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SHINGLING GAUGE HOLDER

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Fig. 1.

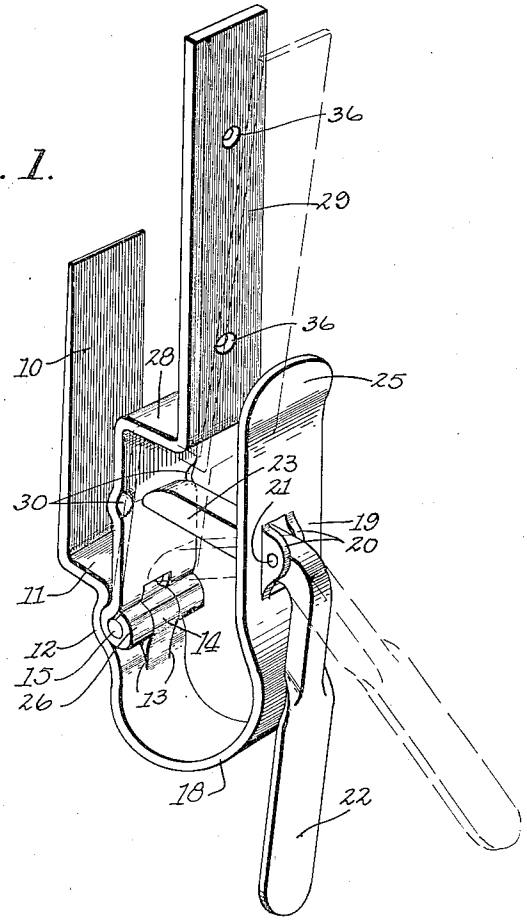
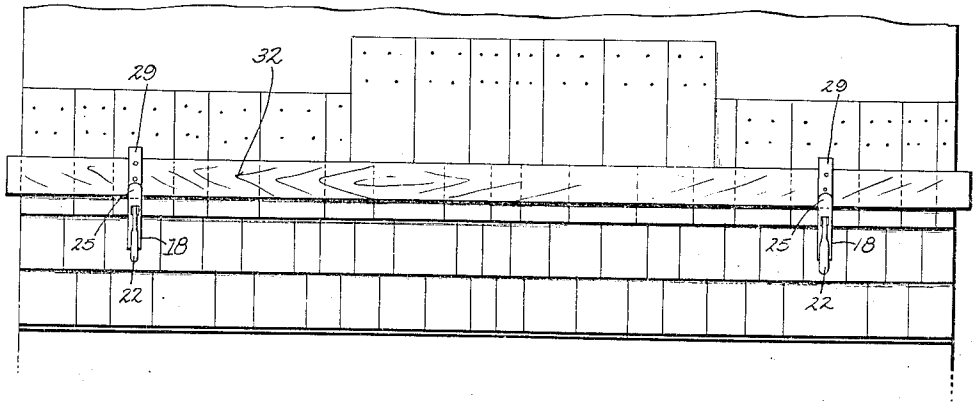


Fig. 2.



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SHINGLING GAUGE HOLDER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 33—188)

My invention relates to improvements in shingling gauge holders of the general type disclosed in expired patent to Morris, No. 844,612, dated February 19, 1907.

Gauge holders of the type disclosed in said prior patent have not gone into commercial use for various reasons, including cost of manufacture, awkwardness in manipulation and use, and more particularly for the reason that shingles are often split at points where covered, ("lapped"), joints are essential to prevent leakage.

Objects of my invention are to provide an improved gauge which can conveniently be constructed almost, if not wholly, from stamped sheet metal, and which can be attached to shingles previously nailed in position, handily, quickly, and with good job results, with maximum security and minimum damage to shingles which support the gauge.

A further object is to provide simple and inexpensive means whereby the entire clamping pressure may be utilized to not only engage a previously nailed shingle but also to clamp a free movable gauge bar against the previously nailed course under resilient pressure which encounters no resistance in swinging the gauge bar to its clamping position.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved shingling gauge holder.

Figure 2 is a view on a smaller scale, showing a pair of holders in supporting relation to a gauge bar.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

A flat metal connecting plate or bar having a shingle engaging portion 10 of wedge-shaped form is intermediately bent to form a shoulder 11 to receive the butt end of a shingle, and a cylindrically curved hinge member 12 provided with parallel longitudinally extending slits 13, and upset between the slits to form a cooperative hinge member 14, between which and the member 12 a pintle 15 may be received. The other end portion of this plate is bent to form the hook 18, which has an upwardly projecting arm 19 which is slitted and upset to form ears 20, between which an elbowed lever may be secured by a pivot pin or fulcrum member 21. One arm of the lever serves as a handle 22, and the other arm extends inwardly across the hook 18 to provide a clamping member 23. The lever will preferably be formed of sheet metal, and except for the grasping portion 22 it may be channel-shaped by upsetting the side margins of a sheet metal strip, as illustrated. The extreme end 25 of the portion 19 may be slightly curved outwardly beyond the upset lips 20 to serve as a stop for a pivoted gauge supporting member, now to be described.

The gauge supporting member is also formed of sheet metal having one end suitable notched and cylindrically curved to form hinge butts 26 to embrace the pintle 15 on each side of the hinge member 14. This gauge holding plate is also intermediately bent to form a shoulder 28 for supporting a gauge member and a projecting end portion 29 substantially at right angles to the shoulder 28. Between the hinge members 26 and the shoulder 28 this plate is indented or embossed to form cylindrically rounded clamping members 30, projecting in the direction of the portion 10 of the first mentioned plate, and in a position to engage the butt end of a shingle between the projection or projections 30 and said wedge-shaped member 10.

As shown in Figure 2, a plurality of gauge holders, constructed as above described, may be employed to receive and support a gauge bar 32. The lower margin of the gauge bar is received upon the shoulder 28, and, if described, the side margin may be connected with the portion 29 of the clamping plate by fastenings receivable in the apertures 36. However, a positive connection between the clamping plate and the gauge bar is not essential, and not a part of the invention herein claimed.

In operation, the gauge holder may be secured to a previously nailed shingle by passing the wedge-shaped member 10 underneath the shingle until the cylindrically rounded or embossed projections 30 are in a position to bear upon the outer surface of the butt end portion of the shingle. Thereupon the handle 22 may be manipulated to cause the short arm 23 of the lever to force the clamping plate and its projections 30 into engagement with the shingle. If the gauge bar 32 is secured to the upper end 29 of the clamping plate, it will, of course, be secured in position by the clamping operation, particularly if its other end is similarly supported by another gauge holder.

This mode of operation is similar to that contemplated in said prior patent, and numerous other patents taken by persons who have attempted to solve the problem of providing a practical and satisfactory gauge holder.

My improved gauge holder may be constructed at such small expense as to invite universal use by carpenters. Its flat broad surfaces for en-

gagement underneath shingles already nailed to the roof and the cooperative cylindrically rounded clamping projections **30** make possible the engagement of such shingles with sufficient clamping pressure without danger of splitting, or otherwise damaging the shingles.

The term "cylindrically rounded" is intended to define projections more or less spherically rounded or curved to the contour which embossed projections naturally tend to assume.

The gauge supporting shoulder **28** and associated portion **29** of the clamping arm readily move upon their hinged connection to carry the gauge bar into and out of contact with the outer surface of a previously laid course of shingles, and the stop lip **25** limits the movement of clamping release to a degree suited to be requirements for shifting the gauge bar upon the roof. The gauge bar, when released from engagement with any shingle or course of shingles, is held in a position for speedy readjustment and engagement with another shingle or course of shingles. In security, in the support of a gauge bar, in facility of manipulation, in expense of manufacture, and in avoidance of damage to the shingles, my improved gauge bar avoids objections which have previously prevented shingle engaging holders from coming into general use, and which have heretofore caused carpenters to adhere to the extremely common practice of temporarily nailing gauge bars to the roof, or laying shingles to a chalk line.

My improved holder may be inexpensively formed of three pieces of so-called strap iron of substantially the same width, and with each piece bent and pressed into the form described and illustrated in the drawing. The hook will have sufficient resiliency to allow the lever arm **23** to move between the projections **30** slightly beyond the point of maximum clamping pressure without material reduction in such pressure, but with sufficient resilient resistance to prevent an accidental movement of the handle toward releasing position.

Owing to the fact that the arm **23** may pass between the projections **30**, the clamping pressure will be applied at the point where it is most effective for securing the device to a shingle previously fixed in position on the roof.

I claim:

1. A shingling gauge bar holder, comprising the combination of a stamped sheet metal shingle engaging strip of resilient sheet metal, wedge-shaped at one end, hook-shaped in the other end portion and intermediately offset to provide a shingle butt receiving shoulder, a gauge bar mounting strip of similar material having one end forked and pivoted to the shingle receiving plate immediately below its shoulder and near the bend of the hook, the mounting strip being provided with cylindrically rounded clamping projections, upset in the direction of the wedge-shaped plate near its hinged connection with the mounting strip, and a third sheet metal plate upset and elbowed to form a channel bar lever, with its elbowed portion extending through said hook and pivotally secured thereto in a position with one end of the lever in clamping relation to the mounting strip above its hinge, whereby the gauge bar may be moved to clamping position without resistance and the entire clamping pressure of the lever and its resilient supporting hook may be exerted to hold the gauge bar and its mounting strip in engagement with the previously nailed course of shingles.

2. A shingling gauge bar holder, comprising the combination of a stamped sheet metal shingle receiving plate, wedge-shaped at one end, hook-shaped in the other end portion and having intermediately a shingle butt receiving shoulder, a gauge bar mounting strip of similar material having one end forked and pivoted to the shingle receiving plate between its shoulder and hook, the mounting strip being provided with cylindrically rounded clamping projections, embossed in the direction of the wedge-shaped plate, and a third sheet metal plate having one end portion upset and elbowed to form a channel bar lever, extending through said hook and pivotally secured thereto in a position with one end of the lever in clamping relation to the gauge bar mounting strip, and adapted for sliding movement thereon between the shingle clamping projections.

3. A shingling gauge bar holder, comprising an inexpensive assembly of three pieces of metal, including a shingle engaging piece having a wedge-shaped end and a resilient hook-shaped end, a gauge bar supporting piece pivoted to the shingle engaging piece between said end portions and provided with intermediate cylindrically rounded clamping projections extending in the direction of said wedge-shaped end portion, and a third piece elbowed to form a lever pivoted to the hook-shaped portion at the elbow in clamping relation to the bar supporting portion, the extremity of the hook being outwardly curved beyond the lever pivot to form a stop for the pivoted bar supporting portion, whereby the bar supporting portion may be utilized to clamp a fixed shingle between it and the wedge-shaped end of the first mentioned portion without danger of splitting the shingles so clamped, the clamping arm of said lever being adapted to move between the clamping projections of the bar supporting member to a point slightly beyond that of maximum pressure, whereby the lever is held by the resilient hook against accidental release.

4. In a gauge bar holder for use in shingling roofs, a shingle engaging strap-like member of a generally U-shaped form, with legs of unequal length, the longer leg having a wedge-shaped extremity adapted to pass underneath a shingle, said leg having an intermediate offset to receive the butt of the shingle, and a portion below the offset provided with parallel slits and the material pressed in opposite directions along the slits to form cylindrically curved hinge butts for the pintle of a gauge bar supporting member, the shorter leg of said member being also slitted and upset to provide ears to which a clamping lever may be pivoted, said leg being extended upwardly in a position to serve as a stop for a gauge bar supporting member pivoted to the other leg, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN H. GIEBINK.