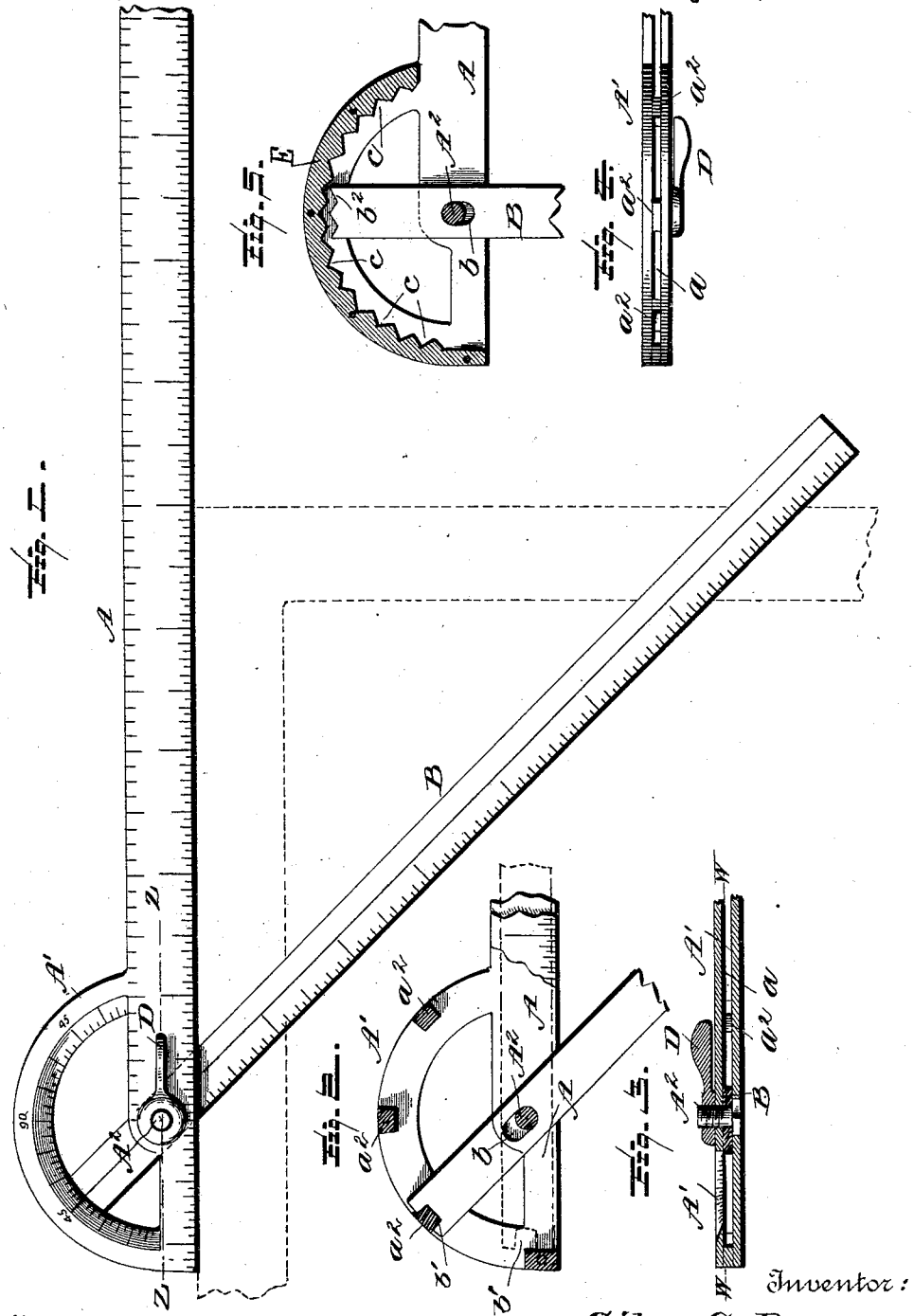
(No Model.)

S. C. DOWNEY.

BEVEL AND TRY SQUARE.

No. 475,390. Patented May 24, 1892.



Witnesses
L. C. Hills.
E. A. Bond

Inventor:
Silas C. Downey.
by E. B. Stocking
Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS C. DOWNEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO RICHARDS & RUTIHAUSER.

BEVEL AND TRY SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,390, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed November 19, 1891. Serial No. 412,440. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS C. DOWNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bevel and Try Squares, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in combined bevel and try squares; and it has for its objects, among others, to improve generally upon this class of devices and to render them more accurate in their adjustment.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of my improved combined bevel and try square. Fig. 2 is a section of the same on the line *w w* of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a section on the line *z z* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an edge view. Fig. 5 is a view, partly in plan and partly in section, of a modification.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views in which they occur.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the main arm of the device, which may be of any desired length, and is formed with a space *a* between its two sides, in which is designed to work the other arm B, as shown best in Fig. 3. The arm A is graduated in the usual manner upon either or both sides and terminates at one end in the graduated arc A′, as seen best in Fig. 1, a space being provided between the two sides of the said arc, and within this space is provided suitable means for engaging the end of the arm B. The arm A has held therein the pin or bolt A^2, which is arranged at the center of the circle upon which the arc is struck, and upon this pin the arm B is held, being provided with an elongated slot *b* to permit endwise movement of the said arm when it is desired to change the angle of the same relative to the arm A. The pin is preferably screw-threaded, as seen in Fig. 3, and upon the same is screwed the binding thumb-piece D, so arranged that by turning up on the same the arm B will be firmly held in its adjusted position.

In order to provide for the firm holding of the inner end of the arm B, it is provided with a notch *b′*, which is adapted to receive any one of the lugs a^2, arranged in the space between the two sides of the arc, as seen in Fig. 2, there being as many of the said lugs as may be required. The said arm B may be held simply by the thumb-nut; but I provide the notch and lugs for more secure holding of the arm.

Instead of the form shown in Fig. 2, I may sometimes employ that shown in Fig. 5, in which the inner end of the arm B has a plurality of notches b^3, and the space between the two sides of the arc is encircled by the strip E, the inner face of which is notched or provided with teeth, as seen at *c*.

The operation is similar to that of other devices of this character and will be readily understood, the novelty residing not in the mode of use, but in the peculiarities of construction. When it is desired to change the angle of the arm B with relation to the arm A, all that it is necessary to do is to loosen the thumb-nut and slide the arm B outward until its inner end disengages the notches or lugs and then move it around to the desired position and then give it a slight endwise movement until its inner end is engaged with the notches or lugs, and then tighten the thumb-nut.

The device is simple, easy, and accurate of adjustment, and in practice will be found most efficient for the purposes for which it is intended.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the graduated arm and its arc, of a second arm pivoted to said arm and having an elongated slot, in which the pivot works, and at its inner end provided with notches, a binding-nut, and a strip encircling the arc and provided upon its inner edge with a plurality of teeth to engage the notches of the arm, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

SILAS C. DOWNEY.

Witnesses:
GEO. J. RICHARDS,
JNO. U. RUTISHAUSER.