

(No Model.)

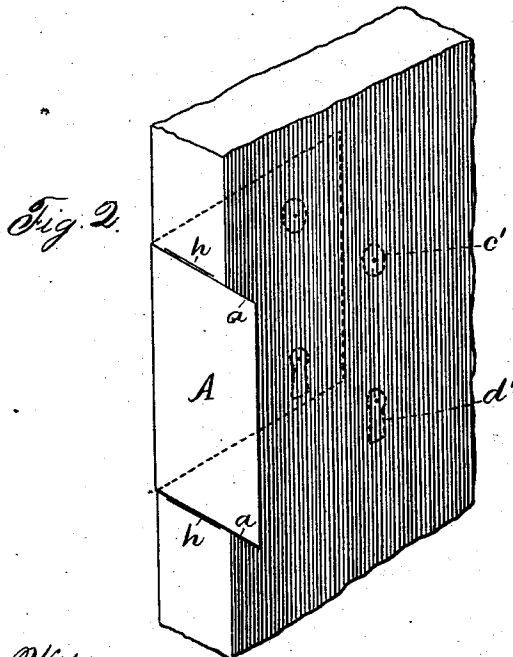
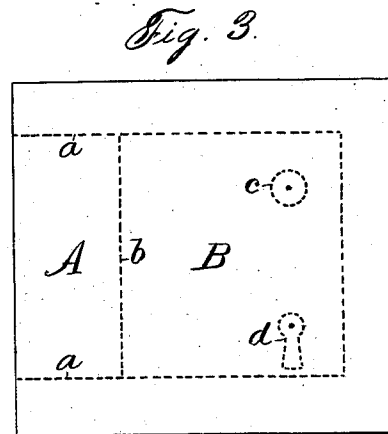
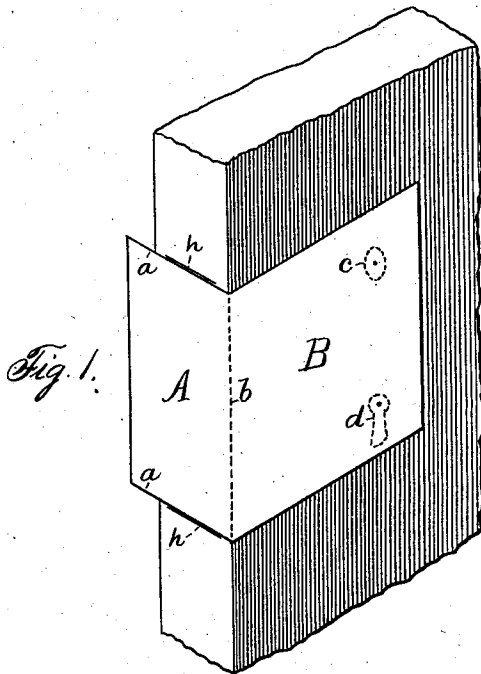
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. H. BASSETT.

GAGE FOR ADJUSTING LOCKS.

No. 292,463.

Patented Jan. 29, 1884.



Witnesses.
John Edwards Jr.
Eddy R. Smith

Inventor.
Milton H. Bassett.
By James Shepard
Atty

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

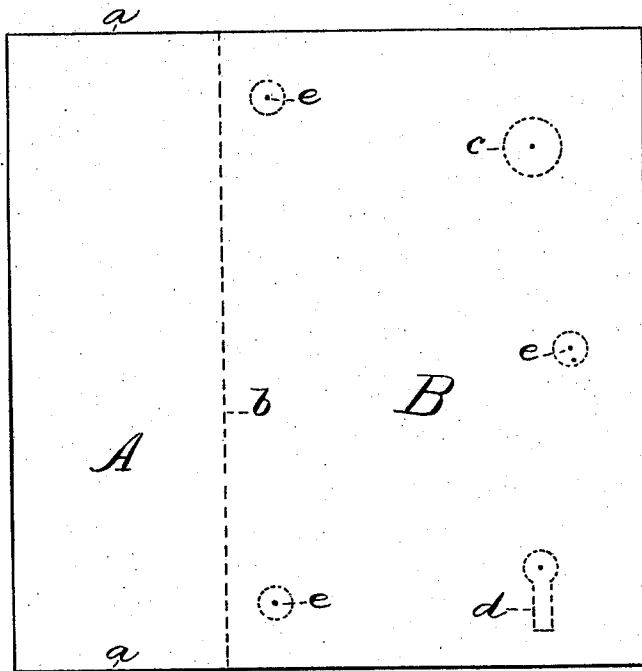
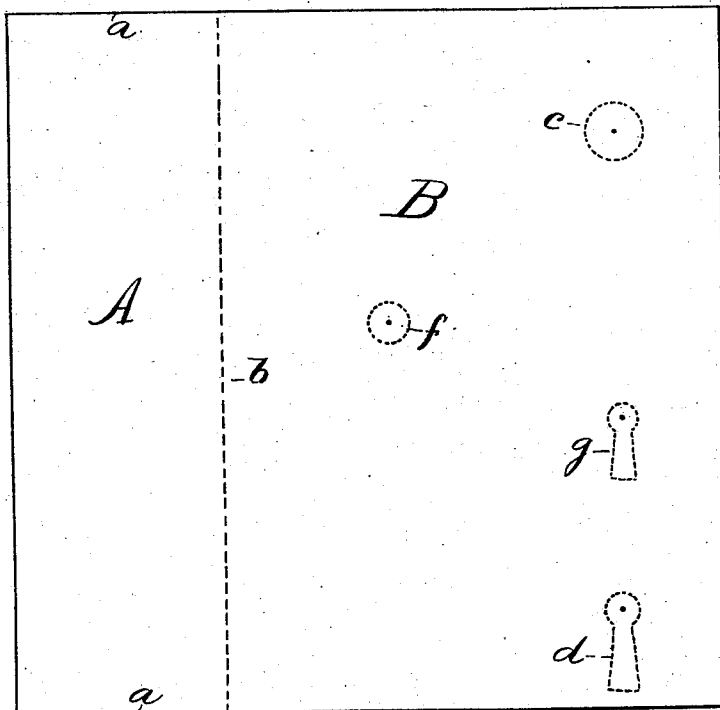


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON H. BASSETT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

GAGE FOR ADJUSTING LOCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 292,463, dated January 29, 1884.

Application filed October 17, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON H. BASSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for use in Putting Locks and Analogous Articles in Place, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device, which I term a "lock-marker," for use in laying out the mortise, spindle-hole, key-hole, or other places to be bored or cut in attaching locks in their proper places.

My invention is applicable for use in attaching many articles of builders' hardware in place—as, for instance, locks and their escutcheons to drawers and doors, and any other work in which it is required that certain cuttings or borings shall be definitely located with reference to the edge of the door, drawer-front, or other body to which said locks or other articles are to be applied.

The object of my invention is to furnish a cheap and simple device for laying out the work hereinbefore named, so that the work may be done more expeditiously, thereby effecting a large saving of labor, and also so that the work may be done more accurately, whereby the cuttings and borings may be made exactly the proper size and shape, and thereby produce a much neater job. I attain these objects by the simple construction and device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a door with my marker applied thereto in proper position for use for marking the depth or vertical width of the lock-mortise, and for marking the location and form of the spindle-hole and key-hole. Fig. 2 is a like view of the same portion of the same door with my marker applied in position for marking the location and form of said spindle-hole and key-hole upon the opposite side of the door. In this instance that portion of the marker which is hidden from view is indicated by broken lines. Said figure also represents the marks for the spindle-hole and key-hole as having been laid out upon the door while the marker was in the position represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a face view of my

marker as adapted for a lock having two spindle-holes and two key-holes, as ordinarily employed in night latches or locks.

In all the figures of the drawings, A designates a wing or blade, whose edges *a a* are a distance apart equal to the width or vertical depth of the mortise to be made in the edge of the door-stile, said distance being previously determined by a careful measurement of the particular lock for which the marker is designed.

B designates another wing or blade, connected with the wing A by the means of a defined fold, hinge, or joint, *b*. I prefer to form the hinge or joint *b* by a series of perforations, which extend in a line at right angles to the edges *a a*. The surface of the wing or blade B has imprinted upon it marks or indices to designate the proper locations, size, and form of all the cuttings and borings which are to be made upon the broad side of the door-stile, and also to indicate the positions for the centers of the borings. The broken circle *c* indicates the location and size of the bore which receives the ordinary knob-spindle, and the dot in the center thereof indicates the location for the point of the boring-bit. The broken lines *d* indicate the proper location, size, and form for the key-hole, while the dot near the upper portion thereof indicates the location for the point of the bit in boring the upper end of the key-hole.

In Fig. 4 the distance between the edges *a a* indicate the width of the lock as in the other figure; but as this marker is for use with a rim-lock, there will be no mortise to be made in the door. In said figure the broken circles and their center dots, *e*, indicate the location of the screw-holes for the reception of the screws in securing the lock to the side of the door.

In Fig. 5 the circle *f* and its center dot indicate the size, position, and center for the hole which receives the second latch or bolt-spindle, and the key-hole diagram *g* the size, form, &c., of the additional key-holes found in the ordinary night latches or locks. Dots for marking the screw-holes for the key-hole escutcheons may also be added, if desired.

The several marks, lines, &c., in the various markers for the different articles may be made by printing in an ordinary printing-press, either upon paper or other flexible material

when in sheets of the proper size; or they may be printed upon a larger sheet, as shown in Fig. 3, for use when in that form, or by first trimming the paper down to the lines *a a*. In case these lines are formed by a series of perforations, this trimming can readily be done by tearing off the paper on said lines.

If desired, when my marker is printed on sheets larger than is necessary to form the marker, as in Fig. 4, the sheets may be still larger, and large enough to serve as the usual wrapper for the locks in packing.

In order to use my marker I first fold or bend the marker carefully on the line *b*, and the reason for forming said line by a series of perforations or indentations is to make it fold accurately on said line. The marker is so bent until the wings or blades stand at right angles to each other, or thereabout, and then the marker is placed upon the door, at the desired point for attaching the lock, with the blade *B* lying flat against the broad side of the door, and with the blade *A* pressed flat against the edge of the door after the manner of a try-square, as shown in Fig. 1, thereby causing the blades *A B* to be properly gaged and squared in the position from the corner edge of the door, which, in this instance, is the working edge. The edges *a a* are then used as indices, by which to lay out the upper and lower edges of the mortise on the edge of the door, as indicated by the marks *h h*, Figs. 1 and 2, and then, by means of a suitable piercing-instrument, the paper is punctured through the center dot of the circle *c*, at the same time running the instrument through the paper far enough to print a corresponding center mark in the door; and, if desired, the general outlines of the circle may also be pricked through upon the door, so that when the workman bores the spindle-hole he can ascertain whether or not his bit is following the center mark. In a like manner the center dot for boring and the contour of the key-hole may be pricked through upon the door. The marker is then removed, and the marks *c' d'* will be seen upon the door, as shown in Fig. 2. The marker is then refolded on the line *b*, so as to reverse the wing *A*, when the marker is again placed upon the opposite side of the door and adjusted in position until the wing *A* is between the mortise-marks *h h*, previously made upon the edge of the door, as shown in Fig. 2. The markings for the spindle-hole and key-hole may then be pricked in upon the opposite side of the door in the manner before described. The marks for the two opposite sides of the door will be exactly in line, and a neat job can be effected by boring and cutting from both sides. Ordinarily, the edge of the door will be beveled a little, and if the lock has a right-angular face-plate, the mortise should be made to slant a little to one side, to bring the face-plate parallel to the face of the edge of the door. In such cases the marker will properly lay out the work in the manner hereinbefore described. In some cases the face-plate is be-

veled a little, and the edge of the door correspondingly beveled, and then the boring and cutting can be varied from the marks just the distance that the edge is out of square; or, after properly squaring the blade *B* and marking the position for its horizontal edges by a light pencil mark or marks, it can be slipped to one side just the proper distance before the holes for cutting and boring are marked, or two hinge-lines may be formed on the marker, one for one side of the door and one for the other.

It will be seen that the surface of the marker which is exposed when the marker is placed upon the door, as shown in Fig. 1, is that surface which is hidden from view, and is placed against the door when the marker is reversed, as shown in Fig. 2. For this reason I prefer in all cases to so imprint the marks upon the body of the marker that they will be visible upon both sides thereof; but it is not essential that the marker should be so formed at first, because the act of pricking in the marks when the marker is first applied to the door, as shown in Fig. 1, will leave them visible upon the other surface of the wing *B* when the marker is reversed.

While I prefer to form the several marks for cutting and boring by means of punctured or indented lines, and to transfer the same to the door by a piercing-instrument, said marks may be formed by means of a suitable ink, which can be transferred to the door by a slight pressure after the marker is properly placed upon the door. When a larger sheet, as shown in Fig. 3, is used, the mortise-marks *h h* may be formed upon the edge of the door by a knife-point or other suitable puncturing-instrument forced through the paper upon the lines *a a*.

The markers illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 are used in the same manner as hereinbefore described for using the marker illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3; but, inasmuch as the rim-lock is screwed upon one side of the door, and as the secondary spindle-hole and key-hole of night-latches and master-key locks, &c., are made upon one side of the door only, the marks for the screw-holes *e*, and spindle and key holes *f* and *g* will be used for pricking said marks upon one side of the door only.

While I prefer at all times, as a matter of great convenience, to employ the folding reversible wing *A*, it is evident that the marker might be made with rigid blades having two wings, *A*, in plan view like a **T**, and then be used in the manner hereinbefore described. It is also evident that the blade *A* may be wholly dispensed with, in which case the upper and lower edges of the blade *B* could be used as indices to lay off the distance between the marks *h h* for the mortise, and a try-square could be used for gaging the direction of said marks across the edge of the door. The blade *B* will then be placed upon the side of the door, brought to the proper height to match the marks *h h*, while the edge of the paper

which corresponds to the line *b* will be brought even with the edge of the door to square the position of the blade B, after which the cutting and boring marks can be pricked upon the door, as before described. The blade can then be placed in like manner upon the opposite side of the door for marking that side. It is because the blade B is double-faced and has a flat face upon each of its two opposite sides that I am enabled to thus reverse it for marking the opposite sides of the door.

I have herein shown my lock-marker as adapted for use in putting on three styles of locks; but it is believed that these are sufficient to illustrate the marker and the manner of using the same, as it is only necessary to change the character of the imprints to conform to the various cuttings and borings for the article to be applied.

In some styles of drawer-locks and other articles the cuttings and borings are principally made upon one side only, and in that case it will not be necessary to place the marker upon the opposite side of the rail or stile into which the article is to be fitted.

The several marks of the proper form for key-holes, spindle-holes, &c., will of themselves indicate their uses; but in addition thereto suitable directions or explanations may accompany each marker, and it would be very convenient to have such matter printed upon the marker itself. The blade A is the best place to print such matter.

In addition to the marks or indices hereinbefore described, other features of the article for which the marker is intended may also be imprinted upon the marker, so as form substantially a picture of said article; but in all cases it is necessary that the working-marks shall be isometrical with the article for which the marker is designed.

By making these markers of paper or other

cheap material, imprinted as described, they can be made so cheaply that a marker can be inclosed in each package containing a lock for sale therewith, and may be thrown away after being used; but a marker of a more durable character may be made, if desired.

I am aware that gigs have heretofore been used for holding work in certain positions for boring in connection with a drilling-lathe; also, that guides for directing a hand-driven bit in boring holes for locks have been shown and described in a prior patent; and I hereby disclaim the same.

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein-described marker, consisting of a double-faced blade or sheet having suitable indices for laying out the borings and cuttings to be made in fitting articles to doors, &c., said indices being definitely located with reference to gaging from a given working-edge, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described marker, consisting of the blade A, having suitable indices for laying out the two edges of the mortise at the edge of a stile, and the blade B, connected to the blade A, and provided with suitable indices for laying out upon the side of a stile the borings and cuttings to be made in fitting articles to doors, &c., substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. The herein-described marker, consisting of the blades B and the folding blade A, attached thereto, said marker having suitable indices for laying out the borings and cuttings to be made in fitting articles to doors, &c., substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

MILTON H. BASSETT.

Witnesses:

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