

W. M. JONES.
GAGE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1909.

944,619.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

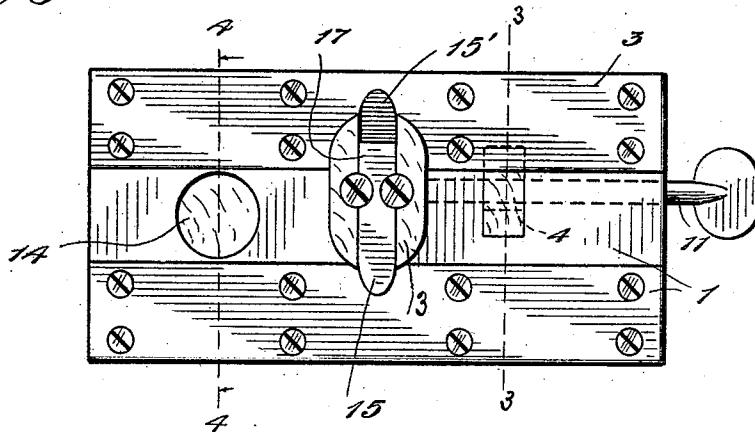


Fig. 2

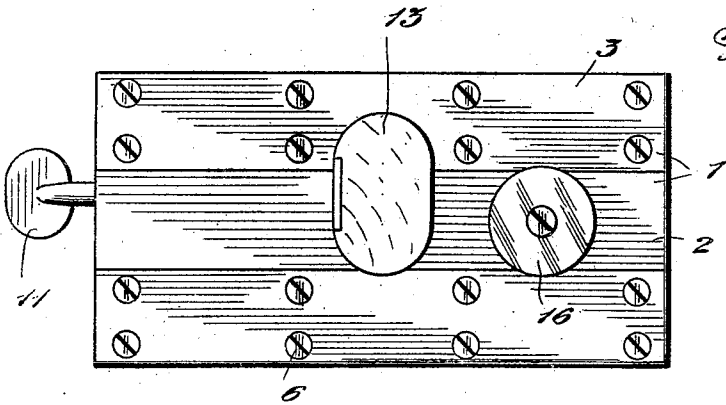
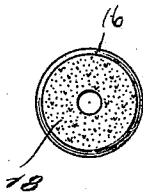


Fig. 2^a



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

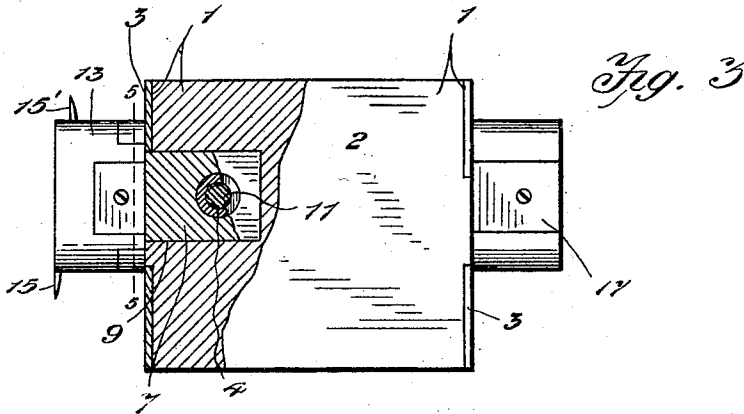


Fig. 4

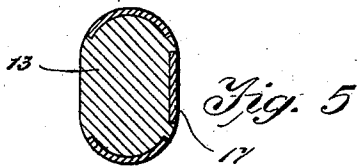
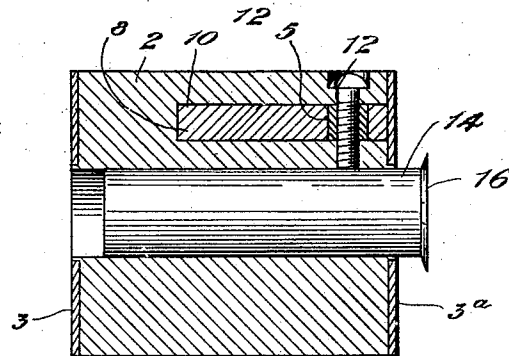
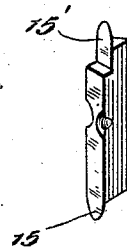


Fig. 5

Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MILLER JONES, OF TARENTUM, PENNSYLVANIA.

GAGE.

944,619.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MILLER JONES, citizen of the United States, residing at Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gages, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in wood scribing gages of the class used in laying off carpentry and cabinet construction and is especially adaptable for scribing the seats of shutter and door hinges and butts.

The objects of my invention are,—1, to provide an accurate, compact and durable tool for the purposes named; 2, to provide a gage that is easily adjustable; 3, to provide a gage having easily interchangeable parts. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal view of one of the working faces, Fig. 2 is a longitudinal view of the opposite working face, Fig. 2^a is a reversed view of a disk showing a roughed surface. Fig. 3 is an end view having a portion broken away on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a detail in perspective of a scribing member.

Referring to the drawings in which similar numerals designate similar parts throughout, 1 is the body portion, comprising a wooden block 2, the face plates 3 and the internally disposed nuts 4 and 5. The plates 3 are fixedly united with the block 2 by means of the screws, one of which is designated by the numeral 6. The nuts 4 and 5 are inserted into the body by means of wooden pins 7 and 8, which are pierced to receive the nuts, which when positioned therein are fitted together with the pins into the holes 9 and 10, provided for the reception thereof. The object of thus embedding the nuts is to provide substantial bearings for the thumb screws, 11 and 12, whose function is to hold the major gage beam 13, and the minor gage beam 14 respectively to their set positions.

Fitted to an end of the beam 13, is the scribing member 15 which is embedded flush with the end of the beam with the exception of the scribing point 15', which is off-set slightly. Secured to one side of the beam 13, is a bearing plate 17, which is engaged by the thumb screw 11. A metallic disk 16 is

disposed upon one end of the beam 14, and constitutes a scribing member, over-hanging the perimeter of one end of the shaft sufficiently to make a clearly visible impression upon the surface to be scribed. This disk is used to scribe the surface or butt.

An advantage of a circular scribing member is that a cutting edge is always presented to the work and that new cutting edges are obtainable by rotating the shaft 14.

In fitting hinges to doors and jambs when the door stops are adjustable and not rabbeted into the solid jamb, the offset point of scribing member 15 on the major beam 13, is employed for scribing the hinge seat in both door and jamb for no clearance is essential, the stops can be placed to suit the door.

In cases where the stops are rabbeted into the solid jamb and cannot be adjusted then the flush point of scribing member 15 is employed on the door and the offset point on the jamb. This allows for a slight clearance of door and stop. The flush point of scribing member 15 is used only in cases where the stops are rabbeted into the solid jamb and cannot be adjusted and no clearance allowed for the door to swing free when held in place. The special object and design of this feature is to gage the thickness of hinges, and then to scribe according to that gage for seating the hinge thus gaged. In gaging the thickness of the hinge it is laid flat upon the face plate 3, adjacent to the scribing disk, which is set with its scribing edge flush with the top face of the hinge. The back surface of the disk 16 is roughed as shown at 18, Fig. 2^a, so as to prevent it from turning when scribing.

Having described my invention I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination in a wood scribing gage of a block having disposed there-through a plurality of beams, thumb screws for holding the beams to their set positions, fixedly and internally disposed nuts engaging the thumb screws, a scribing disk attached to one of the beams, a double pointed scribing member embedded into an end face of the other beam, one of the scribing points being offset with the end of the beam, for the purpose stated and substantially as specified.

2. The combination in a wood scribing gage of a metal faced block having a major beam therethrough carrying at one end a

double pointed scribing member offset with
the end of said beam, a minor beam disposed
through the block, a metal scribing disk dis-
posed upon an end of the minor beam, thumb
5 screws engaging the beams and engaging
with internally disposed nuts all substan-
tially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature,
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MILLER JONES.

Witnesses:

C. O. ARNER,

McK. GRIFFITH.