

No. 684,006.

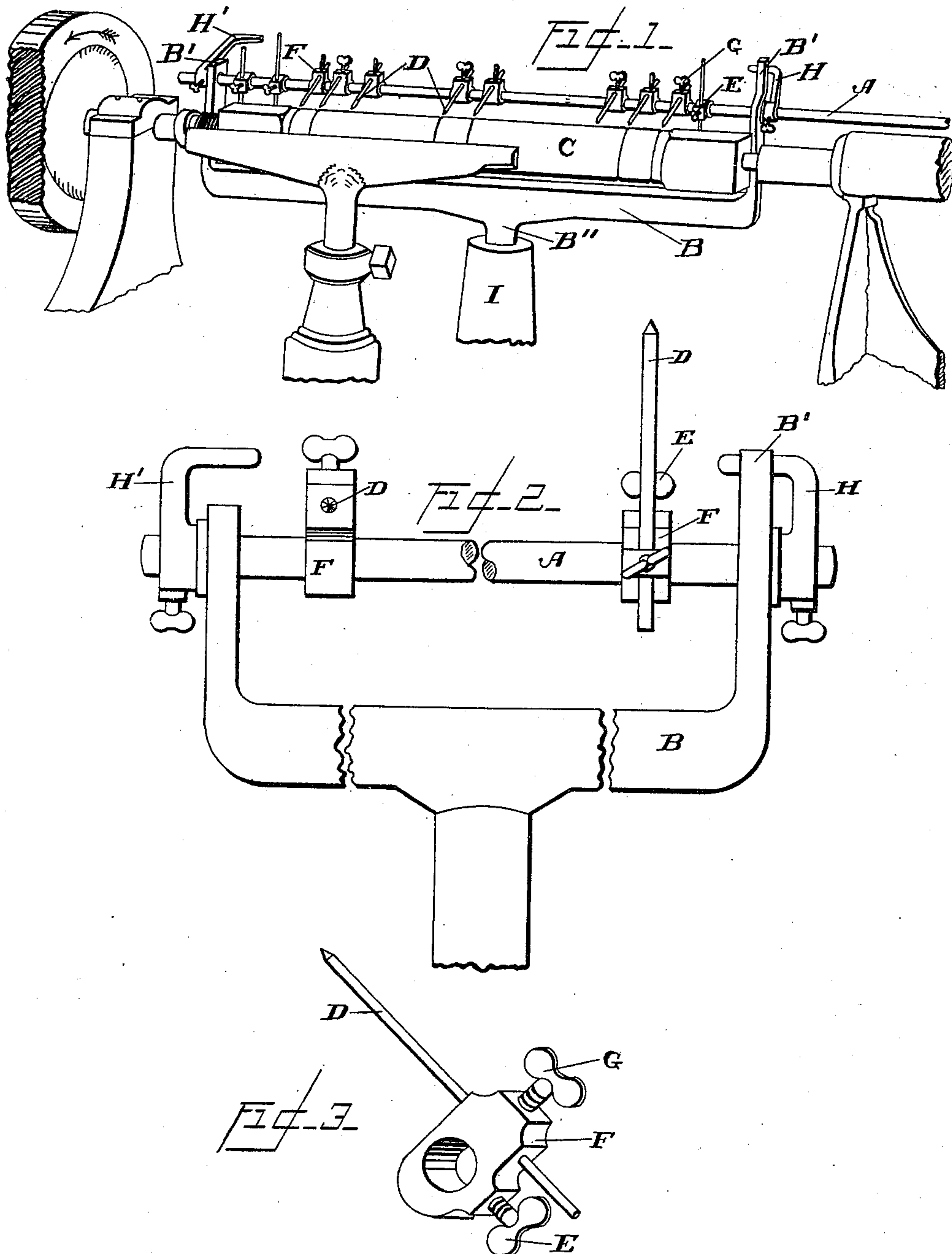
Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

C. STOUT.

GAGE.

(Application filed Feb. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS STOUT, OF POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

## GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,006, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed February 27, 1901. Serial No. 49,139. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS STOUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pomona, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Gage for Use on Wood-Turning Lathes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for indicating on the woodwork to be turned in a lathe the point where the work is to be done.

The object is to provide a simple and convenient means to indicate where on the material in the lathe to be turned the work shall be performed and also to indicate the extent and depth of the work to be performed and to dispense with the necessity of making a new gage for every new job put in the lathe. I accomplish these objects by means of the mechanism herein described, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my gage mounted and in place on a wood-turning lathe. A piece of wood partly turned is also in place in the lathe, with the pointers indicating where the turning should be done. Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation, partly broken away, of the gage-supporting bracket and the gage-bar, also enlarged, partly broken away, with two pointers secured thereon. Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a pointer-holding clamp.

In the drawings the gage-bar A is revolvably mounted in upright supports B' on the gage-supporting bracket B, disposed on the rear side of the turning-lathe and approximately level with the top of the partially-turned piece of wood C in the lathe, the shank B'' of the supporting-bracket being placed in the socket I, disposed on the rear side of the lathe. Adjustably mounted on this gage-bar and secured thereon by the thumb-screws E are any desirable number of pointer-holding clamps F, in each of which is a gage-pointer D, the sharpened end of which approximately reaches the top center of the work in the lathe. These gage-pointers are secured in the clamp by the thumb-screws G and are so spaced apart on the gage-bar as to point where the turning is to be done on the work in the lathes, and when it is desired to indicate the depth of cut to be made in the work in the lathe the point can be so gaged as to reach

the bottom of the cut to be made, when the gage-pointers are thrown into the operative position. This is accomplished by setting the gage-pointer in the clamp such a distance that when the cutting-tool has cut the depth required at this point the pointer will fall off the work, thereby indicating that the required depth of cut has been made. Securely clamped at either end of the gage-bar and on the outside of the upright supports B' are the detent-dogs H to limit the rotary movement of the gage-rod, one dog, H, so clamped to the rod as to cause the offset point thereon to contact with the back of the upright support B' and limit the movement downward of the sharpened ends of the projecting pointers and hold them in any desired position over the work in the lathe, while the other dog, H', will limit the backward rotation of the bar when the offset point thereon contacts with the back part of the upright B'. When in this last position, the sharpened ends of the pointers will be up and away from the work in the lathe. These detent-dogs are within easy access of the operator at the lathe and by means of which he can readily throw the pointers down in the downturned operative position, (shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings,) in which position they will be in when turning is being done on the lathe, and when the lathe is at rest for changing the work the sharpened end of the pointers will be thrown backward into the upturned inoperative position. (Shown by the pointers on the extreme ends of the bar in Fig. 1.)

It will be manifest that with my gage attached to the lathe a great saving in time will be effected over the method heretofore employed in the use of turning-lathes, as not only the points to be turned, but also the points to be left square, as well as the depth of the cut, can be indicated by the projecting pointers. These pointers may be left in the operative position while work is being done on the lathe, as they in no manner interfere with the work of the cutting-tool. With the proper adjustment of these pointers any desirable size can be given to the work or any depth of cut can be indicated, and thereby produce great uniformity in finishing work when desired.

Having described my invention, what I



claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described wood-turning-lathe gage mounted in the rear of the lathe,  
5 comprising the rod A; gage-pointers D longitudinally movable thereon; means to secure said pointers at any point on said rod and the detent-dogs H to limit the rotary movement of said rod.

10 2. The combination in a wood-turning lathe, of the gage-bar A, revolvably mounted in upright supports B' on the bracket B; the bracket B having upright supports B' and downwardly-projecting shank B''; bracket-

supporting socket I adapted to receive said 15 shank; gage-pointers D adjustably mounted on the gage-bar; detent-dogs H H' adjustably secured to the gage-bar and having offset ends adapted to contact with the upright supports and limit the rotary movement of 20 the gage.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 19th day of February, 1901.

CORNELIUS STOUT.

Witnesses:

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