

S. Inman,

Clayboard Gage.

N^o 33,199.

Patented Sep. 3, 1861.

Fig. 2.

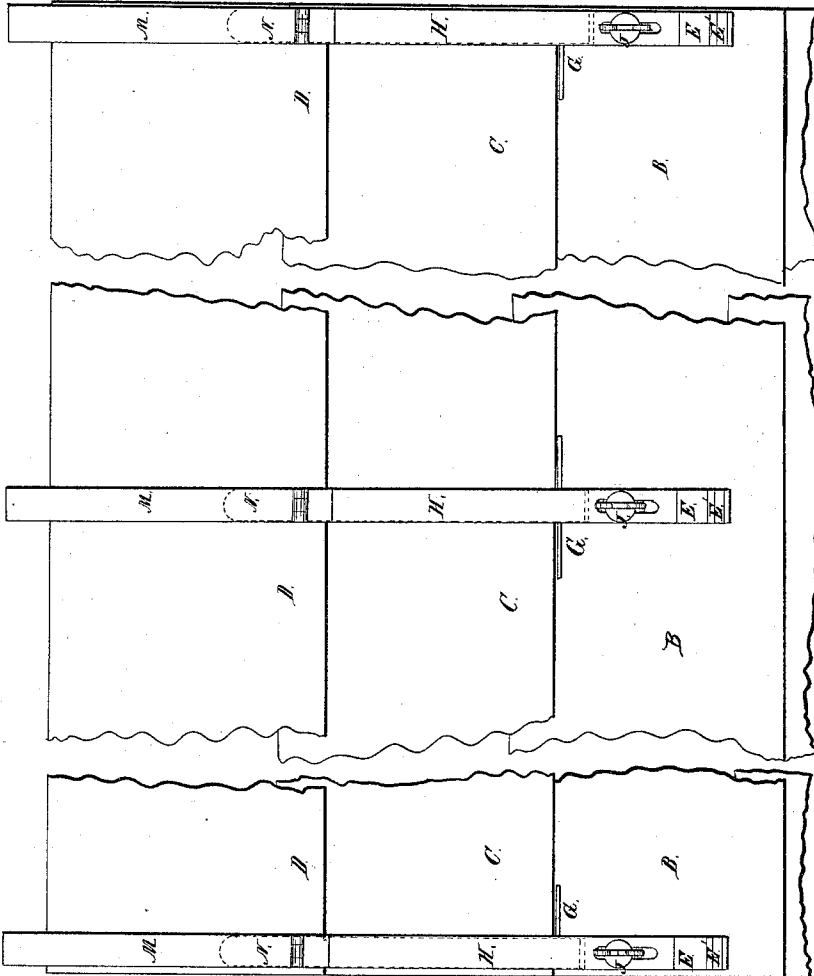
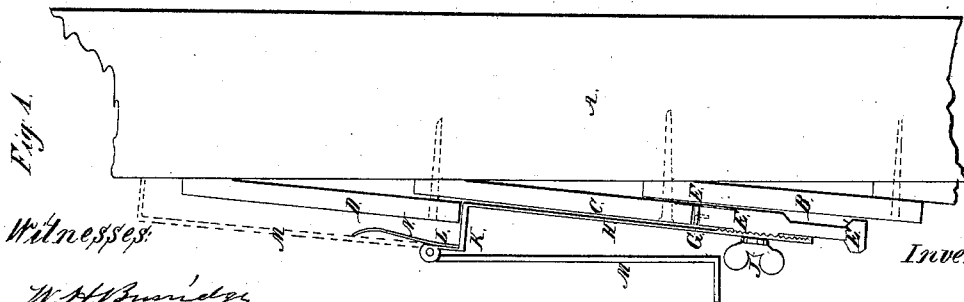


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
W. H. Burdick
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN INMAN, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN GAGES FOR CLAPBOARDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **33,199**, dated September 3, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN INMAN, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Siding Hook and Gage; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a combined siding hook and gage as used in actual operation. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same.

Like letters refer to like parts in the different views.

My improvement relates to a siding hook and gage so arranged as to combine in one and to answer the purpose of a square, siding-hook, chalk-line, compasses, and set-nails used in siding up buildings.

In Fig. 1, E is a shank, to the upper part of which is secured the wedge or lip F, that is forced up between two pieces of siding to hold the hook in place. On the outside of this shank is secured by means of the thumb-screw J the slider or standard H, that forms a rest K on the top and terminates in the piece L, to which is jointed the gage M. To the inside of the piece L is attached the spring N, designed to hold the siding in place while it is being nailed to the studding.

In practical operation the wedge or lip F is forced up between two pieces of siding—as, for instance, between B and C—nailed to the studding A, as shown in Fig. 1.

G is a cross-piece secured to the top of the shank E, and fits closely to the lower edge of the siding C, which answers the purpose of a square and brings the standard H and gage M at right angles to the siding. The edges of the siding-pieces are all parallel, and the joints will in this way be at right angles to the same.

The slider or standard H can be adjusted by means of ratchets and the hand-screw J to suit the width of any siding. The piece D is placed on the rest K, as shown in Fig. 1.

There are one or more hooks used, according to the nature of the case. Three are represented in Fig. 2 as being used on one side of a building. The piece D, being supported by the rests, is kept accurately in place until

it can be nailed to the studding. The springs N also prevent it from falling or getting out of place by the blowing of the wind or if it is agitated in any other way.

If the siding is too long and it is desired to saw it off at the corners or anywhere else, lift the gage M from its position in Fig. 1 to the place indicated by the dotted lines, and, as represented in Fig. 2, the timber can then be scribed and the gage let fall back to its place, when the siding can be sawed off, as it is so well supported by the rests.

Some of the hooks need have only a piece G, projecting on one side, as that will be sufficient to give the hook a vertical position, and then it will not come in contact with the casings of windows and doors. The piece G can be dispensed with entirely when desired.

E' at the lower end of the shank is a handle or projection for the purpose of easily removing the hook from its hold in the siding.

In the way siding is usually put on, compasses have to be used to measure the distance and then set-nails driven in, which consumes much time and mars the siding with the holes after the nails are withdrawn, and does not insure as much accuracy of measurement as where two or more of these hooks are used, if they are adjusted and placed in the siding just alike. A more perfect joint can be made in this way with the gage, and with much less trouble than in the ordinary way.

It usually requires two men to put on siding when the wind is blowing; but with this arrangement only one is required, for the springs N keep the siding in place.

I do not claim the construction of a metallic siding-hook, for I am aware that this has been done before; but

What I do claim as my improvement, and for which I desire to obtain Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The piece G, when connected with a siding-hook in the manner and for the purpose specified, in combination with the gage M, constructed, arranged, and operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

STEPHEN INMAN.

Witnesses:

W. H. BURRIDGE,
HENRY VOTH.