June 23, 1959 C. L. HARRISON ET AL 2,891,318

SHINGLE POSITIONING GAUGE

Filed Nov. 12, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

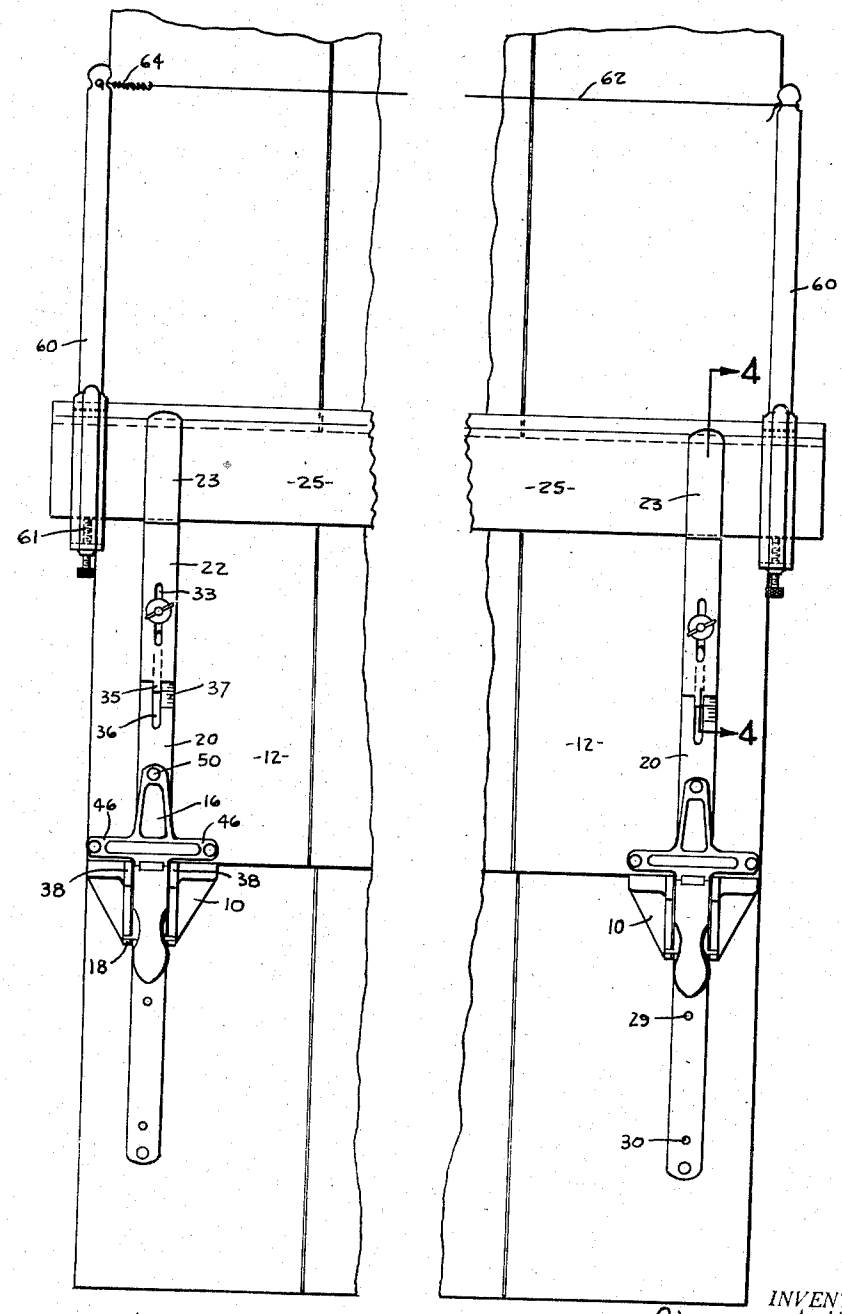


Fig. 1

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

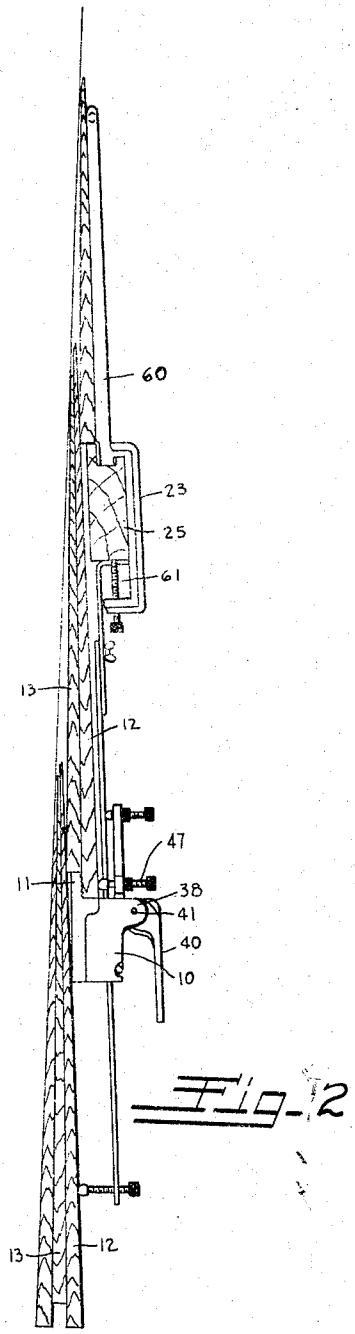


Fig. 2

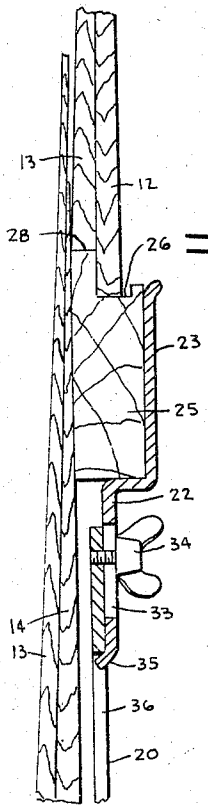
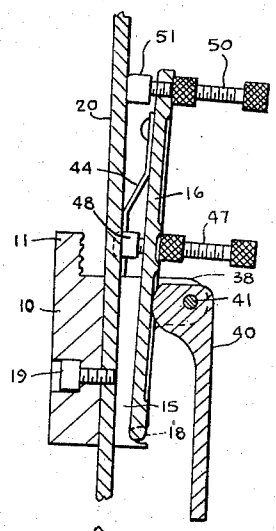


Fig. 4



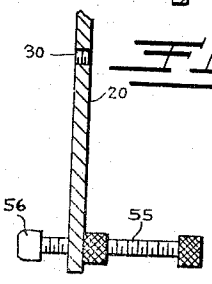


Fig. 3

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United States Patent Office 2,891,318
Patented June 23, 1959

2,891,318

SHINGLE POSITIONING GAUGE

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Application November 12, 1954, Serial No. 468,206

2 Claims. (Cl. 33—188)

This invention relates to a shingle positioning gauge intended particularly for use in connection with the laying of shingles on the sides of buildings, the shingles being laid in a double course or layer of shingles in each row, with the butts of the shingles of the outer layer projecting downwardly a distance beyond the butt ends of the inner course of shingles in the row.

The invention has an object a shingle positioning gauge which can be conveniently and quickly detachably clamped to shingles of a laid row, the gauge including a horizontally positioned straight edge properly spaced from the butt ends of the shingles in a laid row. The straight edge is formed along its upper edge surface to receive and correctly position a double course row of shingles, with the outer course of shingles in the row properly offset downwardly from the inner course of shingles, whereby the row of loose shingles positioned on the straight edge may be quickly and conveniently nailed in place.

The invention has as a further object an arrangement for retaining the loose shingles positioned upon the straight edge until they have been fixedly nailed in place.

The invention has as a further object an arrangement for providing adjustment of the gauge to vary the distance between the straight edge and the butt ends of the laid row of shingles, and further means for conveniently adjusting vertically the position of the straight edge in instances where it is desirable to make a slight adjustment, in a particular row of shingles, in order that the row will properly aline with window casings, door casings, etc.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the shingle positioning gauge embodying our invention, the gauge being shown in operative position on the side of a building.

Figure 2 is a view looking to the right, Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken centrally through the clamp member and straight edge support.

Figure 4 is a view taken on line 4—4, Figure 1.

The shingle positioning gauge consists of a clamp member, a straight edge support extending upwardly from the clamp member, and a straight edge positioned in the support. The clamp member is provided with manually operable means whereby it is quickly and conveniently clamped to the butt end of a shingle in the outer course of a laid row. The clamp members and their supports are used in pairs, affixed to the laid row of shingles in spaced apart relation, to support the straight edge, which forms a temporary shelf on which the shingles for the next row are positioned preparatory to being nailed in place. The gauge further includes a pair of members

detachably affixed to the ends of the straight edge and extending upwardly therefrom to support a strand or cord under which the upper ends of the shingles positioned on the straight edge are arranged, whereby the cord serves to prevent accidental displacement of the shingles from the straight edge until the shingles have been nailed in place.

The clamp member consists of a body **10** formed with a projection **11** adapted to be inserted or positioned under the butt end of a laid shingle **12**. As previously stated, the device is intended particularly in connection with the laying of shingles in double course rows—that is, the shingles **12** are laid over an inner course of shingles **13**. The shingles **12**, in the outer course of each row, are secured in place with their butt ends depending below the butt ends of the inner shingles **13**, see Figure 2. The clamp body **10** is formed in its outer surface with a vertically extending slot **15** in which is positioned a movable jaw **16**. The lower end of the jaw **16** is formed with laterally extending projections **18** seated in notches formed in the body **10**, whereby the clamp **16** is pivotally mounted for movement toward and from the portion **11**. There is affixed to the body **10**, as by screw **19**, a straight edge support **20**. In the drawings, this support is formed from a bar, rectangular in cross section, positioned in the bottom of the slot **15** and extending upwardly and downwardly from the body **10**. The upper end of the support bar **20** is provided with a bracket **22** having an offset portion **23** formed to removably receive a straight edge **25**. The upper edge surface of the straight edge is formed with a groove **26** offset downwardly from the upper inner edge surface **28**. The support bar **20** is formed with a plurality of threaded apertures spaced apart lengthwise of the bar to receive the screw **19**. This arrangement is to provide for vertical adjustment of the support bar relative to the clamping member in order that the gauge may be used in connection with the laying of shingles of different lengths and to provide different lengths of overlap or exposure to the weather. For example, with the screw **19** positioned in the threaded aperture, as shown in Figures 1 and 3, the device is adjusted for 18 inch shingles. With the screw positioned in aperture **29**, the device will accommodate 20 inch shingles, and with the screw positioned in the aperture **30**, the device will accommodate 24 inch shingles.

The bracket portion **22** is preferably attached to the support bar **20** so that the bracket may be adjusted vertically relative to the support. As shown, the bracket **22** is formed with an elongated slot **33** to receive a clamping screw **34** threading into the support **20**. The lower end of the bracket is formed with a narrow portion **35** bent inwardly and positioned in an elongated slot **36** formed in the support **20**. This arrangement permits vertical adjustment of the bracket **22** upon loosening of the clamp screw **34**, and the bent portion **35** prevents rotation of the bracket about the axis of the screw **34** when it is loosened. The face or outer side of the support bar **20** may be graduated as at **37** to readily indicate the amount of vertical adjustment of the bracket. This adjustment of the bracket **22**, relative to the support bar **20**, is to slightly modify the spacing of the straight edge so the new row of shingles will come in alinement with a part of the building, as a window casing, or a door casing.

The body **10** is formed at its upper end with a pair of ear portions **38** positioned on opposite sides of the slot **15**. A cam member **40** is positioned between the ears **38** and is pivotally mounted on a pin **41** extending through the ears and the cam member. When the cam member is swung outwardly from the position shown in Figure 3, the jaw **16** is moved outwardly by a leaf spring **44** fixed to the under side of the jaw and cooperating

with the support bar 20. When the cam member is swung inwardly to the position shown in Figure 3, the jaw 16 is cammed inwardly toward the bar 20. The jaw is formed with laterally extending ears 46, in each of which a screw 47 is threaded and provided at its inner end with a rubber foot pad 48. These pads engage the outer surface of the shingle 12. The upper end of the jaw 16 is provided with a screw 50 having a pad 51 engaging the bar 20. The screws 47, 50, are adjusted so when the cam member 40 is actuated, the pads 48 compress against the outer surface of the shingle 12 and the pad 51 compresses against the bar 20. The purpose of the jaw 16 extending upwardly and being provided with the screw 50 is to reduce any tendency of the bar 20 to spring outwardly from the building when the gauge is in use.

The lower end of the bar 20 is threaded to receive a screw 55 provided with a pad 56 for engaging the outer shingle 12 of the next lower laid row of shingles.

In operation, the clamp member is positioned with the portion 11 under the butt end of an outer shingle 12, and the cam 40 is moved inwardly to thus securely clamp the member to the shingle. The members are used in pairs, as illustrated in Figure 1, and with a pair of clamp members affixed to shingles 12 of the last laid layer, the brackets 23 being positioned a predetermined distance above the shingles 12, as will be apparent. The straight edge 25 is then positioned in the brackets for the reception of the singles of the next double course row. The straight edge 25 is several feet in length, whereby the shingles for the next row of considerable length may be positioned on the straight edge preparatory to being nailed in place.

In order to prevent premature displacement of the shingles from the straight edge, as by a gust of wind, an arm 60 is attached to each end of the straight edge. The lower end of the arms 60 are provided with an offset portion generally in the form of a C-clamp, the lower end of which is provided with a clamp screw 61, see Figures 1 and 2. The arms 60 extend an appreciable distance above the straight edge and serve to support a flexible strand or cord 62. The cord may be fixedly tied at one end to one of the arms 60, and the opposite end may be provided with a spring 64 hooking onto or otherwise detachably connected to the other arm. The double course row of shingles are positioned on the straight edge 25, with their upper ends overlaid by the cord 62. This arrangement prevents the shingles from being blown or knocked off from the straight edge before the workman has an opportunity to nail them to the building.

It will be observed that the components of the gauge are of simple design, resulting in a low manufacturing cost of the gauge, and that the gauge is quick and convenient to manipulate, whereby the laying and nailing of the double course rows of shingles is greatly facilitated.

What we claim is:

1. A shingle positioning gauge comprising a clamp member having a body formed with a portion adapted to be positioned under the butt end of a laid shingle, a support bar fixedly secured to said body and extending vertically upwardly and downwardly from said body, a jaw member mounted on the body for movement toward and from said shingle engaging portion of the body, cam means carried by the body and operable to move said jaw toward the laid shingle, said jaw having shingle engaging members engaging the outer surface of said laid shingle at opposite sides of the body and a member engaging the upwardly extending portion of said support bar, said engaging members being adjustable relative to said jaw toward and from the laid shingle, the upper end of said support bar being provided with an offset bracket adapted to receive a straight edge, and a straight edge positioned in said bracket.

2. A shingle positioning gauge device for use in laying shingles in double course comprising a pair of rigid body members, each formed with a projection adapted to be positioned under the extended butt end of a single in the outer layer of the double course, a straight edge support fixedly secured to each of said body members and extending vertically upwardly therefrom and being spaced outwardly from said projection on the body to overlie the outer surface of said shingle, a jaw member mounted on each of said body members for movement toward and from said shingle and having shingle engaging portions positioned on opposite sides of said straight edge support, cam means carried by the body and operable to move said jaw towards said shingle and to move the projections on said jaw into engagement with the outer surface of said shingle, a straight edge carried by said straight edge supports, a pair of arms detachably secured to said straight edge and extending upwardly therefrom in proximity to the upper portion of said laid shingle, and a flexible strand secured at its ends to the upper ends of said arms.

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