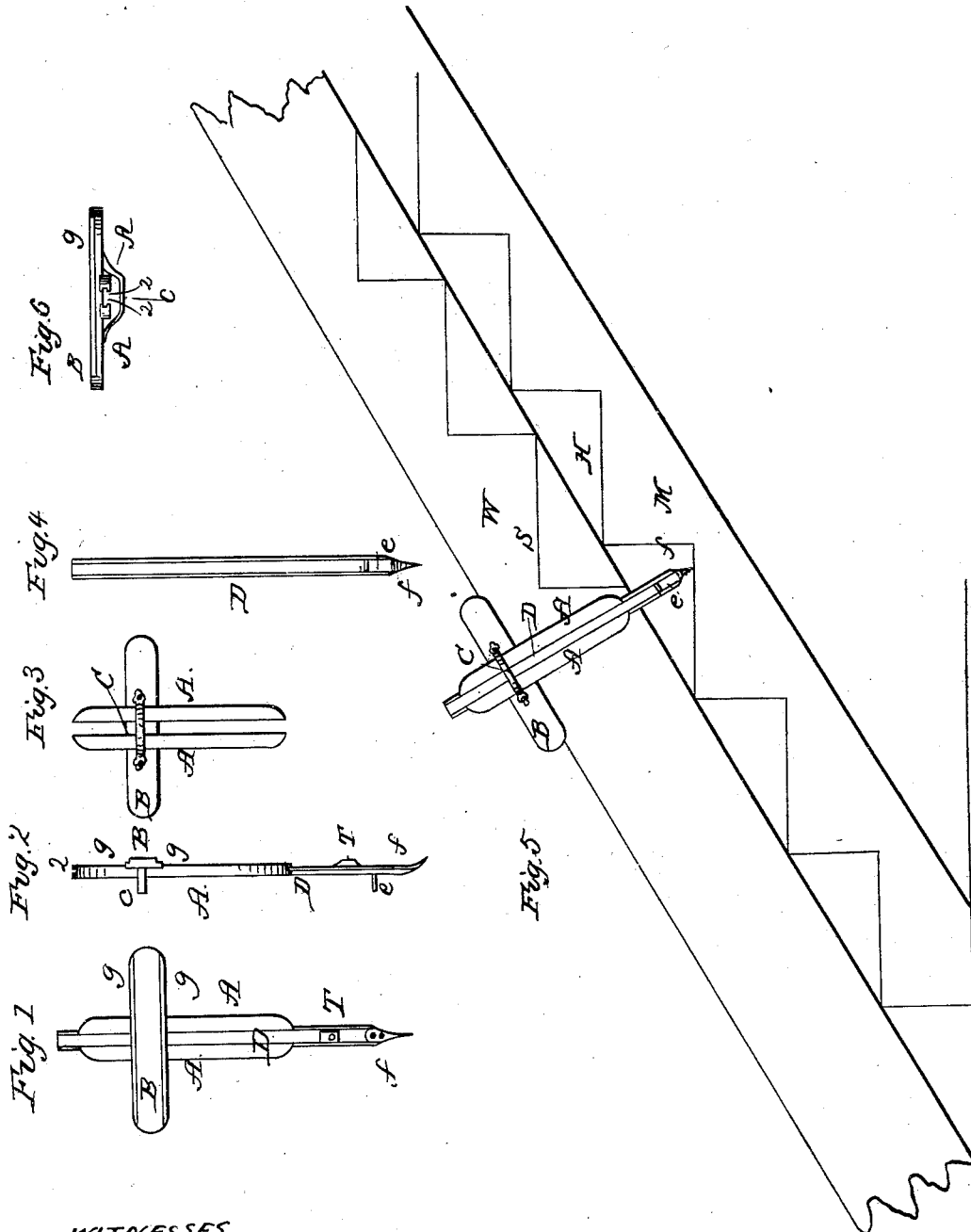


G. MILLER.
Carpenter's Gage.

No. 45,932.

Patented Jan. 17, 1865.



WITNESSES
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GEORGE MILLER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARPENTERS' GAGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,932, dated January 17, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE MILLER, of county and city of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and improved sliding scribing-gage, for scribing or gaging material to fit uneven surfaces with one cut; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing the gage as to have a slide or sheath which can be moved back and forward, so that the gage, when slid on the board to be fitted to any uneven surface, will be scribed or gaged so as to correspond with the surface to which it is to be fitted.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct my gage of wood or metal, as following, viz: With straight piece of material, B, Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6, with rabbet on both edges of one side, *g*, Figs. 1, 2, and 6, then two straight pieces, A A, 1, 3, 5, and 6, with a groove, 2, in Figs. 2 and 6, in one edge of each, placing them at right angles with the first piece, B, and about one inch apart, the grooved edges toward each other, as seen in Fig. 6, let into the plain side of the first piece of B, as seen in Fig. 6, even with the edge of the groove, and fastened solid, with a handle, C, passing over the two pieces A A and fastened to B. Then there is a slide or sheath, Fig. 4, made so as to slide in the groove of the two side pieces, A A, 1, 2, 3, and 5, and is pointed with steel, and has a gage-tooth, T, Figs. 1 and 2, about six inches from the steel points F, Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Figure 1 shows the marking side of the gage. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal elevation. Fig. 3 is the handle side of gage without the slide or sheath; Fig. 4, the slide or sheath. Fig. 5 is the application of the gage on a board, W, that is to be fitted to the steps (letter M.) Fig. 6 is an end view.

Letter B, in Figs. 1, 2, 5, and 6, is the head of the gage.

A A are the side pieces to hold the slide D at right angles with head B.

D is the slide or sheath, with a steel point, *f*, and gage-tooth T, Figs. 1 and 2, and thumb-handle *e*, as seen in Figs. 2, 4, and 5.

T is gage-tooth, which makes the scribe.

S, Fig. 5, the steel point on sheath, is bent so as to come on a line with tooth T and the rabbet *g* in head B in Fig. 2.

c in Figs. 2, 3, 5, and 6 is the handle to carry the gage with.

e in Figs. 2, 4, and 5 is the thumb-handle to move the slide or sheath back and forth.

Fig. 5 shows the application of the gage to a skirting-board which is to be fitted to a flight of stairs.

W is the board.

M is the stairs, and by sliding the gage down on W tooth T makes the mark S, which corresponds to H, which is the surface to which the skirting is to be fitted.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The usual practical way for cutting skirting to stairs has always been by taking a pitch-board and marking the skirting-board thereby, then cutting it out and applying the board so cut to the stairs, then scribing it as near as practicable with compasses, then cutting the board again and t-ying the board, with more or less dissatisfaction with the fit.

By the application of my gage and placing the board in position, applying the gage and scribing the board, as shown in Fig. 5, saves at least one-half the cutting and all the trouble of fitting.

I claim—

A gage constructed substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE MILLER.

Witnesses:

WM. HANCOCK H. BATES,
JOS. R. HARMER.