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SHINGLING GAUGES

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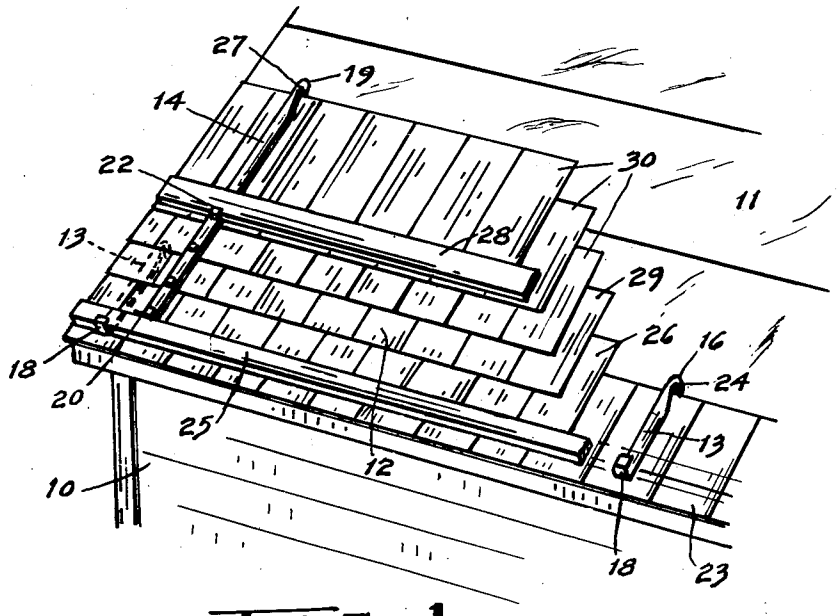


Fig 1

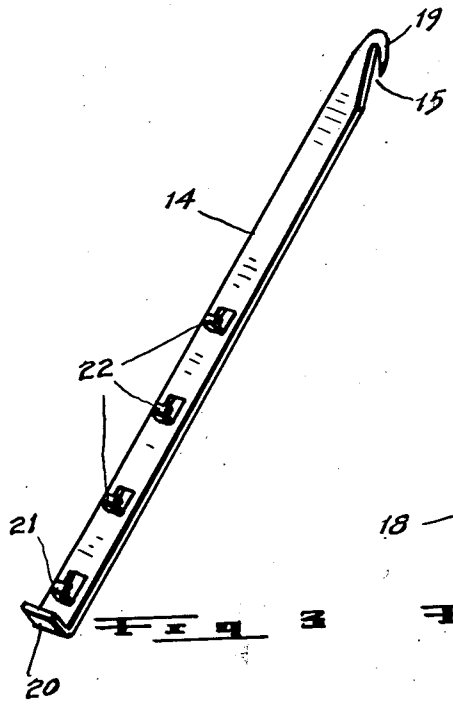


Fig 3

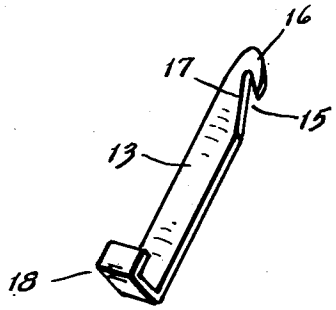


Fig 2

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SHINGLING GAUGES

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The invention relates to a gauge for the step-spaced nailing of rows of shingles normally used to cover the roofs of buildings, and the principal object thereof is to provide a simple and inexpensive means for the proper aligning of the shingles and spacing of the rows thereof, as the shingling operation proceeds.

A further object of the invention is to accomplish this work by the use of similarly constructed anchor members, and standard boards, which are easily manipulated while the work is accurately done and finished in correct parallel relation.

A still further object of the invention is to design a minimum of working parts for the shingling operation so that the working time is principally directed to the shingle laying and nailing operations with resulting fast work and relatively low labor costs.

I accomplish the above objects and advantages by providing a series of short and long anchor members which support suitable boards therebetween as shingle liners. The long members are constructed for different positions of the boards in properly spacing the rows of shingles while the supported boards on the short anchor members not only form a straight edge for a row of shingles but also form a ladder up the roof for the operator. The details of construction and operation will now be described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the roof of a building being covered with rows of shingles and with the anchor members in working position.

Figure 2 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the short anchor members.

Figure 3 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the long anchor members.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

A building, indicated by the reference **10**, is provided with a sloping roof covered with tar or building paper **11**, and ready for receiving shingles **12**. The principal gauging parts required for the shingling consist in a series of short anchor members **13**, one of which is shown in Figure 2, and a pair of long anchor members **14**, one of which is shown in Figure 3.

The short anchor member **13** consists of an elongated strip, preferably of sheet metal, having the upper end thereof of a relatively pointed-shape and with an upwardly slanting V cut-out **15** on one side thereof, just below said point, to form same into a hook **16**. The lower side of this cut-out is straight, as shown at **17**. The lower end of the strip **13** is bent upward and then ahead to form a U-shaped foot projection **18**.

The long anchor member **14** has the upper end thereof provided with a hook **19**, formed in the same manner as the hook **16**. The lower end of this latter member is turned up to form a foot projection **20**. The central part of the strip is pressed up in U-shaped hook projections **21**, of the same shape as the foot projection **18**, and these

projections are in spaced relation therealong, as shown at **22**.

At the start of shingling the roof of the building **10**, a double overlapping row of shingles **23** is first nailed in place along the bottom edge of the roof, the lower ends of the row forming the eaves for drainage of rain and the like. A pair of short anchor members **13** are placed on this double row, one at each end, or well spaced apart and with their upper hooked ends **16** just projecting slightly above the upper ends of the shingles in the row. A nail **24** is then positioned in each of the cut-outs **15**, under the hooks and hammered into the roof to support the members **13** from the hooks. It might be mentioned at this time that the nails are just hammered lightly down to the members so they can be later withdrawn from under the heads thereof. A 2 x 4 **25** of suitable length is then laid across these two supported anchor members, the ends being received in the lower foot projections **18**. The lengths of the short anchor members are such that the upper edge of this 2 x 4 will form a straight edge for aligning the second row of shingles **26** in proper stepped spacing above the bottom edge of the first double row **23**.

When this second row of shingles has been placed in position and nailed, a pair of long anchor members **14** are then placed, one near each end of the 2 x 4 **25**, in vertical position and with the foot projections **20** thereof contacting against the upper straight edge of the 2 x 4. Accordingly, the upper hooks **19** of these latter anchor members will be positioned well up the roof where they are secured by suitable nails **27** in the same manner as for the hooks **16**. When these two members are so secured, a 1 x 4 **28** is then laid thereacross with the ends thereof resting in the lowest pressed-up hook projections **21** (Positioning not shown). The positions of the projections **21** are such that the upper edge of the 1 x 4 presents a straight edge for the proper reception of the bottoms of the third row of shingles **29**, which are then nailed to the roof. The 1 x 4 is then moved progressively up onto the other upper pressed-up projections **22** and in each position progressive rows of shingles **30** are laid on the upper straight edge and nailed to the roof. It might be mentioned in this connection that the shingles, which come under the long anchor members, can be slipped thereunder as these members can be lifted up sufficiently for the purpose. Also, in the shingling operation, the operator may stand on the 2 x 4 **25** if he so desires.

When the upper rows of shingles **30** have been nailed down, the 1 x 4 **28** is lifted away from the anchor members **14**, and these members in turn are slid up and off the nails **27**. The original short anchor members **13** and the 2 x 4 **25** at this time however can be left in place. A second pair of short anchor members **13** (not shown) are then hooked onto the nails **27** and, as these latter nails are the same distance above the upper row of shingles **30** as the nails **24** are above the first double row of shingles **23**, the hooks **16** of these latter anchor members will be in a position to support a second 2 x 4 (not shown) so that its upper edge will form a straight edge for a succeeding row of shingles (not shown) in proper spaced relation, and the operation above described is repeated indefinitely until the peak of the roof is attained.

While each section of the shingling is completed, as above described, the short anchor members with their supported 2 x 4 are left in their position and the 2 x 4's accordingly first present a straight edge for a row of shingles, secondly a support for the operator to stand on in the nailing of upper rows, and thirdly they form a ladder so the operator can move up and down the roof at will. When the shingling is completed, the 2 x 4's can be removed and by pushing the short anchor members initially upward, the edges **17** thereof, in sliding past the supporting nails **24**, will move the members sideways to

clear the hooks. Accordingly, the anchor members can be drawn down past the nails and clear of the shingling. As such anchor members are removed, the shingle above the nails can be struck with a hammer to drive the said nails further into the roof or sink their heads into the shingle to present an even finished roofing.

From the above description of the shingling operation it will be seen that the first 2 x 4 forms the key shingle row and thereafter, all rows will be evenly spaced and aligned so that, if the roof is on the square, the last row will be parallel with the peak, and this accurate work, with a minimum of big nail holes, is accomplished by the use of just two types of anchor members, plus ordinary lumber. The 2 x 4's and 1 x 4's require no shaping, are quickly manipulated, and so no time is lost in forming the aligning straight edges and the majority of the workmen's attention is directed to laying and nailing the shingles down. Accordingly, the work progresses at a fast pace and this saving of time is a big item of economy.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A gauge for positioning shingles in parallel rows on a sloping roof for nailing thereto, comprising: a pair of relatively short anchor members; a pair of relatively long anchor members; said members each slant-notched at one side thereof to present a hook at one end of each; the opposite ends of said members bent at a right angle to present feet thereto; said long members having projections extending therefrom in spaced relation therealong and in the same direction as said feet thereof are turned; said short members positioned flat on said roof and upwardly of the slope thereof, in spaced side relation, and each hangably supported by a nail member passing through the slot of the hook thereof and into said roof; a straight edge across said short members and supported by the feet thereof; said long members positioned flat on said roof and upwardly of the slope thereof, in spaced side relation, with the feet thereof contacting said straight edge and the hooked ends thereof each secured to said roof by a nailing member passing through the slot of the hook of said members and into said roof; and a secondary straight edge across said long members and supported by selected projections thereon.

2. A gauge for positioning shingles in parallel rows on a sloping roof for nailing thereto, comprising: a pair of

relatively short anchor members positioned on said roof in spaced side relation and upwardly of the slope thereof; the upper end of each of said members formed in an inverted V-shaped hook flush therewith and hangably supported by said hook from a nail member on said roof; the opposite free lower ends of said members turned up at substantially right angles as feet thereto; a straight edge across said members with the ends thereof carried by said feet to support the lower edge of a row of shingles horizontally along said roof; a pair of relatively long anchor members having the same end shapes as said short members and similarly positioned upwardly of the slope of said roof, and in spaced side relation one to the other; the lower feet of said long members resting against said straight edge and the upper hooked ends thereof each retained to said roof by an individual nail member passing therethrough and into said roof; a series of projections extending upwardly from said long members therealong and in spaced relation corresponding to the spacing required between the shingle rows; and a secondary straight edge positioned across said long members and movable to selected horizontal positions on said projections to support the lower edges of further rows of shingles along said roof; and said members manually slidable endwise on said roof, upwardly to release said hooks from said nail members and then downwardly to be withdrawn from under said rows of shingles.

3. A gauge of the type described, comprising: a plurality of anchor members; one end of each of said members formed in a hook flush therewith; the remaining parts of said members having upward projections thereon for contact against a straight edge; and said projections adapted to support one end of a straight edge when same is placed across a pair of said members and said members are positioned flat, in spaced side relation, upwardly on a sloping roof and each retained thereto by a nail member passing through said hooked end and into said roof.

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