

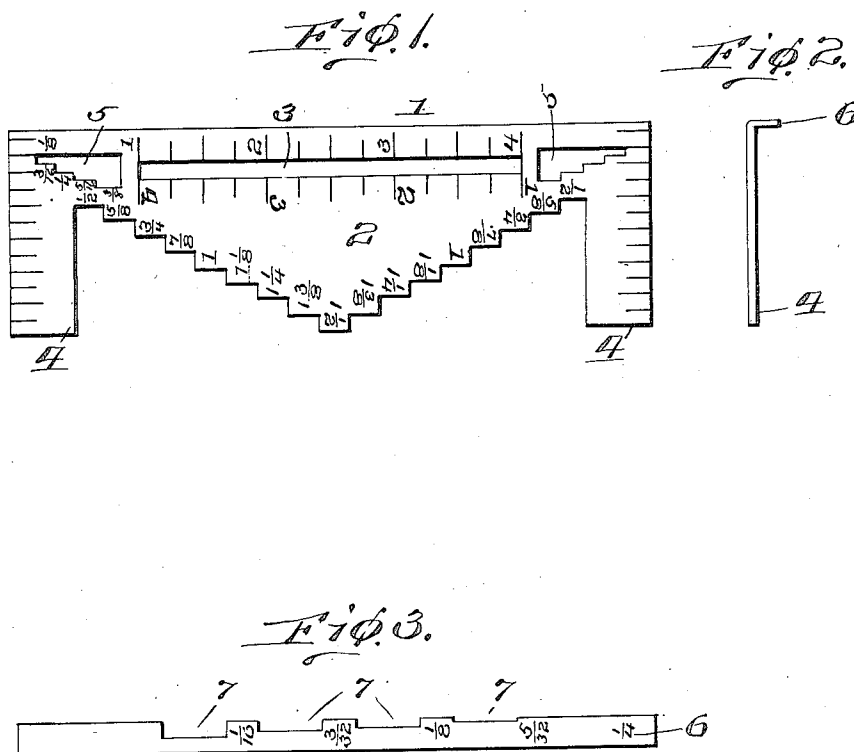
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GAGE.

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1,045,871.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.



Witnesses

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GAGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MERLE WESLEY MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to gages.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive implement by the use of which the correct measurements and markings preparatory to cutting mortises for the face plates of locks, strike plates, etc., may be made with greater facility than by the use of implements as heretofore made, thereby effecting a material saving of time and labor.

With this object in view the invention consists of an implement having the generic and specific features of form and relative arrangement of the parts substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which;

Figure 1 is a face view of the gage; Fig. 2 is an end elevation; and, Fig. 3 is a side elevation particularly showing a flange forming part of the gage.

The gage may be made of wood, metal or other suitable material, preferably of sheet metal. It consists essentially of a body or plate 1 having extending from one edge thereof a portion 2 which increases in width from its point of juncture with the other part of the body, and has the sides thereof stepped. The main portion of the implement has in it a slot or opening 3 of a suitable width and having the sides thereof parallel with the edge of the plate 1. Extending from the body 1 of the plate at each end at a right angle thereto are arms 4.

All the parts are marked on their faces near their edges with graduations preferably indicating inches and fractions thereof. The plate 1 on each side of the opening 3 therein has on it marks indicating distances from the outer edges of the arms 4, the markings on the opposite sides of the slot being the reverse of each other, adapting it for ready reading with either of the arms 4 elevated thus permitting the use of the implement on the right or left hand side of a door, jamb or the like to be measured and marked. Each arm has on it graduations or marks indicating in inches and frac-

tions thereof the distances from the edge of the plate 1 toward the ends of the arms.

The central portion 2 of the body of the implement preferably has its edges graduated, the graduations being indicated as herein shown by notches of predetermined length and depth. The depth of the notches indicates in inches or parts thereof the distance which one side of each step is from the flanged edge of the plate 1, and the length of the notches indicates in a similar way the distance from the outer faces of the respective arms 4. Adjacent to the juncture between the plate or body 1 and the arms 2, at each end of the implement are openings 5 which are triangular in general form, each having one side thereof parallel to the outer edge of the plate 1, and having another side at right angles to the edge of the plate 1. The other sides of the openings are formed by steps the depths and lengths of which indicate respectively distances from the edge of the plate 1 and from the outer face of the arm 4 adjacent to which the opening is located.

Formed with the edge of the plate 1 and bent at a right angle thereto is a flange 6 the edge of which is provided with a series of rectangular openings or indentations 7. The indentations increase in depths from one end of the flange to the other in predetermined ratio. For instance the depth of the first indentation may be $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, the depth of the next one $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, the next $\frac{3}{4}$, and so on. Any number of these indentations may be employed, there being four shown in the present illustration.

In the use of the implement, for instance for marking a door jamb to indicate the lines on which to cut to form mortise for a butt, it is placed against the jamb with the flange 6 pressed against the edge of the jamb to bring it parallel thereto, and the arms 4 are brought against the face of the jamb. A line drawn across the face with the outer edge of the upper arm 4 as a guide will give a line for the upper end of the mortise. The location of the lower end of the mortise is indicated by introducing a marker through the slot and making a mark in accordance with the scale adjacent thereto, the plate being moved down if required to give the length. The width of the mortise is indicated by placing a pencil, knife or the like into the notch on the part 2 which

indicates the distance the inner edge of the butt is to be located from the edge of the jamb, and the implement is then drawn downward while the flange is maintained in contact with the edge of the jamb. The depth of the mortise is indicated by placing a marking implement in the proper opening or indentation in the flange and moving the tool along the edge of the jamb. To mark the lines for the cutting of a mortise for the face plate of a lock, the ends and the distance apart thereof are indicated as for the butt. One side line is made by placing the flange against one face of the door, a marker placed in one of the notches in the portion 2 and the implement is drawn down. The other side line is indicated by reversing the implement, placing the flange against the other side of the door and then proceeding as in marking the first line. A line indicating the center of the mortise at which boring is to be done, may quickly and accurately be determined and indicated by the use of the proper notch in the upper face of the portion 2.

In marking for a mortise for a strike plate a marker is placed against one of the notches of the face of one of the openings 5 and the implement moved a proper distance, to indicate the outer edge of the mortise, and the other parts of such mortise are indicated in the manner heretofore described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A gage consisting of a body one edge of which consists of a tapering stepped portion, the other edge being formed with a flange extending at a right angle to the face of the body, and arms extending from the body at right angles to the flange.

2. A gage consisting of a body having a longitudinal slot therein, and having a tapering stepped portion at one edge thereof, the other edge being formed with a flange extending at a right angle to the face of the body, and arms extending from the body at right angles to the flange.

3. A gage consisting of a body having a longitudinal slot therein, characters indicating graduations, the reverse of each other, adjacent to the slot, a tapering stepped portion extending at one edge of the body, the other edge being formed with a flange extending at a right angle to the face of the body, and arms extending from the body at right angles to the flange.

4. A gage consisting of a body having a tapering stepped portion at one edge thereof, the other edge being formed with a flange extending at a right angle to the face of the body and having openings or indentations of varying depths in the edge thereof, and arms extending from the body at right angles to the flange.

5. A gage consisting of a body having a tapering stepped portion at one edge thereof, the other edge being formed with a flange extending therefrom at a right angle to the face of the body, arms extending from the ends of the body at right angles to the flange, and an opening in the body adjacent to the juncture of each arm with the body, one side of each opening being provided with notches the sides whereof are parallel respectively with the flange and with the outer faces of the arms.

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

MERLE WESLEY MILLER.

Witnesses:

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