(No Model.)

J. A. TRAUT.

BEVEL.

No. 422,852. Patented Mar. 4, 1890.

Fig. 1.

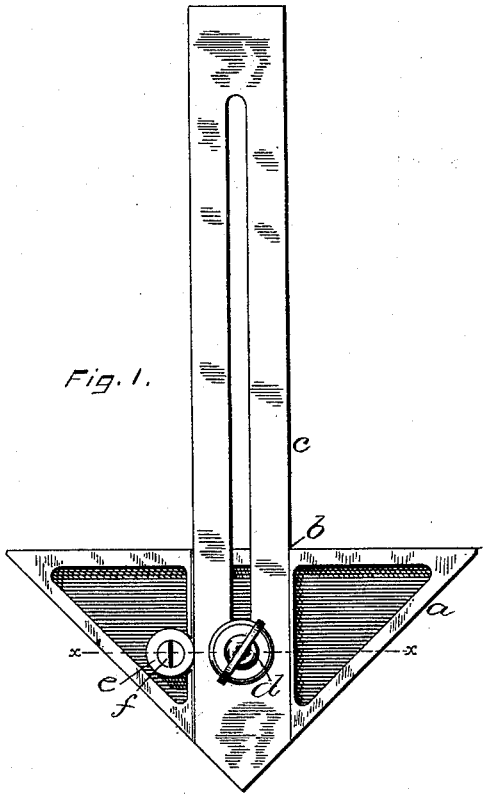


Fig. 2.

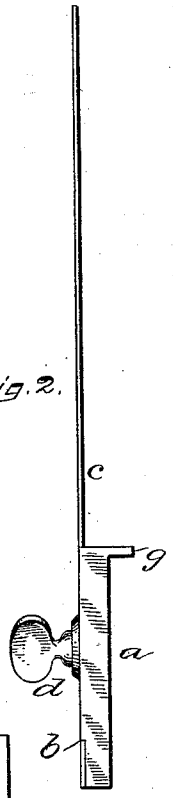


Fig. 3.

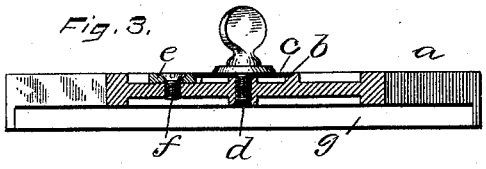
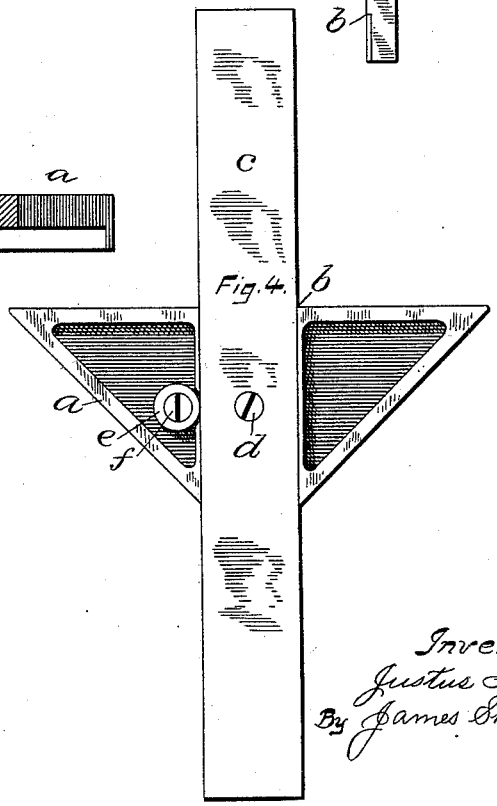


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BEVEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,852, dated March 4, 1890.

Application filed December 12, 1889. Serial No. 333,454. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Bevel and Square, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a combined bevel and square; and the object is to provide simple and inexpensive means independent of the clamping device whereby the blade is always held firmly against the same surface in the head to insure accuracy and uniformity of ruling, and also to give the article an increased utility and greater convenience.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the implement. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on plane denoted by the broken line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the same with a fixed blade instead of a sliding one.

The letter *a* indicates the head or stock, which is triangular in outline. Across the face of this head a groove *b* is formed at right angles to one edge, and in this groove a blade or straight edge *c* is placed. This blade, which is usually a thin piece of metal, is held in the groove by a screw *d*, which passes through the blade into a threaded socket in the head. This screw may be slotted and firmly set with a driver, or it may be provided with a handle, so that it may be instantly turned to bind or release the blade, and in either event constitutes the clamping or fastening device for securing said blade in said head when adjusted. When a sliding blade is used, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the screw passes through a longitudinal slot cut in the blade, so that when the screw is loosened the blade is capable of adjustment along the groove *b*. The blade is always adapted to have both of its ends extend from the head.

In order that the blade may rest against the same wall of the groove *b* at all times, and thus insure uniformity in ruling, an eccentric collar *e* is secured by means of the screw *f*, independently of the clamping or fastening device, to the upper surface of the head near the groove *b*, with the edge of said collar pressing against one side of the blade, so as to hold the opposite edge against the straight wall of the groove. This collar is easily bound and loosened by means of the screw *f*, so that it may be turned to project farther into the groove to take up any wear or inequality between the width of the blade and the groove and still hold the blade against the opposite wall of the groove and insure a constant angle between the blade and head. When once properly set, it remains undisturbed until the blade is worn or a new blade substituted, whereby it has no tendency to bruise or wear the blade.

Upon the opposite face of the head or stock from the blade and along that edge which is at right angles to the blade a double-faced shoulder or rib *g* is formed, which projects downward, so as to form a wide straight-edge upon one side of the triangle, also to form a projecting straight edge for the base of the miter or bevel, so that the head can be firmly held against the edge of the article for marking either as a bevel or a square. This broad face is placed against the work for using the implement as a square and the narrower face at the opposite side when using the implement as a bevel. The sliding blade may be removed and a fixed blade substituted, as in Fig. 4. This may be held by a bevel-headed screw passing through a countersunk hole in said blade, as shown. This will leave the entire face of the implement on the side shown in Fig. 4 all in one plane, enabling that side of the implement to be placed on the work so that the projecting ends of the blade may be used in connection with either of the two oppositely-inclined gaging-faces or with either of the two right-angular gaging-faces of the head.

I am aware that a prior patent shows a combined square and bevel having a fixed blade projecting at one end only from its head, and a head having two parallel inclined faces, one adjustable inclined face, and two gaging-faces extending at right angles to said blade, and that another prior patent shows a T-square with a head and sliding blade, the head being adjustable on a pivot to different angles

with the blade, and the blade being clamped or fastened after endwise adjustment by means of a cam acting on one edge of the blade to firmly clamp said blade against the seat opposite said cam. All of said prior art is hereby disclaimed.

I claim as my invention—

1. A combined bevel and square consisting of a triangular head and a blade, both ends of which are adapted to project from said head, the latter having two gaging-faces extending at oppositely-inclined angles to said blade and two gaging-faces extending at right angles to said blade, substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

2. A combined bevel and square consisting of a head provided on one face with a way, a blade fitted to slide in said way, a clamping or fastening device for securing said blade in said head when adjusted, and an eccentric collar secured to the head adjacent to the way and pressing against one edge of the blade, said collar being independent of said clamping or fastening device, substantially as specified.

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