Nov. 17, 1936. A. CRISTIANI 2,060,927

GAUGE

Filed June 26, 1935

Fig. 1.

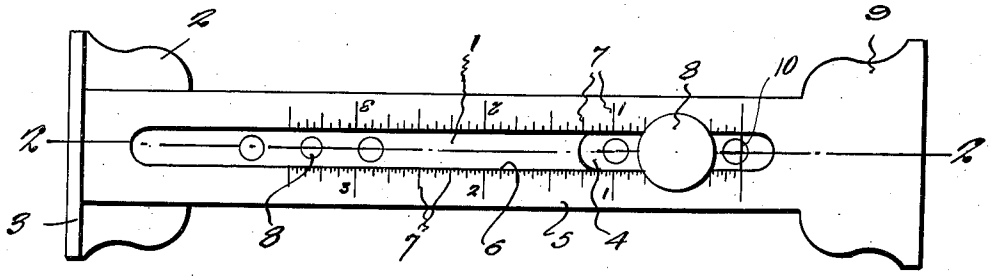


Fig. 2.

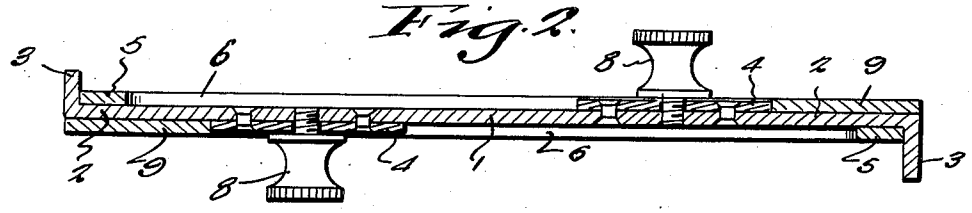


Fig. 3.

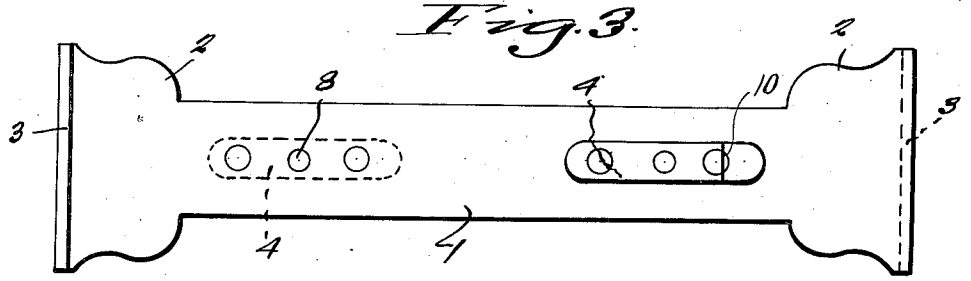


Fig. 4.

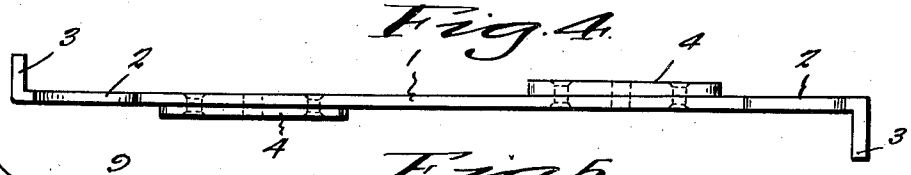
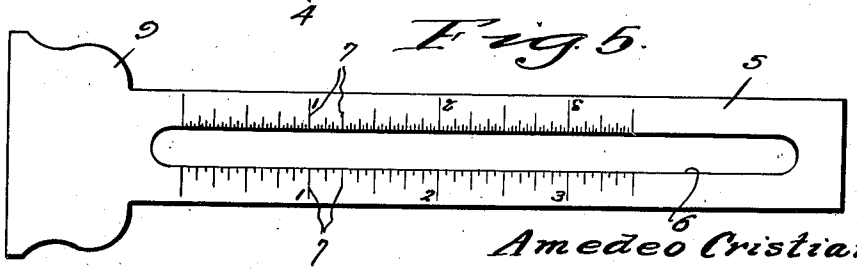


Fig. 5.



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2,060,927

GAUGE

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Application June 26, 1935, Serial No. 28,550

2 Claims. (Cl. 33—143)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in gauges particularly for mechanics and has for one of its important objects to provide, in a manner as hereinafter set forth, an instrument of this character which may be expeditiously and accurately adjusted as desired and firmly secured in adjusted position.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a gauge of the character described which will be comparatively simple in construction, strong, durable, highly efficient and reliable in use, compact, light in weight and which may be manufactured at low cost.

All of the foregoing and still further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a study of the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a gauge constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the instrument, taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail view in plan of the stationary member.

Figure 4 is a detail view in side elevation of the stationary member.

Figure 5 is a detail view in plan of one of the slidably adjustable members.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, it will be seen that the embodiment of the invention which has been illustrated comprises an elongated stationary member 1 of suitable material, preferably metal. The stationary member 1 terminates in enlarged end portions 2 having formed integrally therewith oppositely projecting flanges 3. Elongated guides 4 are rigidly secured, as by riveting, on opposite sides of the stationary member, at longitudinally spaced points, as illustrated to advantage in Figure 4 of the drawing.

Mounted for longitudinal sliding movement on opposite sides of the stationary member 1 are slidable members 5. The slidable members 5 have formed longitudinally therein slots 6 for the reception of the guides 4. Referring now to Figure 2 of the drawing, it will be observed that the guides 4 are of less thickness than the slidable members 5. Suitable graduations or scales 7 are provided on the outer faces of the slidable members 5 on opposite sides of the slots 6.

The slidable members 5 are secured in adjusted position through the medium of thumb screws 8 which are threaded through the guides 4 and the stationary member 1. The comparatively thin guides 4 permit the thumb screws 8 to engage the slidable members 5 on opposite sides of the slots 6. When in retracted position, one end of the slidable members 5 is engaged with the adjacent flange 3 on the stationary member 1. At their opposite ends, the slidable members 5 terminate in work engaging enlargements or heads 9.

It is believed that the manner of using the gauge will be readily apparent from a consideration of the foregoing. To adjust the slidable members 5 on the stationary member 1, the thumb screws 8 are, of course, loosened or backed off. The members 5 are then shifted to the desired position, after which the thumb screws 8 are again tightened. With the members 5 secured in longitudinally adjusted position, the downwardly positioned flange 3 may be engaged with one side or edge of the work, such as a board, and slid therealong with the protruding portions of said members 5 extending thereover. Of course, when employed in this manner but one end of the instrument is used at a time and the under set screw 8 is removed. However, by setting the slidable members 5 at different positions considerable time may be saved by the mechanic due to the fact that fewer adjustments will have to be made. In other words, the mechanic uses either end of the device, according to which of the previously made adjustments is desired. The scales 7 may be compared with suitable marks 10 on the guides 4 for determining the distance between the ends of the stationary member 1 and the outer ends of the slidable members 5 or, if desired, said scales 7 may be arranged to be compared with said ends of said member 5. With the device thus engaged with the work a mark or line may be made with a pencil or other suitable instrument on said work at the outer end of the enlarged, substantially flat head 9 on that member 5 which is being used. Further, by using this device the distance between two objects, that may be difficult to measure with a conventional ruler, may be accurately and conveniently determined by engaging the heads 9 with said objects and then observing the scales 7. When the members 5 are in fully retracted position, as shown in Figure 2 of the drawing, the instrument occupies a minimum of space. The elongated guides 4 effectively maintain the slidable members 5 in true parallelism with the stationary member 1.

It is believed that the many advantages of a gauge constructed in accordance with the pres-

ent invention will be readily understood, and although a preferred embodiment of the device is as illustrated and described, it is to be understood that changes in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to which will fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:—

1. A gauge comprising an elongated stationary member, right angularly extending flanges projecting in opposite directions from the ends of said stationary member, adjustable members mounted for longitudinal sliding movement on the stationary member and engageable, at one end, with the respective flanges, said adjustable members having longitudinal slots therein, elongated guides fixed on the stationary member and slidably engaged in the slots, and thumb screws threadedly mounted on the stationary member and frictionally engageable with the adjustable members for securing the latter in adjusted position.

2. A gauge comprising an elongated stationary member, enlargements on the ends of said stationary member, flanges projecting in opposite directions from the outer ends of said enlargements, adjustable members slidably mounted for longitudinal movement on opposite sides of the stationary member and engageable, at one end, with the flanges, enlargements on the other ends of the adjustable members, said adjustable members having longitudinal slots therein and further having graduations on opposite sides of said slots, elongated guides fixed, at longitudinally spaced points, on opposite sides of the stationary member and slidably engaged in the slots, and thumb screws extending through said guides and threadedly engaged in the stationary member for frictionally securing the adjustable members in adjusted position.

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