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J. C. WELLER

GAUGE

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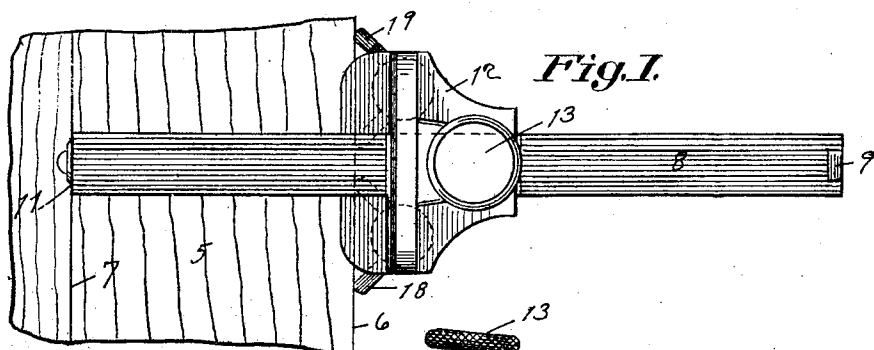


Fig. 1.

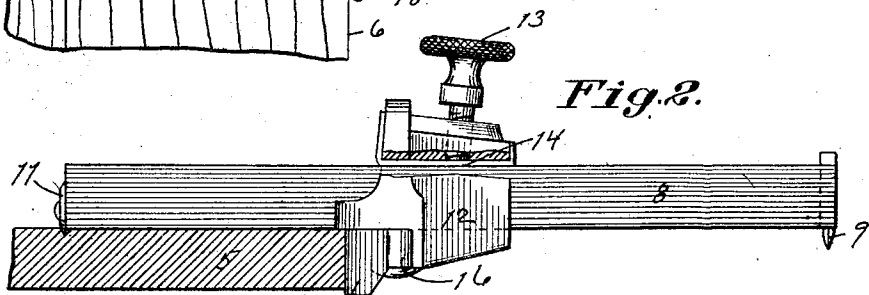


Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.

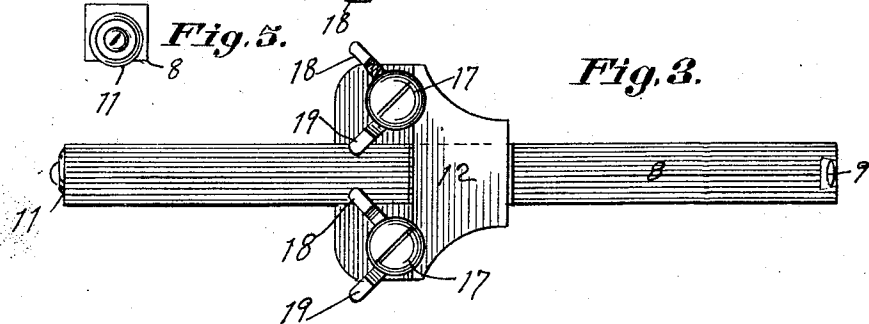
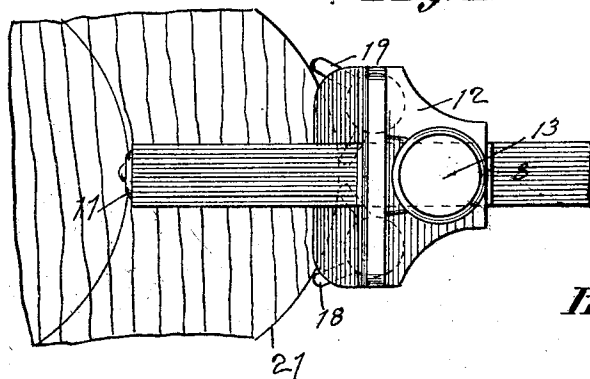


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Inventor.

J. C. WELLER

By Victor J. Evans
attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. WELLER, OF NEWARK, CALIFORNIA.

GAUGE.

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This invention relates to improvements in gauges, and has reference to a gauge for use in the laying out of geometrical designs and is particularly adapted to the marking of an object such as is necessary in wood-working.

Another object is to produce a gauge which is capable of giving a parallel line on an object, said line being parallel with the outer surface of the object, irrespective of whether the object is straight or curved.

Another object is to produce a device of this character which is simple in construction and therefore cheap to manufacture.

A further object of this invention is to produce a device which may be used either for making a mark upon the wood being worked upon, or a deep score into the same.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my gauge, Figure 2 is a side elevation of Figure 1, Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of my gauge,

Figure 4 illustrates the use of my gauge upon a curved surface, and

Figure 5 is an end view of the marker wheel.

Heretofore, gauges of this character have been provided with a flat surface which was adapted to contact the edges of the object to be marked. This was satisfactory as long as the edge of the object was a straight edge. When a curved edge was encountered, however, there would be a wobble resulting in a variance which in pattern making often causes serious errors, with the consequent necessity of re-making the pattern.

I have therefore devised a gauge which will function equally well upon a curved edge as upon a straight edge, and a tool that can be readily used by carpenters, pattern makers or in fact any workmen that require the use of a gauge.

In the accompanying drawings wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numeral 5 designates a board upon which it is desired to make a mark a pre-determined distance from the edge 6. This mark is

designated by the numeral 7. In Figure 1, this edge 6 is shown as a straight edge. At 8, I have shown a bar having a score 9 at one end and a marker wheel 11 at its opposite end.

Slidably positioned upon the bar 8 is a casting 12 having a screw 13 positioned therein, which screw is adapted to contact a plate 14 secured within the casting 12. This casting has an opening therethrough which accommodates the bar 8, which bar is held rigidly adjusted by the screw 13.

Pivotaly secured upon the under-side of the casting are guide members 16 held thereto by screws 17. Each of these guide members is provided with a pair of arms 18 and 19 which are formed at right angles to each other.

The result of this construction is that when these arms 18 and 19 of the guide members are brought into contact with the edge of an object to be marked as shown in Figure 1, they will line up so that there are four points of contact with the object. This four point contact will therefore hold the gauge at right angles to the edge of the object being worked upon, and further will give a firm bearing, thereby preventing wobbling of the gauge.

After the bar 8 has been adjusted so that the marker wheel 11 is at the proper distance from the edge of the article, the gauge as a whole is moved along the edge of the article and a mark such as shown at 7 is made.

Should it be desired to make a deeper mark or a score, the bar 8 is reversed so that the scoring implement 9 is in the position of the marker wheel 11 of Figure 1.

Assuming that it is desired to make a mark upon an object having a curved edge, as for instance, the edge 21 of Figure 4, the gauge is used in the same manner with the exception that it will be noted from this view that the arms 18 and 19 will automatically adjust themselves to the curvature of the object. If the curvature changes during the marking operation, these arms will automatically accommodate themselves to the curvature and due to the fact that the four points of contact are maintained at all times, the rigidity of the gauge will be kept.

It will thus be seen that I have devised a simple device which will accomplish all the objects above set forth in an efficient and

simple manner, not only on an inside curve as shown in Figure 4, but also on an outside curve.

It is to be understood that the form of my invention herewith shown and described is to be taken as a preferred example of the same, and that various changes relative to the size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention, or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

In a marker of the character described, a bar, a casting slidably positioned on said bar, a marker wheel secured to the end of said bar and extending below the lower surface thereof, a pair of freely pivoted members secured to said casting, said pivoted members being provided with arms formed at right angles to each other, said arms being adapted to contact the edge of a surface to be marked.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN C. WELLER.