June 1, 1926. 1,586,946

E. A. CARR

SHINGLING GAUGE

Filed Oct. 14, 1922

Fig. 1.

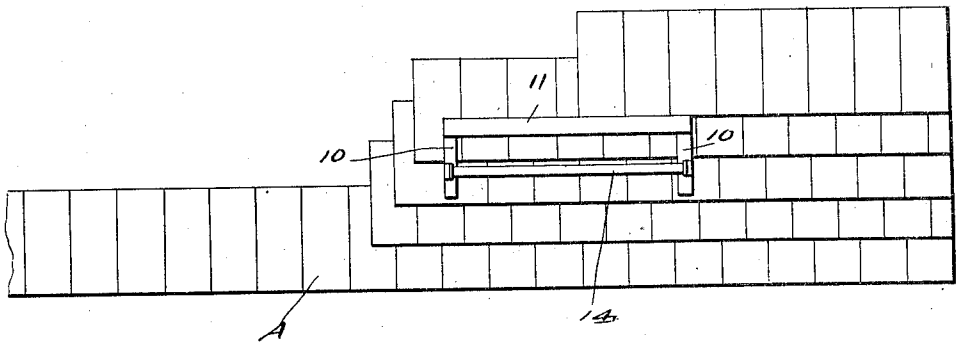


Fig. 2

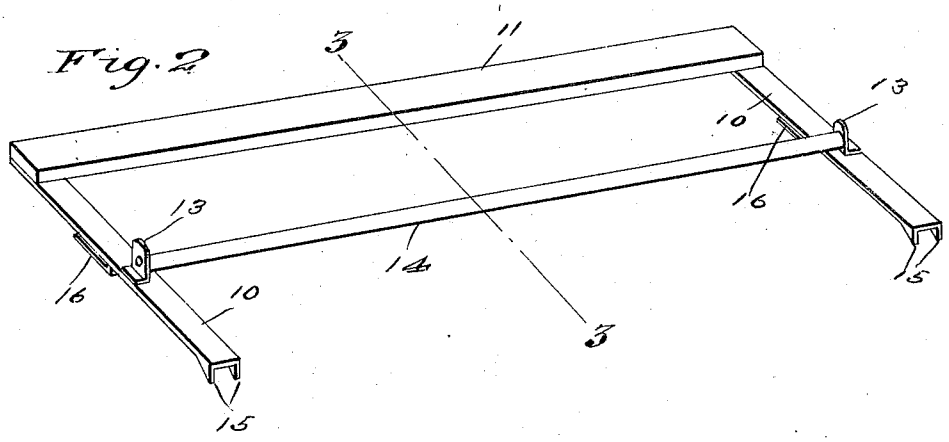
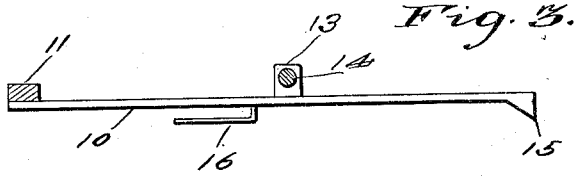


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMROY A. CARR, OF SCOTIA, WASHINGTON.

SHINGLING GAUGE.

Application filed October 14, 1922. Serial No. 594,575.

This invention has for its primary object, the provision of a gauge designed to insure the laying of shingles in a straight line, and by reason of its use, make it possible for the user to lay a maximum number of shingles in a given time.

More specifically stated, the gauge is designed for association with a row of shingles and provided with a straight edge against which the shingles of the next row are adapted to abut, the gauge being equipped with a handle to facilitate the moving of the gauge from place to place.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following detailed description is read in connection with the accompanying drawing, the invention residing in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawing forming part of this application, like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a roof showing the manner of using the gauge.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the gauge.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

The gauge forming the subject matter of the present invention embodies spaced parallel members 10 which are connected together by means of a transverse member 11 constituting what is hereinafter referred to as a straight edge. Rising from the members 10 are apertured ears 13 between which is arranged a handle 14. The members 10 are formed at their free ends with depending parallel projections 15 which are pointed to slightly embed themselves within the adjacent row of shingles, and thereby prevents slipping of the gauge while the latter is in use. Carried by the underside of the parallel members 10 are hook-like elements 16 adapted to be arranged under one edge of said shingles of a particular row, to assist in supporting the gauge in position for use.

In practice, the first double row of shingles are laid by the usual line, which rows are indicated at A in Figure 1. The hooks 16 are then inserted under the lower edge of said row, to properly position the straight edge 11 to form an abutment for the shingles of the next row to be laid, the projections 15 preventing the gauge from slipping while in use.

The shingles of the next row to be laid, are brought into contact with the straight edge 11, and in this manner, the shingles are laid in straight rows in very quick order, and thereby allows the workman to lay in a given time a greater number of shingles than without the use of the gauge.

While it is believed that from the foregoing description, the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, I desire to have it understood that I do not limit myself to what is herein shown and described, and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

What I claim is:—

In a shingling gauge, a pair of parallel bars, a gauge bar extending at right angles to and connecting corresponding ends of the parallel bars, penetrating projections formed integral with and extending from the under face of the parallel bars at the ends opposite said gauge bar, a hook shaped element carried by and extending from the underside of each parallel bar toward the gauge bar for engagement with the edge of shingles to position the gauge bar, and a handle extending across and having its opposite ends connected to the upper side of the parallel bars respectively at points between the hook shaped elements and penetrating projections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EMROY A. CARR.