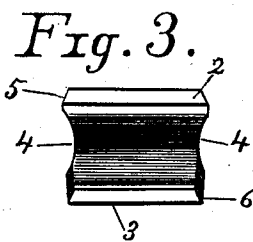
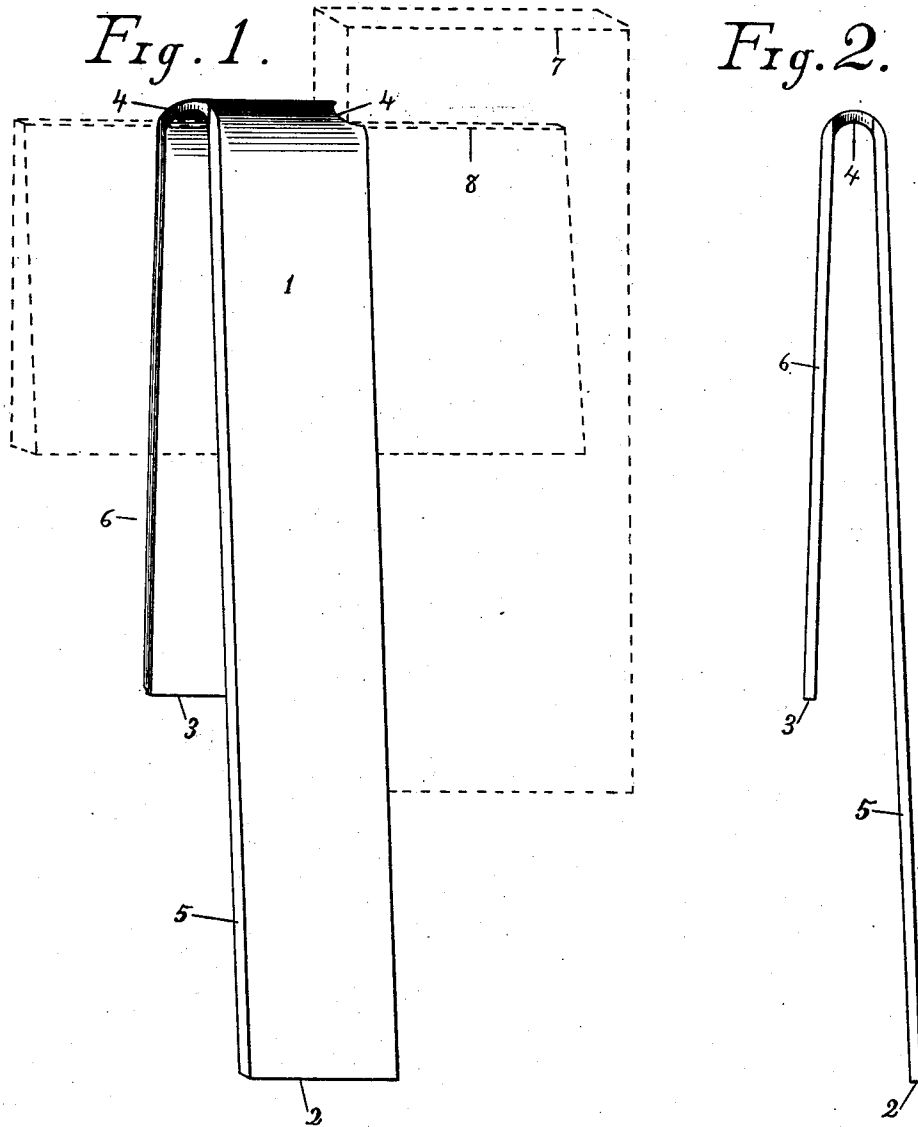


No. 755,758.

PATENTED MAR. 29, 1904.

C. W. FOUST.
CLAPBOARD MARKING GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WILLIS FOUST, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

CLAPBOARD-MARKING GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 755,758, dated March 29, 1904.

Application filed December 7, 1903. Serial No. 184,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WILLIS FOUST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clapboard-Marking 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.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in a gage to be used in marking siding, the object in view being to provide a cheap durable tool simple in construction and more effective than other marking-gages now in use for this purpose, the novel construction being hereinafter more fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, like figures indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the gage in a position for marking the piece of siding. Fig. 2 is a side view of the gage. Fig. 3 is an end view looking toward the lower end.

Reference now being had to the accompanying drawings by numerals, 1 represents the gage complete, which is a flat piece of steel bent so as to form two prongs or blades, one of the said blades being longer than the other blade, the longer blade being shown at 2 and the shorter blade shown at 3. The distance between the blades gradually increases from the curved end toward the end of the blades.

The edges of the gage are hollow-ground concave just opposite the bent portion, as shown at 4.

The edges of the blades are beveled, the longer blade being beveled from the outer surface toward the inner surface, as shown at 5, and the shorter blade beveled from the inner surface toward the outer surface, as shown at 6, which said bevel makes the shorter blade a trifle narrower than the longer blade, the said bevel being illustrated in the end view, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

In Fig. 1 the dotted lines at 7 represent the corner board or casing and the dotted lines at 8 represent the piece of siding to be marked and cut.

The workman in using the gage hooks it over the piece of siding with the longer blade on the outside flat against the siding and with the edge of the shorter blade against the edge of the corner board or casing, when the gage is in the proper position for marking, then with a pencil or the sharp point of a knife-blade makes a mark across the piece of siding along the edge of the longer blade of the gage.

The gage may be used just the same way either at the right-hand end or the left-hand end of the piece of siding. The hollow-ground concave portion of the edges of the gage at the bent end is made for the express purpose to permit the edge of the shorter blade to assume a natural position against the edge of the corner board or casing, which it would not do without the edge being concave. If the edge of the gage was not hollow-ground concave, as shown in the drawings, the sharp portion of the edge of the corner board or casing would come against the edge of the gage at the central part of the top, and as the shorter blade is narrower than the long blade it would hold the edge of the shorter blade away from the edge of the corner board or casing and cause the gage to twist around, so that a mark could not be made on the siding that would be true to a line with the edge of the corner board or casing; but with the edge hollow-ground concave, as shown in the drawings, only the straight part of the edge of the shorter blade will come in contact with the corner board or casing, which naturally brings the edge of the longer blade into a position parallel with the edge of the corner board or casing, whereby a line may be made true to the edge of the corner board or casing.

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

1. A gage for marking siding, one end of the said gage bent in a curve which forms two prongs or blades, with the edges of the gage hollow-ground, concave, just opposite the bent portion of the gage, for the purpose to per-

mit one of the blades to assume a natural position against the edge of the corner board or casing.

5 2. A gage for marking siding, one end of the said gage bent in a curve which forms two prongs or blades, one of the blades longer than the other, with the edges of the blades beveled in such a manner as to make the shorter blade narrower than the longer blade.

10 3. A gage for marking siding, one end of the said gage bent to form two prongs or blades,

the edges of the blades beveled in such a manner as to make one of the blades narrower than the other blade, with the edges of the gage concave opposite the bent portion of the gage. 15

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

CHARLES WILLIS FOUST.

Witnesses:

J. I. CONNELLY,
WILLIAM KENNEDY.