(No Model.)

W. A. TOTTEN.

MORTISE GAGE.

No. 304,246. Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

Fig. 1.

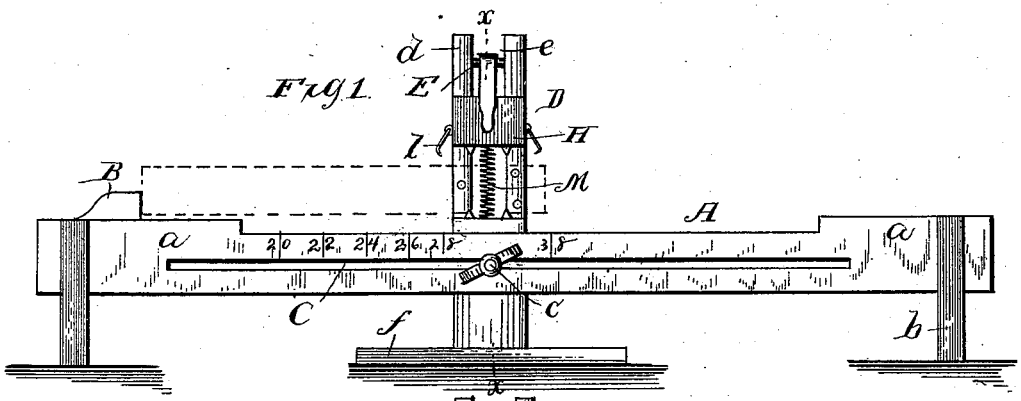


Fig. 2.

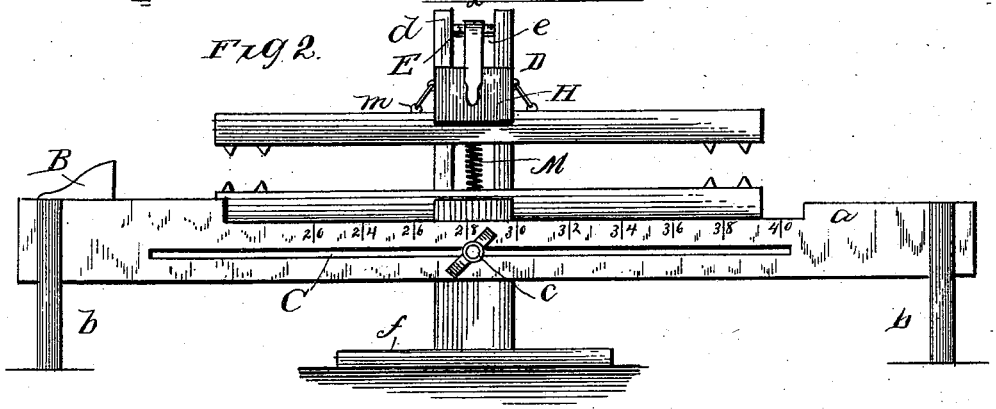


Fig. 3.

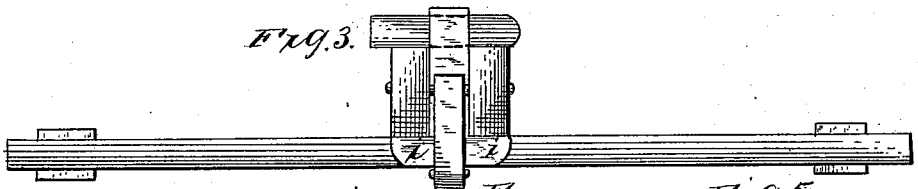


Fig. 4.

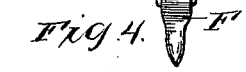


Fig. 5.

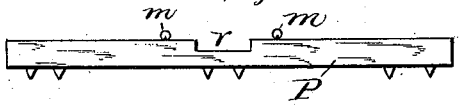
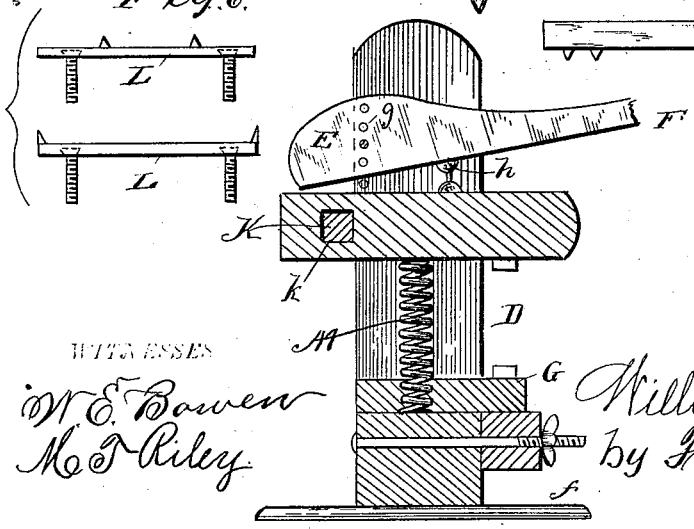


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

W. E. Bowen

M. T. Riley

INVENTOR

William A. Totten.

by Frank Steely.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ASHFORD TOTTEN, OF BEDFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

MORTISE-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,246, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed June 2, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. TOTTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bedford, in the county of Bedford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Laying Out Mortises, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to improvements in machines for laying out or indicating on a piece of stuff—such as sash-rails, stiles, and the like—the place where mortises are to be cut; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of devices, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The main object of my invention is to provide a cheap and simple machine in which the marking devices may be adjusted upon the gage bar or frame for the stuff to be marked and the same marked on both sides simultaneously.

Another object of my invention is to provide, in connection with these marking devices, means for marking rails of greater length on opposite sides and at opposite ends simultaneously.

These objects I accomplish by the mechanism shown and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a representation of a side elevation of my invention, showing in dotted lines a piece of stuff in position to be marked. Fig. 2 is a similar view, showing the meeting-rail markers attached. Fig. 3 is a plan view. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken on the lines *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the meeting-rail markers; and Fig. 6 is a view of one of the marking-plates detached.

Referring to the said drawings, A indicates the rail-supporting frame, which consists of a graduated bar, *a*, supported horizontally upon legs or braces *b*, and provided near one end on its upper side with a stop-block, B, to engage one end of a rail while being marked. This graduated bar *a* is also provided with a longitudinal horizontal transverse slot, C, through which passes a set-screw, *c*, for locking the marker-frame to the gage-bar, as shown.

D indicates the marker-frame, which consists of the vertical standard *d*, having its upper portion forked or bifurcated, such as *e*, to receive the marking-heads, and its lower portion provided with a broad base, *f*, for steadying the same during operation. The upper or bifurcated portion of the standard is provided transversely with a series of perforations, *g*, to receive the pivot-bolt E of the hand-lever F. By these perforations it will be seen that the pivotal point of the lever may be changed and the upper marking-head adjusted for stuff of various thicknesses.

G indicates the lower marking-head, which is secured by any suitable means in the base of the bifurcation *e* of the standard, and H is the vertically sliding or movable head, which is connected to the hand-lever by a joint, *h*. This head H is preferably provided at its forward end with lateral projections *i i*, to engage the forward vertical sides of the standard-arms, and at its opposite end with a transverse slot, *k*, to receive a locking-key, K, to secure the said head in the standard when inserted from the face of the machine.

L indicates the plates carrying the marking-points, which are secured to the heads by means of screws. As it is necessary in a machine of this character to have the marking-points at various distances for the different sizes of stuff to be marked, I have provided a series of marking-plates in which the space between the marking-points vary, while the apertures for the securing-screws are arranged at exactly the same distance apart. Thus it will be seen that when one plate is removed for the insertion of another of either greater or less dimensions the same securing-screws may be used and applied in the exact same apertures of the heads. By this construction the heads will be preserved, which might otherwise be impaired by the continual boring of screw-holes for securing plates of various sizes.

M indicates a spring for raising the upper or movable head. This spring may be of spiral or other suitable form and seated upon the lower fixed head between the arms of the standard. The upper or movable head is also provided with lateral hook-arms *l l*, to engage eyebolts or loops *m* on the upper longitudinal sides of the meeting-rail markers P. These meeting-rail markers P are provided about midway

their length, on their upper longitudinal sides, with a recess, *r*, to straddle the marking-points of the ordinary heads, as before described, and are provided on their adjacent longitudinal faces, near opposite ends and middle portion, with the marking-plates. The lower marking-rail, P, of course has the recess *l* on its under side.

The operation is as follows: When the standard has been moved along the gage-bar to the desired point, and secured thereto by the set-screws, one end of the rail or stuff to be marked is placed against the stop B and the opposite portion brought to bear upon the lower fixed marking-head, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1. The upper head being raised by the spring M, the operator may, by simply grasping the lever F and pressing upon it, bring the upper marking-points down and pierce the upper surface of the rail, and by exerting a little greater force upon the lever press the rail down upon the points of the lower head, marking both sides of the rail simultaneously by a single operation or downward thrust of the arm. When the operator releases his grasp, the spring pressing against the upper head will raise it to its normal position, when the rail may be removed and the operation repeated, the operation being both rapid and effective.

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

1. In a machine for laying out mortises, the combination, with the horizontally-adjustable rail-supporting slotted gage-frame, of the standard carrying the marking-heads, screw for locking the standard to the gage-frame, and means for operating the markers, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the graduated gage-bar *a*, having a longitudinal transverse slot, C, and a stop-block, B, of the bifurcated standard *d*, the lower fixed marking-head, G, the upper vertically-movable head, H, constructed as described, and connected to the hand-lever F, as shown, and the spring M for raising the upper head, substantially as specified.

3. In a machine for laying out mortises, substantially as described, the combination, with the marking-heads G and H, of the detachable marking-bars P, having eyebolts or loops and recesses *r*, and means for securing the said bars to the marking-heads, whereby meeting-rails of various lengths may be marked, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM ASHFORD TOTTEN.

Witnesses:
ALEXANDER KING,
JNO. H. JORDAN.