

G. F. LINDSAY.
LEATHER CUTTING GAGE.

No. 189,563.

Patented April 17, 1877.

Fig. 1.

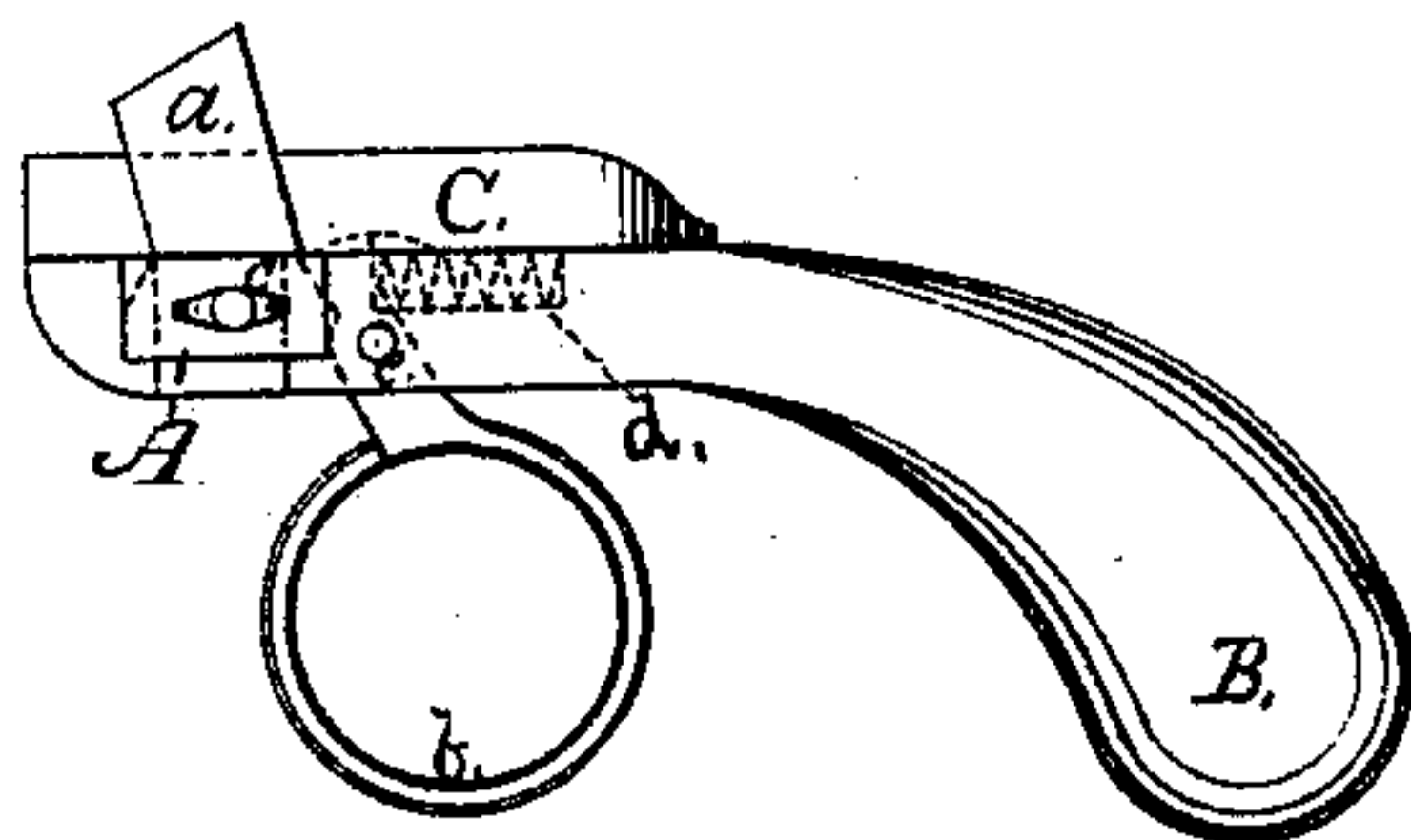


Fig. 2.

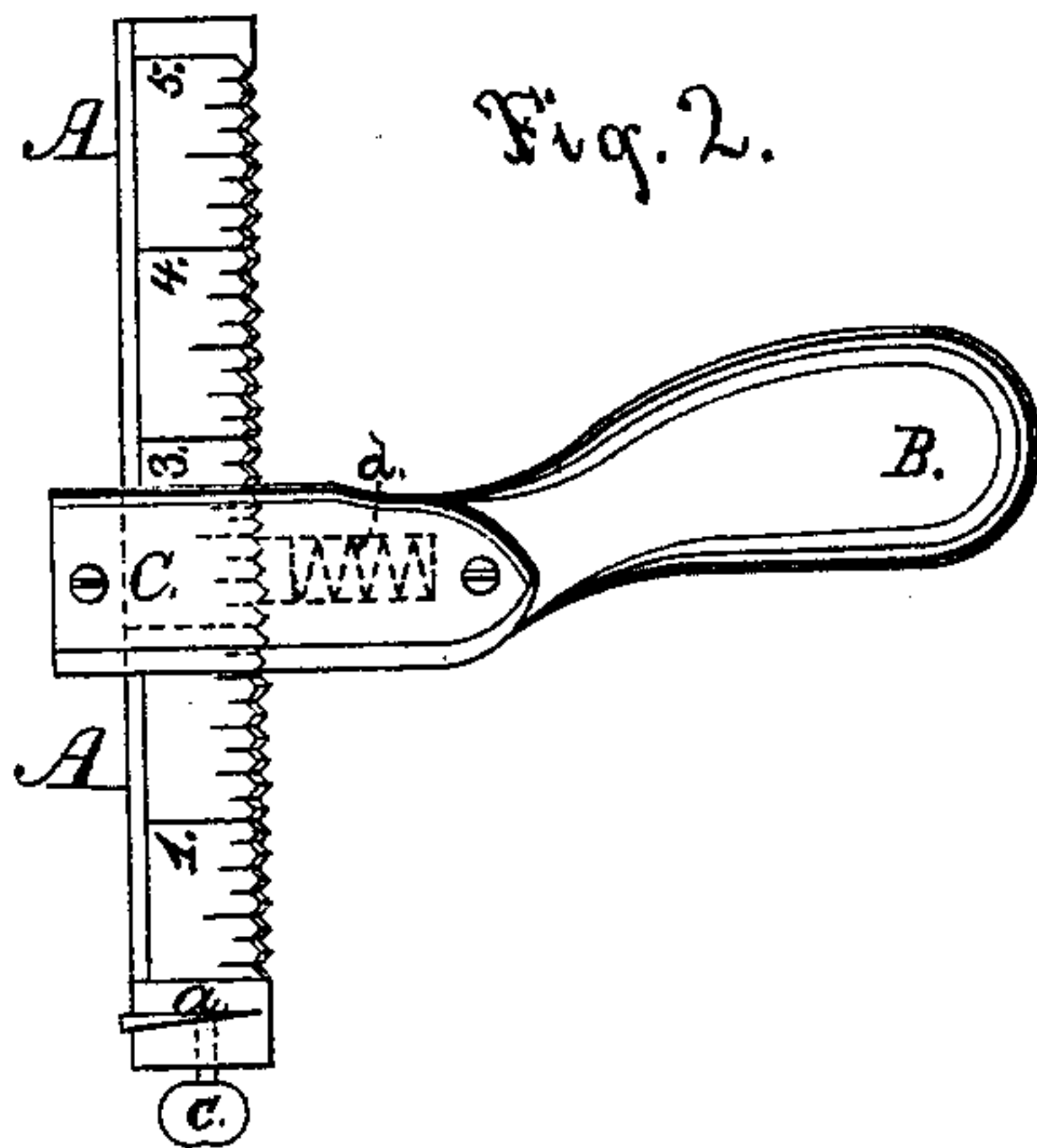


Fig. 3.

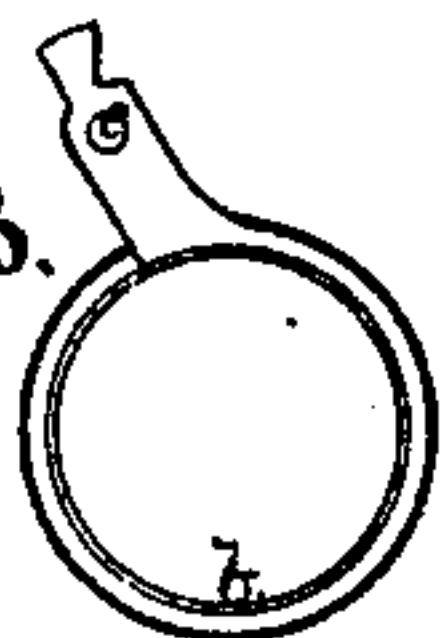


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. LINDSAY, OF SHERMAN, TEXAS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-CUTTING GAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **189,563**, dated April 17, 1877; application filed February 22, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. LINDSAY, of the city of Sherman, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Leather-Cutting Gages, which invention is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to do away with the set-screw at the end of the gage-handle for holding the rule, and at the same time to facilitate the adjustment of the rule for cutting strips of different widths. This I am enabled to accomplish by the combination, in a leather-cutting gage, of a beveled and notched rule, A, and a trigger, *b*, with corresponding notches, with a stock, B, or its equivalent, and cap C, as shown in the side elevation, Figure 1, of the accompanying drawing.

My invention is illustrated more in detail in the plane view, Fig. 2, except the trigger, which is clearly shown in the detail sketches, Figs. 3 and 4. *a* is a knife or cutter, passing through the end of rule A, and firmly secured to it by thumb-screw *c*. This rule is beveled upon both edges, and upon one end it is notched its entire length to correspond with a graduated scale marked upon the top surface of the said rule. The trigger *b* passes through a slot in the under side of stock B, and is secured to it by pin or screw *e*. The top part of this trigger, upon the front side, is notched to correspond with those in the rule, and when in use, the rule being set to the desired width, the handle or stock B is grasped with the right hand, and the forefinger passed through the trigger, and when force is exerted to cut the leather the notched part of the trigger is

held solidly in the notches of rule, thus preventing the possibility of the rule slipping, even when cutting the heaviest substance, as it will be observed that the harder the substance to cut the more firmly the trigger is forced against the rule.

It will be seen by the foregoing that my device holds the rule much more securely than would be possible with a set-screw heretofore employed; but this is not the only advantage. It is customary in adjusting all cutting-gages now in use to take a pair of pliers to tighten or loosen the set-screw for holding the rule. This consumes time, and very soon wears the edge of the rule uneven, when it is almost impossible to hold it at all. When mine is to be moved, in order to cut different widths, it is taken in the hand, as in the act of cutting, when, by pressing the forefinger forward, the notches in the trigger disengage those in rule, when the rule may be easily moved either way. *d* is a spiral spring set in the stock, in under the gage-cap C. This spring presses against the trigger above the pin *e*, holding it sufficiently tight against the rule to keep it from sliding about when not in use.

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

The combination, in a leather-cutting gage, substantially as described, of a beveled and notched rule, A, trigger *b*, and spiral spring *d*, with a handle or stock, B, for holding the same.

GEORGE FRY LINDSAY.

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