

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. TRAUT.
MARKING GAGE.

No. 481,515.

Patented Aug. 23, 1892.

Fig. 1

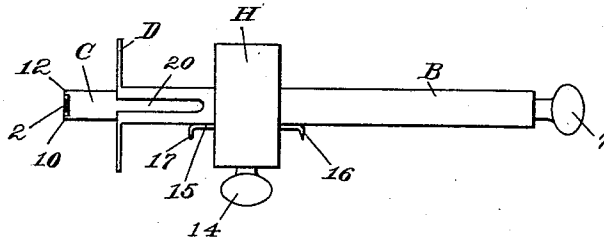


Fig. 2

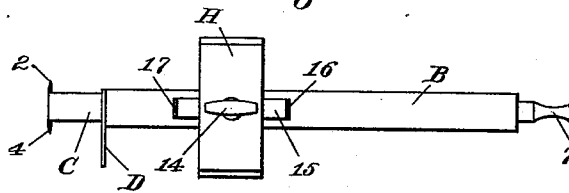


Fig. 3

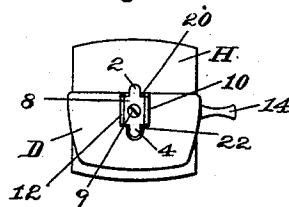
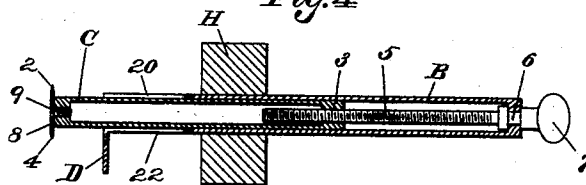


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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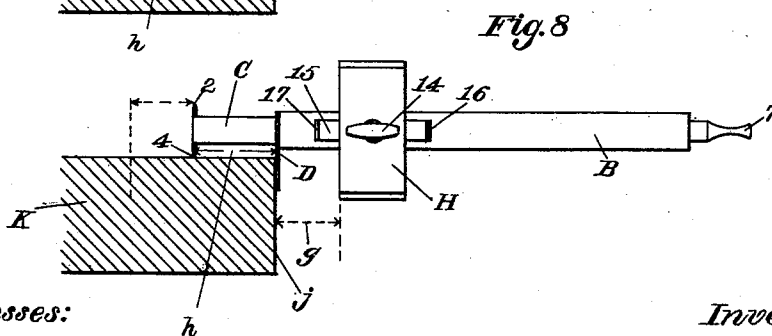
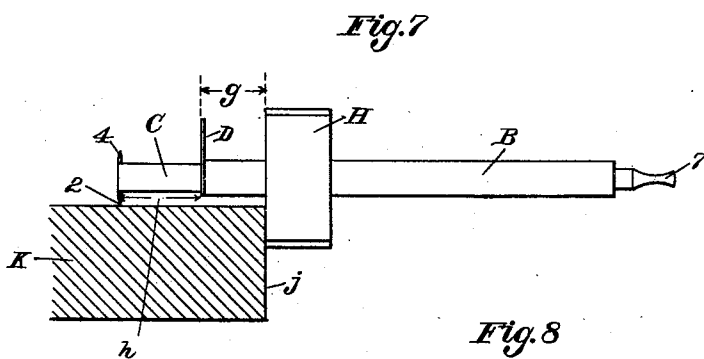
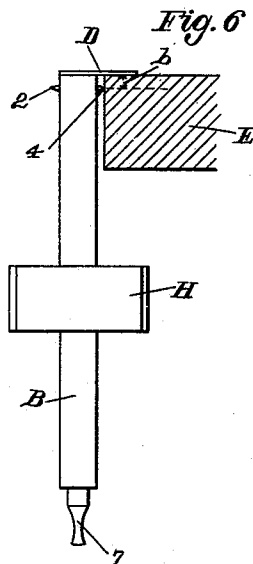
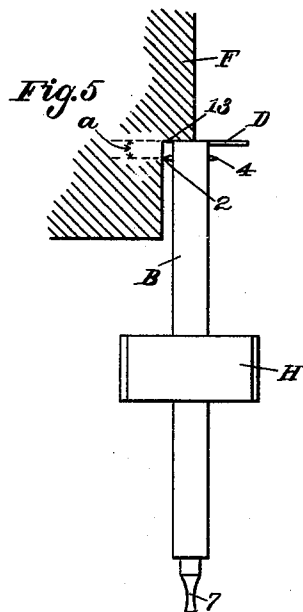
Inventor:

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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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Fig. 9

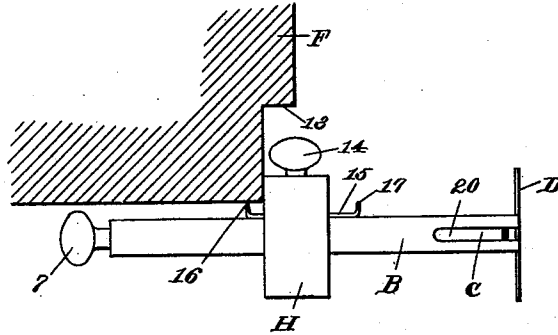
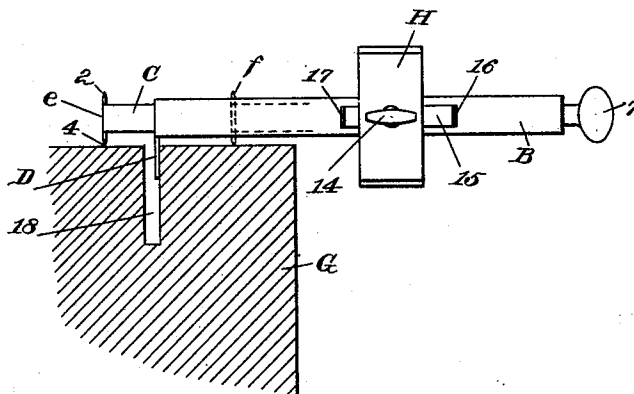


Fig. 10



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MARKING-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,515, dated August 23, 1892.

Application filed December 22, 1891. Serial No. 415,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking-Gages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of marking-gages used by carpenters for the laying out of mortises, rabbets, and other work of that class, the object being to provide in a single gage of simple construction a butt-gage, a rabbit-gage, and an adjustable mortise-gage.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of a marking-gage embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the gage. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section of the gage. Figs. 5 and 6 are two views illustrating the use of the gage as a butt-gage, Fig. 5 illustrating the operation of marking the jamb of the door, and Fig. 6 the corresponding operation of marking the door. Figs. 7 and 8 are two views illustrating the operation of marking the two sides of a mortise. Fig. 9 illustrates the use of the auxiliary thickness-gage which is provided to be used in connection with the butt-gage for marking the thickness of the butt-plate. Fig. 10 illustrates a further use of the gage in cases where it is required to mark off a distance from the inner face of a saw-cut or channel.

Similar characters designate like parts in all the figures.

The improved marking-gage shown in the drawings has a gage-bar, designated by B, and a sliding cutter-bar or cutter-carrier C. The gage-bar is provided with one head D, fixed thereto and designated as the "butt-gage" head, and a second head H, adjustable thereon. The cutter bar or carrier, carrying two cutters or marking-points 2 and 4, is fitted to slide in the gage-bar B to carry the marking-points to positions on either side of the fixed head. In Figs. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, and 10 said points are carried beyond the fixed head, and in Figs. 5, 6, and 9 are shown in a position within the head.

As a means for adjusting the cutter-carrier within or on the gage-bar B said carrier is

furnished at one end with a nut, as 3, Fig. 4, engaging the adjusting-screw 5, which is journaled at 6 in a bearing formed in the end of the gage-bar, and at its outer end has the usual head or thumb piece 7, whereby to turn the screw.

The two cutters or marking-points 2 and 4 project from the opposite ends of a plate 8, which is fixed to the outer end of the cutter-carrier C by means of a suitable screw, as 9, and for preventing rotation of the cutter-plate 8 this is fitted between the ribs or lips 10 and 12, respectively, formed on said carrier, as will be understood by comparison of Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The two cutters are in the same plane transversely of the gage for the purpose of adjusting the gage to the setting off of distances varying by the thickness of the head D. The fixed head D is made of a thickness corresponding to the required clearance between the door E and the face 13 of the door-jamb F for the purpose of providing the requisite difference between the distance *a*, Fig. 5, and the distance *b*, Fig. 6, and to render it usable in connection with the adjustable head for the several purposes herein set forth said fixed head extends only partially around the bar B, leaving one side thereof (which is the upper side in Figs. 1, 2, and 3) without any fixed head or plate at the end thereof.

The sliding head H is fitted to slide upon the gage-bar B in the usual manner, and is furnished with a thumb-screw 14 or other similar means for setting the head in any required position on said bar. On one side of the gage-bar B said sliding head is furnished with a sliding rod or bar 15, having at one end thereof a marking-point 16 for use as an auxiliary gage, as required for marking off the thickness of butt-plates and for other like work, and having at the other end thereof a thumb-piece 17, whereby to adjust the gage-point. The use of this auxiliary gage is illustrated in Fig. 9, where it is shown used for marking off the thickness of a butt-plate, whose width is shown marked off by the butt-gage in Fig. 5.

The fixed head D, being usually in practice only one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, is adapted to be used for such work, as illustrated in Fig. 10, where a line is to be drawn

at one side or the other of a saw-cut, as 18, in a block G. For this purpose the marking-point may be set outside the fixed head, as shown by solid lines at *e*, or it may be set on the inner side of said head, as shown by dotted lines at *f*.

When the cutter-carrier is a second gage-bar fitted to slide within the principal gage-bar B, as herein shown, said principal bar has formed therein slots, as 20 and 22, Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 9, for permitting the marking-points 2 and 4 to be drawn within the fixed head D, as shown, for instance, in Figs. 5, 6, 9, and 10.

The features which, as hereinbefore described, constitute the butt-gage, also, in connection with the sliding head H, constitute the adjustable mortise-gage. In using the instrument for this purpose the adjustable head is set on the gage-bar B, so that the distance *g*, Figs. 7 and 8, between the outer faces of the fixed and the movable head is equal to the width of the mortise to be laid out, and the marking-point is set beyond the fixed head D a distance, as *h*, equal to the distance between the gaging-face *j* of the block K and the outer side of the mortise. In Fig. 8 the gage thus set is shown used for marking the outer line of the mortise and in Fig. 9 it is shown used for marking the inner line of the mortise.

To adjust the position of the mortise on the block, it is only necessary to slide the cutter-bar C within the gage-bar B to bring the marking-points the required distance from the gage-heads, these heads remaining set to the width of the mortise. This use of the instrument is of great convenience to carpenters, cabinet-makers, and others requiring to lay out mortises accurately and quickly.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a marking-gage, the combination, with

the gage-bar having one laterally-projecting head fixed thereon and with a second head adjustable on said bar, of a cutter-carrier independent of the gage-bar and adjustable head and movable longitudinally of the gage-bar to carry the marking-point to positions on either side of the fixed head, substantially as described.

2. In a marking-gage, the combination, with the gage-bar having the fixed laterally-projecting butt-gage head at one end and on one side thereof, of the sliding cutter-carrier having two points projecting in different directions and movable to positions on either side of said fixed head, substantially as described.

3. In a marking-gage, the combination, with the hollow gage-bar having the laterally-projecting butt-gage head at one end thereof and having the slots 20 and 22, of the cutter-carrier fitted to slide within the gage-bar and having two oppositely-disposed cutters fitted to slide within said slots, respectively, and means for sliding the carrier to carry said cutters within or beyond said head, substantially as described.

4. In a marking-gage, the combination, with a hollow gage-bar longitudinally slotted at one end thereof, of the head fixed in the slotted end of the bar and projecting on one side thereof, the cutter-carrier sliding in the bar and carrying cutters in the same transverse plane, and one projecting in the direction of said head and the other in an opposite direction thereto, said cutters being adapted to enter said slots, and means for sliding the cutter-carrier, whereby the gage is adapted for setting off distances varying by the thickness of said head, substantially as described.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT.

Witnesses:

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W. J. WORDEN.