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G. W. PEYTON.
CARPENTER'S GAGE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1905.

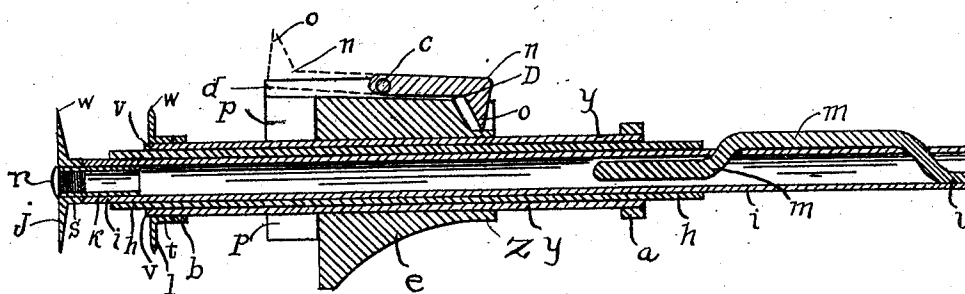


FIG. 1.

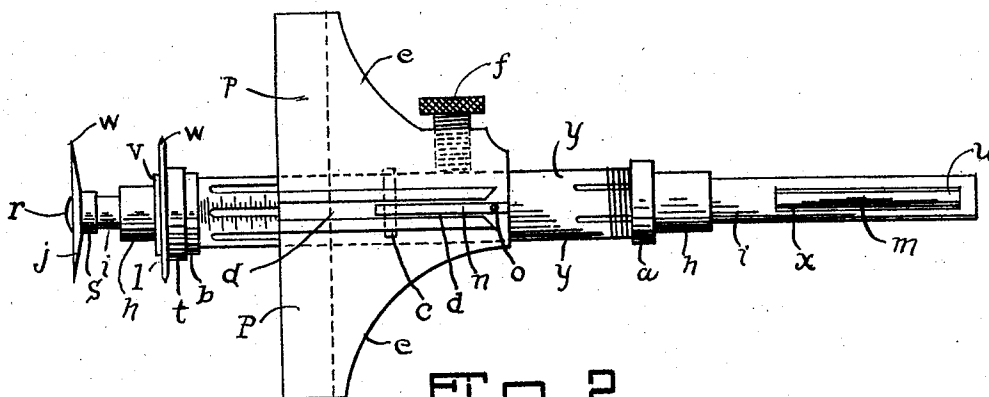


FIG. 2.

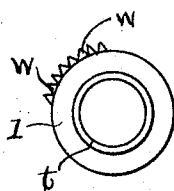


FIG. 3.

Witnesses
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CARPENTER'S GAGE.

No. 800,240.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 26, 1905.

Application filed February 11, 1905. Serial No. 245,193.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PEYTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peyton, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Carpenter's Gage, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in carpenter's gages in which toothed wheels are made to revolve on adjustable axles and mark the wood over which they roll; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide toothed marking-wheels that will climb over uneven-grained wood and make a plain mark or marks and so provided with sleeve-like hubs as to prevent them from wobbling; second, to provide adjustable arms on which the marking-wheels are attached, so that said arms can be moved to adjust the wheels to desired distances from the gage-base and from each other, and, third, to provide means for extending the length of the gage-rods and telescoping them to a compact form when not in use; fourth, to provide means to fix the rods and their connections rigidly at any desired position of adjustment; fifth, to provide a practical pivot on the gage-base for the drawing of arcs of circles. I attain these objects by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the entire machine dissected through the center longitudinally. Fig. 2 is a top view of the entire machine as seen looking down on it as it lies in the position in which it is usually used. Fig. 3 is a front view of one of the marking-wheels, showing the teeth *w w*.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The gage-base or shoulder-slide *e* constitutes the base or framework of the entire instrument.

In the gage-base *e* is a large cylindrical hole, through which tube *y* slides loosely and is retained therein by means of thumb-screw *f* being tightened on it. In tube *y* is inserted a longer tube *h*, which slides loosely through it, and upon the front end of said tube *y* is rigidly attached an annular shoulder *b*, against which shoulder works the sleeve-hub *t* of marking-wheel *l*. Tube *i* is still longer than tube *h* and works loosely within tube *h*. Tube *h* is used simply as an extension-tube for the purpose of extending the length of the gage-arm and may be of any desired length that the particular class of work may require.

Tube *y* has slots in the end where it is covered by band-nut *a* and has threads cut on the outer surface of that end to the purpose of receiving band-nut *a*. Screwing on band-nut *a* tightens tube *y* on tube *h* and prevents a slipping motion between them. When the tool is not in use, tube *y* may be drawn to the right till marking-wheel *l* is within the recess *p* and then thumb-screw *f* tightened against tube *y* at the place where tube *y* has slots cut through it, and the pressure of screw *f* will spring the side of tube *y* against tube *h*, and thus hold both *y* and *h* firmly. Tube *i* is supposed to be shorter usually than tube *h*, so that the spring *m* may be always held within tube *h*, and thus serve its sole purpose as a friction-spring to prevent a slipping motion between tubes *h* and *i* unless desired by the operator.

In using the gage with a short tube *h*, as shown in the Figs. 2 and 3, loosen band-nut *a* and pull tube *h* to the right till it covers friction-spring *m*. Then tighten band-nut *a*, which will hold tubes *y* and *h* rigidly together. Then slip tube *y* to the right till marking-wheel *l* is fully within recess *p*, and then tighten thumb-screw *f*. Then tube *i* can be slipped to the left as far as desired and will be held in place by means of friction-spring *m* pressing against the inner surface of tube *h*. Should it be desired to set both marking-wheels *j* and *l*, they can be adjusted by sliding their respective tubes carrying them. In the left or front end of tube *i* is inserted and rigidly fastened a small journal-tube *k*, which is allowed to protrude from the left end of tube *i*, so as to form a journal or bearing for the hub *s* of marking-wheel *j*, which is held in place by the screw *r*. On the top of gage-base *e* is a hinged tongue *n*, having a cone-shaped point *o*, which is used as a pivot for drawing arcs or circles with the gage. To use this pivot, the tongue *n* is lifted from the groove *d* and turned up and to the left and dropped into said groove *d* again, so that the point *o* will protrude up, as shown in Fig. 1. Then the pivot-point is inserted against the wood or other surface, and the gage-base is pressed against the pivoting-point, and the circle can then be scribed with one or both marking-wheels. When the pivot-point *o* is not in use, it can be latched down in the groove *d* out of the way, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, being hinged on base *e* by pin *c*.

On tube *y* there is a scale of inches and subdivisions of inches from marking-wheel *l* to

the shoulder *z* of the gage-base *e*, the said scale being marked on the outer surface of tube *y*, measuring from the right-hand side or rear of the gage-base *e* to the right on tube *y*, and also on tube *i* there is a scale of inches and subdivisions of inches showing the distance between marking-wheel *j* and marking-wheel *l*, and the scale counts to the right from marking-wheel *j*. In using the scale on tube *i* it is intended that tube *h* will be shoved or pulled back out of sight under marking-wheel *l*, so that the scale on tube *i* can be plainly seen.

In using a single wheel to make a single mark with the gage it is intended to have wheel *l* rigidly held against shoulder *z* by tightening screw *f*.

I am aware that prior to my invention carpenters' gages with sliding arm and with adjustable markers have been used and that toothed marking-wheels have been used on them for the same or various purposes. I therefore do not claim such a combination as I have herein described, broadly; but

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

1. In a carpenter's gage the base *e*, provided with recesses *p* to receive marking-wheels *l* and *j*, and with groove *d*, to receive the hinged tongue *n*, which carries pivot-point *o*, and with thumb-screw *f*, so arranged and threaded as to clamp rigidly tube *y*; all in combination

with tubes *y*, *h* and *i*, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a carpenter's or woodworker's gage, or marking instrument, tubular rod *i*, provided with toothed marking-wheel *j*, secured to it by means of tube-journal *k* and screw *v*; and slotted tube *y*, provided with toothed marking-wheel *l* annular flange *b* and band-nut *u*; all in combination with tube *h* and gage-base *e*, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a marking-gage the tube *i*, provided with the friction-spring *m*, fastened to tube *i* at *u*, and made to intercept the inner surface of tube *h* to prevent a sliding motion with slight force; in combination with tubes *y* and *h* and gage-base *e*, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a marking-gage, the hinged tongue *n*, carrying pivot-point *o*, attached to gage-base *e*; all in combination with tubes *y* and *i* having a graduated measure-scale on them; substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name to this specification in the presence of the two following witnesses.

GEORGE W. PEYTON.

Witnesses:

HERBERT K. WING,
JOHN F. MULLANEY.