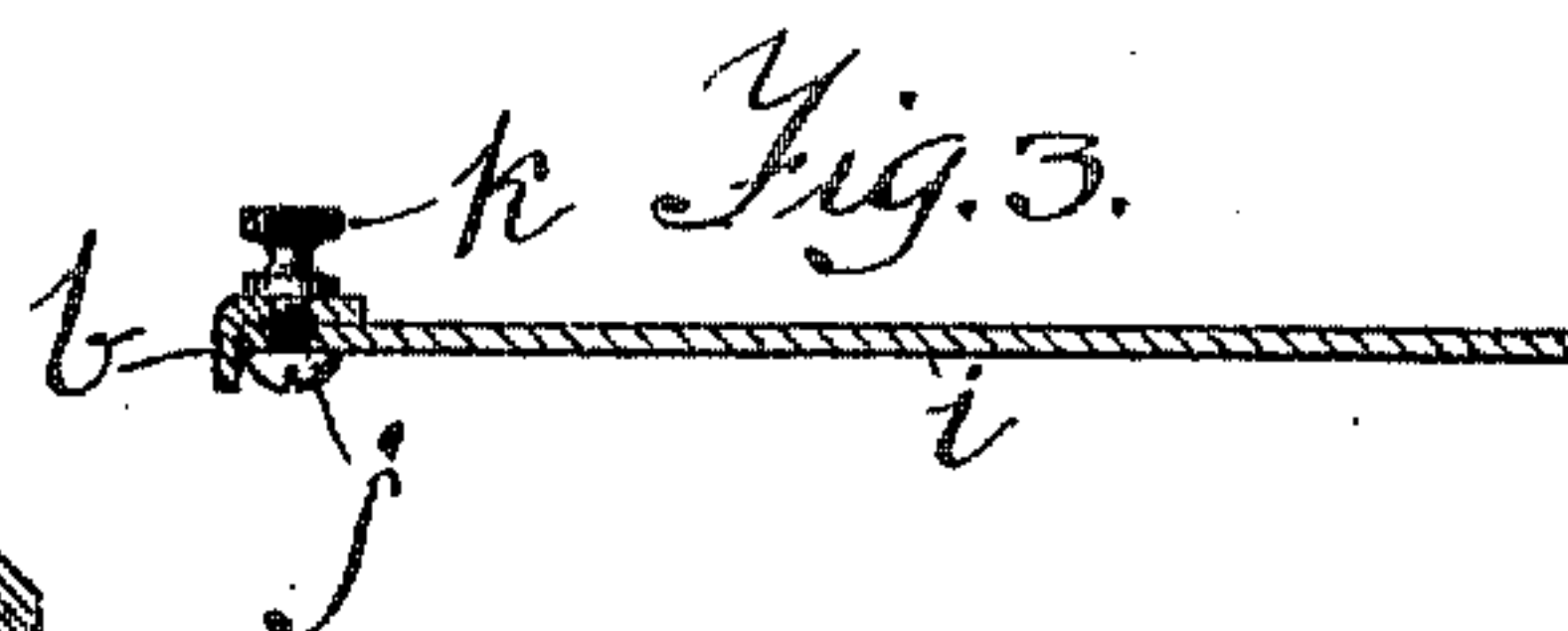
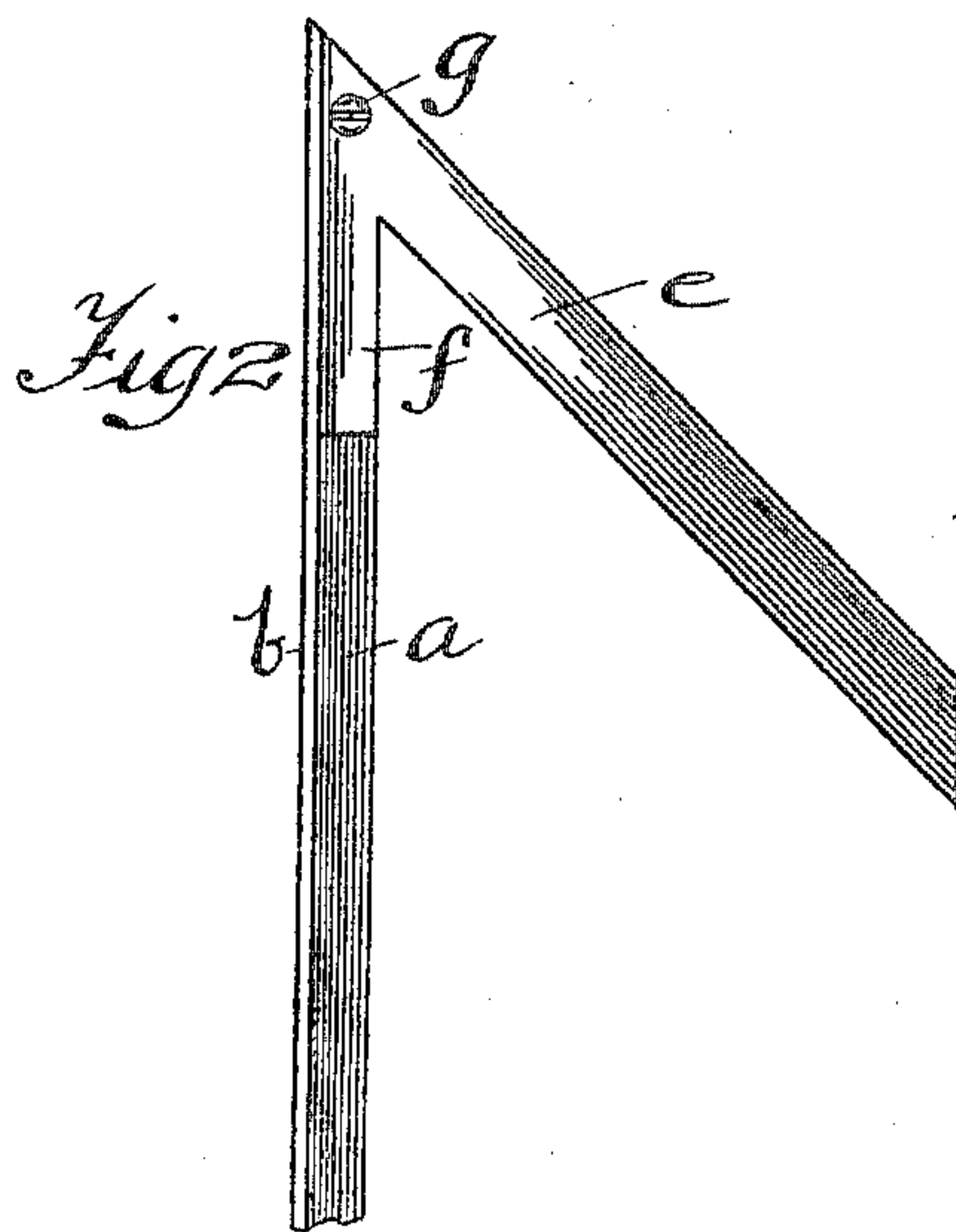
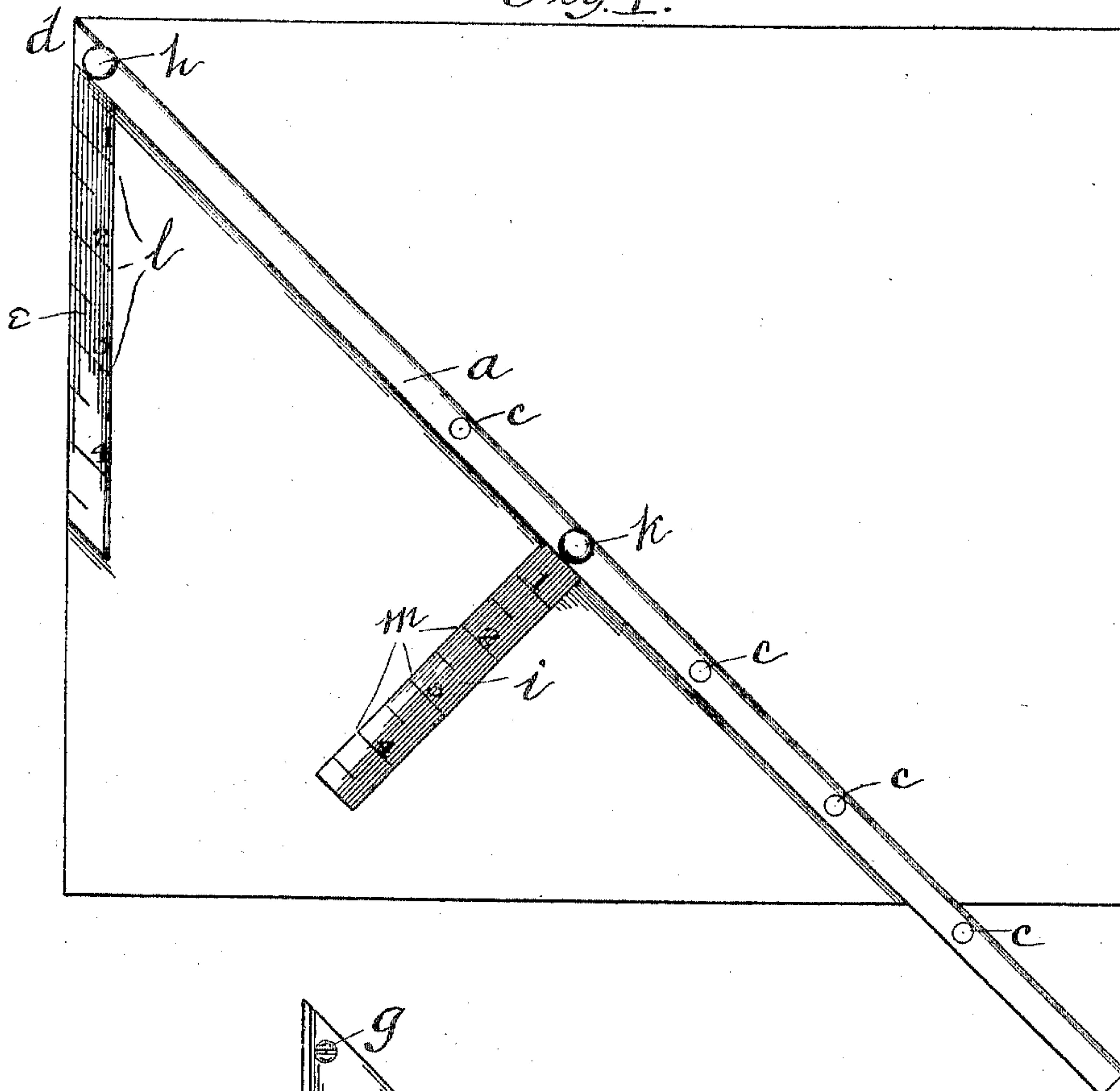


No. 797,799.

PATENTED AUG. 22, 1905.

W. C. FAY.  
ADJUSTED BIAS GAGE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1904.

*Fig. 1.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ADJUSTED BIAS-GAGE.

No. 797,799.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 22, 1905.

Application filed October 21, 1904. Serial No. 229,457.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. FAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjusted Bias-Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gages for the purpose of cutting cloth on a bias, and has for its object to provide a simple gage which can be readily assembled for use or taken apart for the purpose of shipment and when assembled will enable the user to cut goods on a bias or cut strips of a predetermined width therefrom and will provide means for holding the goods against slipping or stretching during the cutting operation.

Another object of the invention is to so arrange the gage that the cuts will be made at the proper angle and at a regular distance from one another; and the invention consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of the gage as used; Fig. 2, a reverse view of the bevel-arm, and Fig. 3 a cross-sectional view taken through the transverse arm.

The gage consists of a bar *a*, having along its ruling edge a flange *b* and provided at suitable intervals with a series of holes *c* for the purpose of adjustment. At the end *d* the gage is beveled off and has secured thereto a bevel-arm *e*, terminating in an attaching-bar *f*, preferably formed at an angle of forty-five degrees of the bevel-arm. The attaching-arm *f* is adapted to fit under the flanged bar and abut against the flange thereof and is secured in place by means of a single stud *g*, terminating in a thumb-screw *h*, which enables the parts to be readily removed for packing or other purpose. The gage is further provided with a transverse arm *i*, which is adapted to be adjusted to any one of the holes *c* and secured to the flanged bar by means of a screw-threaded stud *j* and a thumb-nut *k*. The bevel-arm is provided with graduations *l* and the transverse arm with graduations *m*, the graduations on the two arms being at a uniform transverse distance from the ruling edge of the flanged bar.

In use the gage is positioned upon a piece of cloth to have its bevel-arm register with the straight edge of the cloth, and the flanged bar is then pressed down onto the cloth and

the cut made by means of a knife or other suitable cutting instrument. The flange on the bar impinges sharply against the cloth and prevents the fibers thereof from being pulled or stretched during the cutting operation, which gives a clean straight cut diagonally across the fabric. In cutting strips of cloth on the bias the gage is moved forward after making the initial cut till the edge of the fabric appears opposite a corresponding graduation on the two bars—as, for instance, *l*—in which another cut is then made and the gage moved forward as before until the requisite number of strips have been cut. The provision of two gages enables the cuts to be perfectly made and parallel with one another, and by moving the bevel diagonally along the straight edge of the fabric the proper angle is maintained at all times. When it is desirable to take the gage apart for the purpose of shipment or otherwise, the two arms can be easily removed therefrom and the parts laid together in compact form.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the gage is extremely simple in construction and attractive in appearance and at the same time thoroughly reliable and usable by persons having little or no experience in the cutting of cloth.

It is obvious that instead of making a series of cuts the gage can be employed in ruling a series of lines parallel with one another at equal distances apart. The bevel-arm is arranged to maintain its proper angle at all times, and the only adjustment that is necessary will be the adjustment of the transverse arm, which may be adjusted inwardly or outwardly, depending upon the width of the fabric to be cut.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bias-gage consisting of a ruling-bar, a bevel-arm secured to the ruling-bar at its extreme inner end in a fixed relation, furnishing a straight edge for lining the gage as a whole, and an adjustable transverse arm attached to the ruling-bar rearward of the bevel-arm, substantially as described.

2. A bias-gage consisting of a ruling-bar provided with a flange, a bevel-arm at the forward end of the ruling-bar and fixedly secured in place set at an acute angle to the ruling edge, and a transverse arm set at right angles thereto, the two arms being provided with corresponding graduations, substantially as described.

3. A bias-gage consisting of a ruling-arm provided with a flange on its ruling edge, a bevel-arm provided with an attaching-arm at an acute angle thereto, a thumb-screw for removably securing the bevel-arm to the ruling-bar, and a second arm adjustably secured to the ruling-bar, both of the arms being pro-

vided with corresponding graduations, substantially as described.

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