No. 827,480. PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

J. A. TRAUT.

FOLDING RULE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1906.

Fig. 1.

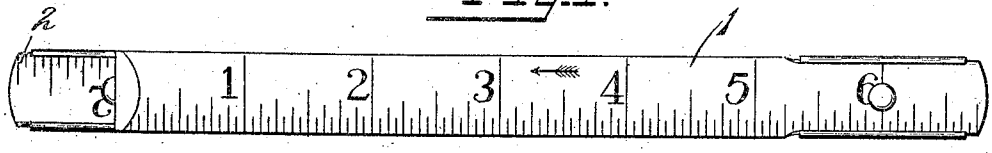


Fig. 2.

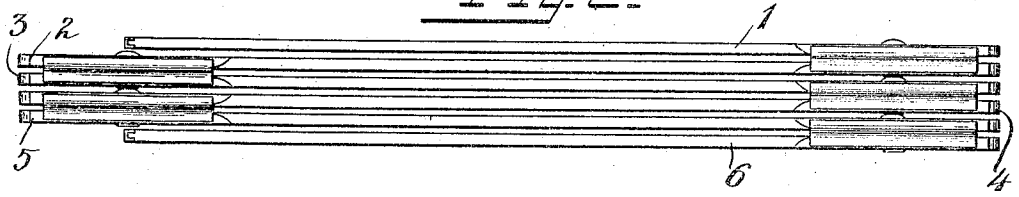


Fig. 3.

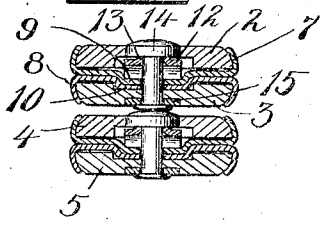


Fig. 5.

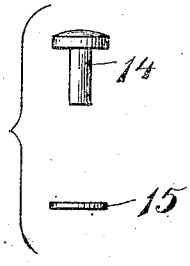


Fig. 6.

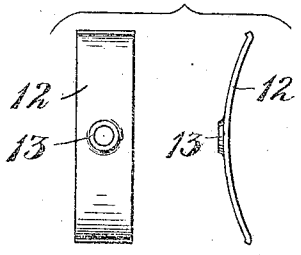
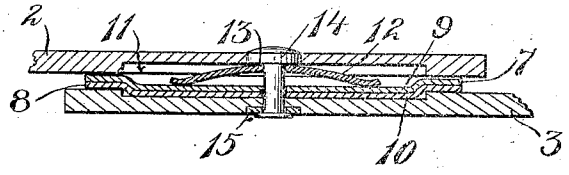


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Chas. A. Pond

Robt. B. Allyn

Inventor

J. A. Traut

By his Attorneys

Baldwin, Bonnell & Middleton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO STANLEY RULE & LEVEL COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

FOLDING RULE.

No. 827,480. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 31, 1906.

Application filed April 7, 1906. Serial No. 310,465.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, (whose post-office address is the same,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Rules, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to measuring-rules, and particularly to a joint for folding rules.

The object is to provide a joint having greater durability and which will prevent chafing of the members of the rule one upon another.

The accompanying single sheet of drawings illustrates the invention in detail.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a rule folded up. Fig. 2 is a side view of same. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing two joints. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of one joint opened out. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the parts of the pivot member. Fig. 6 shows a plan and side view of the pivot tension-spring.

The rule is made up of a plurality of members, as 1 2 3 4 5 6, pivoted together and properly graduated. They are usually made of wood and varnished or enameled. The ends adjacent the joints are provided with plates, such as 7 and 8, having elongated bosses and recesses, like 9 and 10, respectively.

In a chamber 11, formed by the recess back of boss 9 and by a cavity in the under side of member 2, is located a spring 12, having a central perforation surrounded by a shoulder 13.

The pivot-stud 14 has a shank which passes through spring 12, plates 9 and 10, and member 3 and is riveted on the washer 15, which is set in a recess in member 3. The integral head of the stud is preferably rounded off and projects slightly above the surface of member 2. The opposite end also projects slightly. In this way the members are slightly separated and chafing of the members upon each other is prevented, the rounded head sliding easily over the surface of the next member above. The integral head of stud 14 passes into a perforation in member 2 and has a bearing directly upon the shoulder 13 of the spring. This makes it possible to have a strong spring without subjecting the wood of the members to excessive strains. When the members are unfolded, the spring at each joint yields sufficiently to allow the boss 9 to rise out of the recess 10, the head of the stud 14 sinking into the perforation in the member 2.

What I claim is—

1. A rule composed of folding sections having a joint for two sections comprising plates with interlocking boss and recess portions, a spring and a pivot-stud passing through the two sections, the plates and the spring and having an integral head part on one end and a washer part at the other, one of said parts bearing directly against said spring and the other bearing against one of the sections.

2. A rule composed of folding sections having a joint for two sections comprising plates with interlocking boss and recess portions, a spring and a pivot-stud passing through said parts and having an integral head part on one end and a washer part at the other, one of said parts bearing directly against said spring, both ends of said pivot-stud projecting beyond the outer surfaces of the sections when folded.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT.

Witnesses:
E. D. CASE,
E. G. HOFFMAN.