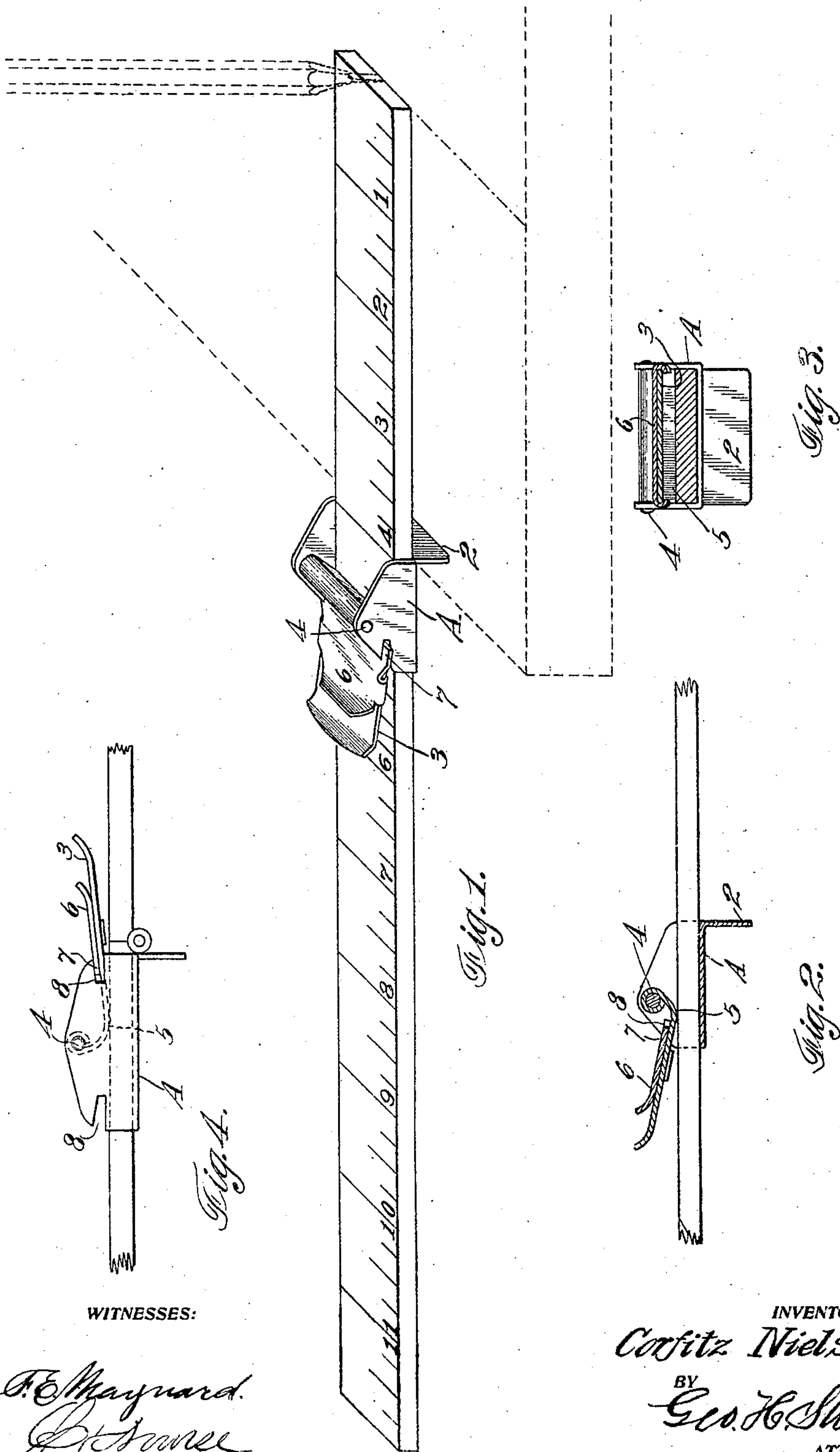


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PATENTED MAR. 26, 1907.

C. NIELSEN.
MARKING GAGE FOR RULES.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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CORFITZ NIELSEN, OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

MARKING-GAGE FOR RULES.

No. 848,387.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 26, 1907.

Application filed December 24, 1906. Serial No. 349,218.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORFITZ NIELSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sacramento, in the county of Sacramento and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Marking-Gages for Rules, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a gage which is applicable to carpenters' rules for the purpose of providing an adjustable and easily-fixed attachment which can be used in connection with the rule for the purpose of making gage-marks on surfaces.

It consists in the combination of parts and details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 is a transverse section. Fig. 4 shows a modified form.

In carpenter and like work it is frequently desirable to mark gage-lines across surfaces, which lines shall be parallel with one edge of the surface to be marked, such an edge being along the edge or side of a board, and the mark which is to be parallel with said end or side may be made at one, two, or more inches from the end. For this purpose I form a box-shaped piece A, having a flat portion or bottom which is equal in width transversely to the distance from one side of the ruler to the other. The upturned sides are closely enough together to just fit the edges of the rule without allowing any undue shifting, but allowing the device to slide freely along the surface of the rule. The length of this device should be in the direction of the rule length and is sufficient to make it steady and prevent tilting either forward and back or from side to side as it is moved along the rule. At one end of this device A is a turned down portion 2. This forms the gage-line, standing at right angles with the part A, and it may be of any suitable or desired shape, either flat, extending from side to side across the width of the rule, or it may be bent to form a round or oval projection. In any case this projection coincides with the front edge of the part A, and when brought into line with the rule-marking which indicates the distance of the line to be made from the edge of the board or part the gage is fixed in place. In order to conveniently and rapidly fix this gage, I have shown a plate or thumb-

piece 3 extending a short distance away from the part A on one side and having the other end pivoted, as shown at 4, between the upturned sides of the part A. From the pivot-point this plate curved downwardly, so that at the apex of its curvature it will contact with the top of the rule between the upturned sides of A. This plate may be made sufficiently elastic so that when the projecting end 3 is pressed downward the part 5, pressing upon the top of the rule, will draw the lower portion, which extends across the opposite side of the rule, into such frictional contact that it will be held in place. In order to secure these parts, I have shown a slidable clip or plate 6, movable upon the arm or projection 3 and having a tongue at 7, which is adapted to enter slots or channels 8, which are made in the edges of the upturned side portions of the plate A, as shown.

When the gage has been brought into such position that the plate 2 is brought into line with that part of the rule which indicates the distance to be marked, the arm 3 is pressed down, and the pressure of the part 5 binds the device tight upon the rule. The plate 6 is then pushed forward until the edge 7 enters the slots 8, and the lock is completed. The rule then being laid upon the board or part to be marked, with the face of the plate 2 against the end or side of the board, as the case may be, it is only necessary to hold the pencil against the front of the rule and to move the whole rule and connected clamp transversely and parallel with the edge or side of the part to obtain a correct parallel at the exact distance from the edge which is required.

It will be understood that for convenience in passing the joints of the rule it may be necessary sometimes to reverse the locking-arm 3, in which case the pivot 4 may be removed and the arm 3 turned around, so that it will project on the same side with the gage-plate 2, a similar locking-notch 8 also being made upon this side. This enables the gage to be set at the rule-joint as well as at any other part.

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

1. A marking-gage for rules consisting of a plate extending across one side having upturned sides inclosing the edges of the rule, said sides being provided with notches, a gage-plate extending outwardly at right an-

gles with the device and adapted to register with the markings of the rule, a curved elastic plate pivoted between the sides having an extended arm whereby it may be compressed upon the surface of the rule, and a means engageable with the notches in said sides, for locking the parts in position.

2. In a gage for rules and the like, a plate having upturned sides fitting across one side and inclosing the edges of the rule, said sides being provided with notches, a gage-plate or part registering with the markings of the rule, and extending at right angles from the gage-piece, a pivot-pin by which one end is fulcrumed between the upturned sides of the gage so that the apex of the curve may rest upon the rule-surface, said plate being capable of depression to bind against the surface of the rule, and a slidable locking-plate movable upon said depressible arm and adapted to engage with notches in the upturned sides of the gage.

3. In a rule-gage, a box-shaped structure, with upturned sides slidably inclosing the edges of the rule and having a gage-plate extending at right angles, and registering with the markings of the rule, a curved elastic plate, a pivot by which it is secured between the upturned sides of the first-named device, with the apex of curvature adapted to rest upon the surface of the rule, notches made in opposite edges of the upturned sides, and a locking-plate slidably connected with the curved plate and adapted to enter the notches and locking the device at different points of adjustment.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CORFITZ NIELSEN.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,
FREDERICK E. MAYNARD.