

F. LOHMAN.

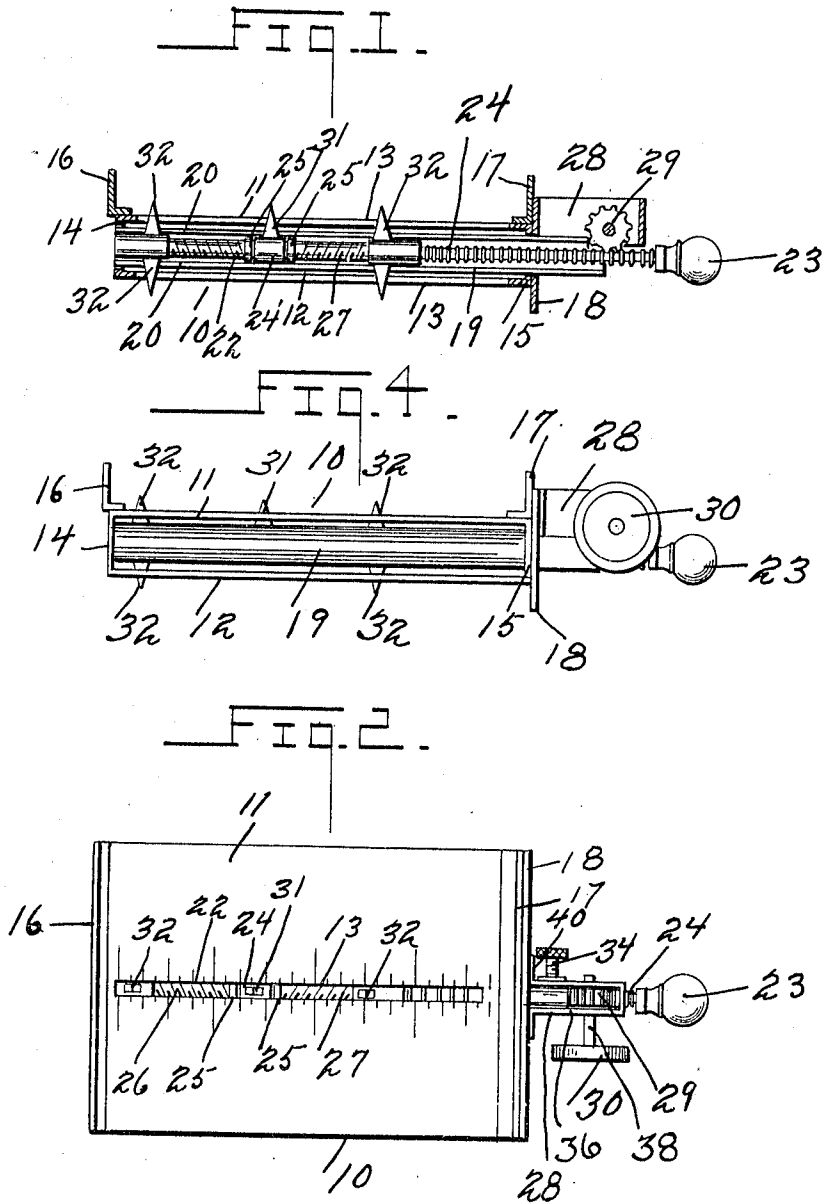
GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1908.

956,116.

Patented Apr. 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

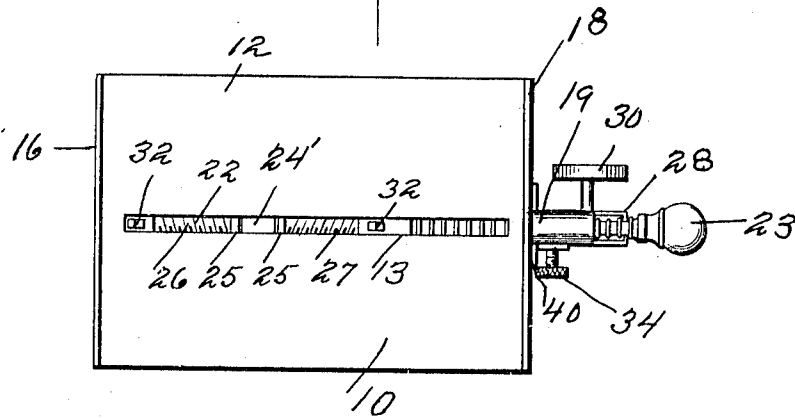


FIG. 5.

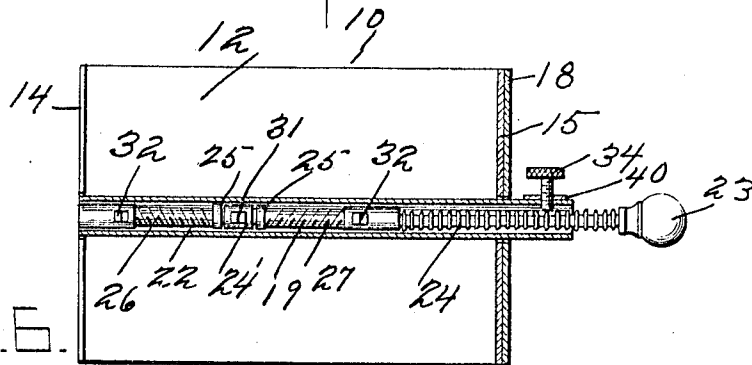
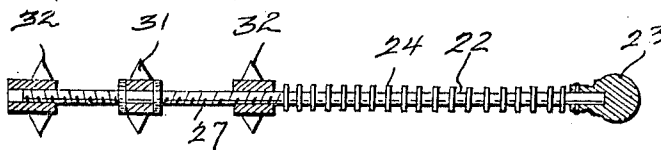


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GAGE.

956,116.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED LOHMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gages, and more particularly to mortise marking gages, and has for its object to provide such a device particularly adapted to use for locating locks upon doors.

Another object is to provide such a device which at the same time it is set for making the location of locks in the edge of a door, is adapted to indicate a proper point on the door frame for the location of the "strike."

Another object is to provide such a device for indicating the exact point at which to place the center of a bit when boring to mortise a door for a lock.

Another object is to provide such a device having independently operable sliding points adapted to mark the center for a mortise and the width thereof, the points for marking the width being adapted to be adjusted after the center point is adjusted without liability of interference of the separate adjusting means.

Another object is to provide a device having a flange for engagement with the side of a door when marking the door for mortising, and having other flanges so offset that the mortise for the strike may be located by similar engagement with the door jamb.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, and it will be understood that changes in the specific structure shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims, and that any suitable materials may be used without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the device, Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the device, Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the device, Fig. 4 is an edge view of the device, Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional

view through the operating member and pointers.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown a gage comprising a casing 10 including spaced plates 11 and 12 having registering slots 13 extending longitudinally thereof. End walls 14 and 15 support the plates 11 and 12 in spaced relation. Laterally extending flanges 16 and 17 are carried at opposite ends of the plate 11, the flange 16 being offset outwardly of the end of the wall 14 to bring its inner face into the same plane with the outer face of the wall 14 as shown. A flange 18 is carried by the outer plate 12 extending oppositely of the one 17, its inner face lying in the same plane as the outer face of the flange 17. Registering openings are formed through the walls 14 and 15 adjacent to the opposite ends of the slots 13. Secured between the plates 11 and 12, and extending longitudinally between the slots 13, there is a tube 19 having longitudinal slots 20 therein registering with the slots 13. Engaged revolubly and slidably in the tube 19 there is an operating shaft 22 having a head portion 23, and a rack portion 24, comprising a series of spaced peripheral rack ribs, and having point carrying portions comprising a central shaft portion 24' having shoulders 25 at opposite sides thereof, and outwardly of said shoulders there are formed right and left hand threads 27 extending to the rack portion 24 on one side, and the outer end of the operating member 22 at the other side. A bracket 28 is carried by the case 10 at one end adjacent to the member 22, and carries revolubly a rack gear 29 engaged with the rack portion 24, having an operating head 30 connected therewith, and adapted to reciprocate the shaft 22 upon the manipulation of the operating head 30, thereby adjusting the point member 31. Engaged upon the shaft 24' there is a pointer member 31 extending outwardly through the slot 13 in the plate 11. On opposite sides of the pointer 31 there are pointers 32 each having outwardly extending points engaged through the slots 13 in each of the plates 11 and 12, as shown. The members 32 are arranged in threaded engagement with respective portions 27 of the operating member 22, for opposite sliding movement when the member 22 is rotated.

Carried by the bracket 28 there is a set screw 34 adapted for operation to impinge against the member 22 to hold it against longitudinal movement. The bracket 28 comprises 5 spaced arms 36 having their end portions turned outwardly and secures to the flange 17 of the case 10 and carrying the gear 29 revolubly therein by means of a shaft 38 as shown. The set screw 34 is engaged through 10 a perforated flange 40 turned laterally from one of the arms of the bracket 28, as shown. A suitable scale is marked on the plate 11 adjacent to the slot 13 for a purpose to be subsequently indicated.

15 In operation, to mortise a door for the reception of a lock having a face plate of a known width the gear 29 is rotated by manipulation of the head 30 to move the member 22 and bring the point 31 to a distance 20 from the flange 16 equal to the distance which it is desired that the center of the face plate of the lock shall have from the inner edge of the door when closed. The member 22 is then rotated by suitable manipulation of the head 23 to move the points 25 32 oppositely of each other to space them a distance equal to the width of the face plate. The device is then brought into engagement with the edge of the door, the flange 16 being 30 disposed upon the inner face of the door which is to abut the jamb, and moved vertically with the points 31 and 32 in contact with the face of the edge portion of the door to demark the width for the mortise.

35 To locate the mortise for the "strike" in the door frame, the plate 12 is presented against the face of the frame with the wall 14 in contact with the jamb, and the demarcation for the mortise made as above 40 described. It will thus be seen that the center of the space between the points 32 is the same distance from the edge of the jamb and adjacent face of the door. The catch of the lock when in place will thus be brought into 45 accurate registry with the outer edge of the opening in the "strike" for firm latching engagement.

The flange 17 is adapted for similar use to the flange 16 on the opposite face of the 50 door, and the flange 18 is adapted for co-operation therewith to mark the lines for a mortise in a door frame where the stop is to be what is termed "loose" by builders; that is, the latch fits loosely in the stop plate.

55 The pointers 32 comprise interiorly threaded collars engaged upon the threaded portion 27 of the member 22 having oppositely extending pointers engaged through the slots 20 and 13 to prevent rotation of the 60 pointers, and allow of proper engagement with a surface to be marked. The pointer 31 is similarly constructed with the exception that the collar would have to be split

for engagement on the shaft portion 24 and is not threaded, the shaft portion 24 having 65 no threads and this pointer maintaining a constant position longitudinally of the member 25, and there is but one pointer which is disposed through the slot in the plate 11.

It will be understood that when making 70 the mortise, after the lines therefor have been marked with the present gage, any suitable auger may be used for mortising the door, the screw of the auger being placed upon the central line made by the point 31 75 which will thus obviate any danger of boring beyond the width of the face plate.

What is claimed is:

1. An article of the class described comprising spaced slotted plates carrying a plu- 80 rality of points extending through said slots, means for moving said points relatively longitudinally of said slots, and a flange carried by one of said plates, and offset outwardly of the adjacent end of the other 85 plate, and adapted for engagement over the edge face of a door to bring said points into engagement therewith at a predetermined distance from said flange, the outer of said 90 opposite plates being adapted to contact with a door jamb to bring the pointers into engagement with a door frame at a distance from the jamb corresponding with the distance of said points from said flange.

2. A marking gage comprising spaced 95 slotted members, a plurality of slidable points disposed between said members and projecting through the slots, means for moving said points in the slots, relatively with respect to each other, and offset flanges 100 carried by one of the plates, and extending laterally of said slots.

3. A gage comprising spaced slotted plates, flanges carried by one of said plates transversely of the slots, said flanges being 105 offset with relation to the ends of the plates, a right and left threaded shaft revolubly mounted between said plates, said shaft having a non-threaded portion between said right and left threads, marker members en- 110 gaged upon said threaded portions of the shaft, a marker member engaged revolubly upon said unthreaded portion, said shaft having a head thereon adapted for manipulation to rotate the shaft, and means for op- 115 erating said shaft longitudinally with respect to said slots.

4. An article of the class described comprising spaced slotted plates, flanges carried at opposite ends of the plates, said flanges 120 being offset with relation to the ends of the plate, a slotted sleeve carried between the plates, a shaft disposed slidably in the sleeve, said shaft having a series of peripheral ratchet ribs adjacent to one end, and 125 having right and left threads formed upon

the opposite end portion, a portion of the shaft between said threaded portions being unthreaded and provided with peripheral shoulders at opposite ends thereof, a marker
5 member engaged upon said threaded portions, and having points extended through the slots in each of said plates, means for operating said shaft to move it longitudinally with respect to said sleeve, means for
10 rotating the shaft independently of the lon-

gitudinal movement, and means for securing the shaft at times against both of said movements.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRED LOHMAN.

Witnesses:

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R. D. TINKLEPAUGH.