Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

WITNESSES:

John L. Morehouse

Attorneys

John H. Ostberg

Chamblande & Nieumnau
To all whom it may concern:  

Be it known that I, JOHN H. OSTBERG, a subject of the King of Sweden, and resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mortise-Marking Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mortise gages such as are employed for marking out upon wood the size and location of cuts to be made to form mortises to receive striking plates, locks, butts, &c.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved form of gage whereby a large variety of work may be produced, particularly to provide a gage having all necessary means for marking most any character of a mortise which is necessary to be cut by the average carpenter in the hanging of doors, windows, blinds, locks and striking plates; further to construct the same so as to include several combined marking devices and guides each of which may be adjusted with relation to the other to meet different requirements or emergencies, and finally to design the gage so that the same can be produced in a simple and practical way, thus forming a desirable and profitable article of manufacture.

Referring to the several figures of the accompanying two sheets of drawings illustrating my said invention it will be noted that similar characters of reference have been employed to designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures and of which—

Figure 1 shows a front perspective view of my improved form of gage as applied to the edge of a door and upon which is indicated two lines as having been marked by the gage for a lock mortise. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the gage shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central vertical longitudinal cross section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is an end view as seen from the left of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view upon a slightly reduced scale of the mortise gage shown applied to a door jamb as in the act of marking a mortise for a striking plate. Fig. 6 is a top edge view of the gage as shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a central vertical sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the gage, the same being adjusted for the marking of two distinct lines of a mortise, for a butt, by two separate points. Fig. 9 is a detached plan view of one of the telescopic marking members contained within a portion of the gage and Fig. 10 is a similar detached plan view of a double ended marking member which is adjustably mounted within the gage.

I am aware that gages have already been produced for marking mortises and that there are some gages which have apparently been especially devised for marking mortises and butts. My device, however, is designed to go a step or two farther in the same direction by including means for marking mortises for striking plates and other similar articles which require two parallel lines adjacent to the inner corner of a rabbot of a jamb as illustrated in Fig. 5.

Referring in detail to the characters of reference marked upon the drawings 11 represents the body of my improved mortise gage and which as will be noted is preferably formed of cast metal. This body includes parallel finished end surfaces 12 and 13 and parallel longitudinal holes or bores 14 and 15 which open out through the said finished faces of the ends. The opposite edge portions of the body of the gage are provided with longitudinal slots 16 and 17 that extend into the before mentioned bores and thus form a way for the marking points a, b, c, d and e of the tool. The opposite sides of the upper edge portion of the body, as seen in Fig. 7, are also provided with slotted screw ways 18 and 19 to accommodate set screws 20, 21 and 22 as will later be explained. The smaller bore 16 in the body is provided with a single slotted screw way 23 which serves to accommodate a set screw 24. This last mentioned elongated bore 16 serves to accommodate the adjustable slide 25 upon the opposite ends of which are formed the marking points a and b. The shouldered binding screw 24 passes freely through the screw way 23 of the body of the gage and enters the said slide 25 in a way to secure the same in its adjusted positions. The marking points of the slides extend out through the slots 16 and 17 in the edge of the gage and are designed to be extended out more or less from the end faces 12 and 13 of the gage and secured in position in a manner to operate in connection with the said end surfaces.

The larger bore 14 in the body accommodates the telescopic slides 26 and 27 shown in Figs. 3, 7 and 9 and as will be seen, in-
cludes a tubular member 26 having an out-
wardly disposed marking point a and an in-
wardly disposed marking point d. This tube is provided with a shoulder binding
screw 21 which like the screw 22 freely
passes through the slot 19 in the side of the
gage body and is seated in the said tube 26
in a way to secure the same in position
after being adjusted longitudinally. The
slide rod 27 is mounted within this tubular
member 26 and like the latter is also pro-
vided with a marking point c. This mark-
ing point is designed to be adjusted with
reference to the marking point e and like-
wise is intended to be used in conjunction
therewith so as to form two parallel lines
(see Figs. 1 and 5). These two sliding
members 26 and 27 are secured together by
means of the set screw 29 and whereby the
two may be adjusted either separately or
together as occasion may require. These
two marking points e and c like the mark-
ing points a and d of the other rod are
operated longitudinally through the before
mentioned slots, and extend out from the
face as shown in Figs. 5 and 8 to form oper-
ating points that can be set with special
reference to either end of the body of the
gage.

A binding screw 20 is provided for the
rod 27 and is located upon the same side of
the body as the screw 21 and is so arranged
as to set the rod with reference to the body
and irrespective of the tubular slide 26 thus
permitting the tubular member to be ad-
justed without changing the position of
the point e of the rod 27. I provide a series
of graduations 31 upon the edge portions
of the body adjacent to the slots 16 and 17 for
the purpose of being read in connection
with the marking pointers a, b, c and e and
whereby the distance from the end faces 12
and 13 may readily be determined and like-
wise whereby the distance between the
markers c and e can be determined.

An adjustable end plate 28 is attached to
the end of the gage body by means of a
shouldered screw 29. The same passes
freely through a slot 30 in the said plate
and engages the end of the body in a way
to secure the plate in either of its adjusted
positions, see Figs. 1 and 5. This plate is
designed to form a guide for the plate when
producing certain kinds of marks, see Fig. 1
and is made adjustable so as to be set dif-
ferently as in the production of other forms
of marks as seen in Figs. 5 and 6.

Having thus described my invention what
I claim and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
ent is:

1. In a gage of the class described, the
combination of a body portion having a lon-
gitudinal bore therethrough and a slot in its
dge portion communicating with the said
bore, a tubular slide mounted in said bore
having a marking point thereon that ex-
tends through and operates in the said slot,
a second slide within the tubular slide and
extended out of one end thereof and into
the said bore having a marking point there-
on which projects through the slot to op-
erate in conjunction with the marking point
of the tubular slide, and a set screw seated
in the body for securing the second slide in
various adjusted positions and in a way to
leave the first slide free to be operated, a
plate attached to the end of the body to
form a guide, and means for adjustably
holding the plate to operate in conjunction
with the marking points of the slides.

2. In a gage of the class described, the
combination of a body portion having two
longitudinal bores therethrough and slots in
two edge portions of the body one commu-
unicating with each of the said bores, a tubular
slide mounted in one of the said bores and
having a marking point thereon and ex-
tended into the slot, a second slide within
the tubular slide and also having a marking
point thereon to operate in conjunction with
the marking point of the tubular slide, a
second slide rod mounted in the second bore
and having a point on each end portion, one
point extending through the slot of the bore
and the other point upon the outside of the
body, and screws for securing said slides in
various adjusted positions.

3. In a gage of the class described, the
combination of a body portion having two
longitudinal bores therethrough and slots in
two edge portions of the body one commu-
unicating with each of the said bores, a
tubular slide mounted in one of the said bores and
having a marking point thereon extended into the slot, a second slide within
the tubular slide and also having a marking
point thereon to operate in conjunction with
the marking point of the tubular slide, a second slide rod mounted in the second bore and having a point to extend through the slot of said bore, a guide plate adjustably secured to the end of the body and adapted to be set and used in conjunction with the two said marking points carried by the slides.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of
Fairfield and State of Connecticut this 16th
day of May A.D. 1914.

JOHN H. OSTBERG.

Witnesses:
C. M. Newman,
Alex. L. De Laney.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents
Washington, D.C."