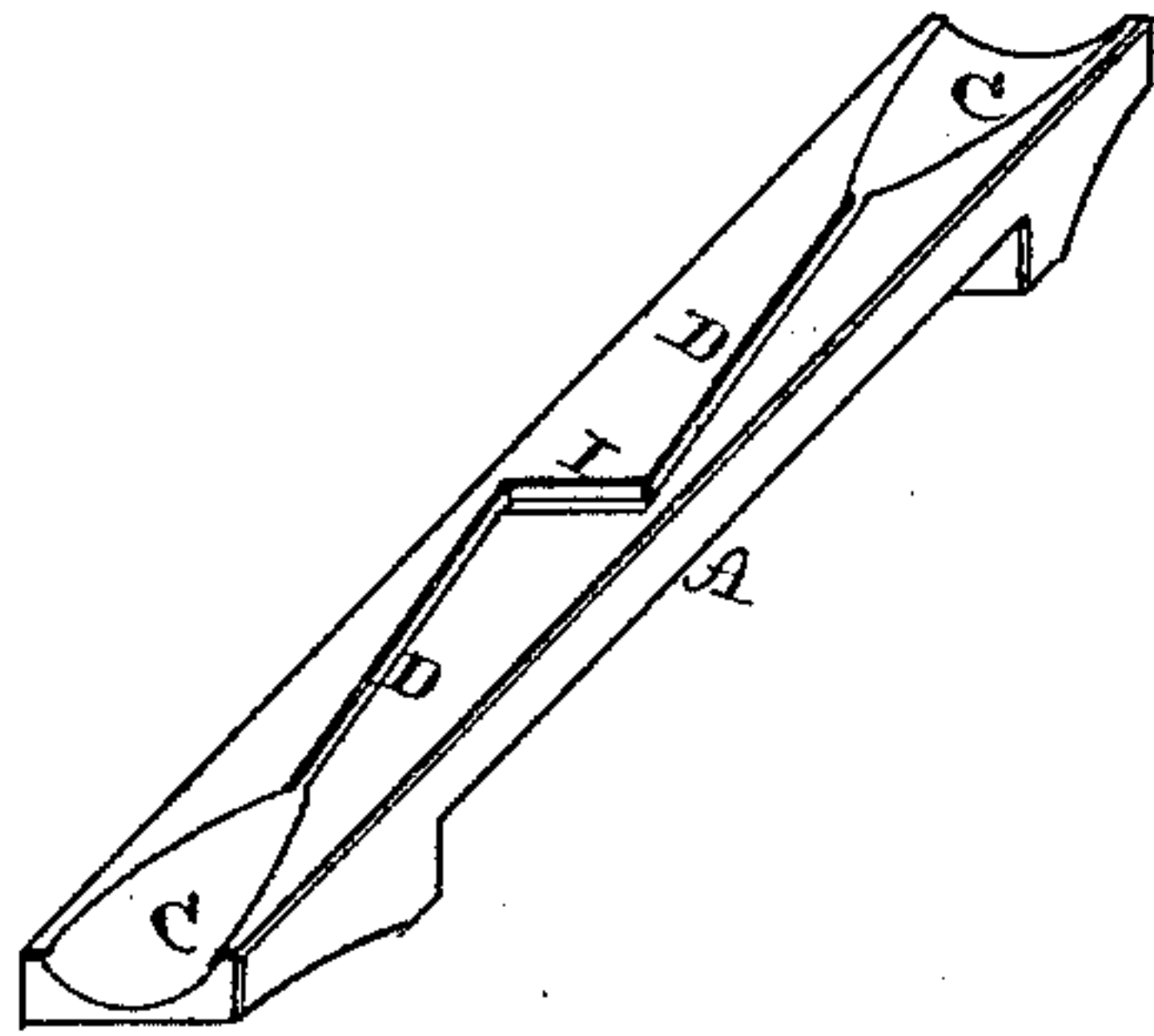


(No Model.)

E. H. MARBLE.
Gib.

No. 232,047.

Patented Sept. 7, 1880.



WITNESSES=
Chas H. Shamm
Will H. Kern.

INVENTOR=
E. H. Marble,
per
F. A. Lehmann, atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. MARBLE, OF BAY CITY, MICHIGAN.

GIB.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 232,047, dated September 7, 1880.

Application filed March 18, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. MARBLE, of Bay City, in the county of Bay and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gibs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in gibs; and it consists in forming a recess in each end of the gib and connecting these recesses together by means of diagonal grooves which run toward opposite edges of the gib, and which grooves are connected together at their inner ends by means of a groove running at right angles to the length of the gib, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The accompanying drawing represents a perspective of my invention.

A represents a gib, which is made entirely of wood. By a long series of experiments I find that this material is the most suitable one out of which gibs can be made, not only on account of its cheapness and the ease of construction, but because it gives a much greater percentage of wear in proportion to the cost of the gibs than when made out of metal. At each end of this gib is made a recess, C, which serves to gather in the oil as the gib is moved back and forth instead of pushing it out of the way, as is always the case where the end of the gib is made perfectly flat. Running from each of these recesses toward the other

end of the gib is a groove, D, which extends toward the edge of the gib, and which grooves are connected together at their inner end by the groove I, which extends at right angles to the length of the gib. By thus having the grooves running in different directions and then connected together by another groove running at an angle to both of them the oil is prevented from running directly through the gib, as it otherwise would, and consequently is held and carried along to lubricate the whole surface over which the gib moves. By thus forming the grooves a quantity of oil is always held in them, and the consequence is that the gib will never move on a dry surface until the oil has been completely used up.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A gib having a recess in each end, which recesses are connected together by grooves, substantially as described.

2. A gib having a recess in each end and provided with grooves which run diagonally toward opposite edges, and which are connected together at their inner ends by a groove which runs at right angles to the length of the gib, so as to distribute the oil over the surface of the gib, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of February, 1880.

EUGENE H. MARBLE.

Witnesses:

H. M. GILLET,
JOHN E. SIMONSON.