(No Model.)

E. WEBER.

SLIDE GAGE.

No. 591,709. Patented Oct. 12, 1897.

Fig. 1.

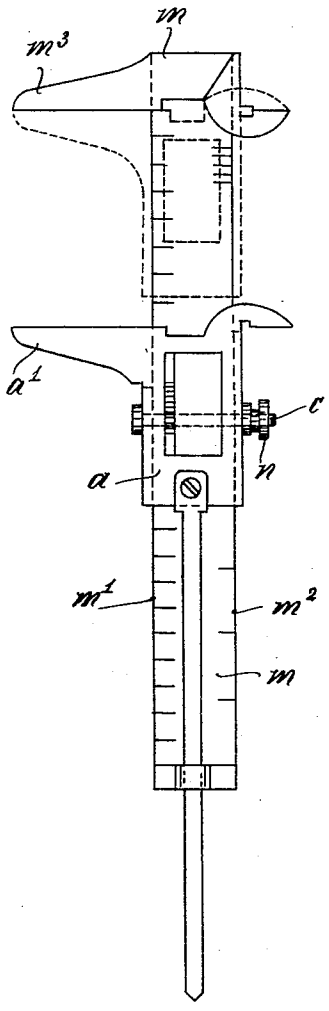


Fig. 2.

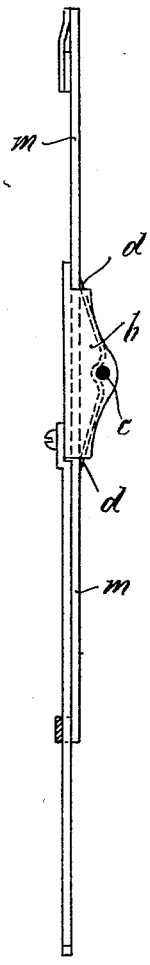
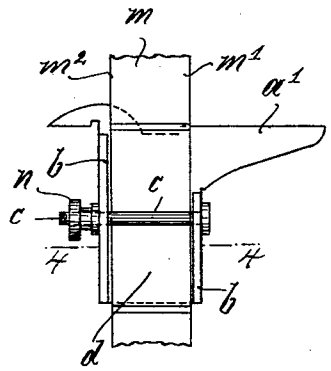


Fig. 3.



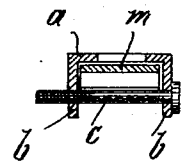


Fig. 4.

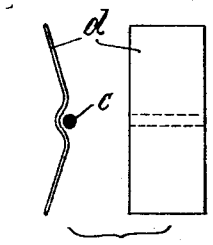


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGEN WEBER, OF PFORZHEIM, GERMANY.

SLIDE-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,709, dated October 12, 1897.

Application filed January 13, 1897. Serial No. 619,111. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGEN WEBER, a subject of the Grand Duke of Baden, and a resident of Pforzheim, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring Slide-Gages, of which the following is an exact specification.

This invention refers to measuring-gages of the kind in which one of two parallel measuring-legs is attached to a flat bar and the other to a slide adapted to be displaced along said bar.

My improvements in measuring-gages of said kind relate to the means for securing the slide in position, and consist in letting the guide-flanges of the slide or suitable portions of said flanges project over the rear side of the flat bar and in connecting said flanges or portions by a screw or screwed spindle and nut in such a manner that the flanges of the slide may be drawn against and pressed upon the edge surfaces of the flat bar, so as thereby to secure the slide with its leg in position. The purpose of said improvements is to prevent said edge surfaces from being injured by the fastening-screw, as is the case in the measuring slide-gages at present employed, and to provide a somewhat extended pressing-surface not on one side or edge only, but on both of them.

In order to make my invention more clear, I refer to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters denote similar parts throughout the different views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved measuring slide-gage, the movable measuring-leg being withdrawn from the stationary one. Fig. 2 shows the gage seen from the right-hand side of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the slide, together with the medium portion of the flat bar. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 shows a full view and an edge view of a spring used in the gage.

The slide a, with its measuring-leg a', has the flanges b b, that take and project over the edges m' m^2 of the flat bar m. The latter carries the stationary measuring-leg m^3 and is provided with the usual scale or scales known with measuring instruments of the kind in question.

The flanges b b of the slide a are connected by a screw or screwed spindle c, which passes behind the rear surface of the flat bar m. The screwed portion of the spindle c is provided with a nut n, by means of which the flanges b b may be moved one in the direction to the other, or may be pressed upon the edge surfaces m' m^2 of the flat bar m, respectively. The screw or screwed spindle c serves also for holding a flat spring d, the particular configuration of which is best to be seen in Fig. 5. The spring d is of course situated between the screw c and the rear surface of the flat bar m, and the curved medium portion of said spring takes around the inner side of the screw c, whereas the straight legs of the said spring press upon the rear surface of the bar m. Owing to this configuration and arrangement of the spring d the slide a is of course pressed upon the flat bar m, so that said slide is hindered from making any undue movement. The action of the spring d is transmitted to the slide a by the mediation of the screw c, and it is thus to be seen that the function of said screw is a double one, in that it serves for holding not only the means for automatically holding the slide in any position, but also the means for mechanically fixing it.

Having thus fully described the nature of this invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

In a measuring slide-gage having the slide arranged on a flat bar and provided with rearwardly-extending projections connected by a screw located behind the bar, the combination with said screw, of a two-legged flat spring forming an obtuse angle, and having its middle part bent inward so as to form a groove adapted to receive said screw said spring being located between the screw and the bar, and the legs of the spring being resting upon said bar, for the purpose as described.

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

EUGEN WEBER.

Witnesses:
H. STERN,
T. STERN.