No. 743,650. PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

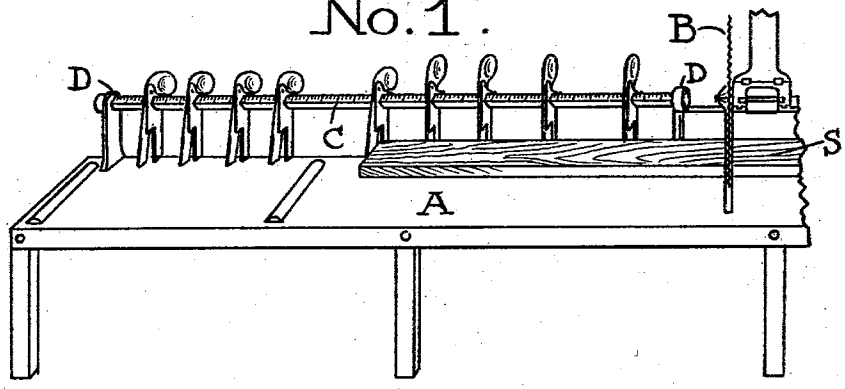
R. MANCHA.

GAGE FOR SAW TABLES.

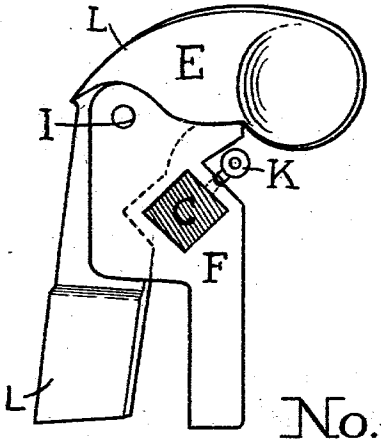
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1903.

NO MODEL.

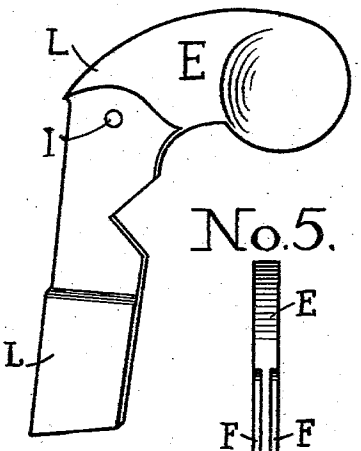
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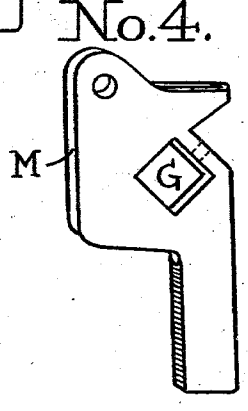
No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



Witnesses
Clara G. Hamilton
Charles M. Wilson

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 743,650. Patented November 10, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAYMOND MANCHA, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION.

GAGE FOR SAW-TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,650, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed September 14, 1903. Serial No. 173,178. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RAYMOND MANCHA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Gages for Saw-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful gage for saw-tables and analogous purposes; and the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide an adjustable saw-gage which will act automatically with the smallest amount of friction; second, to pivot the swinging gage from a bracket placed in front of its supporting-rod; third, to furnish a series of gages which may be adjusted in close proximity to each other; fourth, to utilize a series of swinging gages as stops for the edge of the board or stock, while one of such swinging gages will act as a stop for the end of the board or stock; fifth, other objects hereinafter described and claimed. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a saw-table with my gage attached thereto, showing what I term the "front" of the gage. Fig. 2 shows, on an enlarged scale, a side view of the swinging gage pivoted in its supporting-bracket, together with a section of the supporting-rod. Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of one of the swinging gages detached. Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of one of the supporting-brackets. Fig. 5 shows an edge view of one of the brackets and the swinging gage pivoted therein.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A shows the saw-table constructed in any suitable manner.

B is the saw so placed as to act upon the stock or board to be cut off.

C is what I term a "supporting-rod," preferably rectangular in cross-section and placed as shown in Fig. 2. This rod is adapted to carry a plurality of gages, each gage being supported upon its corresponding bracket.

D and D are legs or supports at the end of the rod C.

E are swinging gages. Each gage is supported by a pivot to the adjustable bracket, as shown by I in Fig. 2.

The lower part of each swinging gage is thickened, as shown by L, so as to have substantially the same thickness as the lower end of its corresponding bracket F, and the upper end of each of the swinging gages is weighted, as shown by L', so as to cause the part L to swing normally away from the lower end of its corresponding bracket, as shown in Fig. 2.

F is a gage-bracket, which is supported upon the rod C, upon which rod it is made adjustable by means of a set-screw or eye-bolt K.

The upper part of the bracket F is bifurcated, so as to form an opening or slot, as shown by M in Figs. 4 and 5, to receive the thinner part of its gage E. These gages and their brackets can be adjusted to any required position upon the supporting-rod C and by reason of the construction herein described may be placed in close proximity to each other, so as to gage to the fraction of an inch. The pivots I are placed in front of the rod C, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the lower end of the gage E, which is indicated by L, is pressed back, it meets the lower end of its corresponding bracket F and is stopped thereby. Thus each bracket forms means for supporting a swinging gage and for stopping the same when pushed back by the board or stock placed on the table.

In practice the stock is placed on the table and in position to use one of the swinging gages as an end stop or stop for the end of the board. It is then pushed back, pressing back all the gages between the one used as an end stop and the saw, as shown in Fig. 1. Any one of the gages may be used as a stop and gage for the end of the board, and the gages pressed backward, as above described, by the board will be stopped by their respective brackets, so that the faces of the

gages thus pressed back will be in substantially the same plane, forming a gage for the edge of the board. As soon as the board is removed all the swinging gages will immediately swing to their outer positions by gravity. By this arrangement a small pivot may be used and the friction reduced to a minimum. The gage-brackets may, if desired, be long enough to form additional supports for the rod C.

I have shown a supporting-rod C square in cross-section; but any other suitable form may be used.

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

1. In combination with a saw-table, a supporting-rod, a plurality of swinging gages, each gage having a bracket adjustable on said rod, a pivot attaching the swinging gage to its bracket at a point away from the said supporting-rod, and a set-screw for adjusting said bracket at any required position upon the supporting-rod.

2. In combination with a saw-table of a supporting-rod, a plurality of swinging gages supported by said rod, each gage provided with a supporting-bracket, a bracket for each gage, a pivot attaching each gage to its corresponding bracket, the bracket forming a stop for its corresponding gage when said gage is pressed backward.

3. In combination with a saw-table of a supporting-rod, a plurality of swinging gages and a bifurcated bracket for each gage, a pivot passing through the bifurcated portion of the said bracket and the swinging gage, a thickened lower end of the said swinging gage which comes in contact with the lower end of the bracket, and a weight at the upper portion of the said swinging gage, whereby the lower end of the swinging gage is, by gravity, moved into operative position to form a stop for the end of the board.

4. The combination with a supporting-rod of a plurality of swinging gages, each of said gages pivoted to a supporting-bracket, and each bracket forming a stop for its corresponding gage, whereby all of said gages, when pressed backward, stop in the same plane, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RAYMOND MANCHA.

Witnesses:
CHARLES M. WILSON,
CLARA G. HAMILTON.