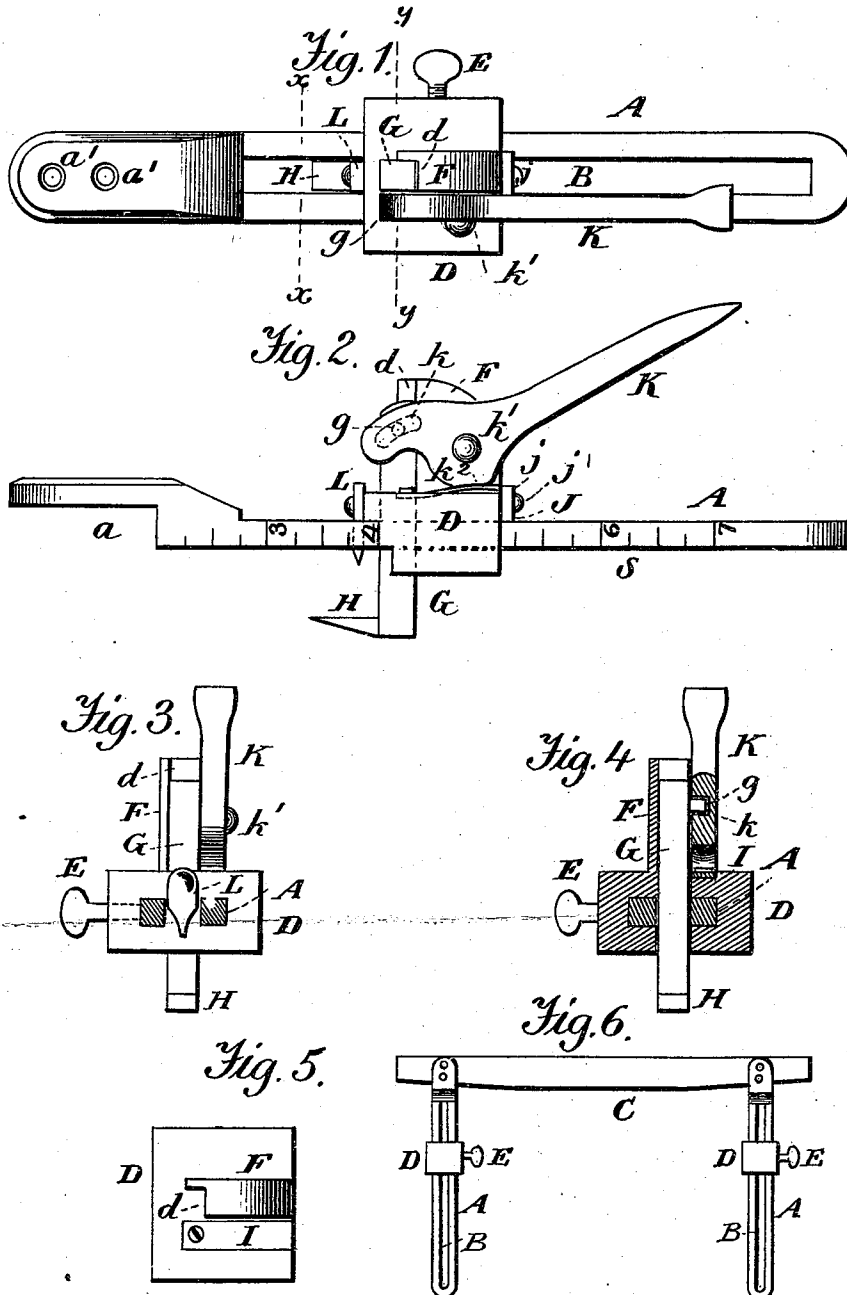


(No Model.)

J. W. BACON.
SHINGLE GAGE.

No. 478,306.

Patented July 5, 1892.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
H. A. Daniels

Inventor.
John W. Bacon,
Per
Thomas P. Simpson
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WILLIAM BACON, OF ENDERLEY, CANADA.

SHINGLE-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,306, dated July 5, 1892.

Application filed December 28, 1891. Serial No. 416,296. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WILLIAM BACON, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Enderley, in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle-Gages; 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.

The special object of the invention is to make a gage by which a carpenter may conveniently and accurately adjust shingles to their place to form the roof of a building.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section showing the position of the spike-pin on dotted line $x x$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a similar section on dotted line $y y$ of Fig. 1; and Figs. 5 and 6, detail views, one to show the position of the spring and the other to show two of the gages secured to a straight-edge.

In the drawings, A represents a carpenter's rule provided with the longitudinal slot B, rabbeted at a , and having holes a' , by which it may be secured to a straight-edge C.

S represents the rule-scale on one side, the same being marked in inches and fractions thereof.

D is the slide-block, which receives in a suitable horizontal slot the two sides of the rule A, and is held at any point of adjustment thereon by the thumb-screw E. From the upper side of the block rises a standard F, with a vertical right-angled rabbet d , in which slides up and down the bar G, which carries

at its lower end and at right angles thereto a dog H. The bar G has on one side of its upper end a pin g , which enters an arc groove k on the inner side of the front end of the lever K, which is fulcrumed at k' to the block and has a downward projection k^2 , that bears on a flat spring I. The latter bridges a concavity in the block and holds the lever at any position to which it may be turned, and incidentally the dog-bar G with its dog H.

L is a spike-pin made fast to the rear end of the block D, with the point extending through the slot B, so as to penetrate the upper side of the shingle, while the dog H presses it on the under side.

J is the slot-divider, which is put in the block and rule slots after the rule has been passed through the block, the same serving the purpose of preventing the sides of the rule from springing when the thumb-screw is being turned on. Its arm j is fastened by a screw j' .

What I claim as new is—

A carpenter's shingling-gage consisting of the slotted and rabbeted rule A, scaled on one side, the slide-block D, adjustable thereon, the vertical slide-bar G, having a pin g near the upper end and the dog H at the lower end, the lever K, having curved slot for the pin g and a downward projection k^2 , the bridge-spring I, and the spike-pin L, substantially as shown and described.

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

JOHN WILLIAM BACON.

Witnesses:

GEO. BELL,

WALTER GARDNER.