T. SARLLS.

WEATHER BOARDING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1910.

995,574.

Patented June 20, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

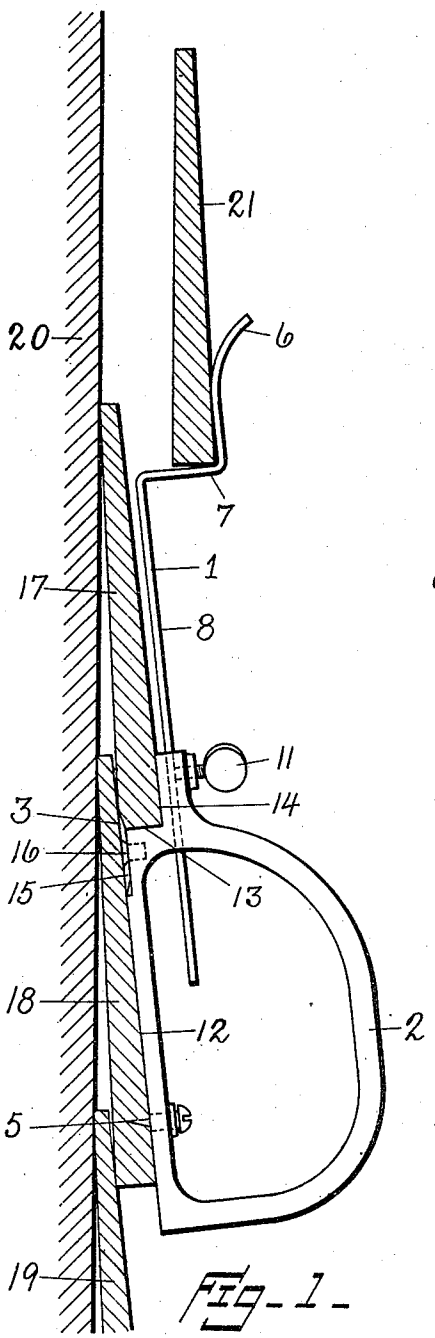

FIG. 1.

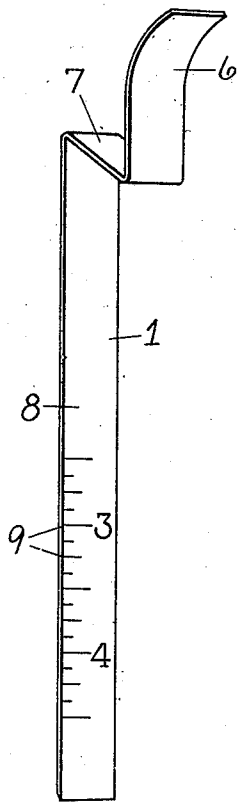

FIG. 3.

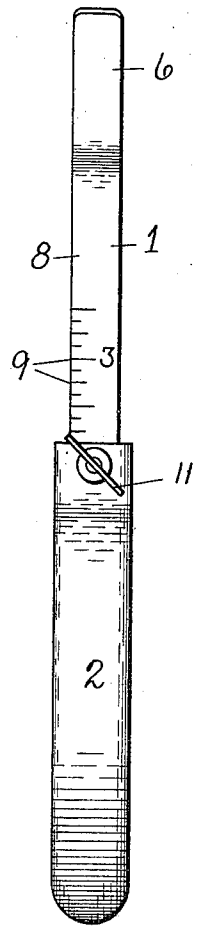

FIG. 2.

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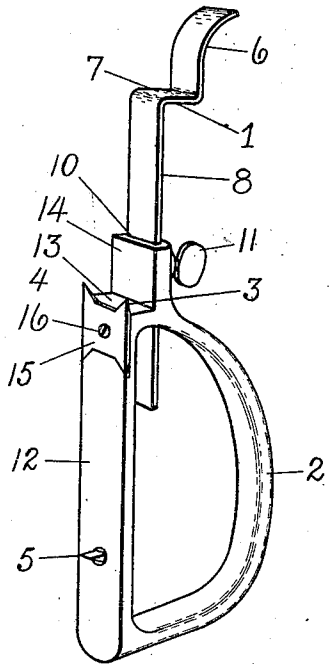

FIG. 4.

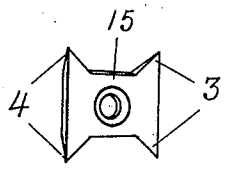

FIG. 6.

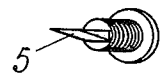

FIG. 7.

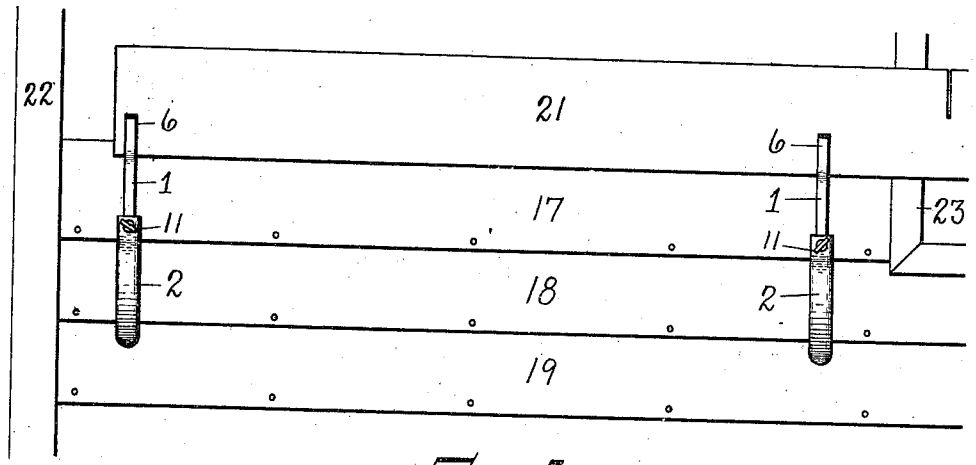

FIG. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WEATHER-BOARDING TOOL.

995,574. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed April 18, 1910. Serial No. 556,064.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE SARLLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jeffersontown, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Weather-Boarding Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to carpenters' tools, and more particularly to such tools for applying weather-boarding to buildings, and some of the objects of my improvement are, to facilitate gaging or rather to obviate the necessity for placing gage marks on the weather-boards before applying them to the building, to facilitate cutting off and fitting weather-boards at the corner strips and window-frames, door-frames, and other openings, to provide a convenient and strong support for holding the weather-boards in place during the operation of marking, sawing, and nailing them on, to obviate the necessity of springing curved boards to a line by providing a substantial stop for the edge at the middle of the board, to obviate the present practice of driving gage nails and drawing them again, to enable a sole operative to do weather-boarding with facility, and the saving of time and of labor in the art. These objects and others are attained by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view showing a portion of a wall of a building and weather-boarding in section; Fig. 2, a front edge view; Fig. 3 a detail view in perspective of the supporting bracket; Fig. 4, a perspective view; Fig. 5, an elevation of the tool in operation; Fig. 6, a detail view of the blade upon which the points are formed; and, Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the spur.

Similar reference numbers refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A gaging, holding and supporting bracket, 1, is mounted in a handle, 2, and the handle 2 is provided with means for fastening to a wall, which preferably consists of points, 3 and 4, and a spur, 5. The bracket 1 is formed at its upper end with a curved upward extension, 6, for holding, and a horizontal supporting and gaging portion, 7, below the extension 6, and a shank, 8. The shank 8 is graduated, as shown at 9. The handle 2 is formed with a longitudinal aperture, 10, adapted to receive shank 8, so that the shank may slide and be longitudinally adjusted therein. A set-screw, 11, or other securing means is provided over the aperture 10, by means of which shank 8 may be secured when properly adjusted. Handle 2 is formed with a face, 12, to be placed against a wall or a weather-board, and an offset or shoulder, 13, above which is a shorter face, 14, to be placed against a second or higher weather-board (Fig. 1).

Extending upward, in the plane of face 12, are the points 3 and 4, which extend beyond the shoulder 13 and are thus adapted to enter under a weather-board or engage its lower edge, so as to secure the upper end of handle 2 against the wall. The points 3 and 4 are preferably formed on a separable plate, 15, laid on the face 12 and fastened by a screw, 16, in order that the points may be easily renewed if injured or broken. Plate 16 may be provided with two sets of points 3 and 4, so that it may be reversed when it becomes necessary to renew the points.

In the lower part of face 12 is inserted the spur 5. This is preferably a threaded screw which passes through a correspondingly threaded hole in handle 2, the screw providing that when spur 5 is worn or injured it may be advanced and filed to a new edge. It will be observed that (Fig. 1) spur 5 is straight above and beveled below. With this construction when points 3 and 4 are inserted under a weather-board, 17, and spur 5 then pushed into a weather-board, 18, the spur has a tendency to force the handle 2 upward, so that the points 3 and 4 and the shoulder 13 firmly engage the lower edge of weather-board 17. A new spur 5 may be readily provided in place of one which may wear out.

The manner of using the tool will now be readily understood.

It is well known that in present practice a weather-board, 19 (Fig. 1) for example, is first applied flat against a wall or studding, 20. All the weather-boarding for the house is gaged with a mark to determine the amount of surface to show and the amount to lap, preparatory to applying. After the first board 19 has been applied gage nails are driven in near the ends of the board on the gage line; the board 18 is then placed in

position and supported upon the gage nails. If it is too long it is marked with a preacher or a try-square and then taken down, sawed off, replaced in position upon the gage nails, and nailed on. The gage nails are then drawn out and driven in on the gage line of board 18. Frequently the gage nails do not support and hold the weather-board properly during the operation of fitting and nailing on and it either drops off bodily or one end drops off while the other is being manipulated. Thus much inconvenience and loss of time is experienced by the workman. Considerable time also is consumed in placing the gage marks on the entire length of the boards. Furthermore, it is necessary in present practice while nailing on the middle portion of a board to observe the gage marks and if the board which is being applied is sprung upward or downward to spring it until the lower edge corresponds with the gage line. It is difficult to hold a board thus sprung, keep the eye on the gage mark, and at the same time drive a nail to secure the board in proper position. With the tool here described these difficulties are obviated. After the first board 19 has been applied successive boards, such as boards 21, (Fig. 1) may be supported, gaged, and applied with great facility. The handle 2 is grasped in the right hand, points 3 and 4 are inserted under the lower edge of board 17, and by a push of the hand spur 5 is driven into the surface of board 18, when the tool is securely fastened in place. One of these tools is thus placed near each end of the wall (Fig. 5). A board 21 is then placed behind extension 6 of bracket 1, so that its lower edge rests upon support 7. If the board is too long to pass in between a corner strip, 22, and a window-frame, 23, for example (Fig. 5) one end is first pushed firmly against corner strip 22 and the other end allowed to extend across window-frame 23. A mark may then be made across the board with a preacher, corresponding to the outer edge of the window-frame; the board may then be drawn over, so that the end may be sawed off as indicated by the saw cut. The board may now be pushed back and placed in position and nailed in place. Similar steps are pursued when fitting the boards between corner strips. During these steps the board 21 is continuously supported by brackets 1 of the tool, and at the same time the lower edge is gaged without the necessity of gage marks having been previously placed thereon. If the lower edge of the board 21 is not straight one of the tools may be applied near the middle. When this is done, if the edge sags downward it will be pushed up by the tool when applied; if it bows upward it may be drawn down until it is decidedly stopped by its lower edge coming in contact with support 7 of bracket 1. At the beginning of the operation of applying the weather-boarding the bracket 1 may be adjusted relative to handle 2 by means of the graduation marks 9, and thus the tool may be set to the predetermined gage without the use of a rule.

It is well known that when the weather-boarding is applied alongside of a window-frame or other opening which does not extend to the top of the wall, the showing part of the weather-boards must be gaged proportionately, so that the board at the top of the window-frame, for example, may be placed immediately upon the frame and yet all the boards intermediate the top and bottom be proportionately distributed, so that the job presents a symmetrical appearance. In present practice in this case the gage marks on the boards cannot be followed, but each board is separately gaged with a rule. This tool, on the other hand, may be adjusted to the required gage in a moment, without the use of a rule, and the work may proceed as herein previously described.

One workman may do weather-boarding on long stretches with great facility with this tool where in present practice two are required.

Having thus described my invention, so that any one skilled in the art pertaining thereto may understand its construction and use, I claim—

In a weather-boarding gage, in combination a hand saw style handle formed with a slot, an upper toothed plate removably secured to said handle, a spur adjustably inserted in the lower portion of said handle, a rigid graduated gage-bracket slidably and adjustably mounted in the slot of said handle, and a set-screw so mounted in said handle that it engages said graduated gage-bracket.

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