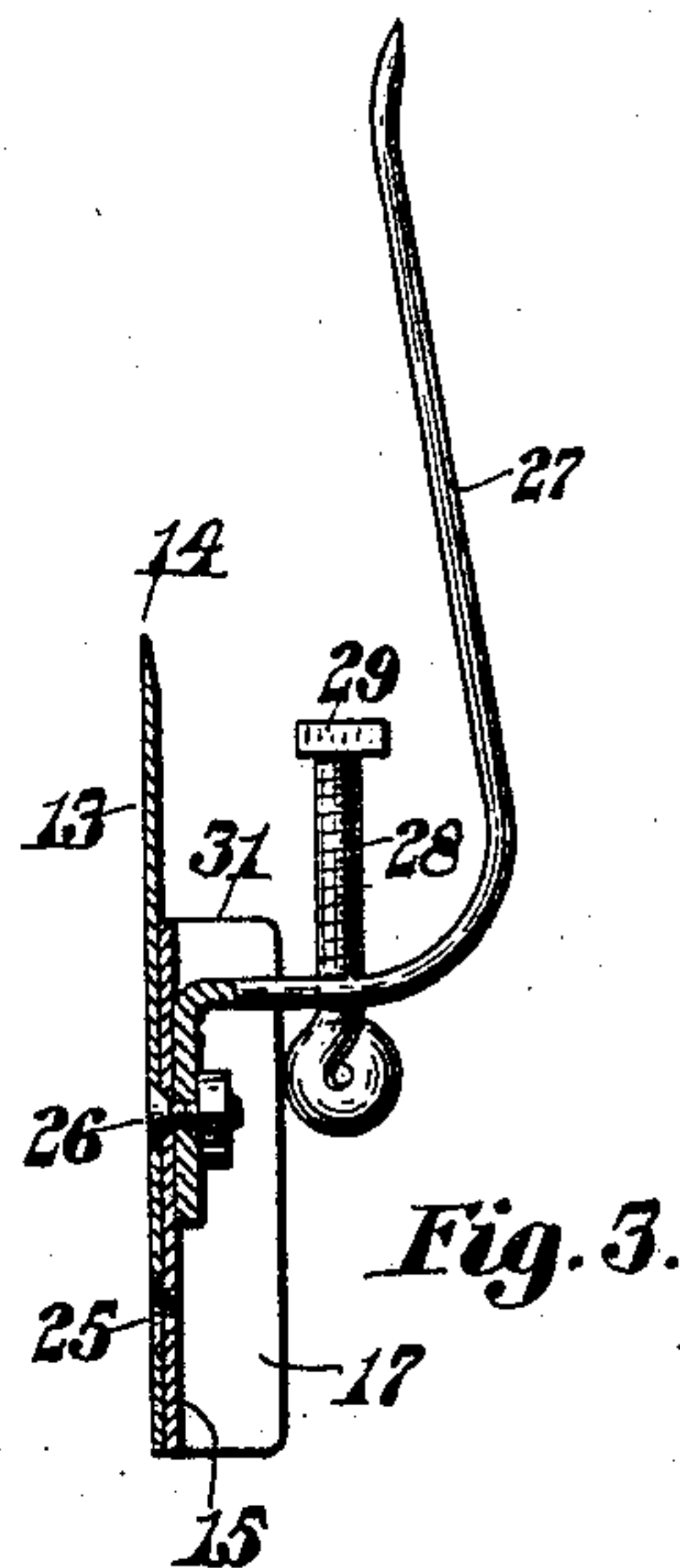
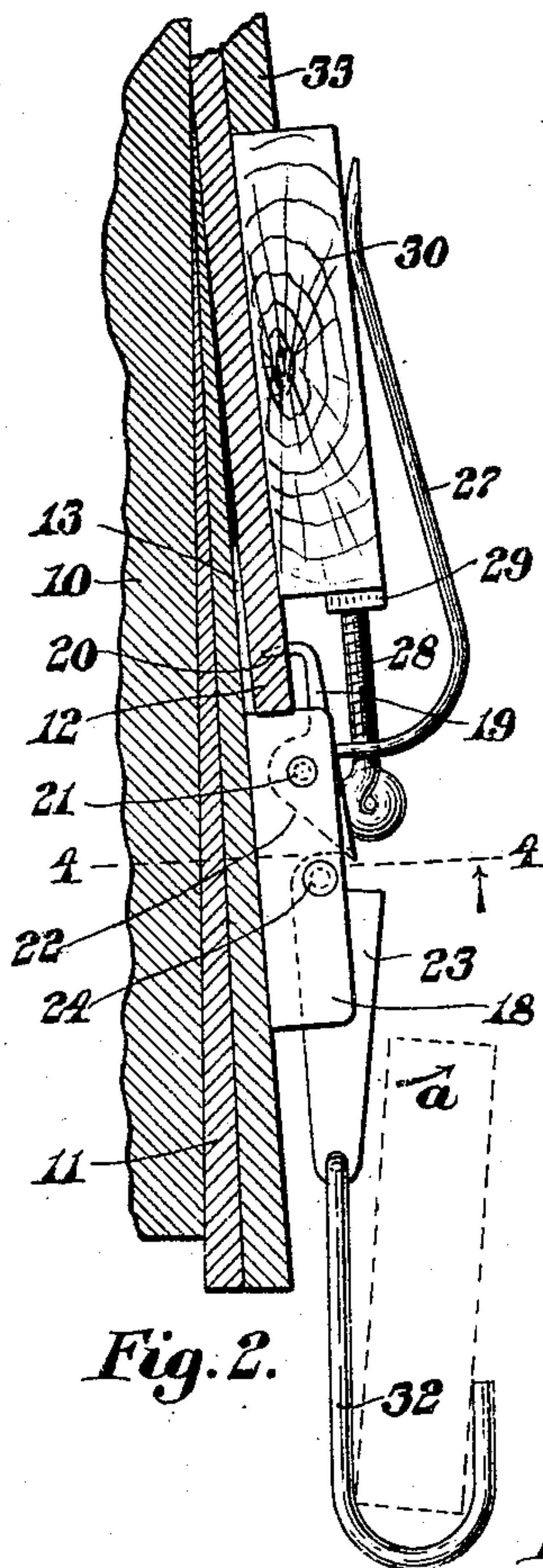
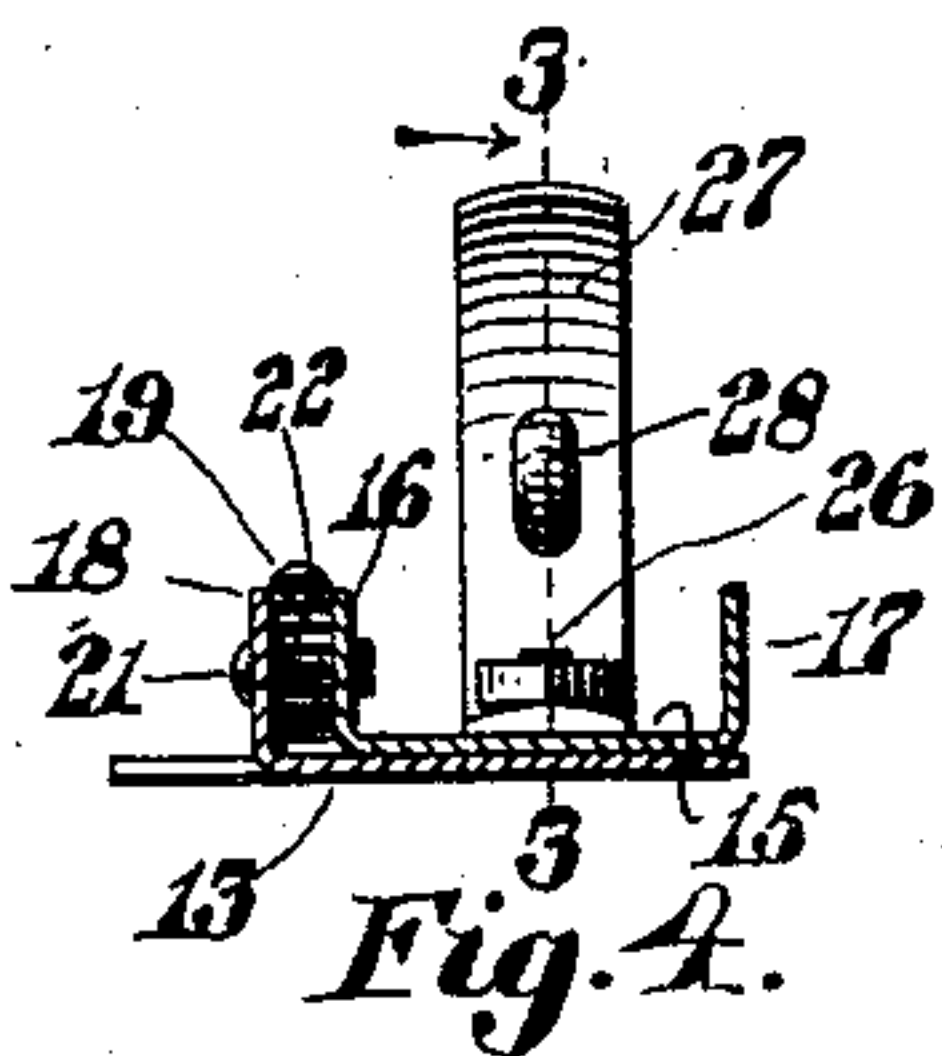
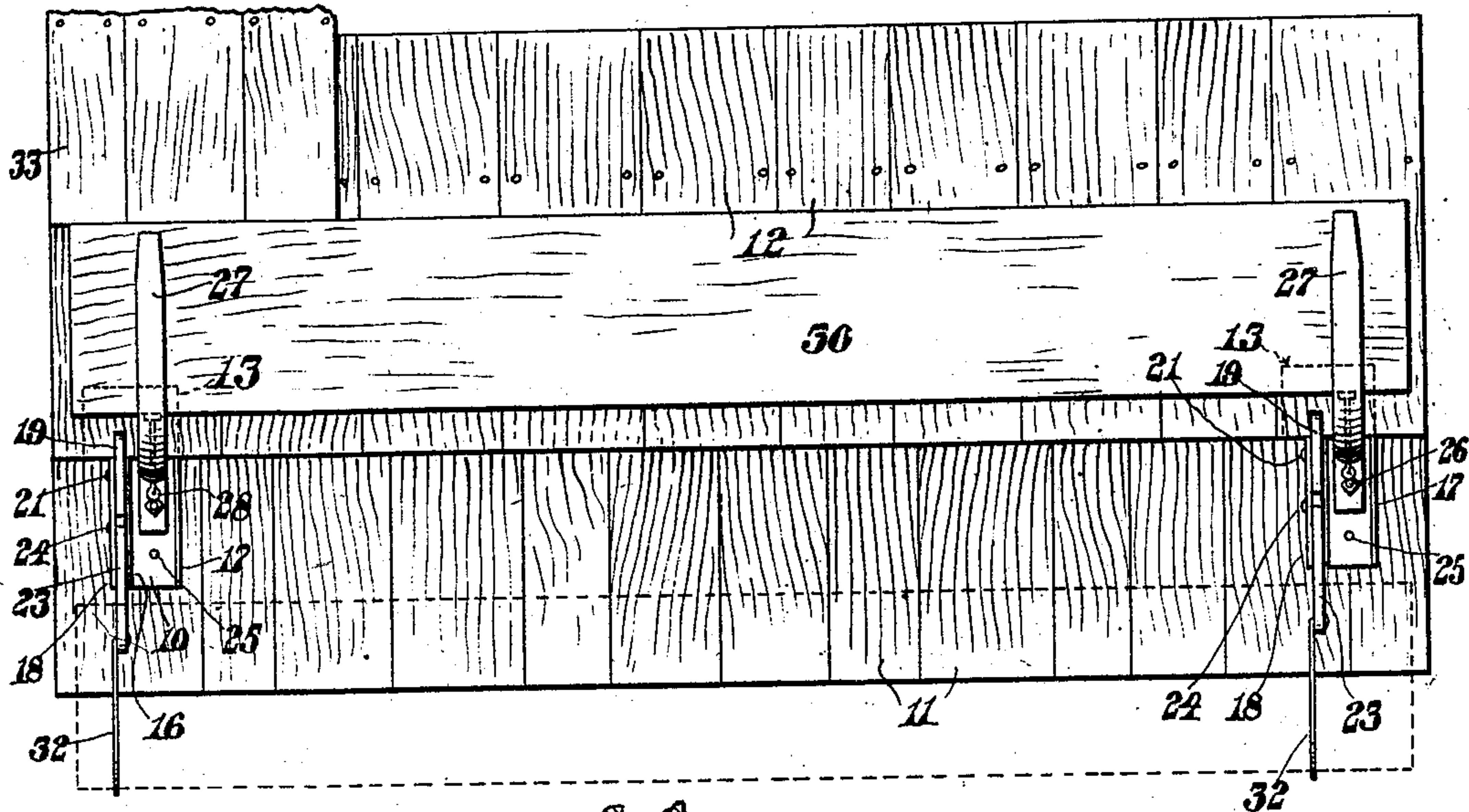


No. 861,579.

PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

D. W. EDSON.
SHINGLING GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1907.



Witnesses:

Nathan C. Lombard.
Herbert A. Hall

Inventor:
Daniel W. Edson,
by Mattie C. Lombard,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL W. EDSON, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHINGLING-GAGE.

No. 861,579.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1907.

Application filed March 25, 1907. Serial No. 364,499.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL W. EDSON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingling-Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shingle gages and has for its object the production of a gage adapted to be used in pairs to support a suitable guide board by which the distances between the courses of shingles being attached to the roof or wall of a building, or in other words, that portion of the shingles which is exposed to the weather, may be accurately regulated.

The object of the invention is to provide a gage of this nature which may be readily attached to and disengaged from a shingle already laid, the gage being provided with suitable stops which will abut against the lower edge of the shingle which will accurately regulate the position of the lower edge of the next row of shingles by means of the guide board supported by adjustable members carried by said gage.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be readily understood by reference to the description of the drawings and to the claims hereinafter given.

Of the drawings: Figure 1 represents a view of a pair of gages embodying the features of the present invention applied to the roof or wall of a building showing the method of using the same. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged section through the roof of a building showing the gage applied thereto. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal section through the gage on line 3—3 on Fig. 4, and Fig. 4 represents a transverse section through the gage on line 4—4 on Fig. 2.

Similar characters designate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, 10 represents the wall or roof of a building to which the lower courses of shingles 11 have been secured in the usual manner. The second course of shingles 12 must be laid in the usual manner by measuring the distance from the lower edge of the lower course for the purpose of locating the lower edge of the second course, thereby determining the amount of surface of said shingles in each course it is desired to expose to the weather. The second course 12 having been secured to the roof in this manner, the gage may then be used to determine the location of all of the other courses.

The gage consists of a plate 13 the front edge of which is tapered as at 14 so as to be more readily inserted beneath a shingle as for instance 12, as shown in Fig. 2, the lower edge of the shingle abutting the edge of a superimposed plate 15 secured thereto in any well-known manner, the plate 15 having upturned

edges 16 and 17 which form suitable shoulders to limit the insertion of the plate 13 beneath the shingles 12. The plate 13 is also provided with an upturned edge 18 forming with the upturned edge 16 of the plate 15 a suitable channel in which is located a member 19 provided with the pointed prong 20 which is adapted to engage the upper face of a shingle 12 when said gripping member 19 is moved about its pivot 21. The rear end of the gripping member 19 is provided with a beveled or cam face 22 against which operates the end of a locking plate 23 pivoted at 24 in the channel formed by the upturned plates 18 and 16.

It is obvious that when the locking plate 23 is moved in the direction of the arrow "a" on Fig. 2 the pressure on the cam face 22 will be removed so that the gripping member 19 may be manually moved about its pivot 21 to remove the pointed prong 20 from engagement with the shingle 12 to permit the removal of the gage plate for insertion beneath another shingle when it is desired to commence upon another course.

The gage plate 13 is provided with two openings 25 therethrough adapted to receive a bolt 26 by which the spring presser plate or clamp 27 may be secured thereto. This spring presser plate or clamp 27 has threaded to the rear end thereof an adjustable member 28 provided with a suitable head 29 adapted to support a guide board 30 when inserted beneath the spring presser plate or clamp 27. This member 28 may be adjusted in the clamp 27 so that the operating edge of the guideboard 30 may be at any required distance from the abutments 31, thus regulating the amount of exposure to the weather of the courses of shingles being laid. It is obvious that as the board 30 is of equal width throughout its length the adjusting devices 28 must be similarly adjusted in both of the gages used in connection with a guide board.

The guide boards usually used are either five or six inches in width and where the widest board is used the clamp 27 may be changed and secured by the bolt 26 to the rear opening 25 instead of in the one in which it is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

The locking plate 23 has pivoted to its rear end a wire hook 32 which is used to support the guide board when a single carpenter is using the gage, the object of this hook being to provide a ready means whereby the carpenter at one end may lift the opposite end away from the support 29 from beneath the clamp 27 and drop it into engagement with the hook 32. Then by lifting the end adjacent to him from engagement with the clamp 27 by moving the locking plate 23 in the direction of the arrow "a" on Fig. 2 the prong 20 will be disengaged from the shingle, the plate 13 may be withdrawn from beneath the shingle 12 and reinserted beneath the shingle 33 in the course above and the guide board dropped into the hook 32 of that particu-

lar gage leaving the guide board in the position shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. The carpenter then goes to the opposite end of the guide board and lifting that end of the guide board from the hook 32 he disengages the gage from the shingle to which it is attached and reinserts it beneath the shingle already laid in the course next above. The guide board is then transferred into a position shown in full lines in Figs. 1 and 2, beneath the clamps 27 and against the adjustable stops 29 and the device is all ready for the laying of an additional course.

By the use of a device of this kind the repeated measuring of the shingles to locate the guide board and the driving of nails through the weather portion of the shingles is entirely obviated which it is apparent is of a great advantage.

It is obvious that shingling may be more rapidly done with the use of a device of this kind as several operations are dispensed with when a gage embodying the features of this invention is in use.

It is believed that the many advantages of a gage of this nature and its operation will be fully apparent without further description.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a device on said plate for locking it to said shingle; a clamp secured to said plate for holding a guide board; and means for adjusting the position of said board relative to said plate.
2. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a device on said plate for locking it to said shingle; a clamp secured to said plate for holding a guide board; and a threaded member secured to a projection on

said plate for adjusting the position of said board relative to said plate.

3. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a device on said plate for locking it to said shingle; a clamp secured to said plate for holding a guide board; and a device secured to said clamp for adjusting the position of said board relative to said plate.

4. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a device on said plate for locking it to said shingle; a clamp secured to said plate for holding a guide board; and a member threaded to said clamp parallel with said plate for adjusting the position of said board relative to said plate.

5. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a pivoted member on said plate provided with a shingle-engaging prong; means for retaining said prong in locked position; and a hook secured to said plate for holding a guide board.

6. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a pivoted member on said plate provided with a shingle-engaging prong; a pivoted lock-plate adapted to retain said prong in locked position; and a clamp secured to said plate for holding a guide board.

7. A shingle gage consisting of a plate adapted to partly extend beneath an attached shingle; limiting stops on said plate; a pivoted member on said plate provided with a shingle-engaging prong; a pivoted lock-plate adapted to retain said prong in locked position; a clamp pivotally attached to said lock-plate; and a hook secured to said plate for holding a guide board.

Signed by me at Boston, Mass., this 23d day of March, 1907.

DANIEL W. EDSON.

Witnesses:

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
EDNA C. CLEVELAND.