

E. STONE.
RULE GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 17, 1909.

955,369.

Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

Fig. 1

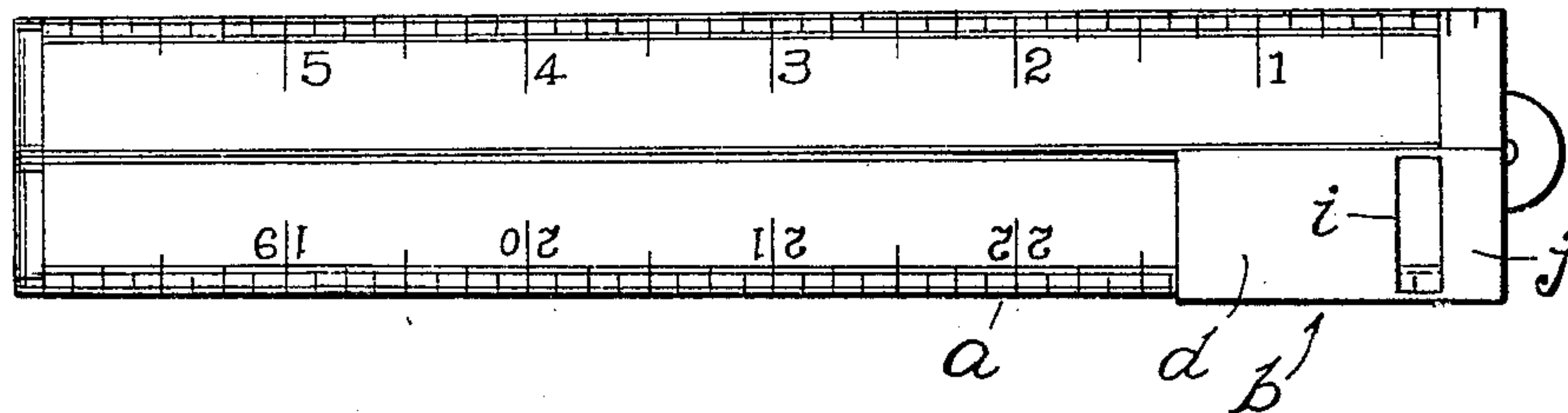


Fig. 2

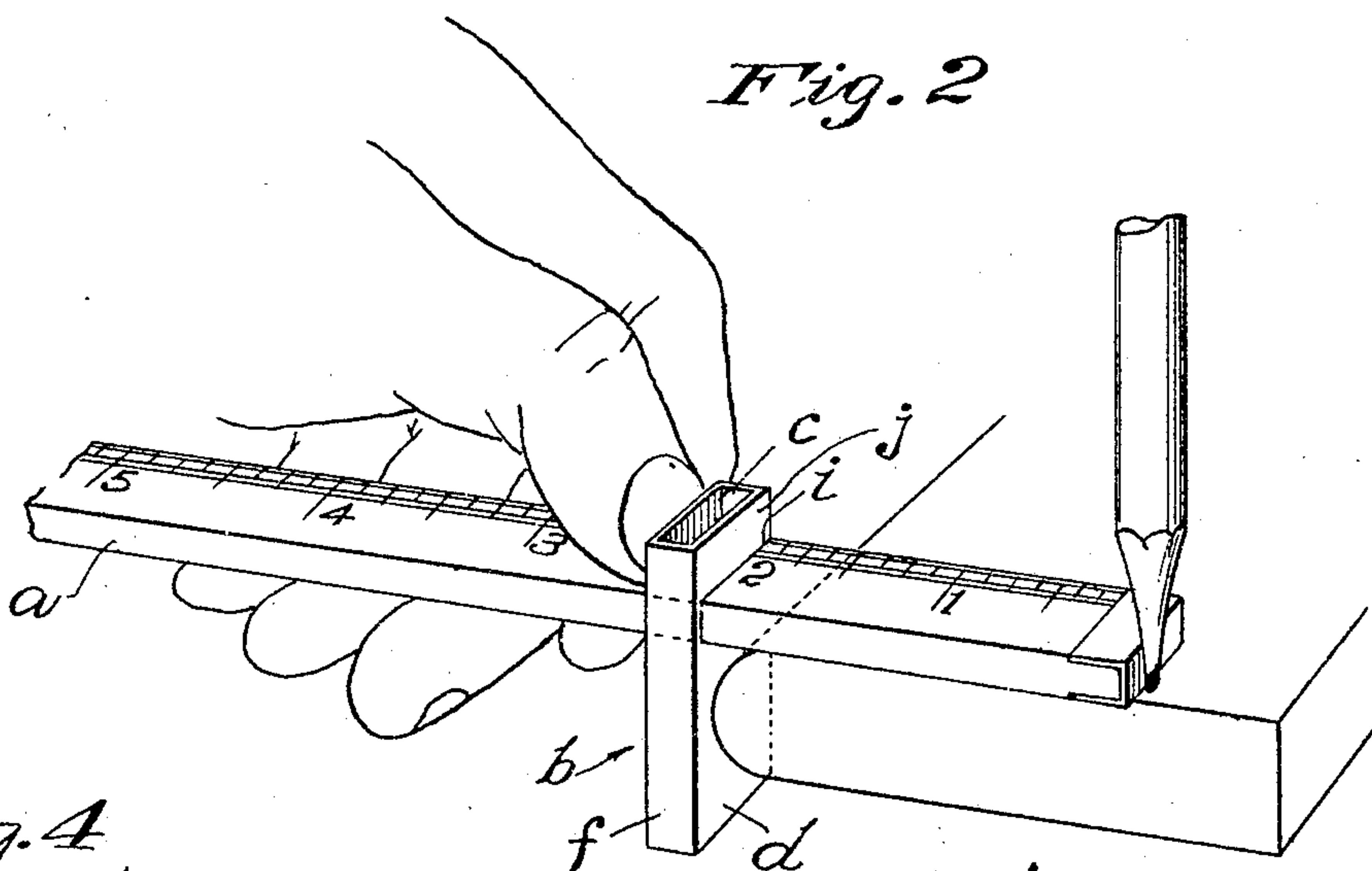


Fig. 4

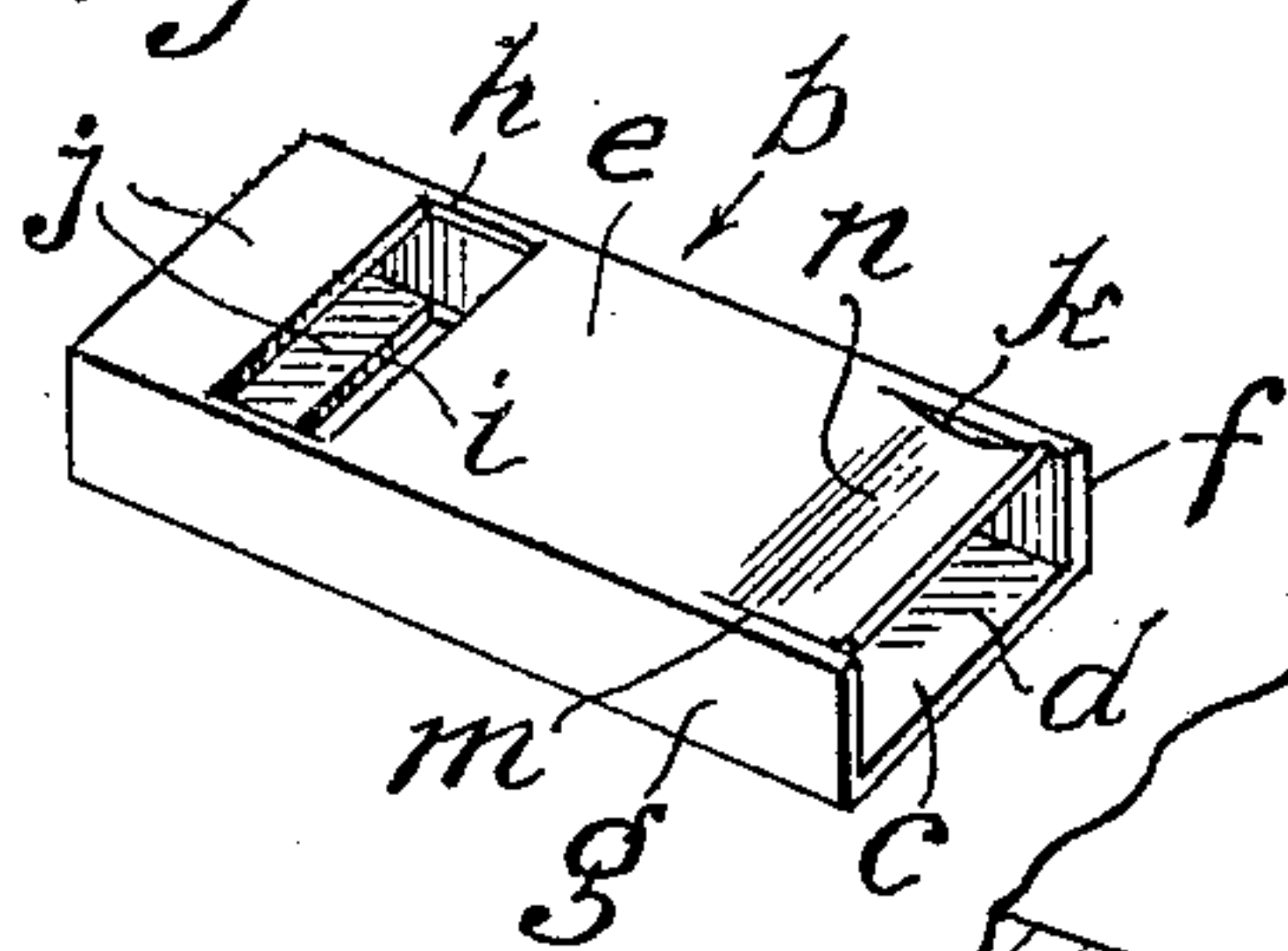


Fig. 3

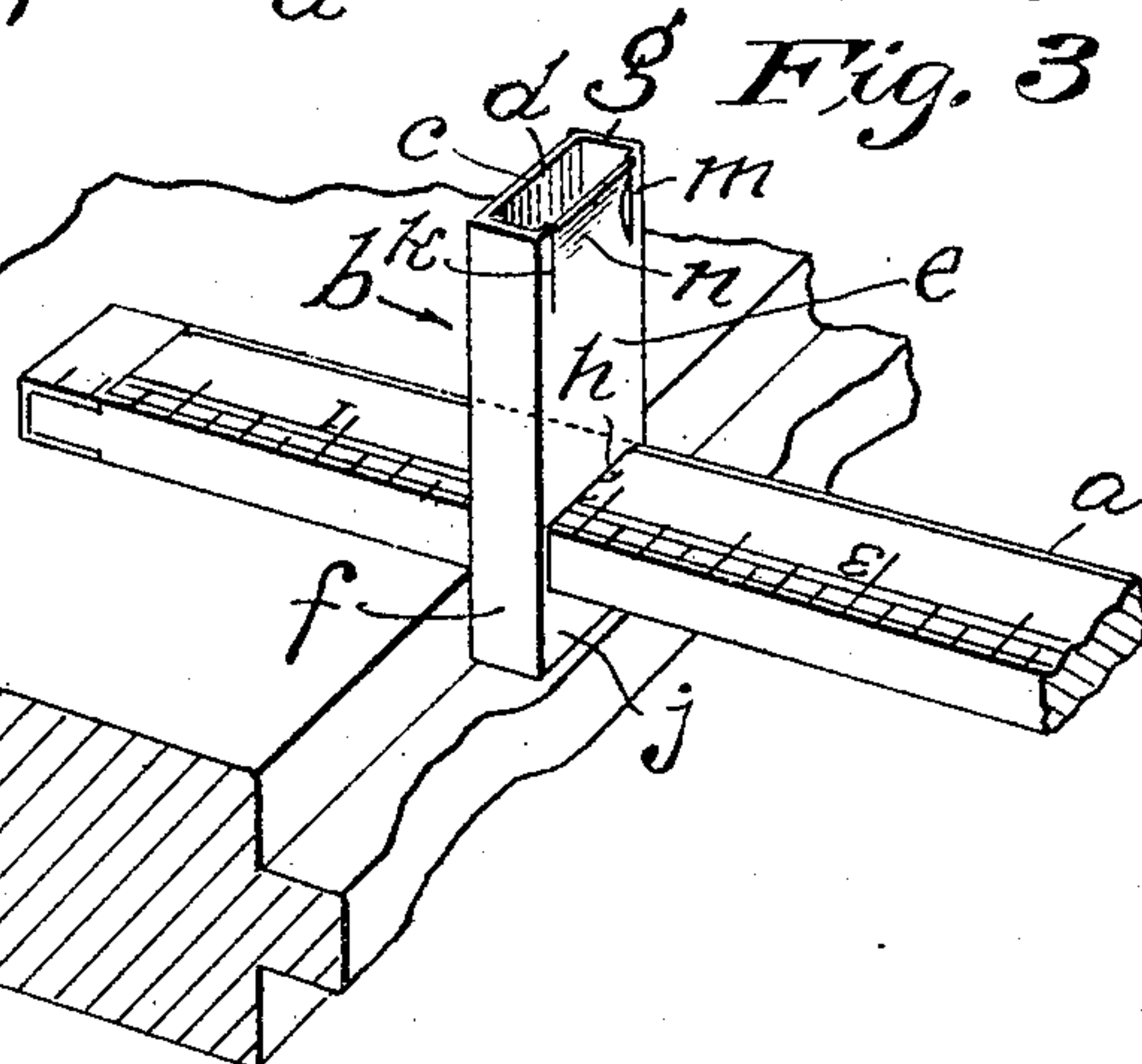
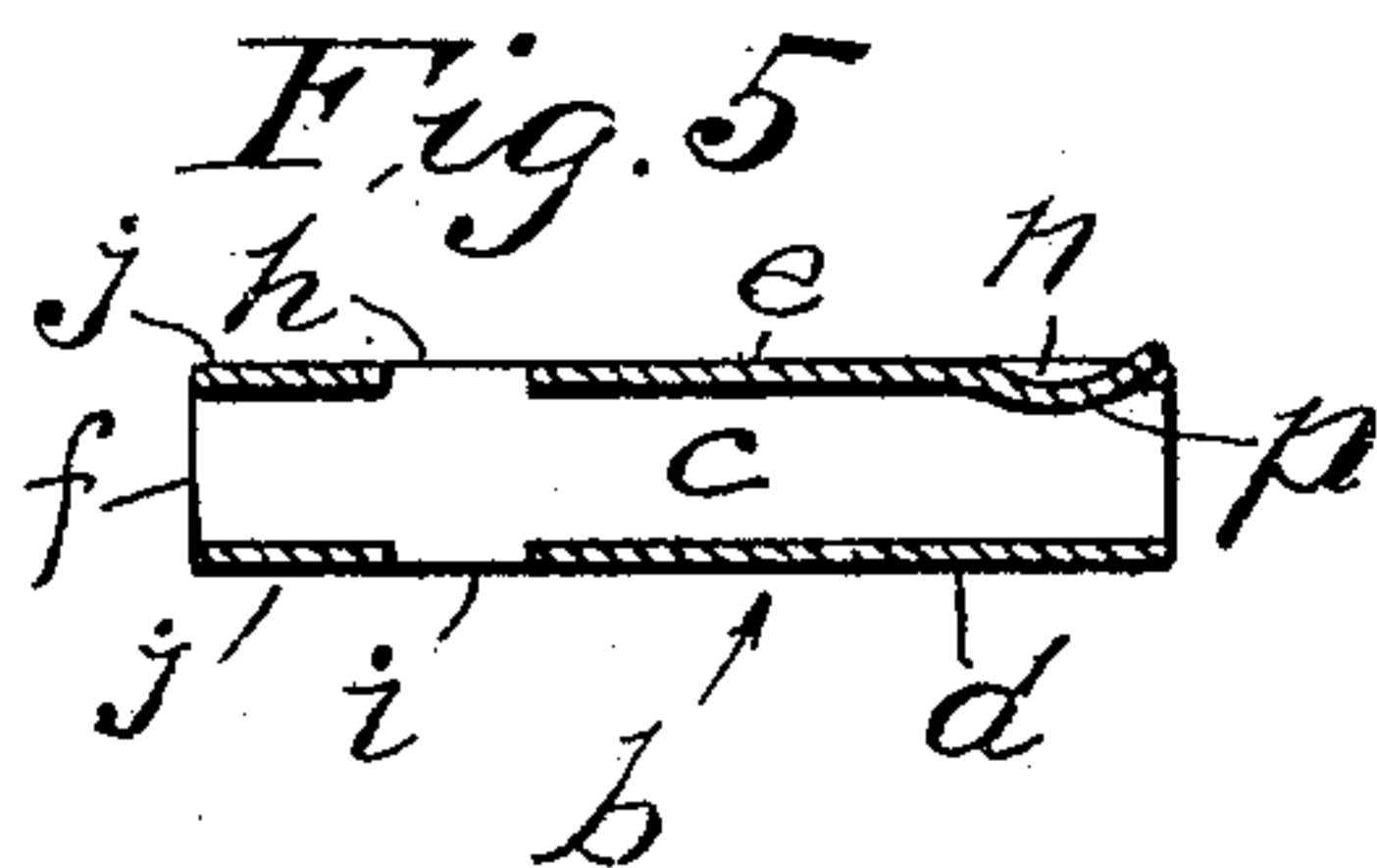


Fig. 5



Witnesses

C. C. Holly
L. Belle Pike

Inventor

Edward Stone

James P. Townsend
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD STONE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

RULE-GAGE.

955,369.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 19, 1910.

Application filed November 17, 1909. Serial No. 528,607.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD STONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Rule-Gage for Gaging Round-Edged Lumber and for other Uses, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide in combination with a folding rule a cheap and simple device that may be carried on and used with the folding rule for the purpose of gaging boards having rounded or irregular edges and that may be also very convenient for gaging the margins of door and window casings and also for gaging blind stops of windows.

The invention may be put to various uses which may be understood from the subjoined detailed description.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a view of the invention arranged to be conveniently stored and carried. Fig. 2 is a view of the invention adjusted for use. A fragment of the folding rule is shown. A pencil at the end of the rule indicates the use of the gage for scribing a round-edged board. Fig. 3 is a view showing the gage slide viewed from the side opposite that shown in Fig. 2. A fragment of the rule is shown and also a fragment of a rabbeted board having a broken tongue to which the gage slide is applied. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the gage slide detached. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal mid-section of the gage slide detached.

a designates a limb of an ordinary folding rule. The gage slide *b* consists of a rectangular sleeve which may be a section of a rectangular tube the bore *c* of which corresponds in cross-section approximately to the cross-section of the limb *a* of the rule to which it is to be applied. Said gage slide is provided with broad side walls *d*, *e*, and narrow edge walls *f*, *g*. The side walls *d*, *e*, are provided with oppositely arranged transverse orifices *h*, *i*, corresponding in form to the cross-section of the bore *c* so that the limb *a* of the rule which approximately fits the bore *c* will also approximately fit the orifices *h*, *i*. The appliance is therefore adapted to be withdrawn from the longitudinal position, shown in Fig. 1 on the

limb of the folding rule, and applied to such limb transversely in the manner shown in Fig. 2 or in Fig. 3. The gage slide *b* is preferably of resilient material as a section of brass tube. The orifices *h*, *i*, are arranged closer to one end of the gage slide than they are to the other and in practice are preferably arranged only a short distance from the nearest end of the gage slide to form corresponding bars *j* opposite each other. The width of said bars preferably corresponds to the thickness of the gage slide *b*, and in practice each of said bars will be preferably one-fourth of an inch wide so that when the gage slide is applied to a limb of the rule as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the limb *a* of the rule being inserted through the perforations *h*, *i*, the limb of the gage slide on one side of the limb *a* of the rule will project one-fourth of an inch. These dimensions are desirable for the reason that many of the parts to be gaged are in the form of projections of one-fourth of an inch, as the margins of door casings. The narrow edge walls *f*, *g*, are preferably unbroken from end to end of the gage; and one of the side walls, as *e*, is provided with slits *k*, *m*, that extend a considerable distance alongside the edge walls *f*, *g*, toward the orifices *h*, *i*, thus to provide between the edge walls a leaf spring *n* which may be bent to form a spring having an internal concave projection *p* to press upon the face of the rule.

The tube from which the gage is formed may be of spring brass or other suitable material and the spring tongue *n* will engage the same with suitable pressure to avoid accidental removal of the gage slide from its stored position as shown in Fig. 1.

In practice the gage slide, when not in use, will ordinarily be carried on a limb of a rule as shown in Fig. 1, and when it is desired to use the gage the slide will be slipped from the rule and reapplied as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The use of the gage when the slide is applied as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 will be apparent to any skilled person. When the gage is no longer required for use the gage slide may be removed from the position shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and returned to the position shown in Fig. 1. The gage-slide is preferably five-eighths of an inch wide so that it may be used edgewise alongside the blind stops of windows to gage the ex-

tent to which such stops may project. To thus use said slide it may be applied longitudinally of the rule limb and the unfolded rule may be used as a handle as the gage is
5 run on the casing alongside the blind stop and flatwise against the same.

The gage constructed as shown in the drawings may be used for gaging any width less than the full length of the folding rule
10 to which the gage slide is fitted; all that is necessary to fit it for this work being to reverse the rule from the position shown in Fig. 2, using the pencil on the longer instead of the shorter end of the rule. It is under-
15 stood that the slide may be applied to a rule of any length devoid of joints and that the purpose of applying it to the folding rule is convenience of storage and use.

By making the orifices nearer one end
20 than the other end of the section so as to provide a long and a short limb on opposite sides of the rule, the applicability of the rule for use in various situations is increased. The short limb may be used as in-
25 dicated in Fig. 3, where it is desired to scribe a tongue and groove board having a broken tongue along which the gage cannot be run smoothly, and the longer limb serves to allow the gage to be accurately used on
30 round edged lumber as indicated in Fig. 2, and yet the slide or sleeve is small and light and adds practically nothing to the bulk of the folding rule.

I claim:—

35 1. A gage slide for a rule, comprising a tube of oblong rectangular cross-section provided in its wider walls with transverse orifices approximately corresponding in form and size to the bore of the tube, one of the
40 walls of the tube being slit and bent to form a spring tongue.

2. A gage comprising a rule, and a section of tubing the bore of which approximately fits the rule, said tubing being provided
45 with oppositely arranged transverse orifices adapted to practically fit the rule and

through which a limb of the rule may be inserted.

3. A gage comprising a rule, and a section of tubing the bore of which approximately fits the rule, said tubing being provided with oppositely arranged transverse orifices through which a limb of the rule may be in-
55 serted, said orifices being nearer one end of the tubular section than the other.

4. The combination with the limb of a rule, of a section of tubing the bore of which approximately fits the rule, said tubing being provided with oppositely arranged transverse orifices through which a limb of
60 the rule may be inserted, said orifices being nearer one end of the tubular section than the other, one of the longer side walls of said section being slitted and said side walls bent at the slitted portion to form a spring
65 to engage the rule.

5. The combination with a folding rule of a tubular section of spring sheet metal provided with opposite orifices through which the rule may be inserted and also provided
70 with a spring tongue; said section being adapted to slide upon a limb of the rule, the bore of said section being adapted to receive a limb of the rule so that said section may be applied to the rule longitudinally
75 and transversely substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. The combination with a rule, of a slide provided with a bore and with orifices; said orifices being arranged transversely relative
80 to the bore, so that the slide may be applied transversely to the rule for the purpose of gaging, and may be applied longitudinally on the rule for the purpose of storing.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
85 my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 12th day of November, 1909.

EDWARD STONE.

In presence of—

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,
L. BELLE RICE.