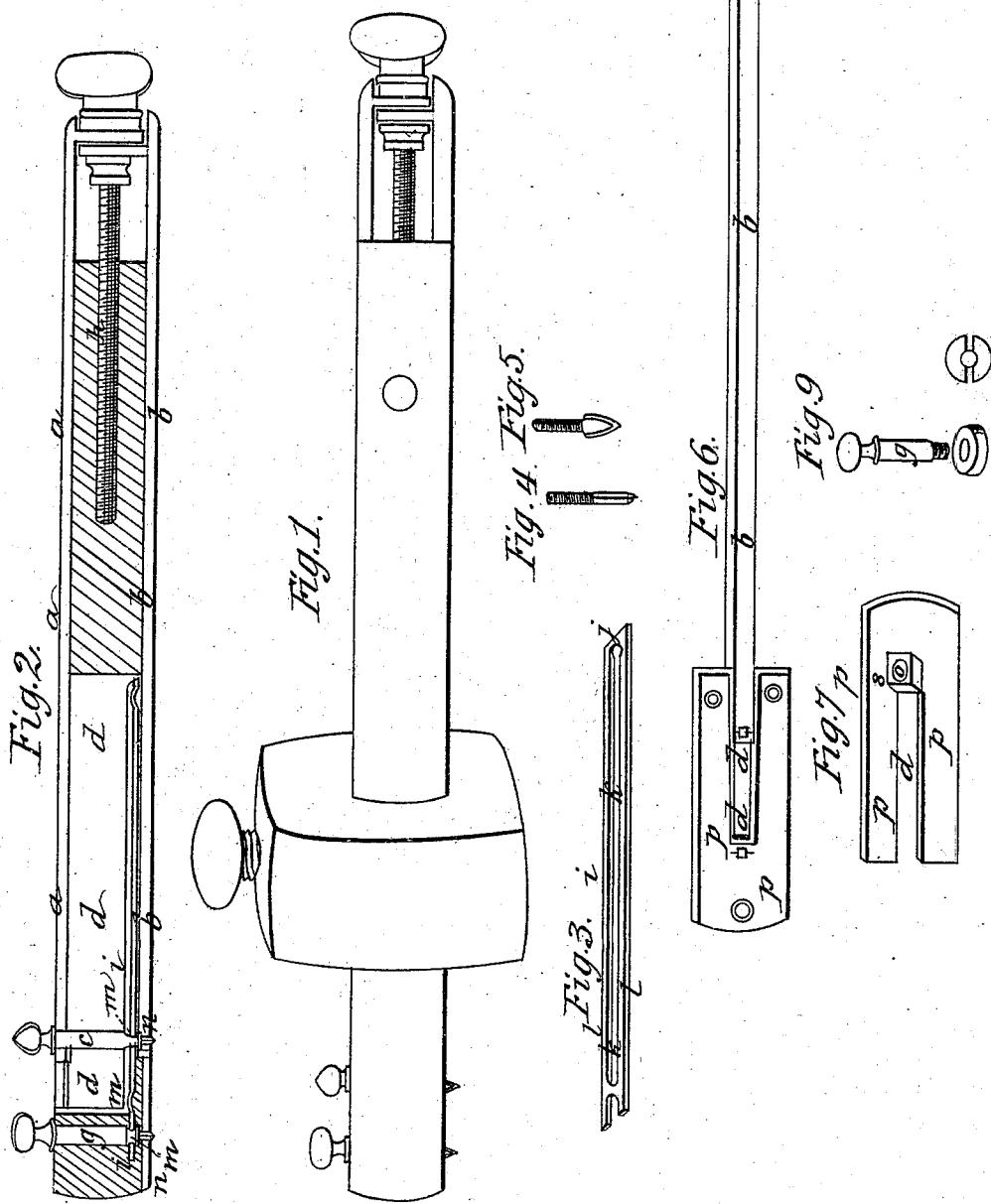


J. BRYANT.

Carpenters' Gage.

No. 15,556.

Patented Aug. 19, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL BRYANT, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CARPENTER'S GAGE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 15,556, dated August 19, 1856; Reissued April 14, 1857, No. 448.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOEL BRYANT, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Constructing Carpenters' Gages; and I hereby declare that the following is a full and correct description thereof, to wit:

The nature of my invention consists in providing gages point holders, so that the points, markers, or cutters may be screwed out or in at pleasure on turning said holders, said holders being provided with a screw thread on the inside, which corresponds with a screw thread cut on the said points, markers, or cutters, said holders operating to raise or lower them on the principle of a screw thus formed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, reference being made to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this specification.

I construct my gages (of which Figure 1, is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section; Fig. 3, the sliding catch of the holders; Fig. 4, one of the points or markers; Fig. 5, one of the cutters, and Fig. 6, the lower sliding bars showing the openings for the points, and cutters) of any desirable size, and in form like and material similar to what is used in the construction of other carpenters' gages, differing from them only in the provision of an additional sliding bar and the holders points and cutters, and the mechanism for operating the said holders, points, markers, and cutters. I construct the mortising gage (Fig. 1,) with an additional sliding bar (a) in the top or upper part of the gage. Through this sliding bar (a) in the top part of the gage and the other sliding bar (b) in the lower or under part of the gage I set one of the holders (c), having previously cut down through and cut out the middle part of the gage, the opening (d) thus made being to allow the back holder (c) to move back and forth through said opening (d), by means of the bars (a, and b) in which it is set. The other holder (g) is set just in front of the opening (d), and is stationary except as being allowed to turn in its bed (o) where it is retained in place by the sliding catch (i), said sliding catch (i) being placed beneath the lower sliding

bar (b) in a bed for that purpose, as also to receive and retain the other point holder (g) which it receives at its back part through an opening (j) made for that purpose, and from which it slides forward 60 through the opening (k) formed by the sides or bars (l) of said sliding catch (i); said holders being provided with a groove (m) and shoulder (n) to receive the sides of said sliding catch, and be retained by it, so as not 65 to be pressed out of their beds (o) formed by the small pits (o) in the sliding bar (b) and the metal face (p) which pits are formed of sufficient depth to prevent the holders (c, and g) from being displaced by 70 lateral pressure on the points, markers, or cutters, when being operated or in use.

The metal face of the gage shown by Fig. 7, letter p, has an elevation on its inner surface, as shown by Fig. 8, in which the pit 75 (o) is formed to receive the front point holder (g), or I secure the front point holder (g) with a nut screwed on to the point of said holder (g) the point of said holder being provided with a screw thread at its 80 point to receive it, the bed of the nut being sufficiently large to allow the said nut, which is not screwed down so far as but will allow the said nut to turn with the holder. This arrangement is shown by Fig. 9, in the drawings, which arrangement I prefer in constructing the single or common gage with 85 one marker and one holder, for which single gages I of course claim the use of the holders, the markers, and cutters. 90

The holders are made like a round hollow tube with a screw thread cut on the inside to receive the markers, and cutters as before stated, the top part of said holders being flattened so as to be conveniently grasped 95 by the thumb and finger for the purpose of turning them. The points or markers (Fig. 4) are made square at their lower extremities, and sharp at the point, while their upper extremities are round and have a 100 screw thread cut on them corresponding with the screw thread in the holders, into which they are received and retained for service. The cutters are made in the same way except being flat at their lower extremity instead of square, and these cutters (Fig. 5) when required for use take the place of the markers (Fig. 4), the markers being removed.

The markers, and cutters are operated by 110

turning the holders, their lower extremities fitting into the openings in the sliding bar (b) and the metal face (p) are prevented from turning with the holder, and consequently are raised up or driven down by turning their holders.

The advantages of my invention and arrangement are, first, the convenience of raising or lowering the point of the marker, or of the cutter. Secondly, the convenience of changing the markers for the cutters, and vice versa. Thirdly, the being able to make the mortising gage answer a threefold purpose, viz: the purpose of a mortising gage, when both markers are down, the purpose of a single or common gage, when one of the markers is screwed up so as not to mark, and the purpose of a cutting gage, by removing the markers and introducing the cutters into their place, with this important advantage as a cutting gage—that by the introduction of the two cutters two pieces of veneer-

ing or of thin board may be cut at one operation, either of equal or of unequal width as may be required.

Of course I do not claim the invention of gages, or of markers and cutters for gages, except as herein before set forth and described; but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

I claim the invention, construction, and exclusive right and use of point holders, or holders for the points, markers, and cutters of gages, irrespective of the kind or form of gages, or instrument equivalent thereto, constructed and operated as hereinbefore substantially set forth and described.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 12th, 1856.

JOEL BRYANT.

Witnesses:

J. L. MARCELLUS,
JOHN C. SCHENCKE.

[FIRST PRINTED 1912.]