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J. A. JOHNSON.

GAGE FOR USE OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS IN FITTING DOORS.

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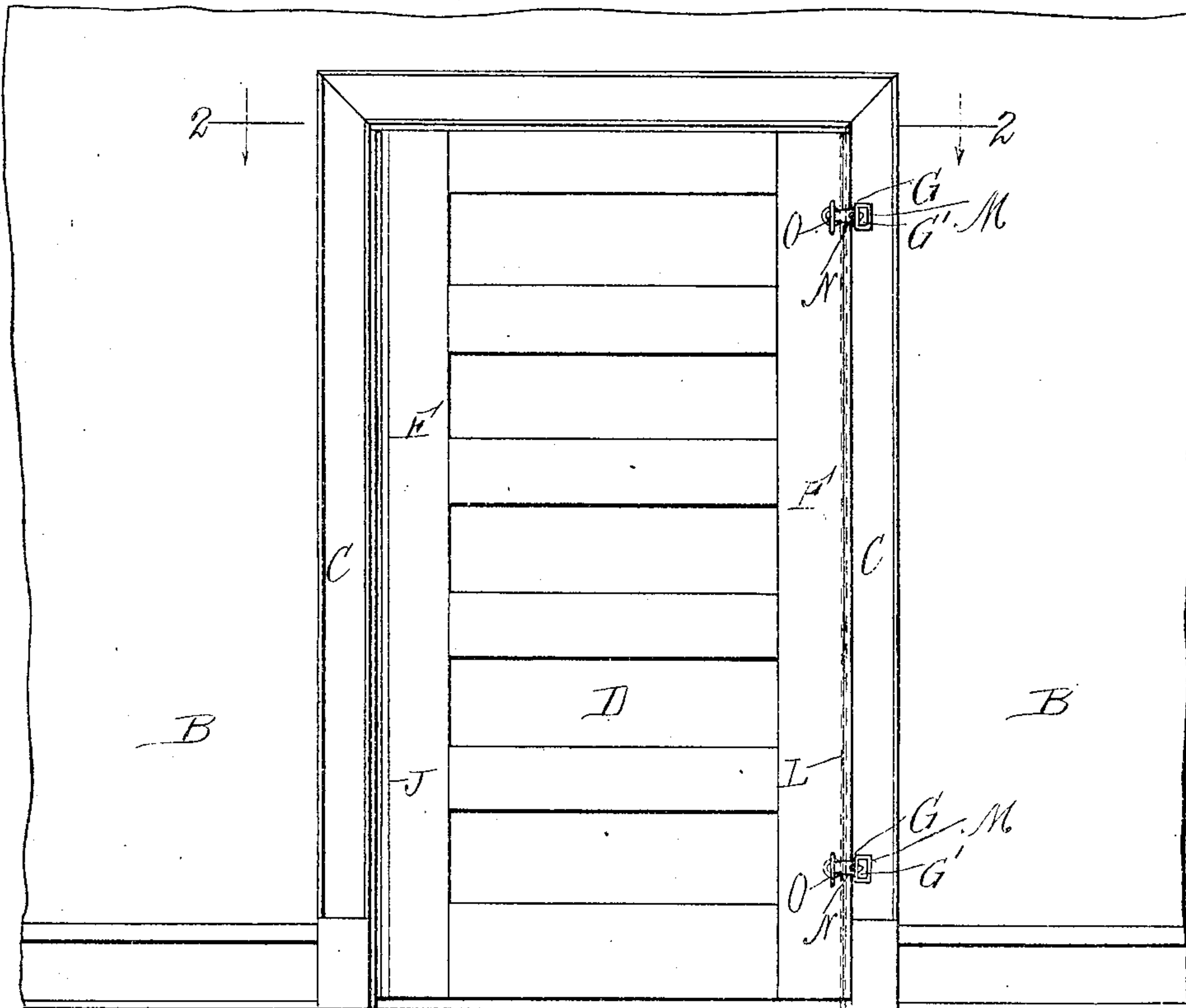
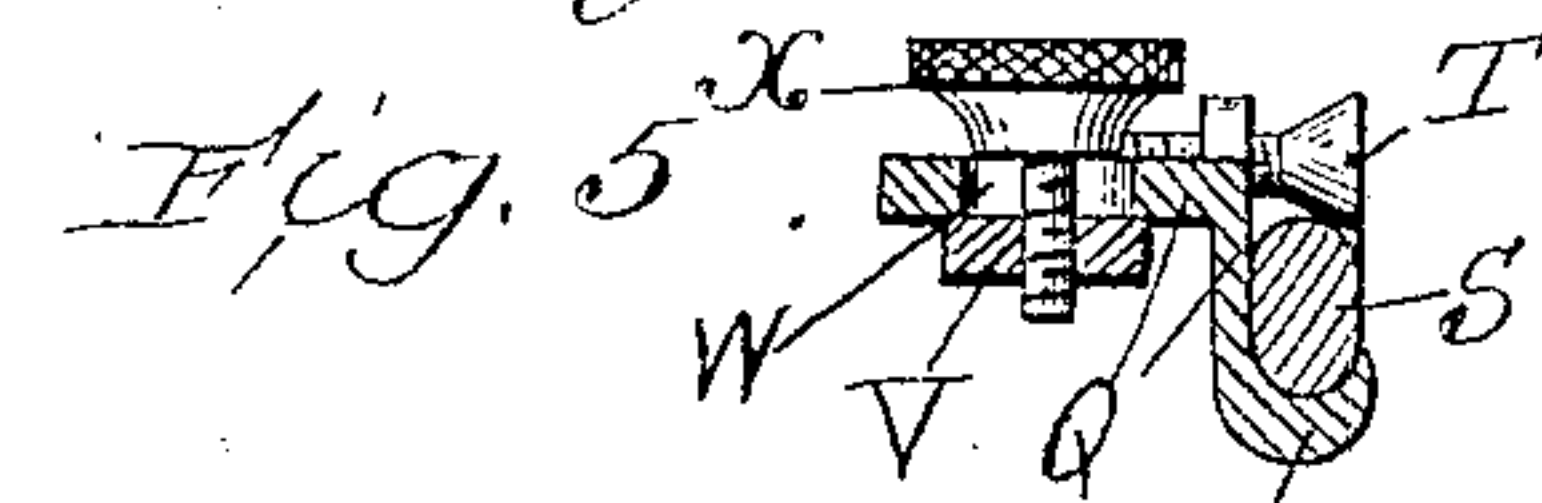
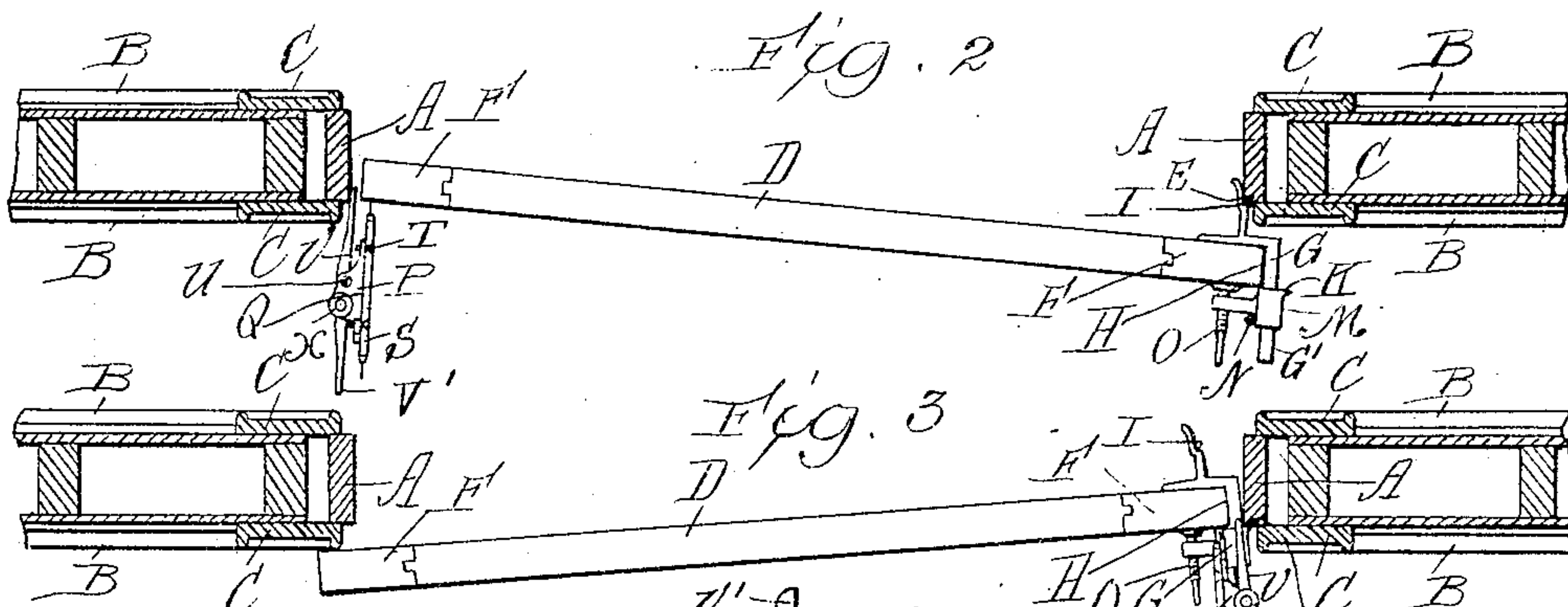
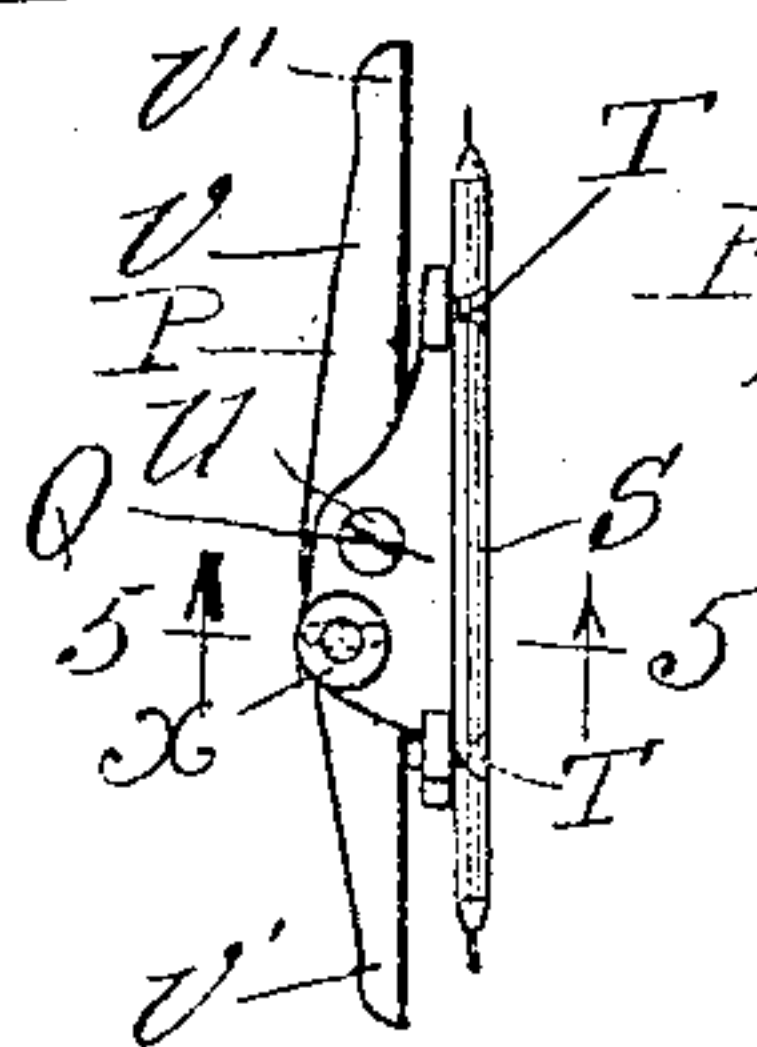


Fig. 1



Witnesses: R  
Fray White,  
Harry R. White.



Inventor:  
John A. Johnson,

By Morgan & Armstrong, Attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. JOHNSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## GAGE FOR USE OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS IN FITTING DOORS.

No. 810,489.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 23, 1906.

Application filed April 5, 1905. Serial No. 253,929.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN A. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at 7138 Ellis avenue, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Gage for the Use of Carpenters and Joiners in Their Work of Fitting Doors, of which the following is a specification.

10 The object of my invention is to provide a tool for use in fitting doors by which the door can be set up to one jamb of a door and both stiles of the door be marked so as to correspond with the general width of the opening  
15 of the doorway and to every irregularity of both of the door-jambs, so that when the edges of the door are dressed to the marks so made the door will certainly fit, and thus save much of the time now required to fit doors in  
20 the ordinary way and insure a perfect fit.

The manner in which I accomplish my object is described in the following specifications and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

25 Figure 1 is a vertical elevation of a doorway with a door set in position for marking the left-hand stile of the door. Fig. 2 is a top view of the door in the position shown in Fig. 1, the doorway being in section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1, the gage being shown in position for marking the left-hand stile of the door. Fig. 3 is the same sectional view as  
30 that of Fig. 2, but with the door in the position required to mark the right-hand stile of the door, the gage being shown in position for marking that stile of the door. Fig. 4 is a side view of the gage. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the gage on the line 5 5, Fig. 4.

In the drawings, A is the door-jamb set in the wall B, the connections between the jamb and wall being covered by the casing C, the edge E of the jamb A projecting beyond the casing. The door D is made wider than the space between the door-jambs, and in fitting  
45 the door the surplus stuff is cut from the vertical edges of the door-stiles F. To ascertain the margin of stuff required to be cut from the stiles, a mark following all the irregularities of the door-jambs is made with my  
50 invention as follows: I attach two stops G, preferably on the right-hand stile of the door and at a suitable distance apart from each other, as shown in Fig. 1. Each of these

stops is set right up to the edge H of the stile of the door, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. 55 When these stops are once set on the door, they are not moved till both stiles are marked, as hereinafter described. The special features of each of these stops are the projecting shoulder-stops I and K, which are adapted to  
60 fit the edge E of the door-jamb A, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The shoulder-stops K are formed by the main arm G' of the stop and the adjustable sleeve M and are adapted to fit the edge E of the door-jamb A, as shown  
65 in Fig. 3. The thickness of the main arm G' of both stops is the same, and the horizontal distance between the shoulder-stops I and K is also the same in both stops, this distance being arbitrarily fixed for ordinary doors at  
70 about one inch. Each stop is also provided with the ordinary clamp-screw O. The stops G being attached to a door, as shown and described, the door is then set up to the right-hand door-jamb, as shown in Figs. 75  
1 and 2, the shoulder-stop I of each of the stops G being held firmly against the edge E and face of the door-jamb A, as shown in Fig. 2. In this position the right-hand stile of the door overlaps the door-jamb about  
80 one inch, less the thickness of the arm G', as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The left-hand stile of the door is adjusted inside and some distance from the face of the left-hand door-jamb, the outside corner of the door-stile being in line with the outside corner E of the door-jamb, as shown in Fig. 2. The door is held in this position temporarily by any suitable means, while the gage P (shown in Fig. 4 and hereinafter described) is used to mark a  
90 line J on the face of the door-stile, as shown in Fig. 1. In making the mark the gage is held in the position shown in Fig. 2 and is drawn from the top to the bottom of the door. The line thus made corresponds with all the irregularities of the vertical face of the left-hand door-jamb. After this line is made the door is moved into the position shown in Fig. 3, the shoulder-stops K of the stops G being firmly held against the edge E and face of the  
100 right-hand door-jamb. In this position the left-hand stile of the door overlaps the door-jamb and the outside corner of the right-hand stile of the door is in line with the edge E of the jamb, the edge of the door-stile being away from the face of the door-jamb the



thickness of the main arm G' of the stops, as shown in Fig. 3. The door is held in this position temporarily by any suitable means, and the face of the right-hand door-stile is marked by the gage P, as shown by the line L in Fig. 1, the gage being held in the position shown in Fig. 3. The door is then taken down and trimmed to the lines so made, and the door is thus made to fit between the jambs  
 10 without further trouble.

The gage P is constructed of a main body Q, having a projection R, adapted to hold a marker S, which is adjustably secured by the screws T, supported in the main body Q. A  
 15 gage-bar V is attached to the body Q by a pivot-screw U. This pivotal point is in the center of the length of the bar. This bar is arranged in the same horizontal plane as the marker S and as a curve-bearing point V' near each end. The distance between these  
 20 points is about the same length as the marker. When the bar is set parallel with the marker, the distance from the points V' to the points of the marker is about one-half inch at each end, the distance between the points of both  
 25 ends equaling about one inch or about the same distance as that between the shoulder-stops I and K of each of the stops G. In the main body Q is a slot W. Through this slot  
 30 a thumb-screw X passes and is supported in the bar V, as shown in Fig. 5. With this thumb-screw the bar V is adjustable either parallel with the marker or at an angle thereto. With the gage P so constructed and  
 35 ready for use the door D, with the stops G attached thereto, is set firmly against the door-jamb, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the shoulder-stops I engaging the edge E of the door-jamb A. The gage P is placed in the position  
 40 shown in Fig. 2, with the thumb-screw X upward, the curved point V' of the bar V being placed against the door-jamb. The point of the marker S is then adjusted in the desired position by the thumb-screw X. The line is  
 45 then drawn from the top to the bottom of the door-stile, as shown by the line J, Fig. 1. The distance between the marking-point and the point V' on the bar V when set to make this first mark may be more or less than a half-  
 50 inch, the adjustment being made to correspond to the margin required to be taken off the door. The door is then changed to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the shoulder-stops K are set against the edge E of the jamb  
 55 A. The gage is then turned end for end, with the thumb-screw still upward. This change brings the opposite point V' of the bar V against the door-jamb and the opposite point of the marker against the door, and the mark  
 60 thus made from the top to the bottom of the door shows the margin necessary to be taken off to fit the door. In this change the adjustment of the gage remains the same. The margins outside the lines thus marked on the

door and the thickness of the main arm G' 65 of the stops equal the distance between the shoulder-stops I and K of each of the stops, the distance between these stops forming the base of the measurement and giving the width of the door between the marked lines for  
 70 every part of the distance between the door-jambs.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tool of the kind described, consisting 75 of the several parts comprising the combination of a pair of stops, G, adapted to be attached to the stile of the door, and means for securing said stops to said door; each of said stops having a projecting shoulder-stop, I, 80 and a shoulder-stop, K, said stops being adapted to fix the edge, E, and the face of a door-jamb, A; with a gage, P, having a main part, Q, adapted at R to support a marker, F; and a marker, S, secured in the part, R, 85 of the main body, Q, by screws, T; said main body, Q, being adapted to support a gage-bar, V, and a gage-bar, V, pivotally supported in said main part, Q, and means for adjustably securing said bar to said body; said  
 90 bar, V, having curved points, V', near the ends of said bar; substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

2. A tool of the kind described, consisting 95 of the several parts described and forming the combination of a pair of stops, G, having shoulder-stops, I and K, and means for attaching said stops to the stile of a door; with a gage, P, having a main body, Q, adapted to support a marker, S, and gage-bar, V, and 100 means for securing said marker and gage-bar to said body; a marker, S, adapted to be adjustably secured in said main body, and a gage-bar, V, adjustably secured to said main body; substantially as described and for the 105 purposes specified.

3. A tool of the kind described, consisting of the several parts comprising the combination of a gage having a main body, Q, adapted to hold a marker, S, and a marker, S, 110 adapted to be held in said main body, and means for adjustably securing said marker in said body; said main body, Q, being adapted to support a gage-bar, V; a gage-bar, V, supported in said main body, said bar having a curved bearing-point, V', near each end, the distance between said points being equal to the length of the marker, S; and means for adjusting said bar in said body in a position parallel with said marker, or at an angle 115 thereto; with a pair of stops, G, having shoulder-stops, I and K, and means for attaching said stops to the stile of the door; substantially as described and for the purposes specified. 120

4. A tool of the kind described, consisting of the several parts comprising the combination of a gage having a main body, Q, adapt- 125

ed to hold a marker, S, and a gage-bar, V; and  
a marker, S, supported by said main body, and  
means for securing said marker to said main  
body; a gage-bar, V, supported in said main  
5 body, and means for adjustably securing the  
said bar to said body; with a pair of stops, G,  
having shoulder-stops, I and K, and means

for attaching said stops to a door; substan-  
tially as described and for the purposes speci-  
fied.

JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH STAAB,  
THOMAS J. MORGAN.