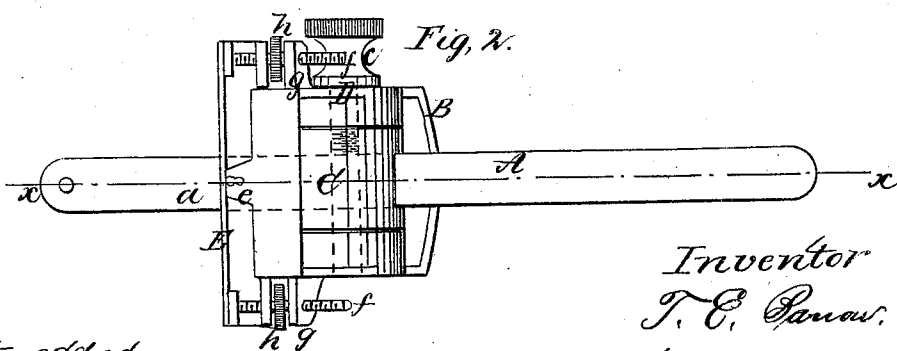
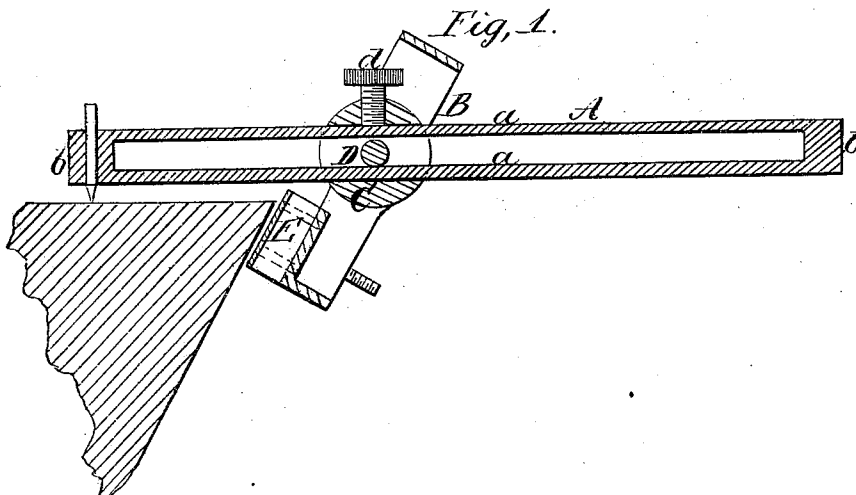


T. E. Barrow,

Gage.

No. 88,833.

Patented Apr. 13, 1869.



Witnesses
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United States Patent Office.

T. E. BARROW, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 88,833, dated April 13, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPENTERS' GAUGE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, T. E. BARROW, of Mansfield, in the county of Richland, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Gauges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of my invention, taken in the line *x x*, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is an inverted plan view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to a new and improved gauge for marking, or creasing work, or stuff parallel with one edge of the same, and at greater or less distance from said edge.

The invention is designed to supersede the ordinary gauge used by artisans in wood and iron; and

It consists in a peculiar construction, whereby the implement may be adapted to operate upon bevel-surfaces, as well as upon surfaces, or sides at right angles with each other, and also capable of being adapted to work upon or against curved surfaces, either convex or concave.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings—

A represents the bar of the gauge, which is slotted longitudinally nearly its whole length, or it may be made of two longitudinal bars, *a a*, secured parallel with each other to end-pieces *b b*; or other modes of construction may be employed, in order to obtain the same form.

B is the head of the gauge, consisting of a quadrilateral frame, in which there is fitted transversely a cylinder, C, which is secured in position by a shaft, D, the latter passing transversely through the frame, and longitudinally and centrally through the cylinder C, the shaft having a screw-thread, *i*, cut on a portion of it, to work in a female thread, cut in one end of the cylinder C. (See dotted lines, fig. 2.)

On one end of the shaft D there is secured a head, *e*, which bears against one side of the frame of the head, as the shaft is screwed up, and retains or clamps the cylinder, so that it cannot casually move.

The shaft D passes through the slot, or space in the bar A, and the bar passes through the cylinder C at

right angles with its axis, said bar being allowed to move freely in or through the cylinder, and secured at any desired point by a set-screw, *d*. (See fig. 1.)

To the lower part of the head B, parallel with its outer or face side, there is attached a metal plate, E, the latter being secured at its centre to a projection, *e*, on the head.

The ends of the plate E have screws *f* attached, which pass through ears, or lugs *g*, at each side of the head, said ears, or lugs being slotted, to receive nuts *h*, which are fitted on the screws. (See fig. 2.)

When the implement is to be used for gauging stuff having surfaces at right angles with each other, the head B is adjusted at right angles with the bar A, and retained in that position by screwing up the shaft D, and the plate E, by turning the nuts *h*, is brought into a parallel position with the lower part of the head B.

When the parts are adjusted in the position above specified, the implement is ready for use upon or against surfaces which are at right angles with each other, but when it is required to operate upon oblique surfaces, the head B is adjusted obliquely with the bar A, as shown in fig. 1, the work, or stuff operated upon being shown in red.

When it is required to operate upon curved surfaces, the plate E, by turning the nut *h*, is curved, to correspond with the curvature of the surface against which it is to bear, and this curvature may be concave or convex, the plate E being capable of being adjusted to suit either of said curvatures.

All the parts of the gauge may be constructed of metal. That, at least, would be the preferable material.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The gauge, consisting of the cylinder C, screw-shaft D, head B, plate E, set-screw *d*, screws *f*, nuts *h*, and slotted bar A, when all the parts are constructed and arranged substantially as herein described, and for the purpose set forth.

T. E. BARROW.

Witnesses:

CHAS. BARROW,
HENRY WELTZ.