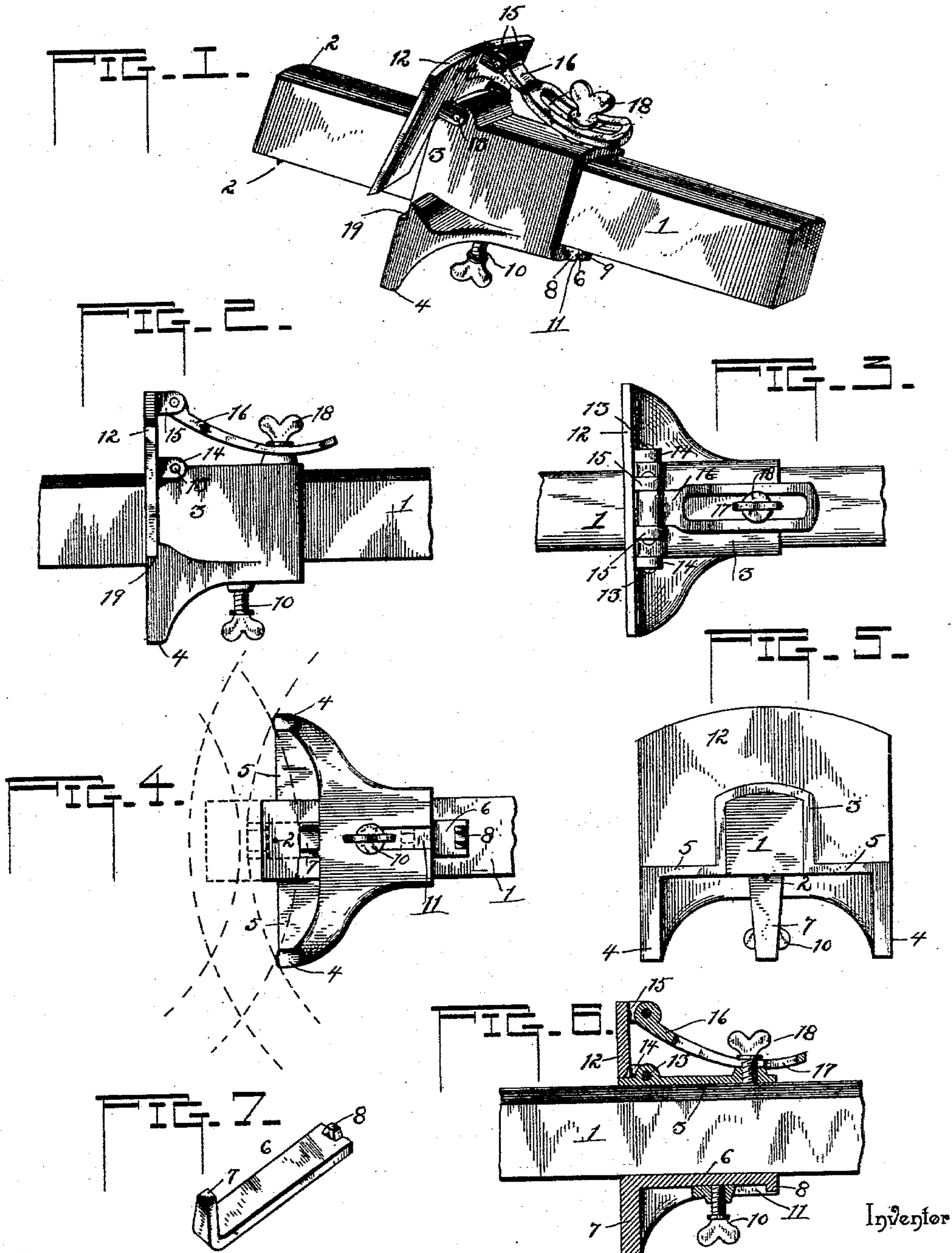


(No Model.)

R. BATES.
CARPENTER'S GAGE.

No. 569,739.

Patented Oct. 20, 1896.



Witnesses

Milton O'Connell.
R. M. Smith.

By his Attorneys,

Richard Bates,

Cal Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD BATES, OF BLOOMSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

CARPENTER'S GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,739, dated October 20, 1896.

Application filed February 29, 1896. Serial No. 581,374. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD BATES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Carpenter's Gage, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in carpenters' gages, and the object in view is to provide a convenient and efficient gage which is capable of being used either upon the inside or outside of a circle or against a beveled edge, and which is also adjustable to circles of different sizes and to bevels of different pitch.

To this end the invention consists in an improved gage embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the improved gage applied to a gage-stick. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 4 is a reverse plan view thereof. Fig. 5 is a front end view of the same. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section through the same with the gage-stick in elevation. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the slide.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the usual gage-stick, provided at one end with markers 2, arranged upon and projecting from opposite sides thereof. 3 indicates the frame of the gage, which in the present instance is in the form of an approximately square sleeve, such sleeve being made to correspond in its cross-sectional shape to the gage-stick and being sufficiently loose to slide longitudinally of the stick.

The frame 3 is extended laterally upon opposite sides to form lugs 4, the extremities of which are rounded to form smooth working faces and extended in parallel relation beneath or beyond one face of the gage-stick, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. For the purpose of strengthening the lugs 4 horizontal webs 5 connect the same with the frame 3, as shown in Fig. 4.

6 designates an adjustable slide in the form of a short flat bar, having at its extremities and upon the same side thereof a large gage-lug 7 and a small stop-lug 8. This slide is mounted to reciprocate in a groove 9 in the inside of the frame and may be fixed at any point of adjustment by means of a thumb-screw 10, which passes through the frame and presses the slide 6 against the gage-stick. The frame is also formed with a longitudinal open slot 11, into which the small stop-lug 8 may be moved when the gage-lug 7 is moved forward beyond the plane of the lateral lugs 4. The slot thus provides for the greater adjustment of the slide, and the stop-lug prevents the entire withdrawal or accidental escape of the slide. It will thus be observed that three bearing-points are provided for adapting the gage to be used in connection with curved edges or surfaces, and by means of the adjustment of the gage-slide 6 the gage as a whole may be adapted to a circle of any size, and so that it may be used either upon the outside or inside of the circle, as indicated in Fig. 4.

One of the principal advantages of having the intermediate adjustable gage-lug resides in the fact that the gage as a whole will be properly supported to the extreme edge of the work, whereas if said intermediate lug were absent as soon as the edge of the work was reached one of the lateral lugs 4 would slip from the end of the board or other work before the marker had reached such end. The intermediate lug effectively overcomes this difficulty.

Upon the reverse side of the frame, or that side which is shown as uppermost in the drawings, is mounted a pivoted gage-plate 12. This plate is substantially U-shaped and extends around three sides of the frame. It is pivoted to the frame by means of a transverse pin 13, passing through spaced ears 14 on the rear side of the gage-plate 12, and also through a lug on the frame. At its outer or top edge the plate 12 has spaced ears 15, between which is received pivotally the forward end of a segmental strap 16, by which the angle of the plate may be adjusted. This segmental strap is formed with a longitudinal slot 17, through which passes the threaded shank of a thumb-screw 18, the same screwing into the frame

of the gage. By loosening the thumb-screw 18 the segmental strap is free to move longitudinally and the plate 12 may thereafter be adjusted to the desired angle with relation to the adjacent face of the gage 6. The plate 12 may be adjusted to a position exactly at right angles to the gage 6 by bringing the bifurcated portions of the plate at their extremities into engagement with the webs 5 of the frame, such webs being formed with rabbets 19 for the reception of such extremities and so disposed that when the parts are in the position just referred to the gage-plate 12 will be at a precise right angle to the gage-stick, thus adapting the device to be used upon a square edge as well as a beveled edge.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that a very convenient and efficient gage for carpenters' use is obtained, the utility of which is greatly increased by the fact that the gage may be used either upon inside or outside curves or upon beveled edges, and the further fact that it may be regulated to suit the curve of any radius or a bevel of any pitch.

It will also be apparent that the gage will be supported to the extreme limit of the work, and that the marker will be correspondingly supported.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with a gage-stick, of a longitudinally-adjustable gage adapted for

use upon curved surfaces the same comprising spaced gage-lugs rigid on the gage-frame, and an intermediate adjustable gage-lug, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A carpenter's gage for use on curved edges or surfaces, comprising a gage-stick, a gage-frame slidably mounted thereon, spaced gage-lugs carried thereby, a longitudinally-adjustable slide located intermediate said lugs and also carried by the gage-frame, a gage-lug on the said slide and adjustable therewith, and means for adjusting and holding the slide, substantially as specified.

3. The combination with the gage-stick, of the sliding gage-frame provided with a longitudinal slot opening out at one end thereof, spaced gage-lugs having a rigid relation to said frame and located upon opposite sides of the gage-stick, an adjustable slide capable of longitudinal movement with relation to the gage-frame and carrying at one end an intermediate gage-lug and at the other end a stop-lug working within the slot in the gage-frame, and provision for holding the slide fixed, substantially as described.

4. A gage comprising a suitable head or frame having three gage-lugs, the intermediate lug being adjustable in a plane substantially at right angles to a line drawn through the other lugs, 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.

RICHARD BATES.

Witnesses:

WM. F. BODINE,
G. M. QUICK.