May 17, 1949. H. P. PETERS 2,470,183

GAUGE FOR LAYING ASPHALT SHINGLES

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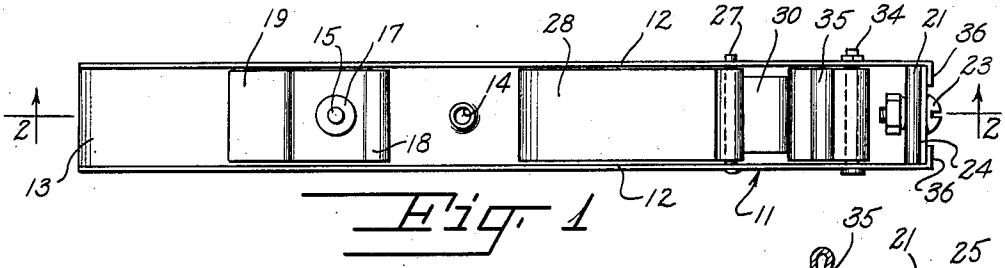


Fig. 1

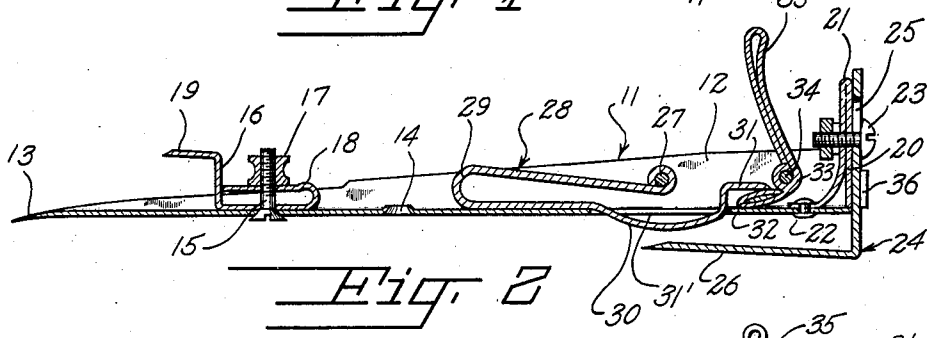


Fig. 2

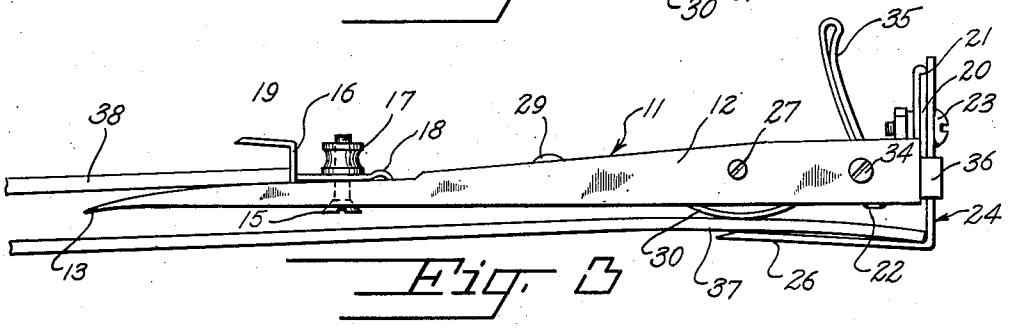


Fig. 3

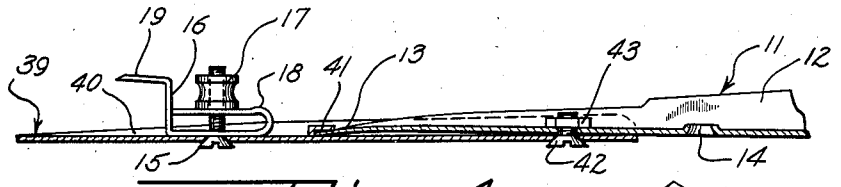


Fig. 4

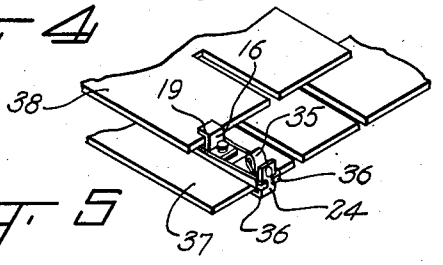


Fig. 5

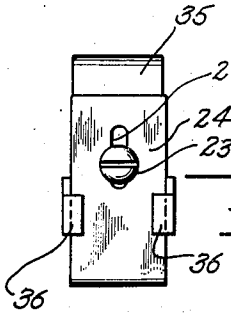


Fig. 6

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GAUGE FOR LAYING ASPHALT SHINGLES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 33—188)

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This invention relates to gauge devices for laying roofing shingles, and more particularly to a shingle gauge device of the adjustable type which may be set to provide different spacings of overlapped rows of shingles.

A main object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved shingle gauge device which is very simple in structure, easy to manipulate and which provides accurate alignment of successive rows of shingles of the asphalt type as they are laid on a roof.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved gauge device for laying roof shingles which embodies means for adjustment to obtain a plurality of gauge distances between successive rows of shingles laid on a roof, the device being inexpensive to manufacture, rugged in construction, and being self-supporting with respect to the shingles whose spacings are to be controlled.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims, and from the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a shingle gauge device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical cross-sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side elevational view of the gauge device of Figure 1, showing its employment to gauge the spacing between adjacent rows of shingles.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary vertical longitudinal cross-sectional view taken through the forward end portion of the gauge device, showing an extension employed therewith to provide an increased shingle spacing.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of a pair of adjacent overlapping shingles showing the method of employment of the gauge device of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is an end elevational view of the gauge device of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, 11 designates the body of the gauge device, said body comprising a generally channel-shaped member, formed preferably of sheet metal, and having side walls 12, 12 whose top edges slope forwardly and downwardly to define a wedge point 13 at the forward end of body 11. Said wedge point is preferably curved slightly downwardly as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4. The bottom wall of body 11 is formed with longitudinally spaced countersunk apertures 14, and secured in a selected position in the body

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by a bolt 15 passing upwardly through an aperture 14 is a stop bracket 16, the stop bracket having a resilient looped rear portion 18 through which bolt 15 passes, said bolt being secured by a nut 17 threaded thereon and bearing downwardly on the top leaf of looped portion 18. Stop bracket 16 has a forwardly extending top arm 19 projecting from the vertical body of the bracket.

The rear portion of body 11 is formed with an upstanding arm 20 reversely bent at 21 and secured at its end to the bottom of body 11 by a rivet 22, whereby the arm 20 is held very rigidly in a vertical position. Secured to the arm 20 by a bolt 23 is an angled bar member 24 whose vertical arm is formed with a vertical slot 25 through which bolt 23 passes, and which has a forwardly extending arm 26 which is inclined slightly in an upward direction, the arm 26 being spaced below the bottom of body 11 by a distance slightly exceeding the thickness of a conventional asphalt roofing shingle, and this distance being adjustable by the provision of vertical slot 25 in the vertical arm of member 24.

Secured transversely to the side walls of body 11 is a pin 27 and secured to said pin is a leaf spring 28 having a forward loop 29 formed at its bottom leaf with a downwardly bowed portion 30 which projects through an aperture 31' formed in the bottom wall of body 11. Bowed portion 30 is normally adjacent the forward end portion of arm 26 and is spaced therefrom by a distance slightly less than the thickness of a shingle. The bottom leaf of spring 28 terminates in a rearwardly projecting horizontal flange 31 which bears on the lower arm 32 of a bent lever 33 pivoted on a transverse pin 34 secured to the side walls of body 11. Lever 33 has an upstanding arm 35, which when rotated rearwardly, causes arm 32 to lift flange 31 to increase the distance between bowed portion 30 and arm 26.

The rear end of body 11 is formed with inturned lugs 36, 36, overlying the vertical arm of bar member 24, and preventing rotation of said bar member with respect to the body 11, while permitting said bar member to be adjusted vertically on said body.

In operation, the arm 26 is slipped under the forward edge portion of a shingle 37 which has been already secured to the roof and the gauge is moved forwardly transversely with respect to the forward edge of said shingle until said forward edge abuts the vertical arm of member 24, as shown in Figure 3. In this position the shingle 37 is resiliently clamped by the cooperation

of bowed spring portion **30** with arm **26**, thereby holding the gauge device stationary. The shingle **38** of the next row to be laid on the roof is then placed with its forward edge in abutment with vertical stop bracket **16**, as shown in Figure 3. Shingle **38** may then be nailed in place adjacent the gauge device. By repeating this procedure at another point along the edge of the shingle **37**, the shingle **38** may be positioned with its forward edge parallel to the forward edge of shingle **37**.

To release the gauge device from its clamping engagement with the forward edge portion of a shingle, arm **35** is rotated clockwise, as viewed in Figure 3. This lifts bowed spring element **30**, as above described, releasing the grip of said spring element.

To provide an increased spacing between adjacent rows of shingles, an extension, such as indicated at **39** may be secured to the forward end portion of body **11**, said extension comprising a channel member having forwardly tapering side walls **40** and shaped to receive the forward end portion of body **11**. The bottom wall of extension **39** carries a hook element **41** in which the tip **13** is received, the rearward end portion of the extension being secured to body **11** by a bolt **42** passing through the forward opening **14** of the body **11** and through the bottom wall of the extension, a nut **43** being threaded on the bolt **42** to provide securement thereof. The stop bracket **16** is fastened to the bottom of extension **39** by the bolt **15** and nut **17** through an opening provided in the extension bottom wall similar to the openings **14** of body **11**.

While a specific embodiment of a shingle spacing gauge device has been disclosed in the foregoing description, it will be understood that various modifications within the spirit of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore it is intended that no limitations be placed on the invention except as defined by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A shingle spacing gauge, comprising an elongated, thin walled body member, an upstanding stop bracket secured to the bottom wall of the body member and formed with a forwardly extending top flange, the body member bottom wall being apertured rearwardly of said stop bracket, a leaf spring secured to said body member and formed with a downwardly bowed portion projecting through the aperture in the bottom wall, a bar member substantially perpendicular to the latter, secured to the rear end of the body member and formed with a forwardly extending arm spaced below said bottom wall and extending adjacent said bowed spring portion, and a lever pivoted to said body member and underlying the end of said leaf spring, said lever being formed and arranged to lift said bowed portion responsive to rotation of the lever.

2. A shingle spacing gauge, comprising a longitudinally tapered channel-like body member, an upstanding stop bracket secured to the bottom wall of the body member adjacent its forward end, said stop bracket being formed with a forwardly extending top flange overlying said forward end, the rear portion of the body member being apertured at its bottom wall, a looped leaf spring secured at one end thereof to said body member and formed with a depending bowed portion projecting through the aperture in said bottom wall, a vertical bar member adjustably secured to the rear end of the body member and formed with a forwardly extending arm spaced below said bottom wall and extending adjacent said depending bowed portion, and a lever pivoted to said body member and having a first arm underlying the other end of the leaf spring and a second arm projecting upwardly forwardly adjacent said vertical bar member.

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