

No. 751,763.

PATENTED FEB. 9, 1904.

D. WAGOR.  
MARKING GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

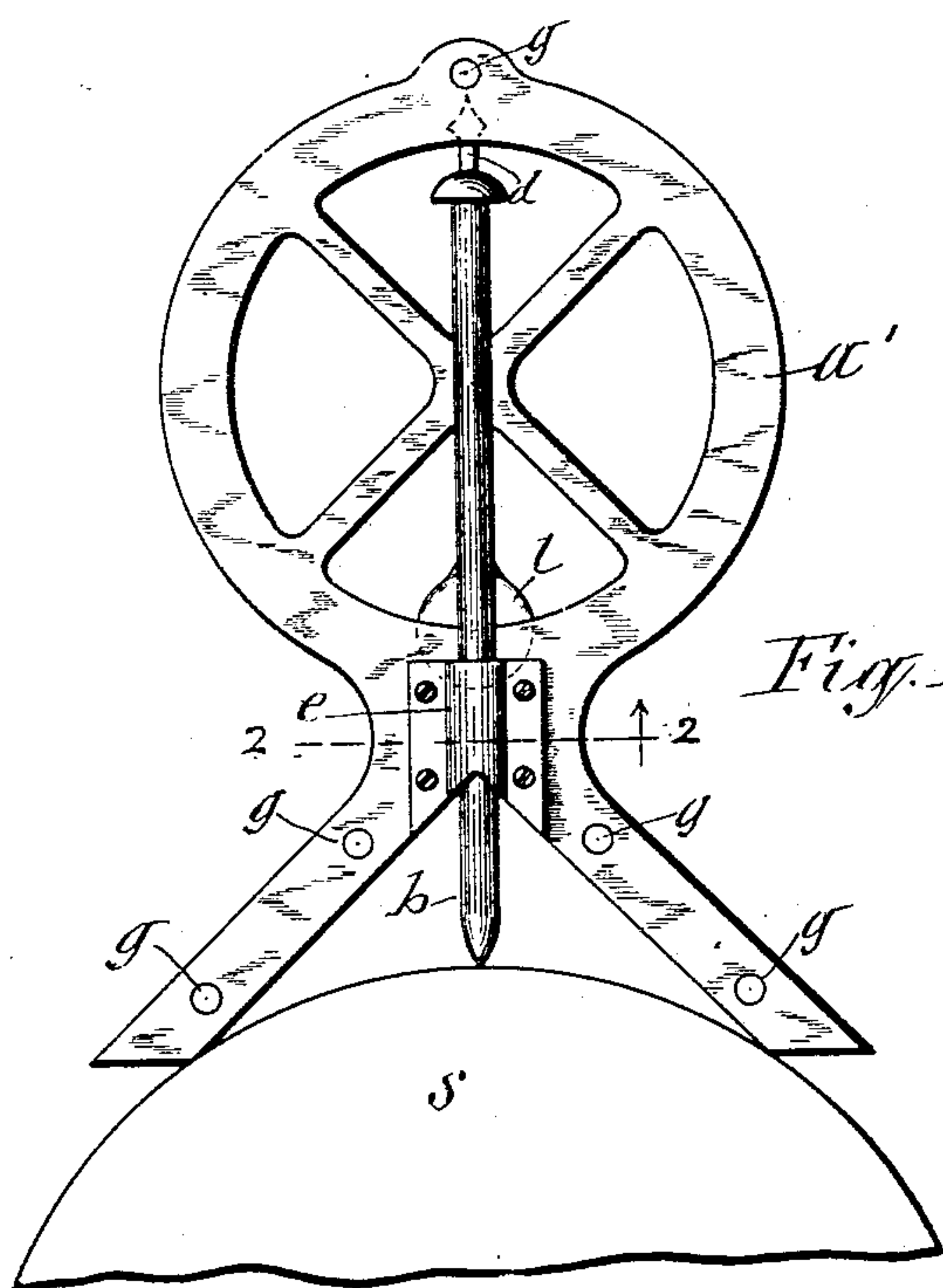


Fig. 1

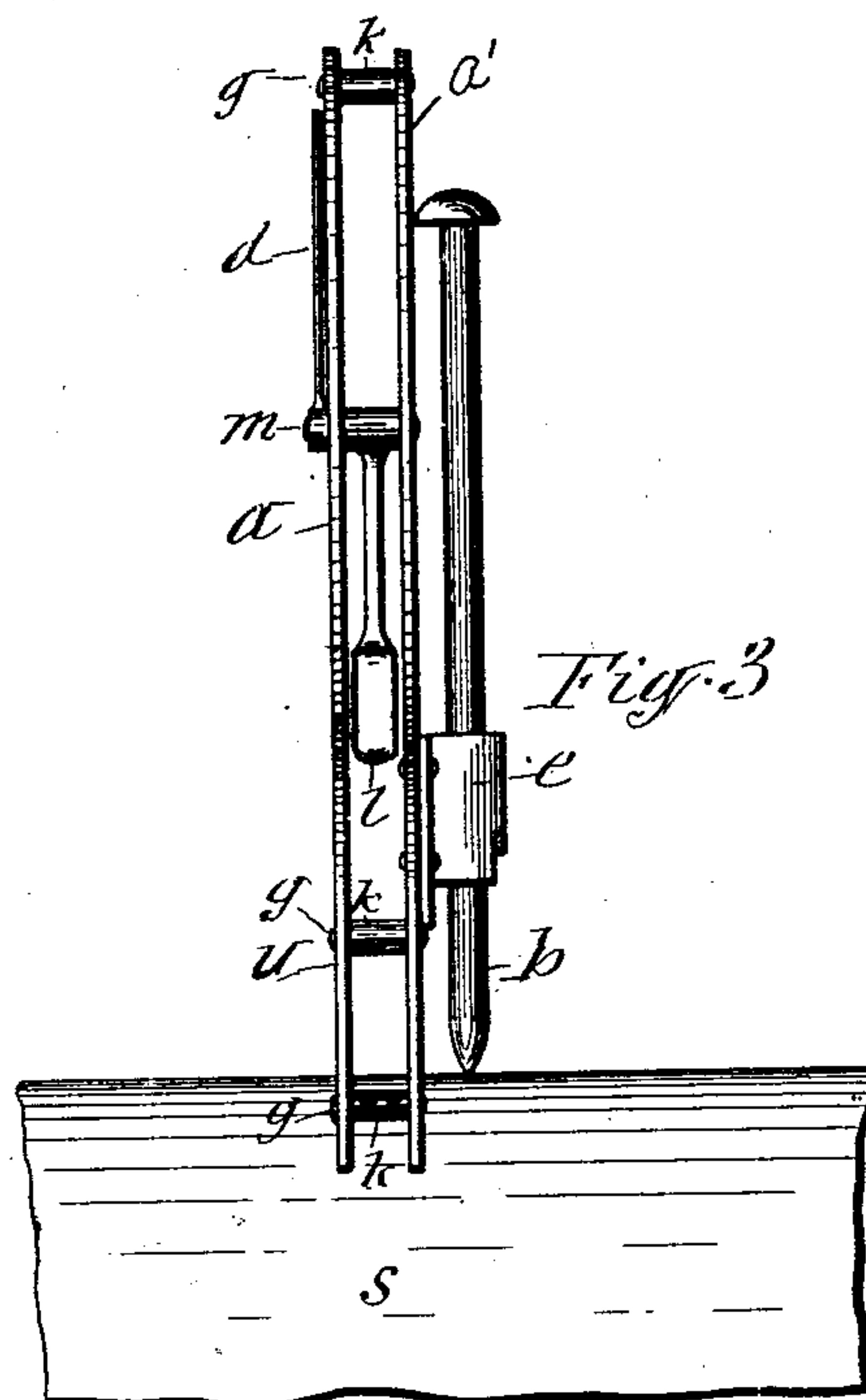


Fig. 3

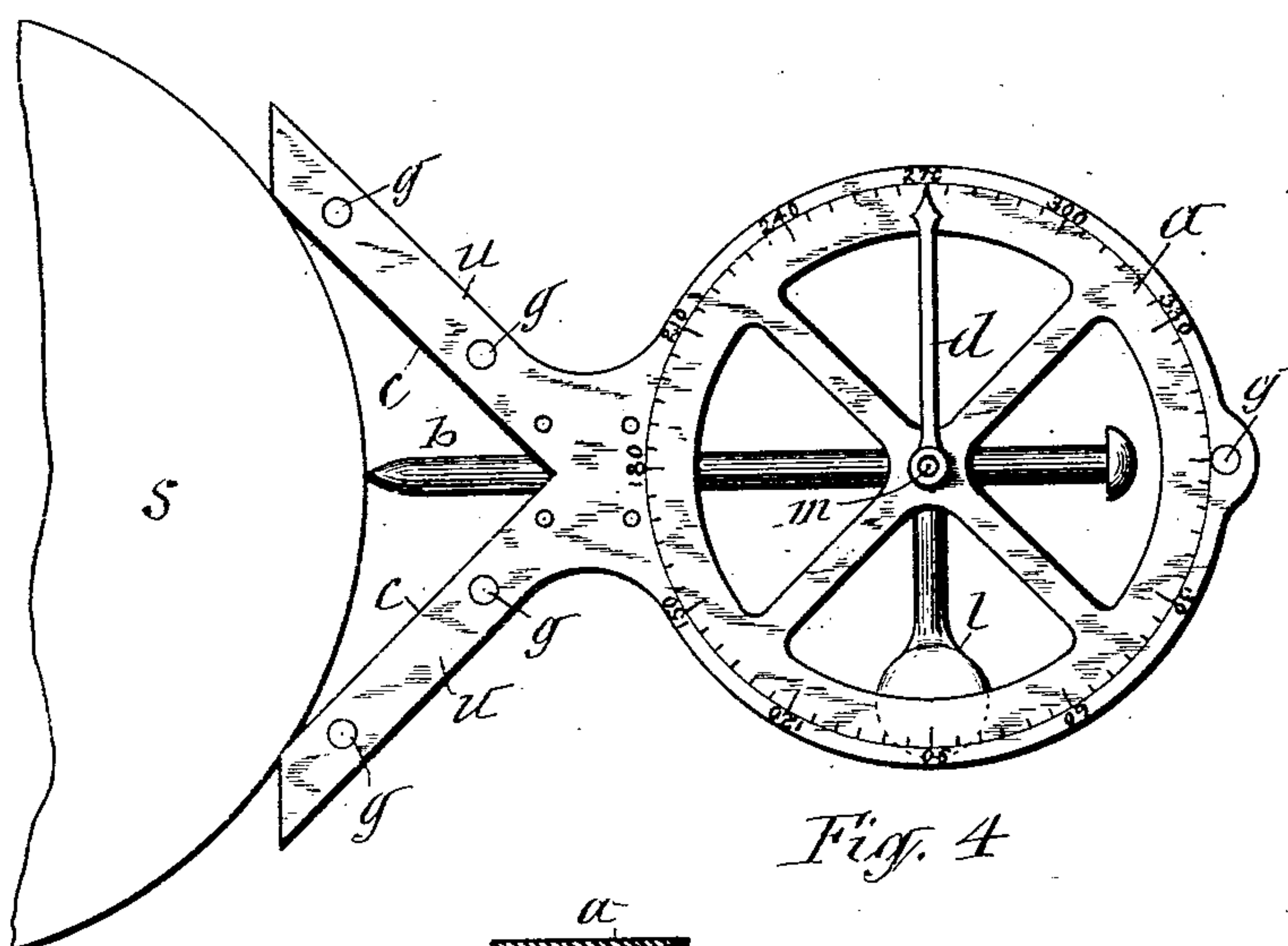


Fig. 4

WITNESSES:

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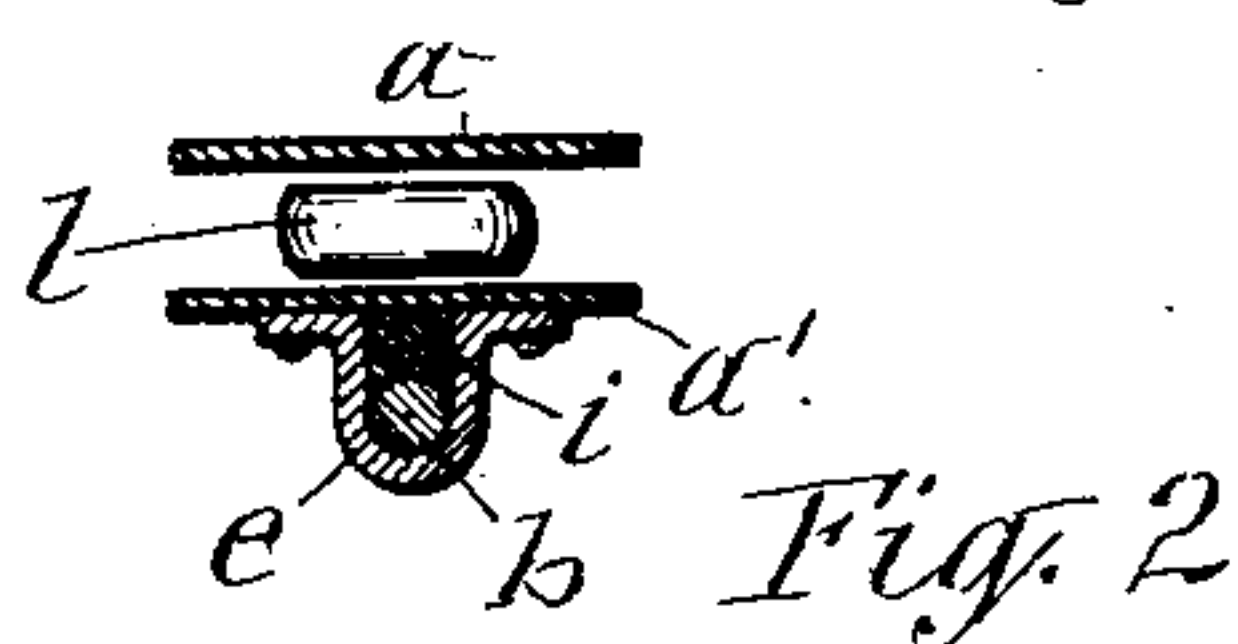


Fig. 2

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## MARKING-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,763, dated February 9, 1904.

Application filed August 21, 1903. Serial No. 170,280. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID WAGOR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Marking-Gages, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The chief object of this invention is to provide a simple and convenient instrument for accurately applying to any point on the periphery of a shaft or other circular body a suitable mark indicating the location of the attachment of either a crank or an eccentric or any other device to be rigidly applied to said shaft or body, and which instrument shall carry with it the marking-tool and adjust the same automatically to its required position to apply the mark; and to that end the invention consists in the novel construction of the instrument or tool hereinafter described, and set forth in the claims.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a rear face view of an instrument embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view of said instrument, and Fig. 4 is a front view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

$a$  represents a dial-plate which is graduated, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. The said dial-plate has extending from it two diverging legs  $u u$  of equal lengths and provided with straight inner edges  $c c$  for the purpose hereinafter explained. To the back of said dial-plate and its legs and in a plane parallel therewith is attached a correspondingly-shaped frame  $a'$  by means of screws or rivets  $g g$  and intermediate sleeves  $k k$ , which sustain the said frame a sufficient distance from the dial-plate to accommodate a pendulum  $l$  between them. In the center of the dial-plate is pivoted a pintle  $m$ , which extends across the space at the rear of the dial-plate and is pivotally supported in the frame  $a'$ . To this pintle is suitably fastened the upper end of the pendulum  $l$ , which is weighted at its free end, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The pintle

protrudes at the front of the dial and has affixed to it the pointer  $d$ , which transverses the dial in the manipulation of the instrument, the pendulum and pointer being both fastened to the pintle, and thus maintained in line with each other.

To the back of the frame  $a'$  is rigidly attached a guide  $e$ , which is parallel to a line passing through the center of the dial  $a$  and central between the legs  $u u$ . In the said guide is supported a longitudinally-movable prick-punch  $b$  or other suitable marker.

$i$  denotes a friction-bearing of rubber or other suitable material secured in the guide  $e$  and engaging the marker, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, to restrain too free action of said marker.

In using the described instrument the legs  $u u$  thereof are placed on the periphery of the shaft  $s$  or other circular or cylindrical body, as represented in Figs. 1 and 4 of the drawings, one of which views shows the instrument placed in position for marking the top of the shaft  $s$  at a point in a line passing vertically through the center of the shaft. The other of said views, Fig. 4, shows the instrument for marking the side of the shaft at a point in a line passing horizontally through the center of the shaft. It is obvious that the said instrument may be applied to any portion of the periphery of the shaft to mark it at any desired point, the location of which is determined by the pointer or indicator  $d$  and dial  $a$ , said pointer being always maintained in a vertical position by the weighted pendulum  $l$ . The marking is effected by the operator striking the outer end of the punch  $b$ .

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a marking-gage for circular bodies, the combination of a graduated dial, legs rigidly extending from said dial to engage the periphery of the aforesaid body, a pintle pivoted in the center of the dial, a pendulum and a pointer both fastened to said pintle, and a marker sustained in a uniform position in relation to the dial and governed to its marking position by the movement of the pointer as set forth.

2. A marking-gage for circular bodies, consisting of a graduated dial-plate provided with

straight diverging legs of equal lengths, a correspondingly-shaped frame fastened to the back of said dial-plate and legs disposed parallel therewith and with a space between them,  
5 a pintle pivoted in the center of the dial-plate and in the back frame, a pointer fastened to the pintle and traversing the dial, a pendulum fixed to the pintle between the dial-plate and back frame, a sleeve fastened to the back  
10 frame and disposed parallel to a line passing

through the center of the dial and central between the diverging legs, a punch passing through the said sleeve, and a friction-bearing engaging the punch to restrain excessive free movement thereof as set forth and shown. 15

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Witnesses:

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