

B. T. Currier,

Carpenters' Gage.

N^o 48,663.

Patented July 11, 1865.

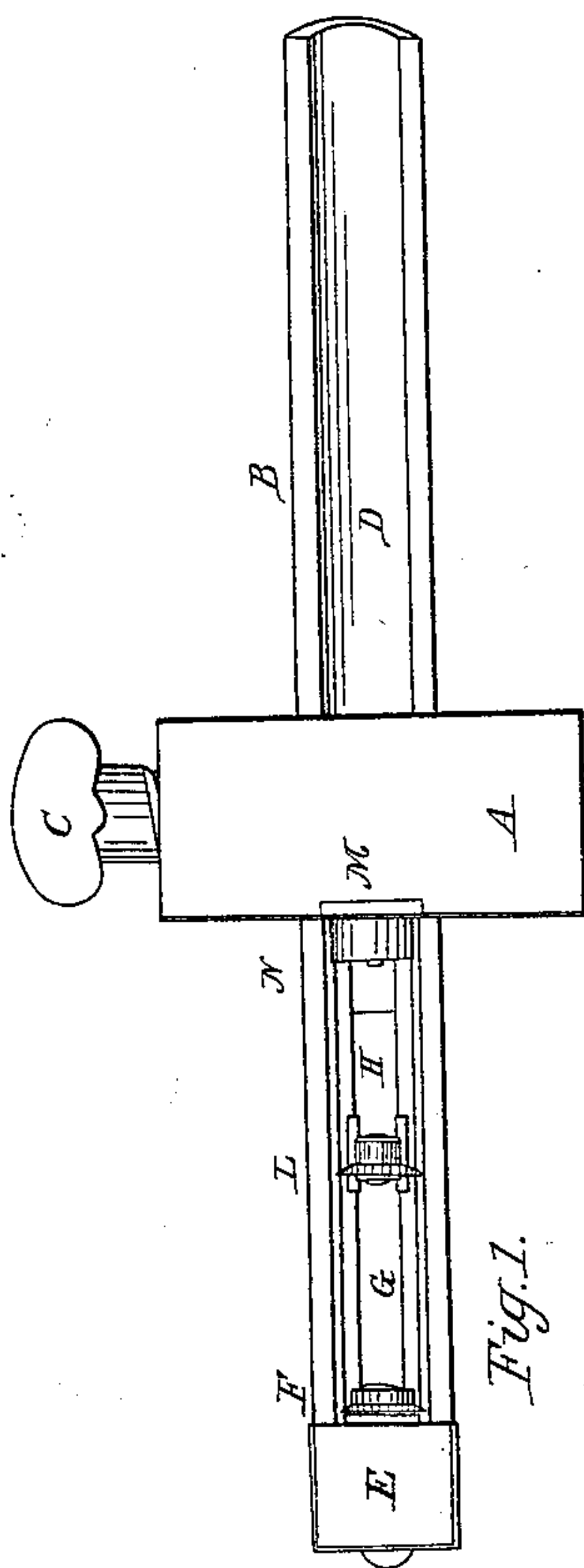


Fig. 1.

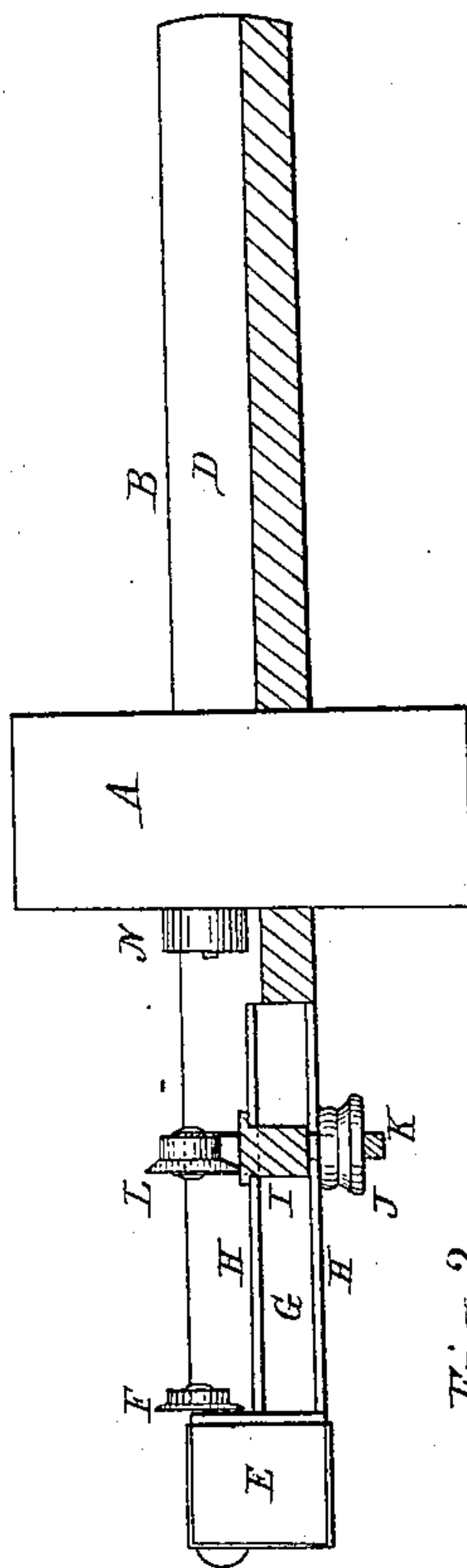


Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
North Smith
Julius Sprandel

Inventor
B. T. Currier
By his Atty J. Dennis Jr

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

B. T. CURRIER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPENTERS' GAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,663**, dated July 11, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJ. T. CURRIER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Gages; and I do hereby declare that the following description and accompanying drawings are sufficient to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it most nearly appertains to make and use my said invention or improvements without further invention or experiment.

The nature of my invention and improvements consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of certain parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a plan of the under side of the gage. Fig. 2 shows the gage-bar cut perpendicularly through the center.

In these drawings, A is the gage-block, arranged to traverse on the gage-bar B, and may be fastened in the position desired by the set-screw C. The bar B has a groove, D, in its under side, except a short piece, E, at the left-hand end, in which a pivot is fixed, projecting into the groove, for the marking-wheel F to turn on as the gage is traversed. There is a slot, G, in the bar B, and slotted metal plates H H are fastened in the bottom of the groove and on the top of the bar, to form seats for the

traversing block I and its nut J, which turns on the screw-stem K of the block I, to hold it when adjusted. There are two prongs projecting from the block I to support the pin on which the marking-wheel L turns when used.

The marking-wheels F and L are made, in the form shown in the drawings, with a thin edge to cut or make the mark and a hub to roll on the material marked as the gage is traversed.

There is a piece of metal, M, fastened in the side of the gage-block A to hold the pivot of the friction-roller N, which turns in the groove D and rolls on the material gaged.

In using this gage to make two marks, adjust the marking-wheel L a proper distance from the wheel F, and then adjust the block A a proper distance from the wheel L. If only one mark is required, remove the block I and cutter L from the bar B.

What I claim as my improvement in carpenters' gages is—

Arranging the adjustable stand I which carries the marking-wheel L to traverse in the slot G of the gage-bar B, substantially as described.

B. T. CURRIER.

Witnesses:

J. DENNIS, Jr.,
I. N. TUCKER.