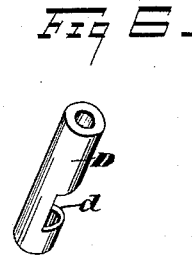
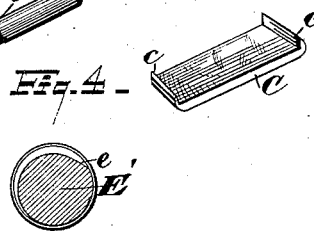
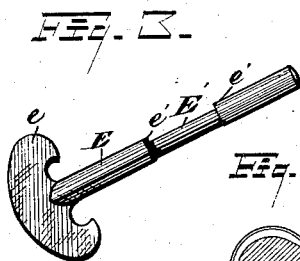
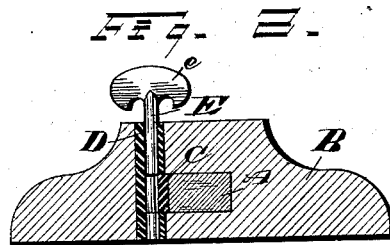
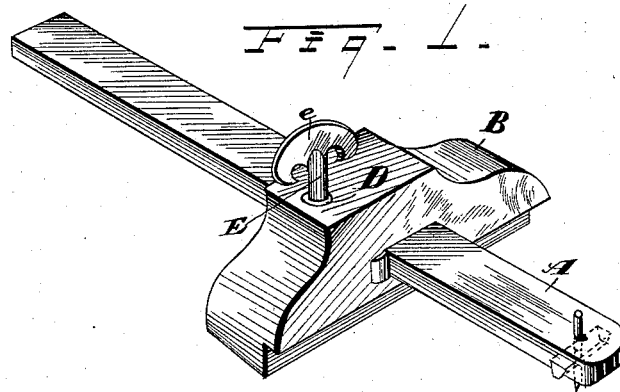


(No Model.)

W. WELLS.
CARPENTER'S GAGE.

No. 307,364.

Patented Oct. 28, 1884.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WELLS, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
LUTHER S. FISH, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPENTER'S GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,364, dated October 28, 1884.

Application filed July 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WELLS, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Carpenters' Gages; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the
10 same.

My invention relates to improvements in carpenters' gages; and it consists in certain features of construction and in combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out
15 in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a carpenter's gage with my improvements attached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section through the center of the guide-block. Fig. 3 is a view in
20 perspective of the cam-rod and thumb-piece. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the cam. Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of the gib. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the tube in which the cam-rod operates.

A represents a handle of ordinary construction, and B the guide-block. The mortise through the guide-block in which the handle A is inserted is long enough to accommodate
30 the gib C, placed flatwise by the side of the handle. The gib is provided with the hook ends or lips *c*, that embrace the block B, and when the handle is in place holds the gib from displacement. The body of the gib is of considerable thickness, so that it will not spring,
35 but will always present a flat surface to the handle.

D is a metal tube passing vertically through the block B in the position shown, and is cut
40 away at *d* on one side to admit the gib C. A suitable-sized hole is made in the block B, and the tube D is driven in tight and remains permanently attached in the block. In this tube operates the cam-rod E, consisting in the
45 main of a round rod fitting the tube *d* and a central cam-shaped part, E, and a thumb-piece, *e*. As shown in Fig. 4, the rod E is cut away at *e'* to form the heel of the cam that extends the greater part of the way around
50 the rod. The shoulders thus formed in the rod embrace the gib when the parts are in position, by means of which the rod E is held in place edgewise. In assembling the parts the rod E is first placed in position in the
55 tube and turned with the heel of the cam

toward the mortise. Next, the gib C is placed in position with the lips *c* embracing the part B, and is crowded back into the notch *d* in the tube D until it engages the heel of the cam, and is of course between the shoulders *e'*.
60 Next, the handle A is placed in position as shown in Fig. 1, and may be moved through the block B at pleasure. By turning the thumb-piece *e* in the direction that would tighten a right-handed screw, the cam part E
65 is made to press the gib C against the part A and hold it firm. The incline of the cam is so gradual that it requires but a slight pressure on the thumb-piece to tighten the cam sufficiently to hold the part A firmly in place,
70 and the cam will hold itself in position after it is tightened. The gib, by being made thick and stiff, is not bent by the pressure of the cam, but presents a flat surface against the handle, that, being confined between two flat,
75 broad, parallel surfaces, is held firmly when but little pressure is applied by the cam. The tube D forms a substantial and durable seat for the cam-rod. The part E, including the cam and thumb-piece, is of cast metal,
80 and requires but little fitting, as is also the gib C, so that the initial cost of this gage is about the same as the ordinary gage with a thumb-screw.

What I claim is—

85 1. In a carpenter's gage, the combination, with the block provided with a transverse perforation and a vertical perforation intersecting the transverse perforation, of the handle, the gib resting in the transverse perforation and bearing against the handle, and the cam-rod for moving the gib laterally, substantially as set forth.

2. In a carpenter's gage, the combination, with the block provided with a transverse
95 perforation, a vertical perforation intersecting the transverse perforation, and a slotted tube resting in the vertical perforation, of the handle, the gib resting in the transverse perforation and bearing against the handle, and
100 the cam-rod for moving the gib laterally, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this
10th day of July, 1884.

WILLIAM WELLS.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,
ALBERT E. LYNCH.