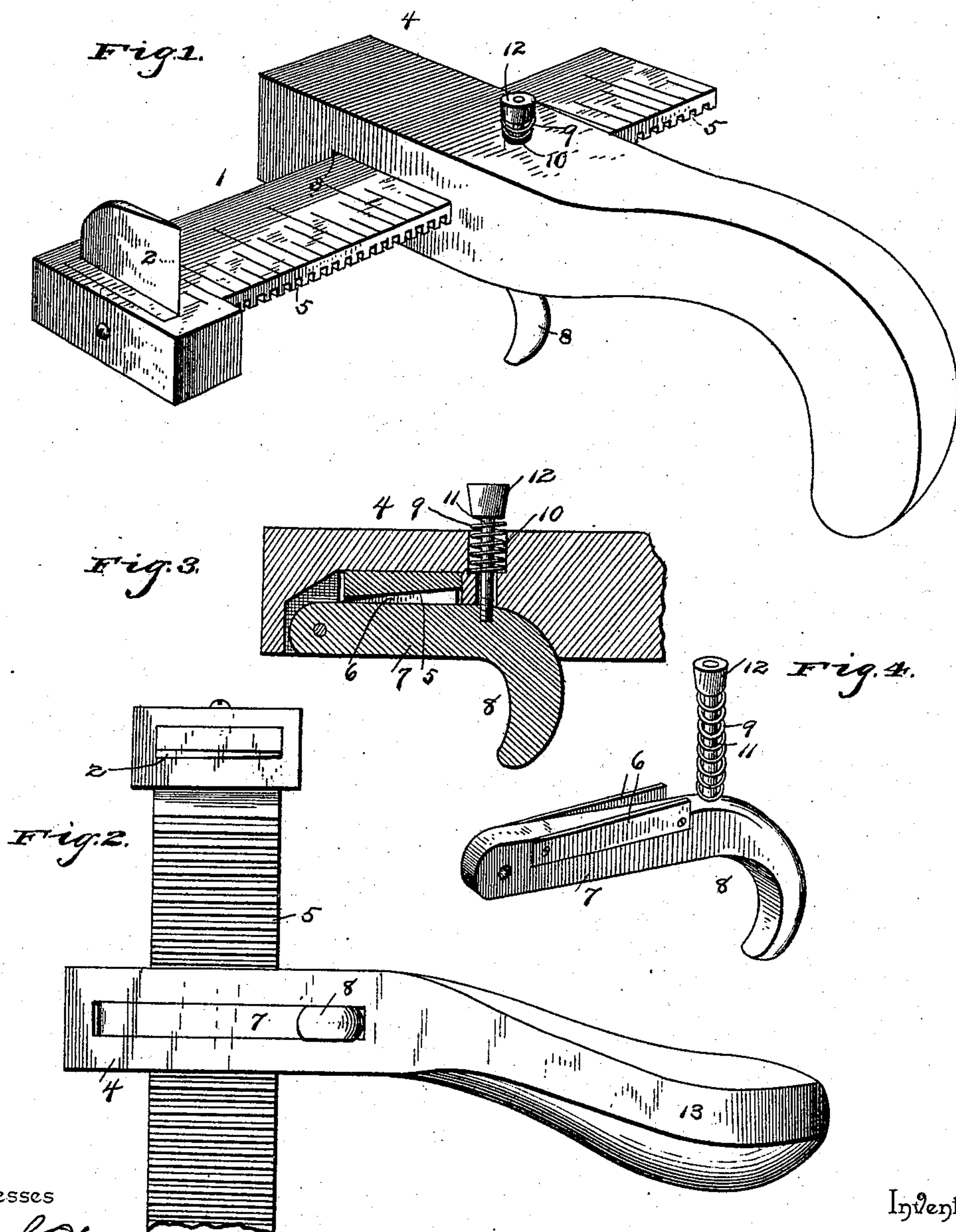


(No Model.)

A. CERO.
DRAW GAGE.

No. 486,156.

Patented Nov. 15, 1892.



Witnesses

Edw. J. Riley
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALOIS CERO, OF DODGE, NEBRASKA.

DRAW-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,156, dated November 15, 1892.

Application filed March 8, 1892. Serial No. 424,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALOIS CERO, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dodge, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Draw-Gage, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in draw-gages for cutting leather.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of draw-gages for cutting leather, to enable the grip exerted on the gage in operating the same to lock the parts against accidental displacement, and to provide means whereby the graduated knife-carrying bar may be readily adjusted.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a draw-gage constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a reverse plan view. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the grip-trigger.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a graduated knife-carrying bar, provided at one end with a blade 2 and arranged in a transverse opening 3 of a gage-piece 4 and having on its lower face a series of transverse grooves 5, which are adapted to be engaged by parallel catches 6. The catches 6 are arranged on the upper face of an arm 7 of a grip 8 and are held normally in engagement with the grooves of the graduated knife-bar by a spring 9, which is arranged in a recess 10 of the gage-piece and disposed on a pin 11. The pin has its lower end secured to the grip 8 and is provided at its upper end with a knob 12, against which the spring 9 bears to hold the catches in engagement with the transverse grooves. By depressing the knob against the action of the spiral spring 9 the catches are lowered out of engagement with the grooves and the graduated knife-bar may be readily adjusted to bring the blade to the desired position. The upper walls of the transverse grooves 5 are inclined, and the catches 6 consist of inclined

plates which are secured at opposite sides of the horizontal arm of the grip 8 and which project upward from the arm and form inclined flanges. These flanges which have the inclined upper edges fit in the grooves 5 and engage the inclined upper walls throughout the entire length of the same, whereby a most secure hold is obtained to prevent the knife-carrying bar slipping.

The gage-piece has one end shaped into a handle or stock 13, and the grip 8 is slightly curved and is adapted to afford a hold for the forefinger in using the device. The pressure on the grip holds the catches into positive engagement with the grooves and prevents the graduated knife-bar from slipping; but such would not be the case were the grip used for disengaging the catches. The outer end of the arm 7 of the grip is pivoted, so that any pressure on the grip itself will throw the latter upward. The upper portion of the grip and the arm 7 are arranged in a groove of the gage-piece and the groove communicates with the transverse opening 3 and with the socket of the spiral spring.

It will be seen that the draw-gage is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that the position of the graduated knife-bar may be readily and quickly changed, and that the pressure employed in grasping the device in its operation is directed to hold the catches in engagement with the grooves of the knife-bar, and this feature will be found of great advantage.

What I claim is—

1. In a draw-gage, the combination of a gage-piece terminating in a handle and provided with a transverse opening, a knife-bar arranged in the transverse opening and provided in its lower face with transverse grooves having inclined upper walls, and a depending grip having a forwardly-extending arm pivoted at its front end and disposed longitudinally of the grip-piece and transversely of the knife-bar and provided on its upper face with a flange having an inclined upper edge adapted to engage the said grooves, substantially as described.

2. In a draw-gage, the combination of a gage-piece provided with a transverse opening, a graduated knife-bar having transverse grooves on its lower face, a depending grip

provided with a forwardly-extending arm pivoted at its outer end on the gage-piece, and the parallel catches mounted on the upper face of the arm and arranged to engage the
5 grooves, substantially as described.

3. In a draw-gage, the combination of a gage-piece having a transverse opening, a graduated knife-bar provided in its lower face with transverse grooves, catches to en-
10 gage the grooves, a depending grip provided with a forwardly-extending arm pivoted on the gage-piece and carrying on its upper face

the catches, a pin provided with a head and connected with the grip, and a spring arranged on the pin to hold the catches in engagement 15 with the grooves, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALOIS CERO.

Witnesses:

G. W. ROSA,
S. H. MYERS.