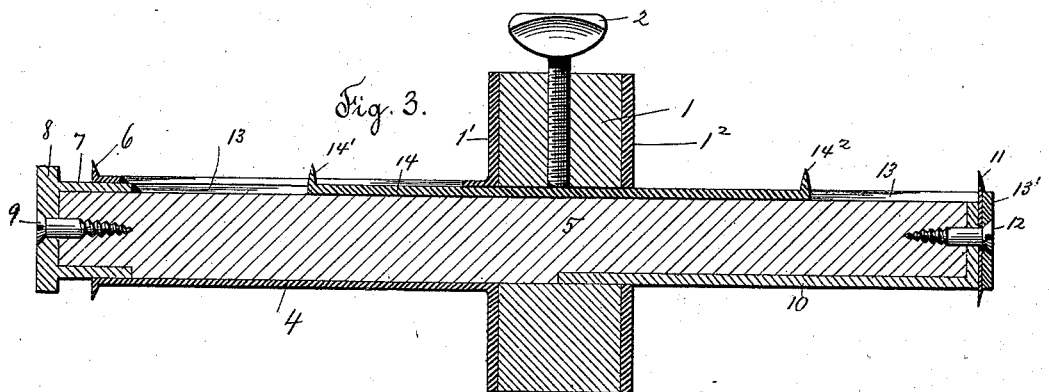
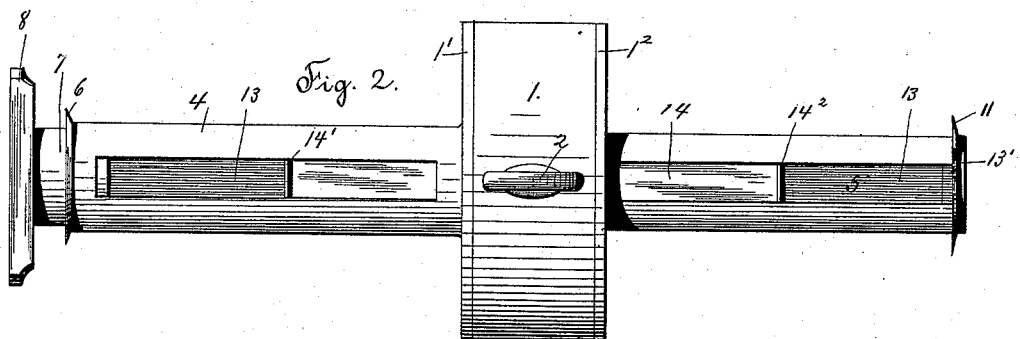
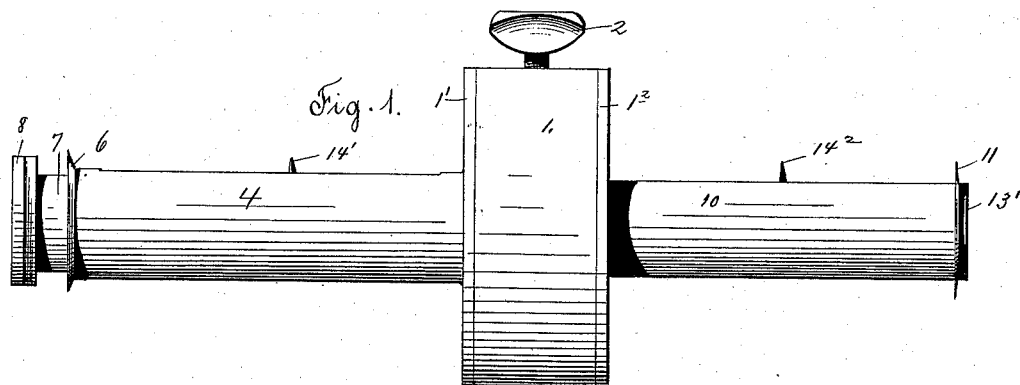


A. LAPORTE.
CARPENTER'S GAGE.

No. 385,124.

Patented June 26, 1888.



Witnesses,
Chas. F. Schmeltz.
Clarence M. Schofield.

Inventor,
Arthur Laporte,
By his Attorney John C. Drury.

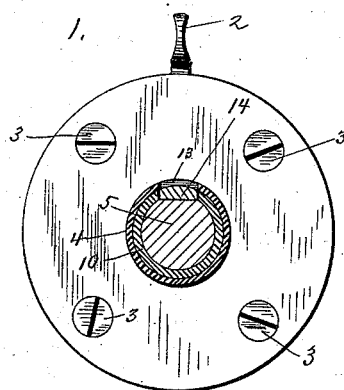
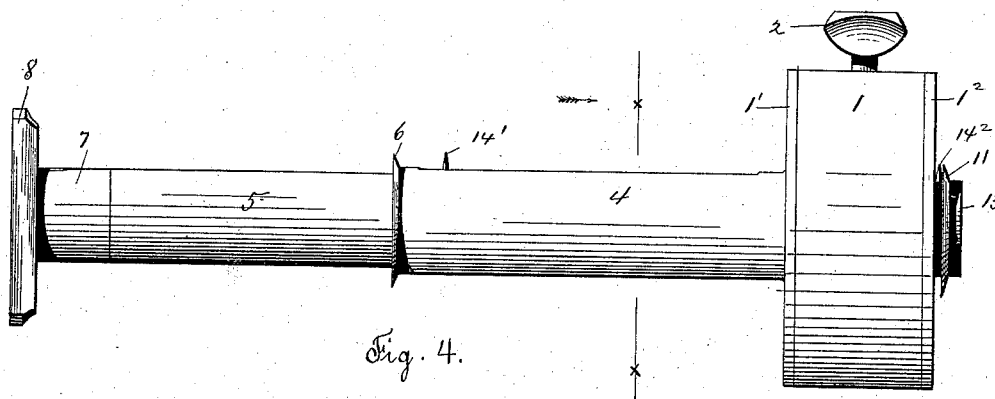
(No Model.)

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR LAPORTE, OF WARE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO J. A. COURTE-MANCHE, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

CARPENTER'S GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,124, dated June 26, 1888.

Application filed April 2, 1888. Serial No. 269,365. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR LAPORTE, a citizen of Canada, residing at Ware, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Gages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which, in connection with the drawings making a part of this specification, will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention belongs to make and use the same.

My invention relates to carpenters' gages; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and operation thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described, and the nature thereof indicated by the claim.

My improved carpenter's gage is adapted to be used for all the purposes of the ordinary carpenter's gage, and in addition has certain special features not found in ordinary gages. It is provided with two marking or cutting disks, one upon each side of the guide-block; also, with two marking or cutting points, one upon each side of the guide-block, and also has a supplementary guide-plate secured upon one end of the stock of the gage, all as will be hereinafter fully described.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved gage. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal vertical section of the gage, as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a side view of the gage, showing a different position of the parts thereof; and Fig. 5 is a cross-section on line *x x*, Fig. 4, looking in the direction of arrow, same figure.

In the accompanying drawings, 1 is the guide-block, provided with a clamping-screw, 2. The block 1 is preferably of circular shape and made of wood, with metal plates 1' and 1'', secured by screws 3 upon each face thereof. From one of the metal faces, as 1', extends out at right angles, and preferably cast therewith, a cylindrical metal shell, 4, about half the length of the stock 5 of the gage. Upon the end of the shell 4 is a cutting or marking disk, 6.

The stock 5 consists of a rod or cylindrical part, preferably made of wood, and is adapted

to slide telescopically in and out of the shell 4 and project through the guide-block 1. Figs. 1, 2, and 3 show the stock 5 pushed into the shell 4, and projecting out from the face 1' of the guide-block 1, and Fig. 4 shows the stock 5 drawn out from the shell 4.

The stock 5 has upon one end a metal cap-piece, 7, the enlarged oblong end of which forms a supplementary guide block or plate, 8. The guide-plate 8 may be turned around on the stock 5, as desired, the cap-piece 7 being secured thereto by a screw, 9, and said guide-plate 8 is made narrower than the marking-disk 6, so that it will not prevent the operation of said disk as the plate 8 is slid along to guide the same.

Upon the opposite end of the stock 5 is preferably fitted a tight cylindrical metal shell, 10, of a little less than half the length of the stock 5. A rotating cutting or marking disk, 11, is secured to the end of said stock by a screw, 12. A washer, 13', interposed between said disk 11 and the head of the screw 12, prevents any wobbling of said disk.

A groove, 13, extends longitudinally in the stock 5, a corresponding opening being made in the metal shell 4 and in the metal shell 10, and a sliding bar, 14, provided at each end with cutting or marking points 14' 14'', fits in said groove 13, and is adapted to slide back and forth therein to adjust the position of the marking-points 14' 14'' relatively to the marking-disks 6 and 11.

By means of the set-screw 2 in the guide-block 1, having its lower end adapted to come in contact with the sliding bar 14, (see Fig. 3,) said sliding bar 14 will be held in any position in which it may be set in the groove 13, and at the same time the stock 5 will be clamped within the block 1 and shell 4 in the position which it may be set.

The operation of my improved carpenter's gage will be readily understood by those skilled in the art from the above description in connection with the drawings. For example, suppose it is desired to use my improved gage for marking the places for the butts of the hinges in the jamb of a door. I draw out the stock 5 from the shell 4, as indicated in

Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and so adjust it that the distance from the outer face of the guide-plate 8 to the marking-disk 6 will be equal to the distance from the rabbet of the jamb of the door to the part to be cut out for the hinge-butt. I also adjust the sliding bar 14 in its groove 13 so that the distance from the face 1² of the guide-block 1 to the point 14² of said bar 14 will be equal to the distance of the disk 6 to the outer face of the guide-plate 8. The clamping-screw 2 is now turned down to clamp the sliding bar 14 and stock 5 in their set positions. To mark the place to be cut out for the hinge-butts upon the door-jamb, the outer face of the guide-plate 8 is placed against the rabbet of the door-jamb, with the flat edge of said guide-plate resting on the door-jamb, and is drawn down, thus guiding the marking-disk 6, causing it to cut or mark the door-jamb at the places where it is to be cut out for the hinge-butt. The gage is then without any readjustment, ready to mark the corresponding places to be cut out on the edge of the door for the hinge-butts, for the face 1² of the guide-block 1 is moved along the side of the door, and the marking-point 14² will mark the places to be cut out on the edge of the door.

When it is desired to mark mortises where the guide-block 1 is used to guide the gage, the sliding bar 14 is adjusted so that the marking-point 14² will be at the proper distance from the disk 11, and the gage is used in the ordinary way; but when the mortises are to be marked, as in a door-jamb, for the lock, the sliding bar 14 is adjusted so that the marking-point 14² thereof will be at the proper distance from the marking-disk 6, and the stock 5 is drawn out so that the outer face of the guide-

plate 8 will be at the proper distance from the disk 6. The parts are then clamped in position by the set-screw 2. The guide-plate 8 is moved along, bearing against the rabbet of the door-jamb, and the mortise is then marked thereon.

It is not necessary to set forth any more of the uses to which my improved gage may be applied, for the advantages of the construction thereof will be apparent to those skilled in the art, especially the provision of the supplementary guide-plate on the end of the stock, and the employment of four cutting or marking surfaces, thus making the gage either right or left handed, and reversible at will.

The details of the construction of some of the parts of my improved gage may be varied somewhat from what is shown and described, if desired, without departing from the principle of my invention.

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

In a carpenter's gage, the combination, with the stock provided with a marking-disk at one end and a supplementary guide-plate at the other end, of the guide-block having a cylindrical shell carrying a marking-disk on its outer end, extending out from one face of said block, in which the stock telescopically slides, and a sliding bar provided with a marking-point at each end, extending in a groove in said stock, and a set-screw for clamping the several parts together, all constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described.

ARTHUR LAPORTE.

Witnesses:

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