

(No Model.)

W. F. BERRY.
CARPENTER'S GAGE.

No. 273,440.

Patented Mar. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.

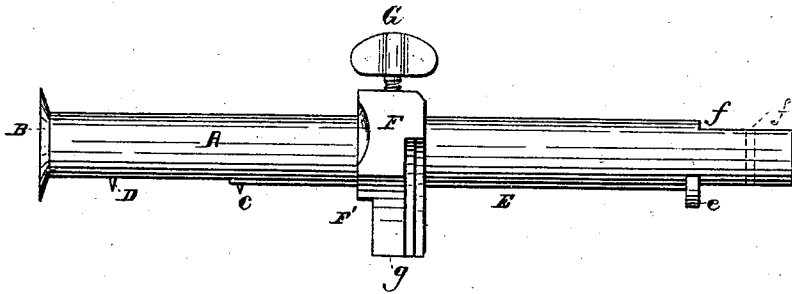


Fig. 2.

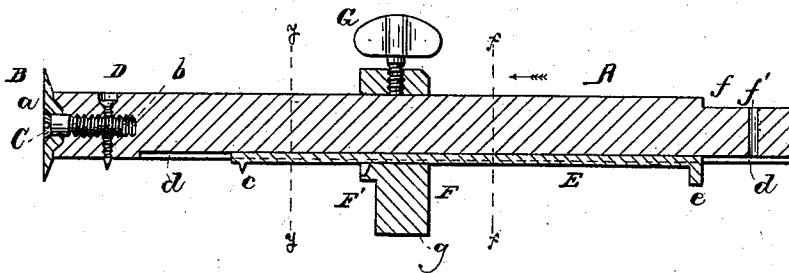


Fig. 5.

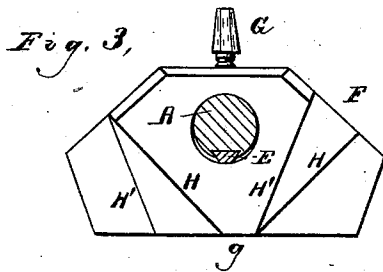
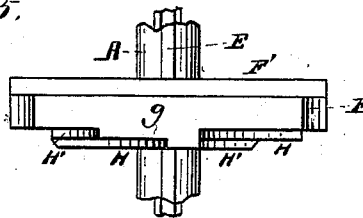
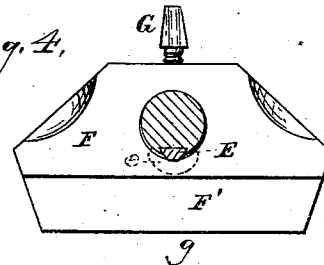


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
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his Attorney.

Inventor,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBUR F. BERRY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CARPENTER'S GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,440, dated March 6, 1883.

Application filed June 12, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBUR F. BERRY, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Gages, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a carpenter's gage embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a section in the plane of the line *x x*, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow there shown. Fig. 4 is a section in the plane of the line *y y*, viewed in the opposite direction; and Fig. 5 is a bottom view of the guide-block.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the stock of the gage. This stock consists of a rod or cylindrical part, which is from six to eight inches in length and about one-half of an inch in diameter.

B is the cutting-gage, which consists of a sharp-edged disk having a central opening, *a*. A female screw, *b*, is made in the front end of the stock; and C is a screw passing through the opening *a* and entering the screw-hole *b*. By this means the gage or disk B is held to the front end of the stock and permitted to rotate, but prevented from wobbling.

D is a sharp-pointed screw, passing through the stock and through the screw C, thus preventing the latter from becoming loose, and at the same time serving as a gage-point, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

E is a sliding bar, having on its rear end the point *c*. The bar E has beveled sides, and is located in a dovetail groove, *d*, in the stock A, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.

e is a depending flange or finger-piece on the rear end of the slide E. The rear part or end of the stock is flattened, as shown at *f*; and *f'* is a hole in that part of the stock.

F is a guide-block, having a central opening to permit it to be slipped upon the stock and over the slide E. This slide does not wholly enter the groove *d*—that is, the lower edge or side of the slide projects somewhat from the groove, as shown, so that it will be in contact with the block or guide F.

G is a set-screw entering the block F, and adapted for contact at its lower end with the

stock, as indicated in Fig. 2. By turning the screw down until it meets the stock the block F will be retained or firmly clamped upon the stock, and the slide E will also be held in any position in which it may be set. The block or guide F is adjustable on the stock, and may be set at a greater or less distance from the forward end thereof, and when the screw G is loosened the slide E may also be adjusted.

F' is a shoulder on the forward face of the block F, and H and H' are inclined shoulders on the rear face of the said block. The shoulders H H are inclined in such a direction as to facilitate marking for a miter-cut, and the shoulders H' H' as inclined to correspond to an octagon miter.

To use this tool, I proceed as follows: For example, in hanging a door I set the block F in such a position that when the tool is applied to the rear edge of the door the shoulder F' will slide on that edge, and the part below the shoulder will slide along the side of the door, and so that the gage B will cut the rear edge of the door along the line which the longitudinal edge of the hinge will occupy. I then change the position of the tool and of the block F on the stock so that the gage B will cut the side of the door at a distance from the rear edge equal to the thickness of the hinge. With a chisel I then cut out the block thus marked or located and partly cut by the gage B, which is adapted to make a cut of a depth about equal to the thickness of an ordinary door-hinge. The gage B will cut or mark nicely against or across the grain. In doing this work the points D and *c* should be inoperative—that is, the stock of the tool should be so held that they will make no marks. For example, the stock may be turned in the block F until the said points occupy a lateral position or are turned away from the relative position shown in drawings. I use the points D and *c* as follows: For example, in marking the top rail of a door, in order to locate the position of the tenons on the ends of the said rail, I set the point *c* a distance from the point D equal to the thickness of the tenon required, and then set the block F so that it will, when held against the side of the door, cause the points to mark out the position to be occupied by the tenon. The flattened part *f* of the stock is utilized as fol-

lows: Foreexample, in marking on inside blinds
 the position to be occupied by the hinge-screws
 I place the flattened part on the side of the
 blind, so that the shoulder at the inner end of
 5 the flattened part will be against the vertical
 edge of the blind. I then pass a small awl
 through the hole f' , and its point will mark the
 position to be occupied by the screws for se-
 curing the hinge. All the screw-holes will thus
 10 be in the same straight line, so that the blind
 will be properly hung. The flattened portion
 f corresponds in length to the size of the back-
 flap hinges usually applied to inside blinds.
 The tenon-mortises may be located in like man-
 15 ner as the tenons are scribed. I utilize the
 shoulders H and H' as follows: To scribe work
 for making a miter-cut, hold the tool vertically,
 so that one of the shoulders H H will rest
 against the edge of the piece to be cut and the
 20 corner of the block F overlap the upper side of
 the said piece. The lower edge, g , of the block
 will then extend diagonally over the piece to
 be cut, and if this piece be scribed along that
 edge the piece will be scribed properly for a
 25 miter-cut. By applying one of the shoulders H'
 H' to the edge of a piece to be cut and proceed-
 ing in the manner already described, the piece
 will be scribed for an octagon miter-cut. By
 making two shoulders H H and two shoulders
 30 H' H', the tool may be set with facility for
 scribing the ends of both pieces which meet in
 a miter or octagon miter joint, as the case
 may be.

The screw D may be raised, as will be per-
 ceived on reference to Fig. 2, so that the block
 F may be moved over its point and set very
 near to the gage B. A deep countersink also
 receives the head of this screw, so that it will
 not interfere with the adjustment of the block
 F when the screw is raised, as just described.

I have not here attempted to state all the
 uses to which this tool may be applied with
 advantage, as, with the description already
 given, its various uses will be apparent to those
 familiar with the art.

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

1. The combination, in a carpenter's gage, of
 the stock, the adjustable gage-block F, having
 thereon the shoulder F', the slide E, and its
 point c , and the cutting-gage B, substantially
 as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination, in a carpenter's gage, of
 the stock A, having a flattened portion, f , in
 which is the hole f' , the rotary gaging and cut-
 ting disk B, the adjustable scribing-screw D,
 the slide E and its point c , and the adjustable
 block F, substantially as and for the purposes
 specified.

WILBUR F. BERRY.

Witnesses:

F. F. WARNER,
 H. FRANKFURTER.