(No Model.)

J. HELLRIEGEL.

DOUBLE GAGE.

No. 300,255. Patented June 10, 1884.

fig. 1.

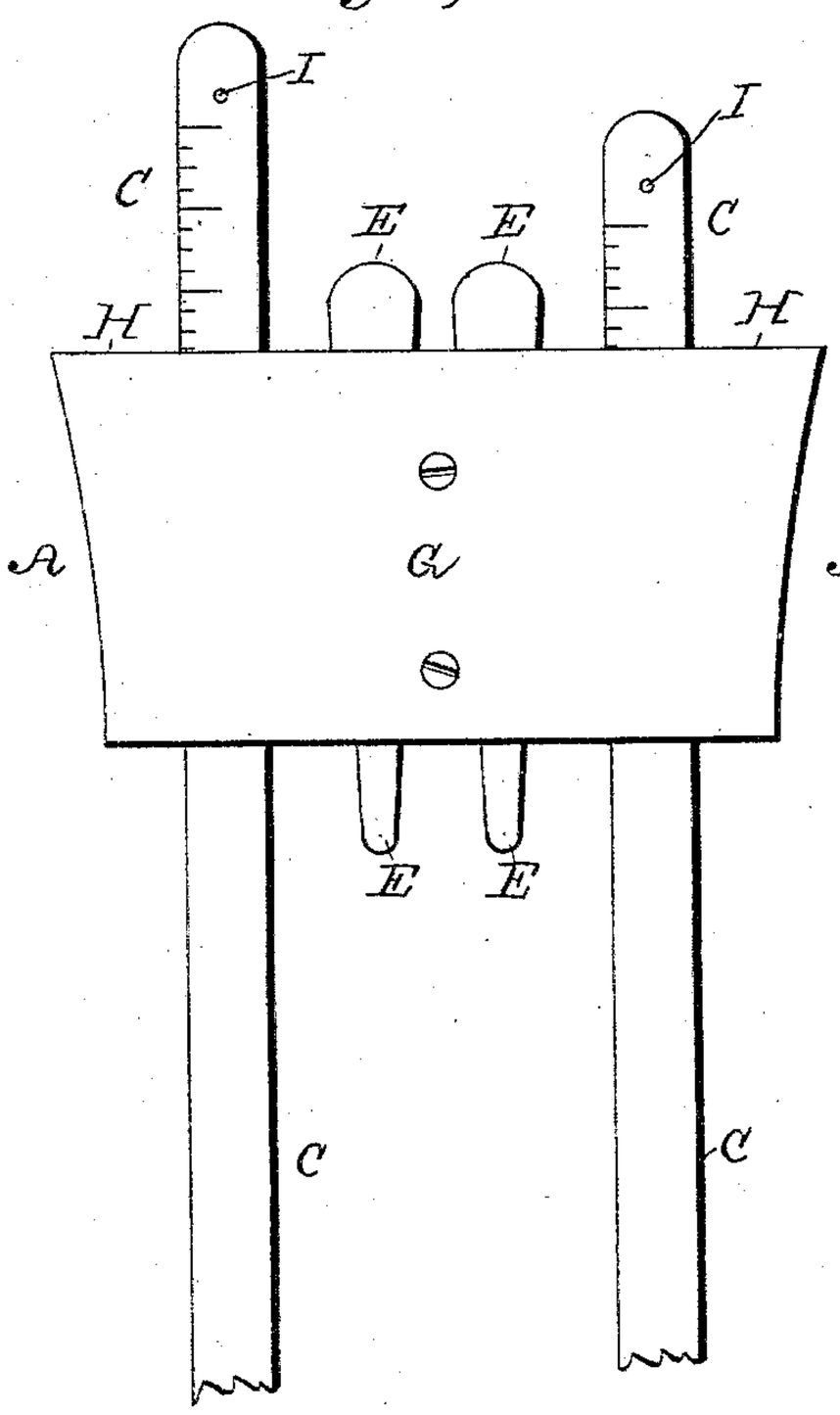

fig. 2.

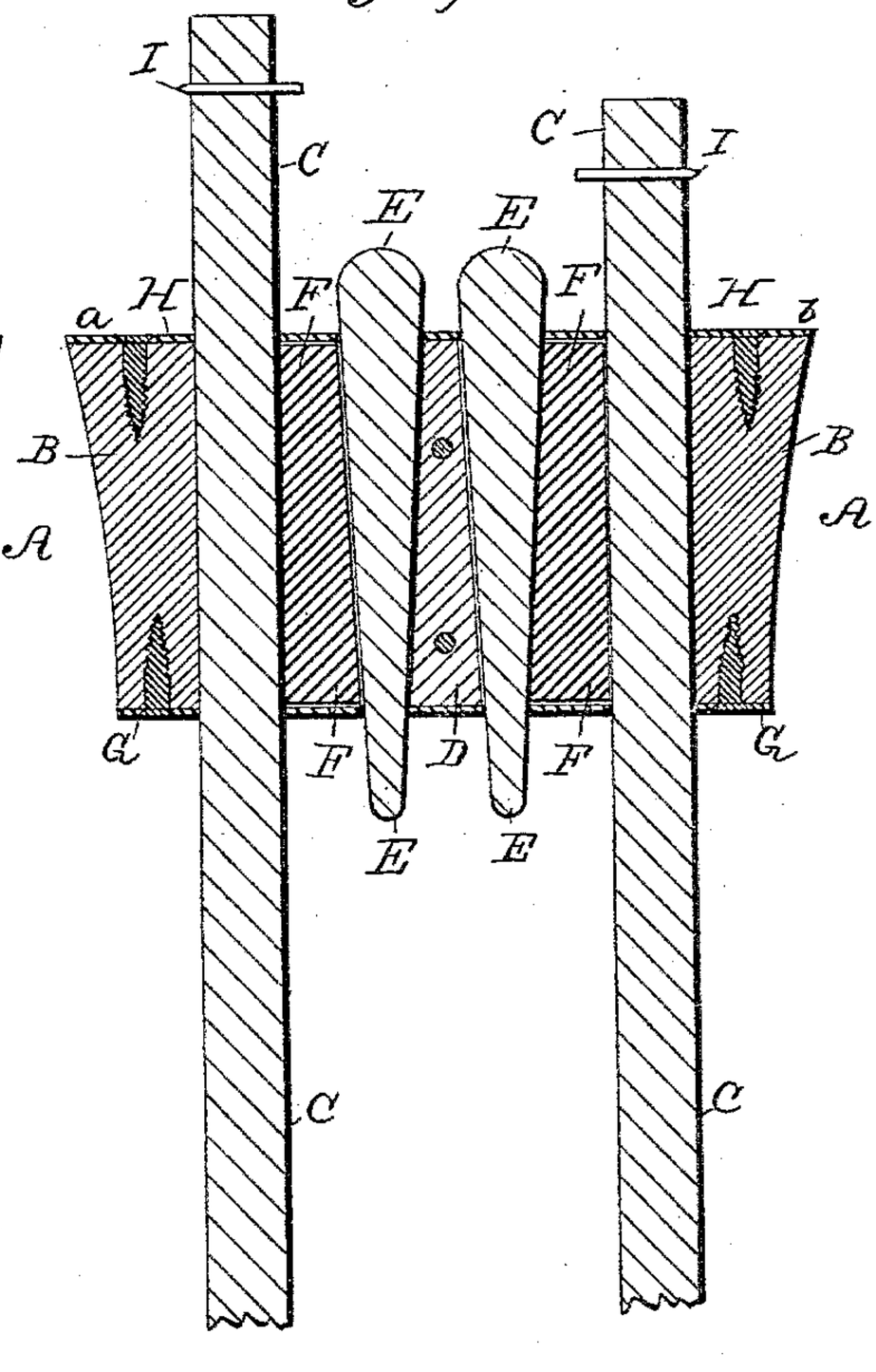

fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HELLRIEGEL, OF MARINE, ILLINOIS.

DOUBLE GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,255, dated June 10, 1884.

Application filed April 18, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HELLRIEGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marine, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double Gages, of which the following is a description.

This invention relates to that class of gages used by cabinet-makers, carpenters, and other mechanics to make working-lines parallel to the edges of the work. Its object is to enable the mechanic to gage two lines at different distances from the edge of the work by two strokes of one gage, or to make two parallel lines at any required distance apart at a single stroke, and to render the gage simple, cheap, and durable.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts forming a gage, hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my gage set for making parallel lines. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same set for two single lines, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section.

A represents the body of my gage, consisting of a piece of hard wood, B, mortised out on one face to receive the two gage-bars C, the central abutment, D, the two wedges E, and the two shoes F.

G is a metallic binding, shaped to cover one flat side and two edges of the block, and to be rigidly secured thereto by screws, to form one piece therewith. This binding serves to strengthen the block, to retain the loose parts therein, and to receive the wear on its face H, which rubs against the work in use. This metallic plate has holes fitted to receive the bars C and wedges E. The abutment D is rigidly secured in the position shown by screws passing through the binding G and body B′, and serves as a base against which the wedges bear in crowding against the bars C. The shoes F are loose within the box formed by the body and binding, and serve to communicate transverse motion from the wedges to the bars; at the same time they prevent the longitudinal motion of the wedges being felt as such by the bars.

I I represent the spurs in the respective bars, which spurs serve to make the lines in using the gage. Measuring from these spurs, each bar is marked into inches and fractions of inches, as usual, for convenience in setting the gages. The two spurs may be set each at any required distance from the face or shoulder H, and be pointed in opposite directions to each other, as in Fig. 2. In this position the shoulders *a* and *b* will be the gages—one to be used at a time; or the two bars may be turned and entered differently in their sockets, to set the spurs to point from one face of the gage, as in Fig. 1, in which case both of the spurs will act at once, one following the other to make parallel lines. Gages having set-screws to bear directly upon the bars will wear the lathe into pits, and finally spoil it for use, while in my invention there is no possibility of the shoes being indented into the bars, and they serve equally well to hold the lathe firmly in place when acted upon by the wedges. The binding G might be substituted by a wooden cover; but it would not be as neat and compact as the metal one described. The abutment D is a strip of wood having its grain transverse to the grain of the block B, and when fastened in is very much stronger than if it were a part of the original block, and its lengthwise grain gives less friction against removal of the wedges.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the mortised block B, the abutment D, fixed thereto, the bars C, and the wedges E, of the shoes F, fitted between the wedges and bars, the wedges and shoes filling the space between the bars and abutment, and means for holding the loose parts in the mortised block, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the mortised block B, the bars C, the wedges E, the abutment D, and the shoes F, of the binding G in a single piece, covering one face and two edges of the block, having holes fitted to receive the bars and wedges, and portions of its edges retaining the shoes and abutment, as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN HELLRIEGEL.

Witnesses:
LOUIS WENTZ,
HENRY V. SCHMIDT.