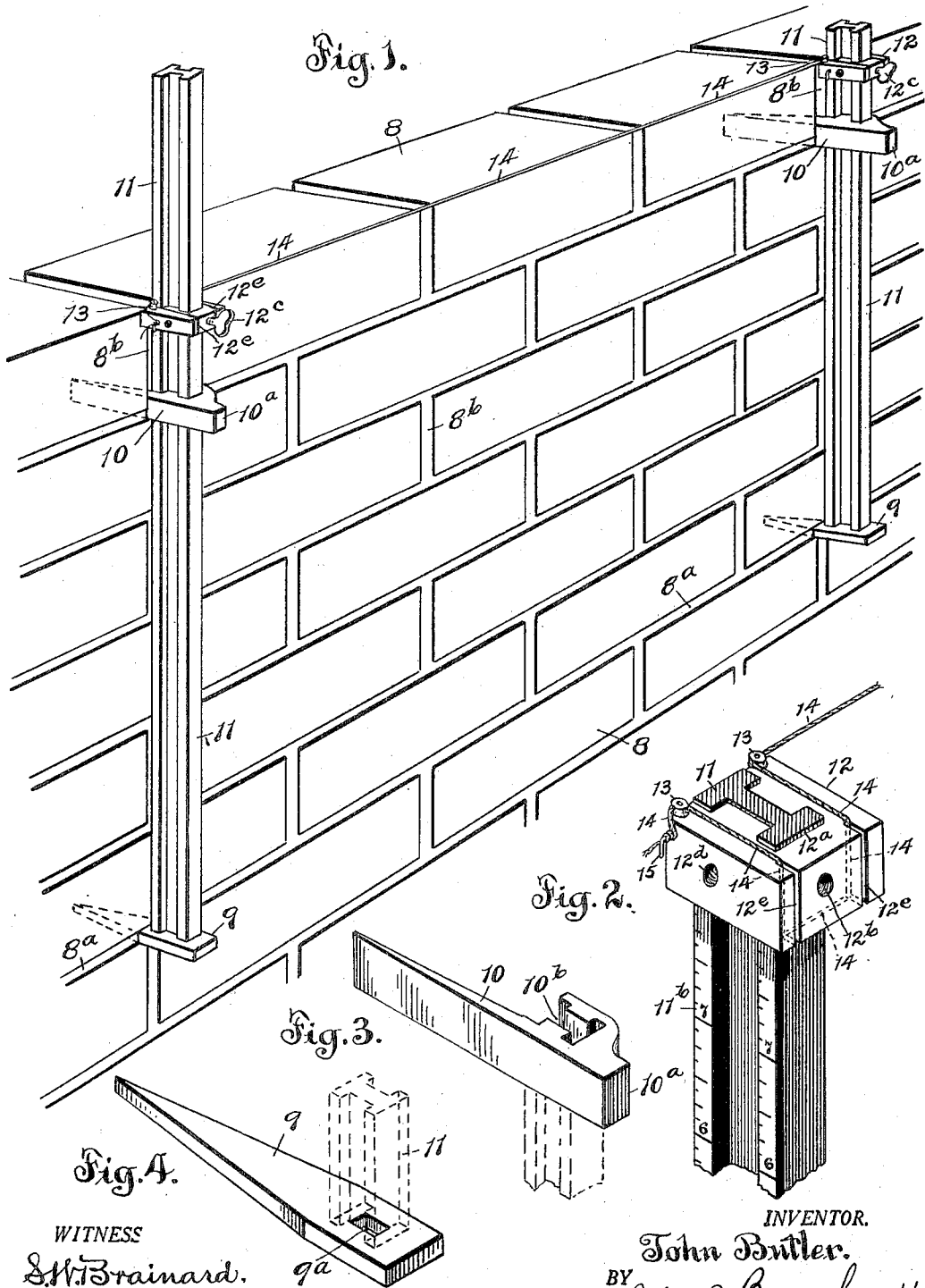


J. BUTLER.
BRICKLAYER'S LINE STRETCHING GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1916.

1,234,282.

Patented July 24, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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Fig. 5.

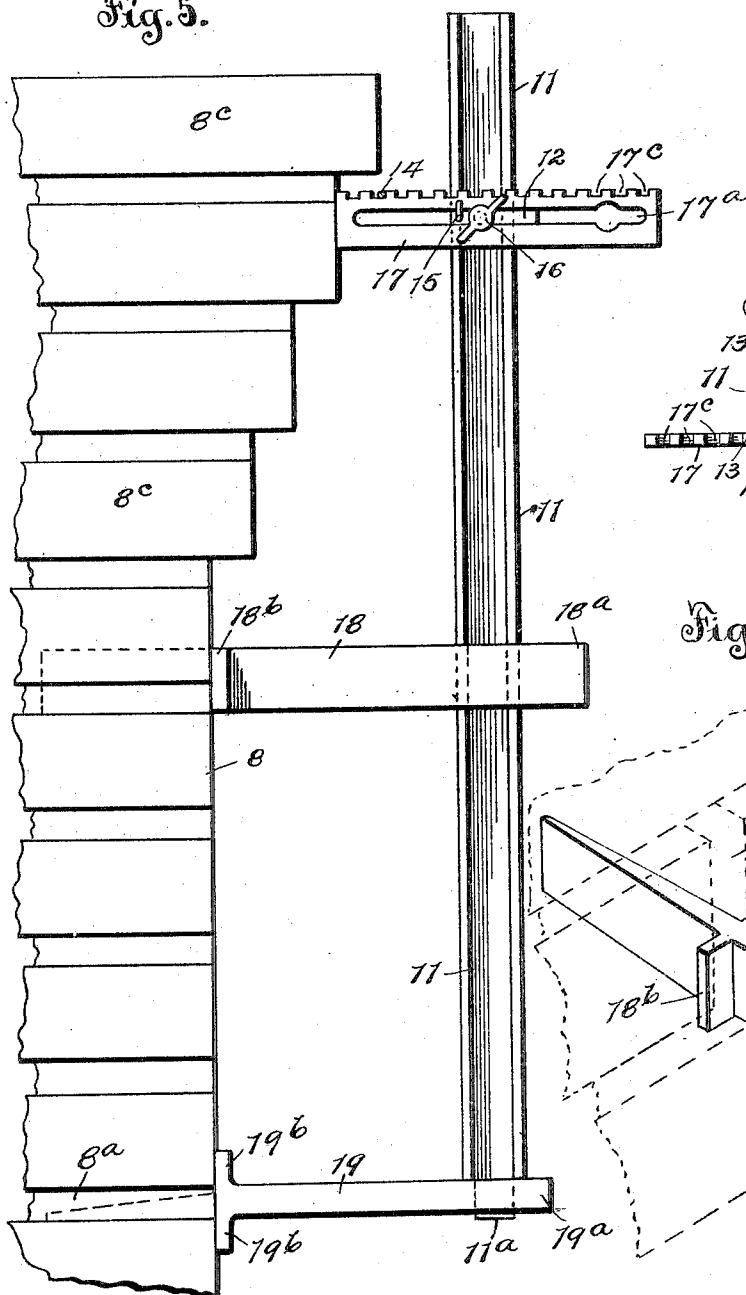


Fig. 6.

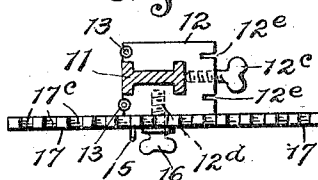
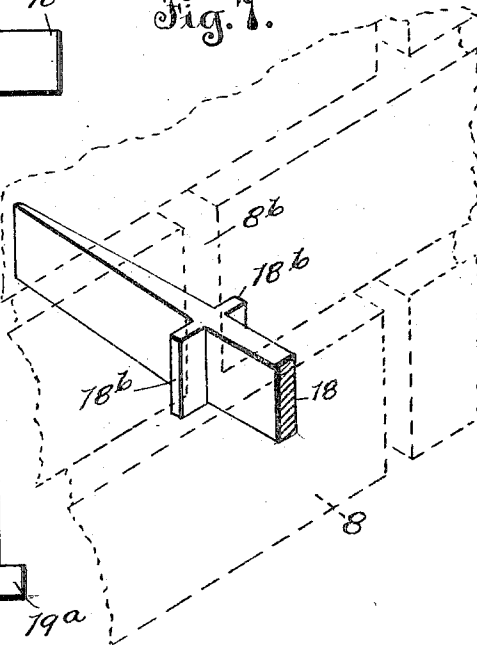


Fig. 7.



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BRICKLAYER'S LINE-STRETCHING GAGE.

1,234,282.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 24, 1917.

Application filed August 2, 1916. Serial No. 112,755.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BUTLER, a subject of the Kingdom of England, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bricklayers' Line-Stretching Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gages especially adapted and intended for bricklayers' use, and has for its object to provide an improved device by means of which a line may be stretched between two points to indicate a level or the like, as in building walls, to show the position of the successive courses. Means are also provided for using the device on off-set or over-hanging work, to gage the courses. The various advantages of the apparatus will be evident to those skilled in the art, from the following description and the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective of a part of a wall with the device applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a detail in perspective of one of the standards and brackets.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a top spud.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of a bottom spud.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modification for cornices or off-set work.

Fig. 6 is a detail in top view of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a perspective of a spud shown in Fig. 5.

Referring to the drawings, 9 is a wedge shaped lower spud adapted to be driven into the joint 8^a of a wall. Its outer end has a socket 9^a to receive the tenon 11^a at the lower end of one of the standards 11, a pair of which are shown. These spuds support the standards in vertical position beside the wall, and the standards are preferably channeled lengthwise, or I-shaped in section. The upper spuds 10 are slidably mounted upon the standards, and are adapted to be driven into one of the vertical joints of the wall. Each has a groove 10^b to fit the standard, and heads 10^a which may be struck to drive the same. The standards have scales 11^b marked thereon.

Upon each standard is slidably mounted a block or bracket 12, which is slotted as indicated at 12^a to fit the standard, and the block

may be held at adjustment by a set screw 12^c in a hole 12^b.

Another hole 12^d is provided to receive a thumb screw 16, for a purpose to be described below. The block 12 has kerfs 12^e to engage the line 14, small rollers 13 over which the line passes on the side adjacent the wall, and a hook 15 to fix the end of the line.

In the use of the device thus described, the standards are set up beside the wall by means of the spuds, and the blocks are adjusted to the proper position for each course, and raised as the work progresses, to indicate either the upper or lower corners of the course, the latter being especially useful for wide joint work, the line, of course, being stretched between the blocks at the desired height.

In the modification shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the upper and lower spuds 18 and 19 are extended outwardly, and they have driving heads 18^a and 19^a, also stops 18^b and 19^b, to contact with the wall and fix their position. The standard 11 is supported thereby in the same manner as above described, and the block 12 carries a horizontal gage plate 17, secured thereto by the set screw 16 adjustable in a slot 17^a in the plate. This gage plate has a series of notches 17^c in its upper edge, conveniently located a quarter inch apart, and the line 14 is passed through the proper notch according to the off-set desired, and the new course laid according to the line. As the successive courses are laid, the gage plate is stepped out the desired distance, for the new courses, the line being carried by the gage plate as shown.

What I claim as new is:

1. In a gage, upper and lower spuds adapted to be driven into a wall, a standard supported by the spuds, said standard being grooved, the upper spud having a projection fitting in said groove, and an adjustable block slidable on the standard and having a projection engaging in the groove, said block having means thereon to hold a line at the face thereof adjacent the wall.

2. In a gage, the combination of a vertical standard, supports therefor, a block adjustable vertically on the standard, and a laterally adjustable gage plate secured to the

block and adapted to abut at its end against
one course in the wall and having means to
support the line, said means including a se-
ries of notches in the upper edge of the gage
5 plate, in any of which notches the line may
be placed to indicate the position of an up-
per off-set course in the wall.

In testimony whereof, I do affix my signa-
ture in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BUTLER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. BOMMARDT,
S. W. BRAINARD.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."