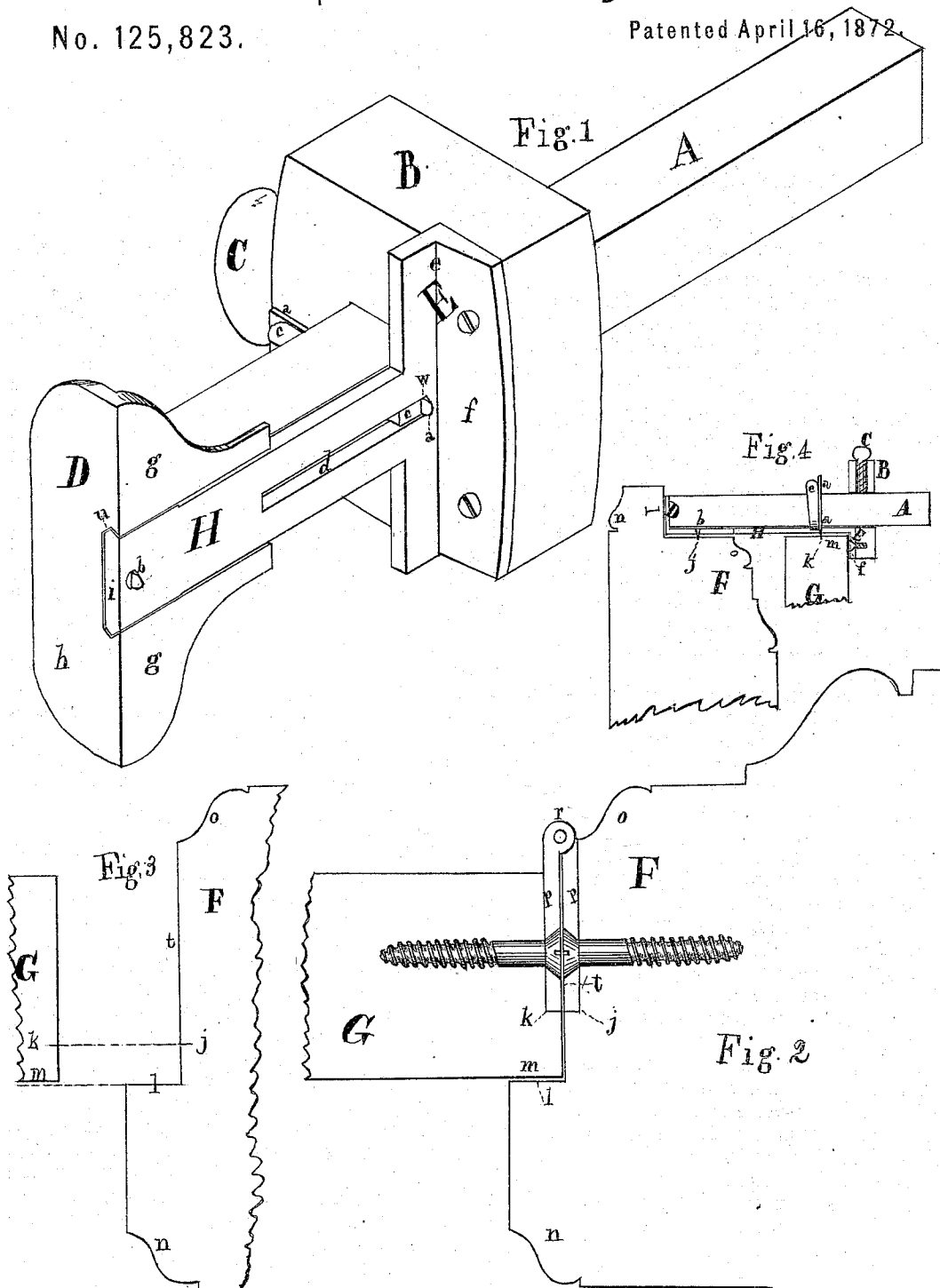


JOHN A. MARDEN.
Improvement in Gauges.

No. 125,823.

Patented April 16, 1872.



Witnesses
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JOHN A. MARDEN, OF VEAZIE, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN GAUGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 125,823, dated April 16, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. MARDEN, of Vezzie, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gauges; and that I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing a gauge that it shall be set at one operation to mark the distance of the hinge from the jamb, and to mark on the door the distance of the hinge from the corner or face of the door, and also to cut in the depth that it will be necessary to remove the wood to fit the hinge in flush with the edge of the door and the stile.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the gauge. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the hanging edge of a door, hinge, and stile, showing how they are fitted together. Fig. 3 shows the edge of the door and the stile, a little distance apart, each part having been gauged.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct a stock, A, of wood or suitable material, and fit onto it a slide, B, with a set-screw, C, by which the slide shall be readily held in any desired part of the length of the stock A. I construct a head-piece, D, of brass or any suitable metal or material, and fit and fasten it onto the end of the stock A. This stock is fitted to the head-piece so that the face *h* of the head-piece shall be perpendicular to or at right angles with the length of the stock, and the face *g* of the head-piece shall be parallel with the length of the stock. I form a groove or slot, *u*, in the head-piece, which shall hold the tongue *i* of the piece E. I construct a piece, E, of brass or other metal, composed of the tongue H and cross-piece E, which is turned up at *f* to fit the slide B, and is attached to the slide B so as to move with it. I fit a cutting-spur, *b*, in the end of the tongue H, which plays in the head-piece D. I form a slot, *d*, in the tongue H in order to allow the tongue H to slide freely back and forth by the cutting-spur *a*. I fit a cutting-spur, *a*, through

the stock A so that it shall protrude to a suitable length through the slot *d*. The spur *b* being stationary in H, and the spur *a* being held stationary in A by means of the wedge *c*, whenever the slide is moved backward or forward the spur *b* will necessarily be moved exactly as far from the face *h* as the face of E at *f* is moved from the spur *a*. Consequently, if *b* is placed at the same distance from *h* as *a* is from *f* when the gauge is closed together, when B is moved to any desired point the spur *b* will mark just the same distance from any surface against which *h* is pressed that *a* will mark from any surface against which *f* is pressed. But in hanging a door there must be room allowed for the paint; consequently the spur *b* is placed just enough further from the end *i* of the tongue H than the spur *a* is fixed from the face *f* when the gauge is closed. This causes the spur *b* to mark just the desired distance further from the jamb of the door than the spur *a* marks from the edge of the door; and when the hinge is fitted it keeps the door from touching the jamb by just the desired distance.

It will readily be seen that if there is a molding on the casing of the door, as at *o*, then any gauge working from the casing could not be applied. And there may be said to actually be no way to gauge the stile for hinges but by some gauge which shall work against the jamb and fit into the corner formed by the jamb and stile. Gauges with two spurs are common; but both gauges operate independently of the slide. One spur is generally made stationary near the end of the stock, and the other spur is generally made stationary in a sliding tongue running through the slide, and adjusted by a screw in the other end of the stock, so as to be moved either toward the end spur or away from it, independently of the slide. Such gauges will mark parallel lines, but cannot be used to mark for fitting one side of a hinge to the stile and the other side to a door; nor can one spur be applied by fitting into a corner to make a mark at a desired relative distance from that corner that another spur on the same gauge shall mark by fitting over a projecting corner. This is fully shown in Fig. 4, which is a sectional view of this gauge, showing the end D fitting against the jamb I, the spur *b* marking the stile F, while

the face *f* of the slide B presses against the side of the door, and the spur *a* marks the edge of the door. The head D serves to keep the stock at right angles to the jamb, and also to keep the tongue H flat against the stile, thus insuring a good and correct gauge by the spur *b*.

I do not claim as my invention the stock or stile, or the parts common to other gauges; but

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The tongue H, formed with the head-piece or cross-head E, slot *d*, and spur *b*, and attached to and moving with the slide B.

2. The head-piece D attached to the stock A, and formed with the slot *u* to hold the tongue H, and having the faces *h* and *g* at right angles to each other.

3. The combination of the stock A, slide B, tongue and cross-piece H E, spur *a*, spur *b*, and head-piece D, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

JOHN A. MARDEN.

Witnesses:

FRED. H. COOMBS,
HORACE S. SMITH.