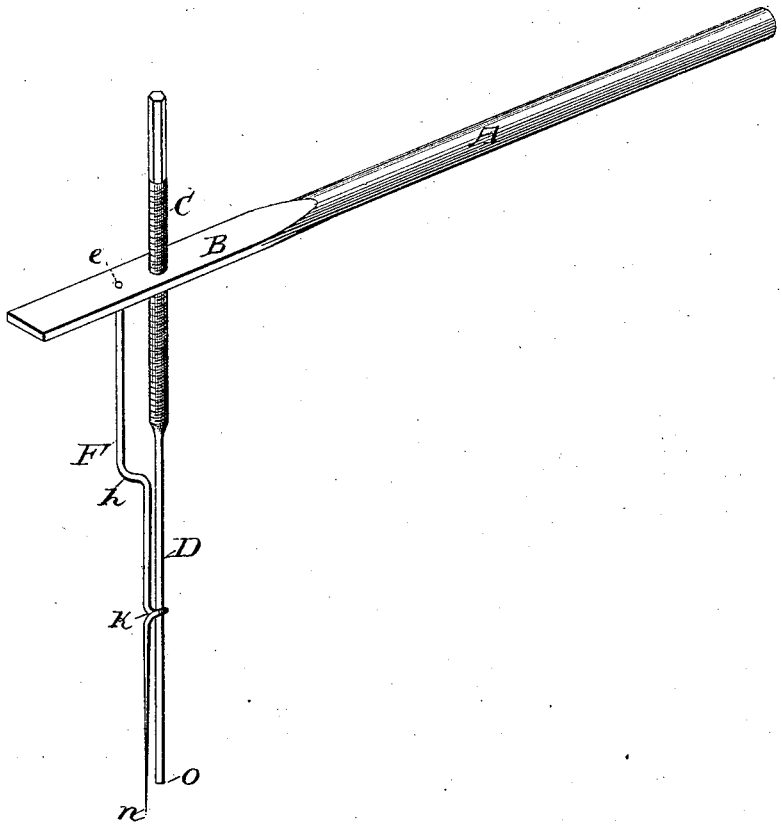
(Model.)

T. S. MILLER.

PIVOT GAGE.

No. 256,025. Patented Apr. 4, 1882.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS S. MILLER, OF CARLINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

PIVOT-GAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,025, dated April 4, 1882.

Application filed February 17, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS S. MILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlinville, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pivot-Gages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of gages used by watchmakers; and my object is to provide a gage by the use of which the watchmaker will be enabled to finish a pivot accurately as to length before removing the same from the lathe.

The accompanying drawing is a perspective view of my pivot-gage, in which A is the handle. B is the head through which the screw C operates. A slender steel wire, D, one end of which is permanently secured to the end of screw C, extends downward in a straight line therewith. Permanently secured to head B at *e* is a slender steel wire, F, which extends in the same direction and parallel with the screw C, to *h* where it is turned inward toward the wire D, and from that point extends downward parallel with the wire D a distance about equal to the length of wire D, having been bent at a point about midway between *h* and the lower end, *n*, in such a manner as to form a transverse eye or curl, *k*. The curl or eye *k* serves as a guide for wire D, which passes through it. The lower end of the wire F is reduced by a gradual taper to a point, as at *n*, that it may be inserted into jewel-holes. The end of the wire D is preferably blunt.

This gage is used as follows: To hold and operate the tool with one hand, let the handle A pass between the second and fourth fingers, placed against one side, and the third finger, placed against the opposite side, in such a manner as to bring the head of the screw C into a position to be conveniently operated by the thumb and forefinger of the same hand. Now, if it be desired to measure for the length of the lower cylinder-pivot, the balance and cylinder will first be removed. Then pass the point *n* straight through the lower pivot-hole to the cap, letting it rest against the latter. Then by operating the screw C the point or end *o* of the wire D is brought to the main part of the escape-wheel. The measurement thus obtained will be the distance required from the wider notch in the cylinder to the point of the pivot. The cylinder having been properly centered, and secured by wax to a chuck on the lathe, place the gage parallel with the cylinder and so that the point *n* of the wire F will coincide with the wide notch in the cylinder. The end *o* of the wire D will then indicate where the pivot should be cut off. Thus it will be seen that the pivot may be reduced to the proper length before removing it from the lathe and boiling off the wax which has been used to strengthen the cylinder while undergoing the repairs.

It is obvious that this gage may be used with equally great advantage for many other purposes than that above described.

While I prefer the plan above described, I do not confine myself to this exact construction and arrangement of parts, as these may be varied somewhat without departing from my invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of a handle, a guide-wire having a curl or eye and rigidly secured to the handle, a wire parallel to the guide-wire and sliding in the curl, and provided with a screw passing through a threaded opening in the handle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

T. S. MILLER.

Witnesses:
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