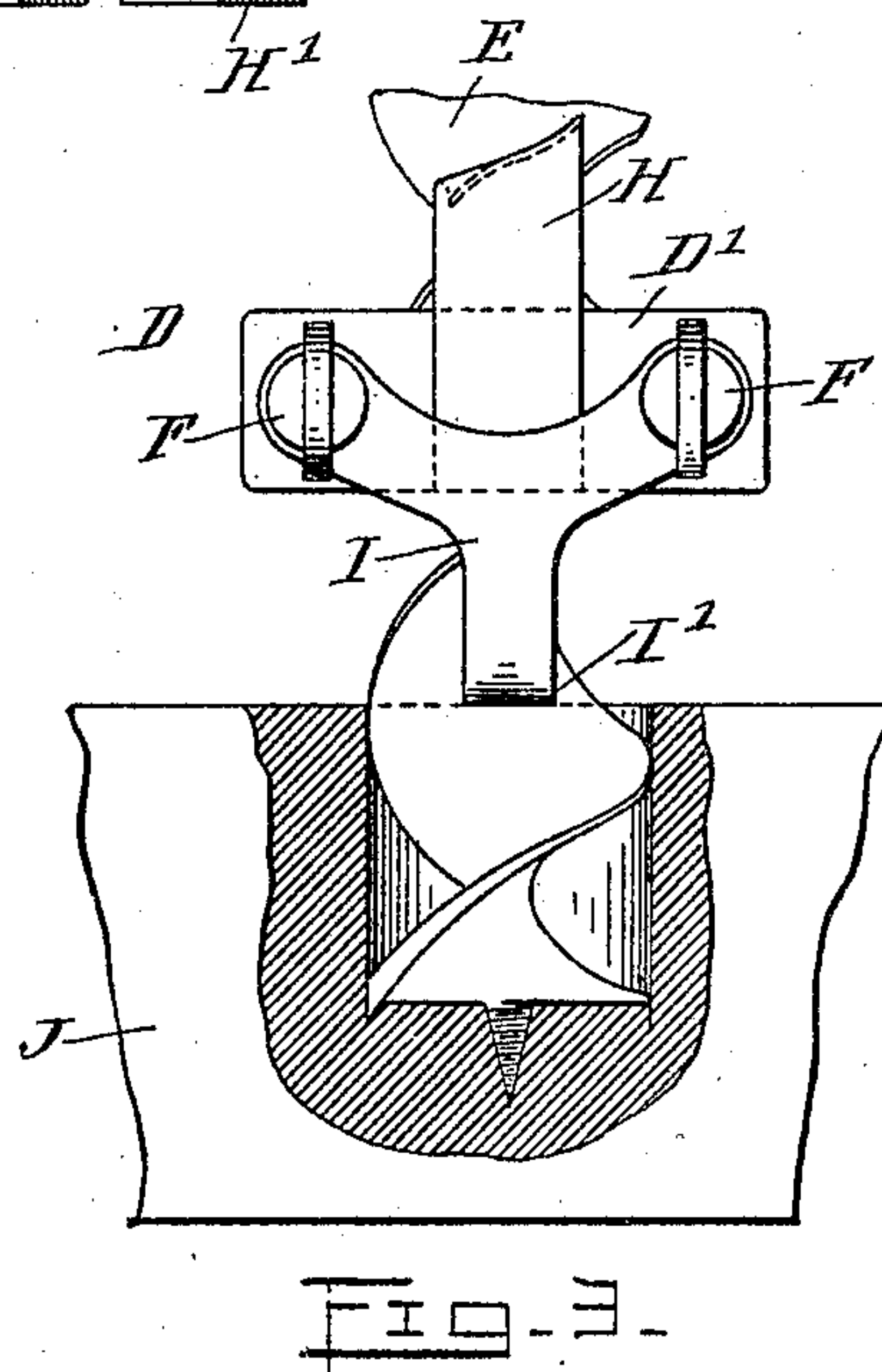
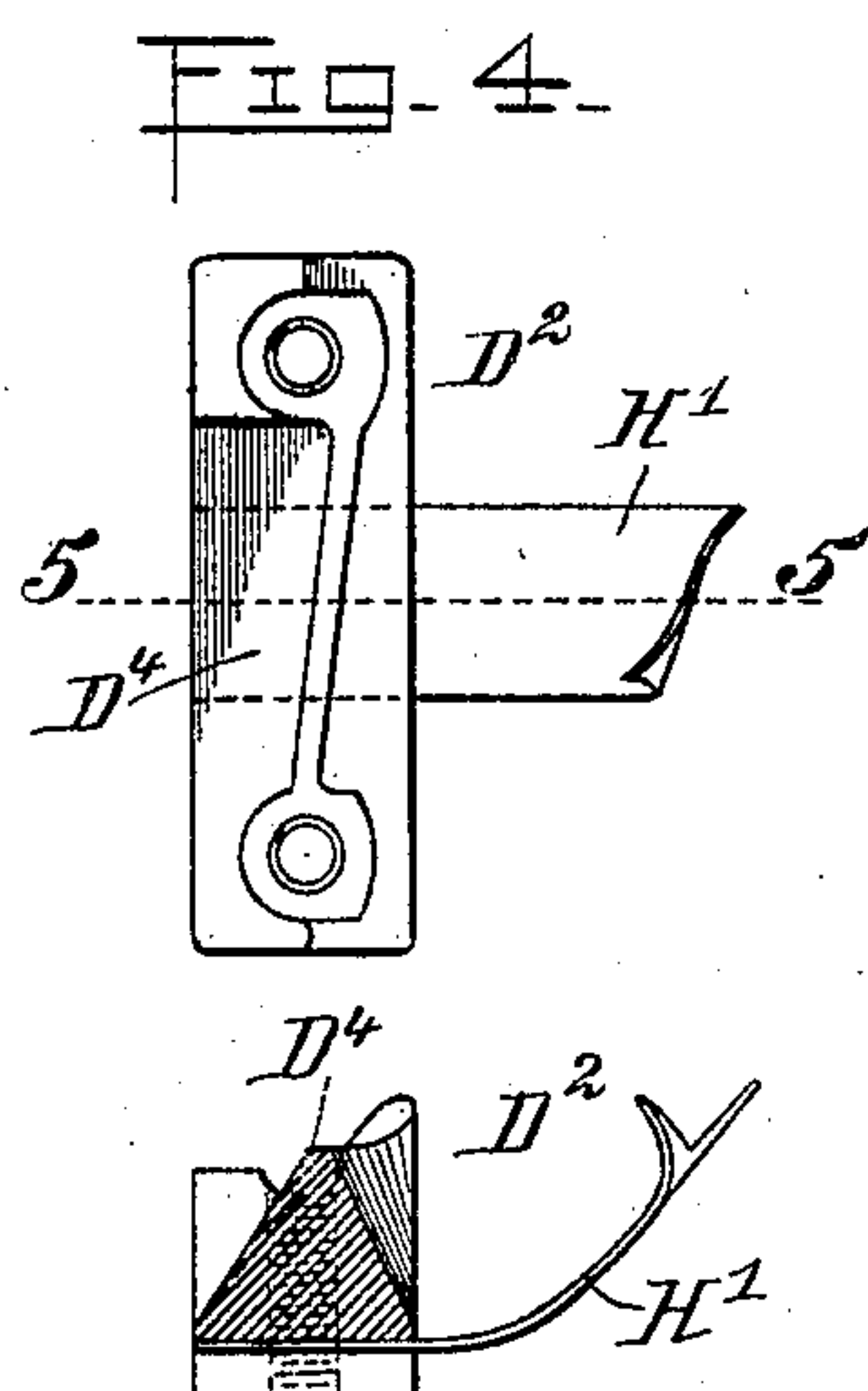
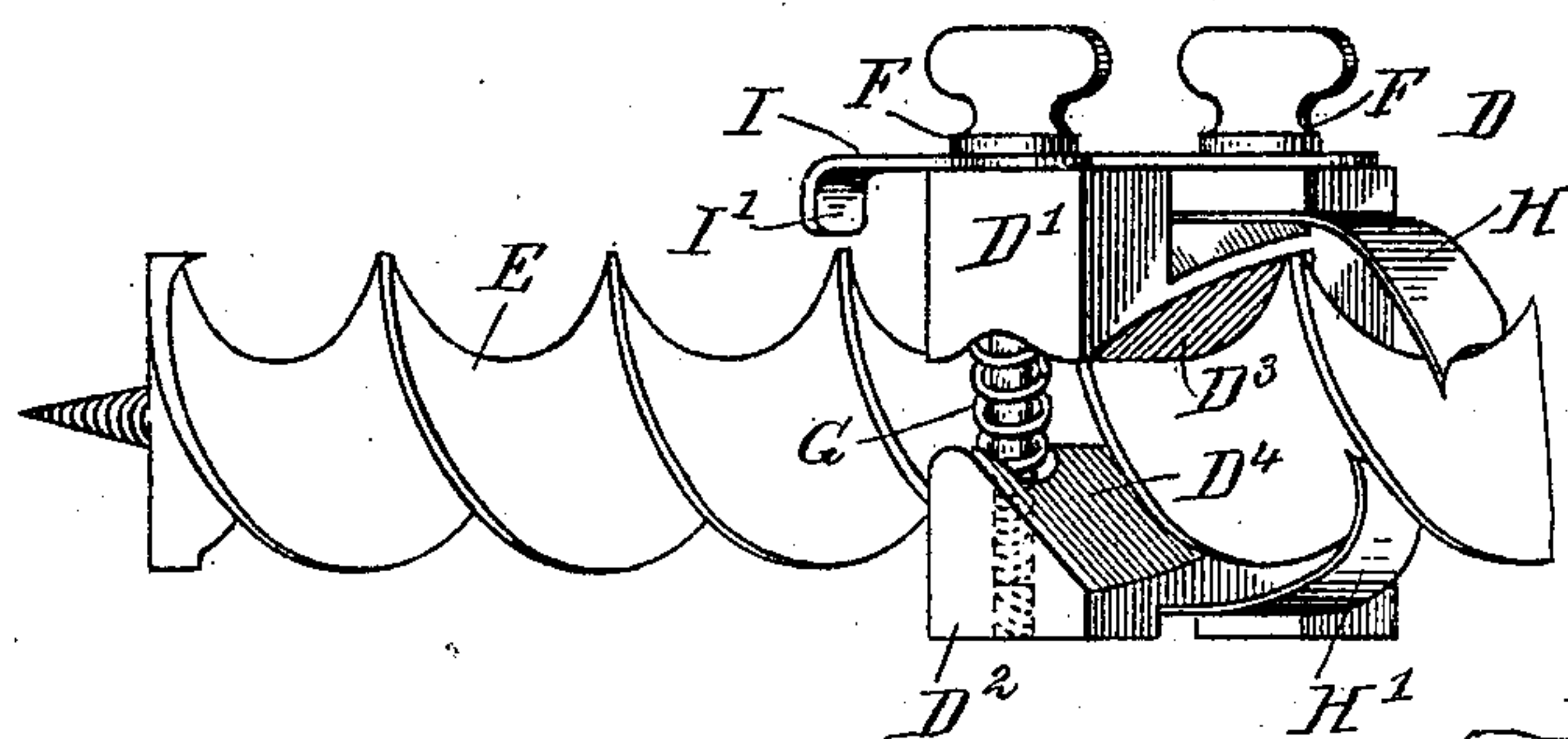
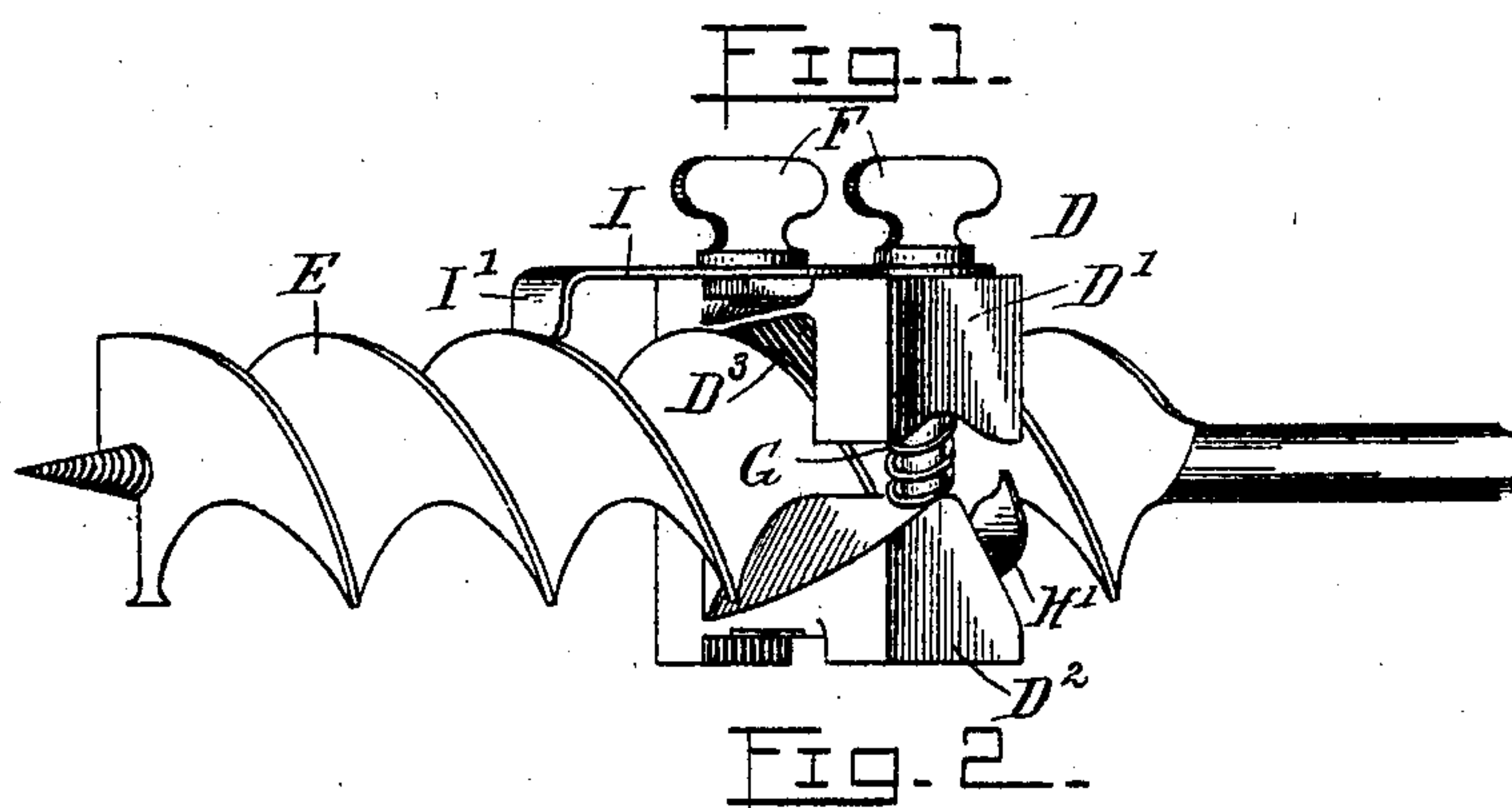


No. 832,444.

PATENTED OCT. 2, 1906.

G. ARNOLD.  
GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1904. RENEWED JUNE 5, 1906.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ARNOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HIMSELF AND ONE-HALF TO JAMES S. BAILEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## GAGE.

No. 832,444.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Original application filed October 12, 1903, Serial No. 176,658. Divided and this application filed February 1, 1904. Renewed June 5, 1906. Serial No. 320,304.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE ARNOLD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Gage, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, this being a division of the application for Letters Patent of the United States, Serial No. 176,658, filed by me October 12, 1903.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved gage, more especially designed for use on augers and like boring-tools and arranged to limit the depth of the hole to be bored.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a front perspective view of the improvement as applied to an auger. Fig. 2 is a rear perspective view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the improvement, showing the auger in boring position. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the jaws, and Fig. 5 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 5 5 in Fig. 4.

The clamping-head D for engaging the twisted portion of the auger or like boring-tool E, consists, essentially, of jaws D' and D<sup>2</sup>, extending transversely and having their opposite faces D<sup>3</sup> and D<sup>4</sup> twisted for engaging the twist of the auger or other boring-tool E, as plainly illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. In the outer ends of the jaw D<sup>2</sup> are screw-rods F, turning loosely in the outer ends of the jaw D', and on the said screw-rods F are coiled springs G, seated with their ends in sockets formed in the jaws D' and D<sup>2</sup>. The springs G serve to press the jaws D' and D<sup>2</sup> apart when unscrewing the screw-rods F, so as to allow longitudinal movement of the clamping-head along the auger or boring-tool E to bring the clamping-head to the desired position on the said tool E. When this has been done, the screw-rods F are screwed up, so as to move the jaws toward each other for the latter to engage the tool E and fasten the

clamping-head in position on the tool. From the jaws D' and D<sup>2</sup> extend rearwardly longitudinal braces or arms H and H', having their free ends bent inward and recessed for fitting the middle portion of the tool E, as plainly indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, to assist in holding the clamping-head D securely in position on the tool E. On the top of the jaw D' is held by the screw-rods F a stop I, extending longitudinally and having an inwardly-turned foot I', adapted to abut against the face of the work J in boring a hole with the boring-tool E, (see Fig. 3,) so as to limit the inward movement of the boring-tool, and thus enable the mechanic to bore a hole to the desired depth. The stop I, having the foot I', is held by the gage at one side of the auger or boring-tool and extends in parallelism with said tool, so that the foot I does not interfere with the turning of the boring-tool and positively abuts against the face of the work J at the time the auger or boring-tool reaches the desired depth.

The device is very simple and durable in construction and can be readily applied to boring-tools of different diameters and securely fastened thereon so as to bring the foot I' a proper distance from the point of the boring-tool, according to the depth of the hole to be bored.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A gage for a boring-tool consisting of a clamping-head comprising independent jaws adjustable toward and from each other in parallelism, and having their clamping-faces twisted for engaging the twist of the boring-tool, and a stop secured on the head and projecting toward the point of the boring-tool.

2. A gage for a boring-tool, consisting of a clamping-head, comprising independent jaws extending transversely of the boring-tool and adjustable toward and from each other in parallelism, said jaws having their clamping-faces twisted for engaging the twist of the boring-tool, and a stop secured on the head and projecting toward the point of the boring-tool at one side of the tool, the free end of said stop being provided with a foot for abutting against the face of the work.

3. A gage for a boring-tool, comprising jaws having their opposite faces twisted for

engaging the twist of the boring-tool, means  
for adjusting the jaws toward and from each  
other, a stop held on one of the jaws and ex-  
tending toward the point of the boring-tool,  
5 and braces held on the jaws and extending to-  
ward the shank of the boring-tool, to engage  
the middle portion thereof, as set forth.

4. A gage for boring-tools, consisting of a  
clamping-head comprising jaws having their  
10 opposite faces twisted for engaging the twist  
of the boring-tool, means for moving the jaws  
toward and from each other, said means com-  
prising screw-rods and springs, braces ex-

tending from the jaws, for engaging the mid-  
dle of the auger in the rear of the jaws, and a 15  
stop held on one of the jaws and extending  
lengthwise outside of the cutting edge of the  
boring-tool, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my  
name to this specification in the presence of 20  
two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. LITTELL,  
WILLIAM DURKIN