

G. T. LAPE.  
Carpenter's Gage.

No. 61,840.

Patented Feb. 5, 1867.

Fig. 1

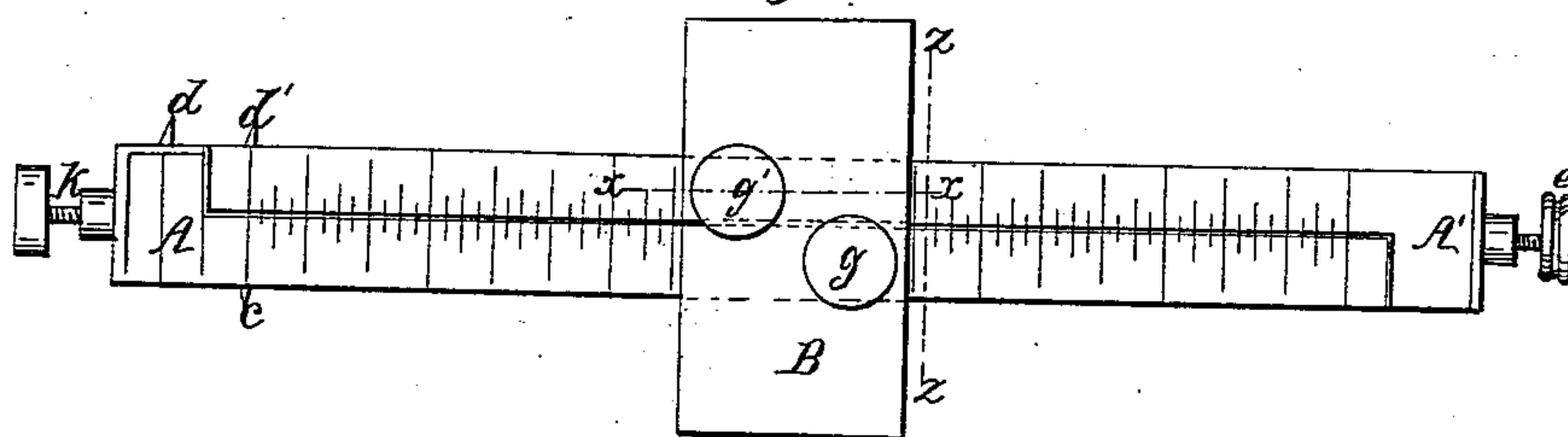


Fig. 2.

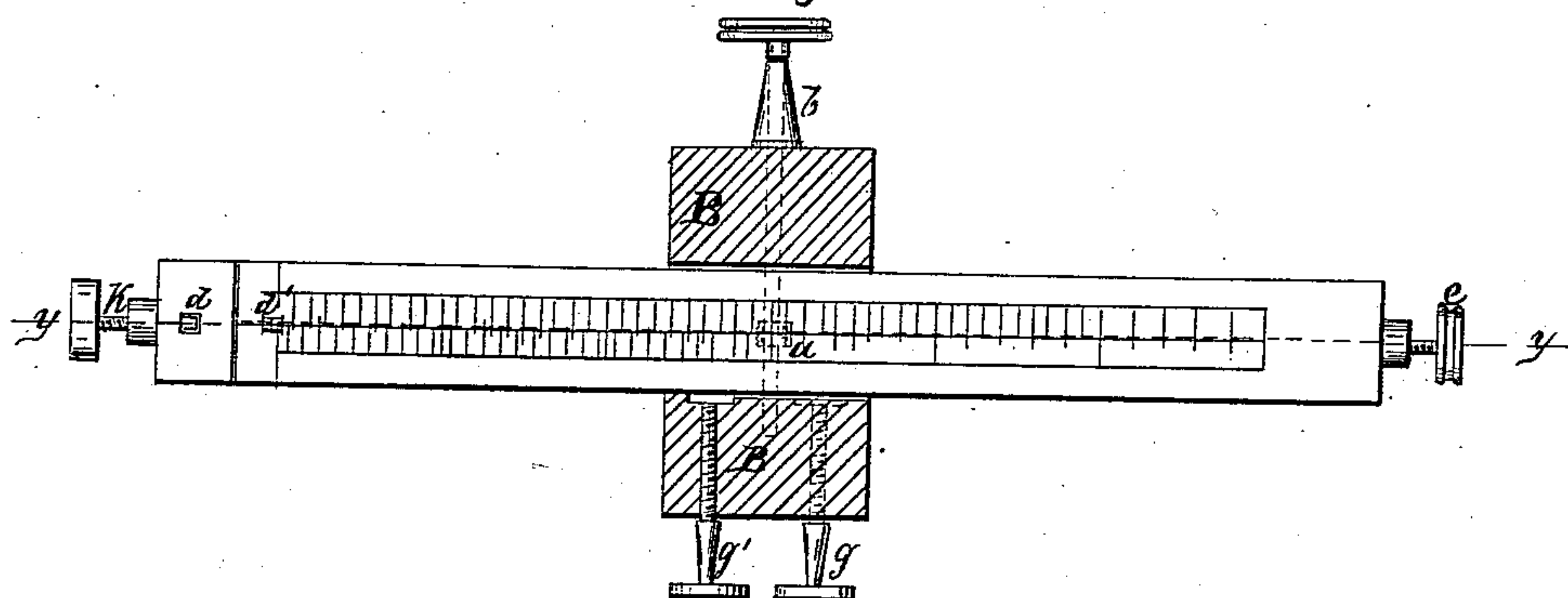


Fig. 3.

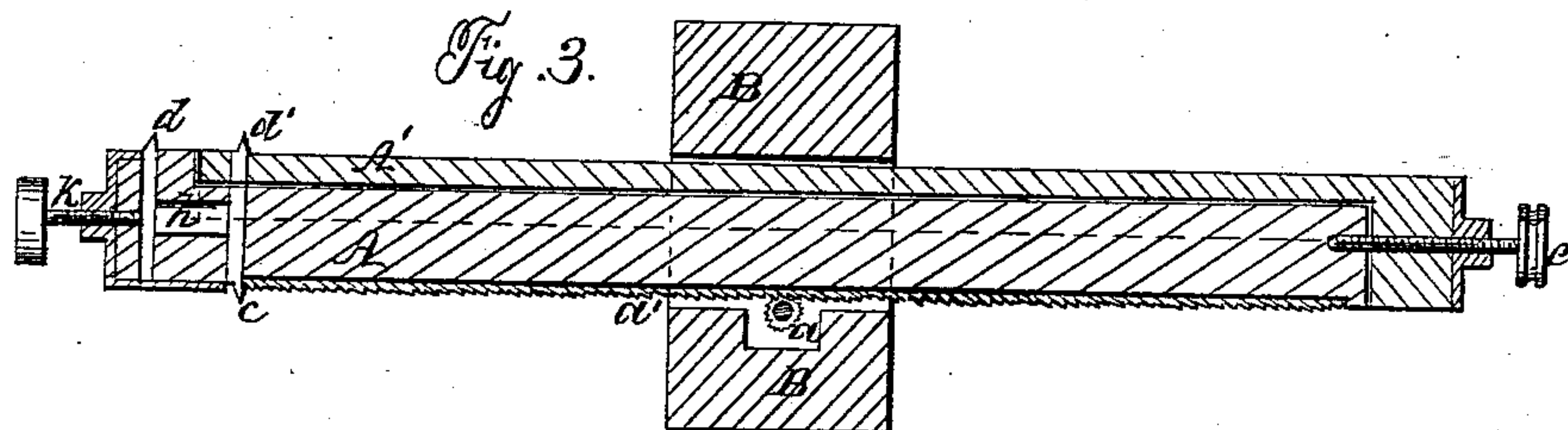
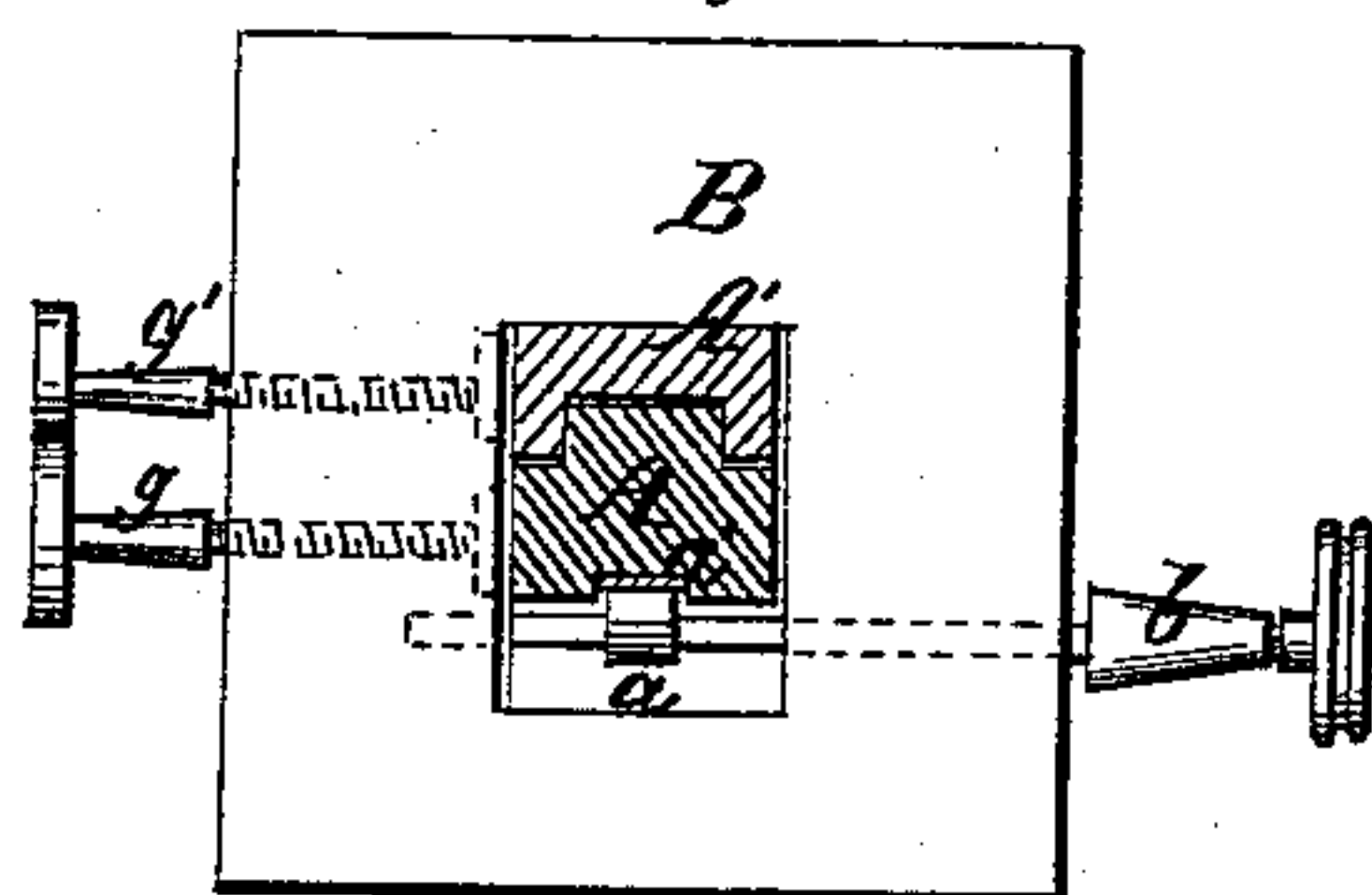


Fig. 4.



Witnesses;  
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# United States Patent Office.

GEORGE T. LAPE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Letters Patent No. 61,840, dated February 5, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN CARPENTERS' GAUGES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. LAPE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Joiner's Gauge; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved gauge.

Figure 2 is a section of the head-block, taken in the line  $xx$ , fig. 1.

Figure 3, a longitudinal section of the gauge, taken in the line  $yy$ , fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a cross-section taken through the head-block, in the line  $zz$ , fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to improvements in joiners' gauges, for the purpose of rendering them more useful and convenient, and consists in combining two rectangular bars, which are tongued and grooved, and form a square gauge-bar on which a head-block moves, by rack and pinion, in such manner as to admit of the nicest measurements, on a graduated scale, between the head-block and the marking point. The double gauge-bars are also made to slide upon each other, so as to separate two marking points to any required distance, for gauging a mortise or any similar work with two parallel lines.

The square gauge-bar is formed in two equal sections, longitudinally,  $A A'$ , one of which is tongued and the other grooved, as shown in fig. 4, so that they can slide and extend lengthwise. They are held together by the head-block  $B$ , within a recess in which is placed a metal pinion,  $a$ , fig. 3, that works by means of a thumb-shaft,  $b$ , in a rack,  $a'$ , upon the side of either of the half sections of the gauge-bar, for the purpose of moving the head-block nearer to, or farther from, the marking point  $c$ . On the side of the gauge, opposite that on which is placed the marking point  $c$ , are placed double marking points, one of which,  $d$ , is set in the but end of the section  $A$ , and the other,  $d'$ , in the sliding end of the section  $A'$ , as shown in fig. 3. The two sections  $A A'$  are also held together by a thumb-screw,  $e$ , passing through the but end of section  $A'$ , which screws into the end of section  $A$  and forces the two sections together endwise, so that the two marking points  $c$  and  $d'$ , on opposite sides of the gauge, are directly in the same transverse line, and therefore equidistant from the head-block  $B$ . But when the screw  $e$  is disengaged from the section  $A$ , the two sections are then free to slide back and forth so that the small end of the section  $A'$  may be moved from the but end of the section  $A$ , and the marking points  $d d'$  may be separated any required distance for gauging a mortise, or other similar work, with both points at once. The head-block  $B$  is provided with two set-screws, one of which,  $g$ , operates for securing the block in position for gauging with the double marking points  $d d'$ . Both the set-screws,  $g g'$ , are released for shifting the gauge-picks, or marking points, and both are screwed up when they are set for use, either single or double, and thus the gauge is conveniently set to any distance on the graduated scale, and the head-block is made rigidly fast, as desired. The sides of the gauge are graduated with scales of any required divisions of an inch, in the usual way. The marking point or pick  $c$  passes through from the top of the tongue upon section  $A$ , and the point  $d'$  passes through from the bottom of the groove in section  $A'$ ; the point  $d$  also passes through the but end of the section  $A$ , as shown in fig. 3. In the centre of the gauge-bar I introduce a metal block,  $h$ , between the marking points  $c$  and  $d$ , and in the end there is placed a set-screw,  $k$ , the point of which bears against the marking point  $d$ , when it is screwed up, and thus pressing upon the metal block  $h$ , tightens both the points  $c$  and  $d$  together firmly, as shown in fig. 3.

Having described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

An improved joiner's gauge, formed of two sliding longitudinal sections  $A A'$ , combined with the rack  $a'$  and pinion  $a$ ; the set-screws  $g g'$  in the head-block  $B$ , and the double marking points  $d d'$ , arranged and operating as and for the purposes herein described.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 28th day of November, 1866.

GEO. T. LAPE.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNAMARA,

O. D. MUNN.