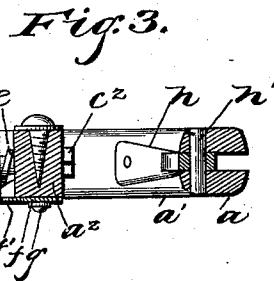
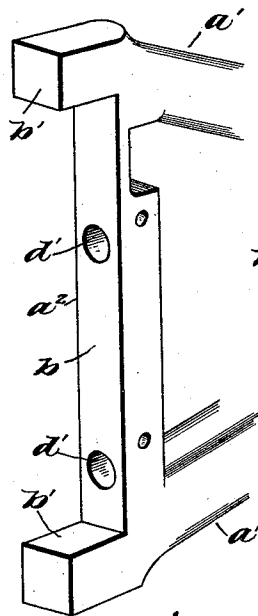
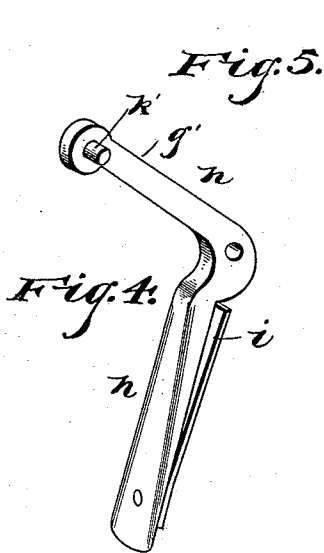
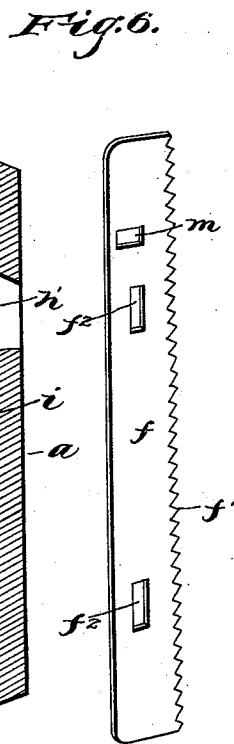
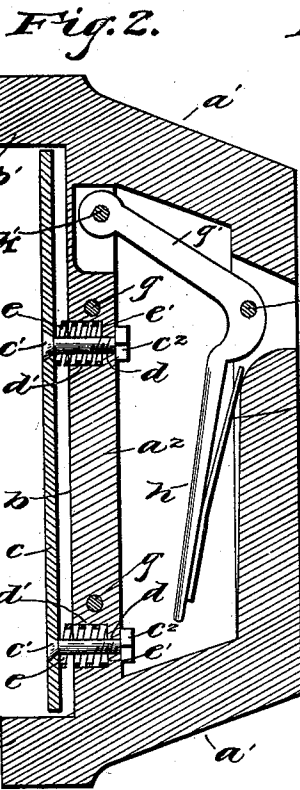
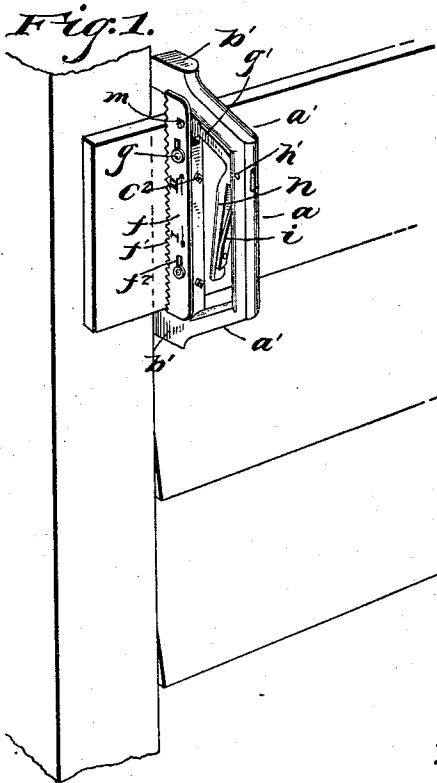


(No Model.)

W. S. McCREA.  
CLAPBOARD GAGE AND MARKER.

No. 533,914.

Patented Feb. 12, 1895.



Witnesses  
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J. B. Owen.

By his Attorneys.

Inventor  
William S. McCrea,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM S. MCCREA, OF PATTENBURG, NEW JERSEY.

## CLAPBOARD GAGE AND MARKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,914, dated February 12, 1895.

Application filed February 28, 1894. Serial No. 501,832. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM S. MCCREA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pattenburg, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Clapboard Gage and Marker, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of clapboard gages and markers wherein a longitudinally movable marker-blade is employed and provided with means whereby it may be reciprocated against the work and consequently act thereon; and my primary object is to provide superior means for effecting this reciprocation, whereby the marking can be done more efficiently and in less time than before. Further objects are contemplated such as simplicity and cheapness, and all will be apparent upon an understanding of my invention.

To this end the invention consists of certain improved features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and finally embodied in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my appliance in use; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section thereof; Fig. 3, a cross section; Fig. 4, a detailed perspective view of the operating lever; Fig. 5, a similar view of a portion of the frame having the frontal plate removed; Fig. 6, a similar view of the blade.

The frame of my device consists of a handle portion  $a$  having the arms  $a'$  and front or gage section  $a^2$ . This portion consists of a vertically extending bar having a plane front face  $b$  and the forwardly projecting lugs  $b'$ , which lugs are adapted to bear against the edges of the clap boards and thereby hold the device stationary while operating. Located on the front face  $b$  of the section  $a^2$  is the frontal plate  $c$ , which is of such a length that it will fit snugly between the lugs  $b'$  and of a width which will permit it to entirely cover the said face. This plate is provided with the two inwardly extending bolts  $c'$ , which have their heads counter-sunk and immovably secured in the plate, and project through the openings  $d$  of the section or bar  $a^2$ . The openings  $d$  are one for each bolt and have their front portion formed with an enlarged

chamber  $d'$  therein, in which is arranged the spiral spring  $e$ . Springs  $e$  embrace their respective bolts and bear against the shoulder of the openings  $e'$  and the side of the plate  $c$ , and operate to give the plate a normal tendency outward. The tendency is controlled and the plate prevented from moving too far outward by means of the bolt  $c'$ , which extend through bar  $a^2$  and are provided with nuts  $c^2$ , whereby they are prevented from passing back.

$f$  indicates the marking blade, which is provided with the toothed edge  $f'$  and longitudinally elongated slots  $f^2$ . The edge  $f'$  is constructed with its teeth sloping backwardly, in relation to the line of movement in which the blade travels when marking the boards, whereby a clean cut is made and the boards not torn or gashed. The blade  $f$  is located on the left hand side of the bar  $a^2$  and with its edge  $f'$  flush with the corresponding edge of the plate  $c$  and a distance to the rear of said edge, when pressed out by springs  $e$ , about one eighth of an inch. By this construction the edge  $f'$  is normally protected, but when plate  $c$  is pressed in the edge will be exposed and in position to act on the board. All of this will be understood later on. The plate  $f$  is held in place and allowed its longitudinal movement by means of the studs  $g$ , which project out from the side of bar  $a^2$  and through the openings  $f^2$  in the plate. Thus the plate is held capable of a limited longitudinal movement but incapable of movement in any other direction.

The blade  $f$  is reciprocated by means of the bent lever  $h$ , which is fulcrumed at its bend by the pin  $h'$ , which is in turn arranged in the handle bar  $a$  of the frame. The long arm of the lever  $h$  extends approximately parallel with the handle bar and for very nearly its entire length, and is provided with the spring  $i$ , whereby it is given a normal tendency upward. The short arm,  $g'$ , of the lever  $h$ , extends up parallel with the upper arm  $a'$  and into a recess  $k$  in the bar  $a^2$ . Here the arm is provided with a stud  $k'$  which projects out of the opening and into the elongated slot  $m$  of the blade  $f$ . This slot is elongated transversely across the blade and is necessarily constructed so in order that the end of arm  $g'$  be allowed to swing in the arc of a circle

and the blade  $f$  to move in a straight line. This will be apparent and no further description of this point is thought to be necessary. Thus it will be seen that the blade  $f$  may be  
 5 reciprocated within the limit of its slots  $f^2$ , by pressing down on the long arm of lever  $h$ , and that the spring  $i$  will effect an immediate return as soon as the arm aforesaid is released.

10 The use of my invention is shown by Fig. 1, and will be well understood.

When it is desired to mark on a clap-board the point at which it is to be sawed off, my device is placed at right angles to the board  
 15 and with the lug  $b'$ , toward which the arrow points, in engagement with one of its edges. The device is then moved to the desired point and the long arm of lever  $h$  depressed. This will be followed by a swinging movement of the arm  $g'$  and a consequent movement of the blade  $f$  in the direction of the arrow I, thus marking a line across the board.  
 20 When this has been accomplished, the long arm of lever  $h$  should be released, whereupon the spring  $i$  will reverse the operation just  
 25 described and cause the blade  $f$  to move in the direction of arrow II. This will place the parts in their normal position and the appliance will be ready for a second operation.

It will be understood that the device may 30 be used for marking various other kinds of timbers, and it is not limited to gaging clap-boards.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, 35 is—

In a device for marking clap boards, the combination of a frame, a plate mounted thereon and having a limited lateral movement, a spring for normally pressing the plate 40 outwardly, a reciprocating marker-blade arranged parallel with the plate and alongside the same and with its marking edge to the rear of the plate when pressed out by the spring, a bent lever connected to the blade, 45 whereby the blade is reciprocated and a spring for giving the lever and hence the blade a normal tendency, the said plate being adapted to be pressed inwardly thus exposing the marking edge of the blade and allowing it to 50 operate, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM S. MCCREA.

Witnesses:

W. A. REEVES,

B. V. LEIGH.