April 27, 1926. 1,582,620

J. W. OSTRANDER

SHINGLE GAUGE

Filed June 20, 1923

Fig. 1.

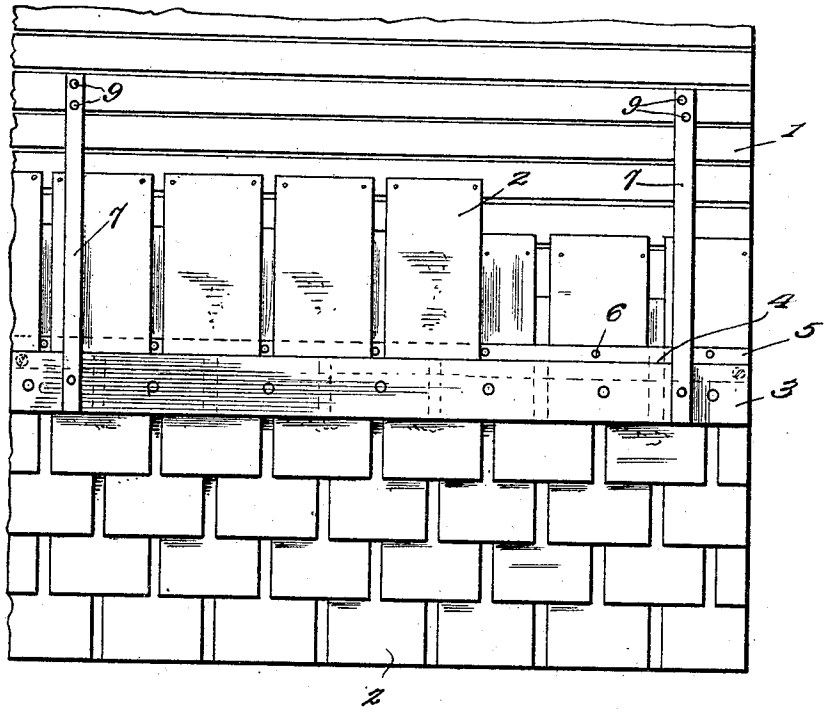


Fig. 2.

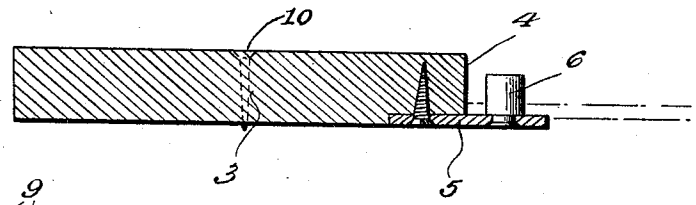
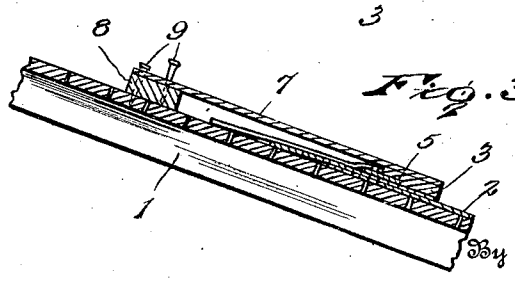


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. OSTRANDER, OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

SHINGLE GAUGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. OSTRANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Madison, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shingle Gauges, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a tool for use in laying roofing shingles and has for its object the provision of a cheap and simple device by the use of which equi-distant spacing and regularity in the placed shingles will be attained. The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing and will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevation of a portion of a roof showing my improved tool in use thereon;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged transverse section of the tool, and

Fig. 3 is a sectional detail showing the manner of securing the device in position for use.

The roof frame 1 may be of usual construction and the shingles 2 are placed thereon in the usual manner with the lower portions of an upper row of shingles overlapping and breaking joint with the upper portions of a lower row of shingles. My improved tool comprises a base bar 3 which is preferably of thoroughly seasoned wood having a width equal to the distance desired between the lower edges of the superposed rows of shingles and having one edge 4 made perfectly true and straight. To the under side of the bar 3 adjacent the upper straight edge 4, I secure a thin plate 5 of metal which projects beyond the edge 4, as clearly shown in the drawing. At intervals along the plate 5, I provide thereon studs 6 which project from the upper face of the plate or strip adjacent the upper edge 4 of the bar 3. These studs are placed at the distance apart usually desired between the center lines of adjacent shingles, it being understood that the shingles are furnished in approximately standard sizes and are laid in a standardized manner. To the upper side of the bar, I secure the lower ends of suspending straps or hangers 7 which may conveniently be light strips of wood having blocks 8 on their under sides at their upper ends. Headed nails 9 are set in the upper ends of the hangers 7 and blocks 8 to secure the blocks to the hangers and to provide means for fastening the gauge in position on the roof. Nails 10 are driven through the bar 3 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and have their pointed ends extending from the under face of the bar 3 so that, when the gauge is initially put in place with its lower edge extending along the lower edges of a row of shingles, the short pointed ends of the nails or pins 10 may be driven into the upper faces of the shingles by lightly tapping the bar 3 or heads of the nails with a hammer. The nails or pins will, therefore, serve as temporary means for holding the gauge in place until the nails 9 have been driven into the roofing boards 1. It should be further noted that the nails 10 are so spaced from each other longitudinally of the bar 3 that they may be alined with the spaces between the shingles of the row directly below the bar and, therefore, it may be readily determined if the bar has been properly placed in order to aline the shingles to be laid with those projecting from the lower edge of the bar and in staggered relation to the shingles upon which the bar rests.

In using the tool, the first row of shingles is laid and secured upon the roof so that the lower ends of the shingles in said row are immediately at or project uniform distances beyond the edge of the roof. The tool is then placed upon the first laid row of shingles so that the lower edge of the bar 3 will coincide with the lower end edges of the shingles, and the upper end of each hanger is fastened to the roof by delivering a light blow upon one of the nails 9 in the hanger. Two nails are provided in each hanger so that if one nail should happen, by the shifting of the gauge to be brought over a space between two roof timbers, the other nail may be used. While the bar is supported in this position, the shingles for the second row are brought into place and disposed with their lower ends extending over the projecting edge of the strip 5 and abutting the straight edge 4 of the bar 3, the blocks 8 spacing the hangers from the roof timbers so that the shingles may be easily set under the hangers, as will be understood on reference to Fig. 3. One side edge of each shingle is placed against a stop stud 6 so that the distances between the said edges of adjacent strips will be uniform. For convenience, the right hand edge of each shingle is disposed against the studs and they are so illustrated in the drawing. This arrangement will provide

for uniform spacing of the shingles notwithstanding slight inaccuracies or discrepancies in the widths of the several shingles; and it will be understood that a chalk line may be made upon the roof from ridge to eaves thereof to guide the placing of the side edge of the first shingle in each row. After the second row of shingles has been secured in place, the gauge is slid from under the lower ends of the shingles, placed over the same with its lower edge coincident with the lower end edges of the shingles, and secured in such position by the nails 9. The operation is then repeated until the entire roof has been covered.

My device is exceedingly simple in construction and may be produced at a very low cost. By the use of this gauge, the shingles will be laid uniformly and breaking or chipping of the lower ends of the shingles will be avoided inasmuch as the tool is not shoved against the ends of the shingles but is placed in position before the shingles are laid and they are consequently not apt to slide under the projecting gauge strip.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A shingle gauge comprising a bar having a flat underface and straight parallel upper and lower edge faces, a strip extending upwardly beyond the upper edge of said bar for fitting beneath lower ends of shingles to be gauged, studs rigid with said strip and extending upwardly therefrom intermediate its width and in spaced relation to each other longitudinally of the strip and adapted to engage side edges of the shingles to properly space the same, pins passing through said bar and having heads exposed at the upper face of the bar and pointed lower ends protruding from the lower face of the bar and adapted to bite into the upper faces of laid shingles, said pins being disposed in spaced relation to each other longitudinally of the bar for alignment with spaces between a row of shingles, straps extending upwardly from said bar, and fasteners adapted to releasably secure said straps to a roof structure above the shingles to be gauged.

2. A shingle gauge comprising a bar having parallel upper and lower edges, a strip extending upwardly from the upper edge of said bar, studs extending from said strip to engage the side edges of shingles to be gauged and properly space the shingles from each other, pins passing through said bar and having pointed lower ends adapted to bite into the upper faces of shingles previously laid and spaced from each other longitudinally of the bar for alinement with spaces between other previously laid shingles and means for securing said bar in working position upon a roof after being put in place and temporarily secured by said pins.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN W. OSTRANDER. [L. S.]