No. 784,079. PATENTED MAR. 7, 1905.

H. A. STEMPEL.

RULER FOR CUTTING CLOTH ON THE BIAS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1904.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

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No. 784,079. Patented March 7, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO A. STEMPEL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

RULER FOR CUTTING CLOTH ON THE BIAS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 784,079, dated March 7, 1905.

Application filed October 17, 1904. Serial No. 228,860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO A. STEMPEL, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rulers for Cutting Cloth on the Bias, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to provide an improved device for cutting cloth on the bias having a straight edge for guiding a cutter, having means for hold the cloth and preventing the same from shifting during the act of cutting, and provided with a scale adapted for measuring away from the cutting edge of the ruler and along the selvage of the cloth. I accomplish this object by the device shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a device constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

In the construction shown in the drawings three flat strips of thin wood or other material are rigidly secured together, lying in the same plane with each other, as shown in Fig. 1, to form the triangular frame. The strips 1 and 2 have their ends secured together to form a right angle at 3 and are also connected together by the strip 4, which makes an angle of forty-five degrees with each of the strips 1 and 2. The strip 2 is extended a considerable distance beyond the oblique strip 4 and is graduated, as will be hereinafter described.

All of the edges are preferably straight, and the graduations on the strip 2 are numbered each way from the adjacent ruling edges 5 or 6 of the strip 4, the zero-mark coinciding with the corresponding ruling edge in each case.

The strip 4 is provided with a plurality of pins 7, which project from both sides of said strip transversely to the plane of the triangle and are adapted to enter the material which is being cut and prevent distortion of the same during the act of cutting. Recesses 8 are cut into the edge 9 of the strip 2 in alinement with each of the edges of the strip 4, so that when the device is used for cutting cloth with a rotary cutter the cutter may enter one of said recesses and cut through the edge of the cloth. The function of the strip 1 is to brace the strips 2 and 4 and at the same time render the device useful as an ordinary tailor's square.

In the operation of cutting the cloth with the device shown the ruler is laid upon the cloth, with the edge 9 lying along the selvage edge of the cloth. The strip 4 is now pressed down, so as to cause the pointed pins 7 to enter the cloth, and the cutter is then drawn along one of the edges of the strip 4, cutting the cloth at an angle of forty-five degrees with the selvage edge. The graduations on the extended part of the strip 2 are numbered toward the top of the sheet in Fig. 1 and measure distances from the cutting edge 5. Similarly the graduations at the left of the edge 6 are numbered toward the bottom of the sheet for measuring from the cutting edge 6. It will be understood that both faces of the strip 2 are graduated, so that either cutting edge of the strip 4 may be used when cutting along either selvage edge of the cloth, the device being thus useful in whatever position is most convenient for the operator at any time.

If, for example, the operator wishes to cut a bias strip three inches wide, he would lay the graduated edge 9 along the selvage of the strip in such position as to bring the graduation numbered "3" even with the end of the cloth or with the previous cut. A cut along the corresponding cutting edge of the strip 4 would then cut off a strip three inches wide, measuring along the selvage as such cloth is usually sold.

It will be seen that some of the details of the construction shown may be altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. A device of the class described, comprising a ruler having two straight edges, one of said edges intersecting the other obliquely and intermediate of its ends, and said other edge being recessed in alinement with the first edge and being graduated to measure distances from the point of intersection of said edges, substantially as described.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a ruler having two parallel straight edges

intersecting a third straight edge obliquely and intermediate of its ends, and said third edge being recessed in alinement with each of the other edges and being graduated to measure distances in opposite directions from the points of its intersection with said other edges, substantially as described.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a pair of straight strips rigidly secured together and having ruling edges oblique to each other, one of said strips having thereon a plurality of pointed projections extending transversely of the plane of said strips, and the other strip being graduated to measure distances from the point of its intersection with the first strip, substantially as described.

4. A device of the class described, comprising three strips rigidly secured together to form a triangular frame having two sides at right angles to each other and a third side oblique to the other two, one of said sides being extended beyond the oblique side, and said extended side being graduated to measure distances from the point of its intersection with the edge of said oblique side, substantially as described.

5. A device of the class described, comprising three strips rigidly secured together to form a triangular frame having two sides at right angles to each other, and a third side oblique to the other two, one of said sides being extended beyond the oblique side, and said extended side being graduated for measuring in opposite directions from the points of its intersection with the ruling edges of said oblique side, substantially as described.

6. A device of the class described, comprising three strips rigidly secured together to form a triangular frame having two sides at right angles to each other, and a third side oblique to the other two, one of said sides being extended beyond the oblique side, said oblique strip having thereon a plurality of pointed projections extending transversely of the plane of said strips, and said extended side being graduated to measure distances from the point of its intersection with the edge of said oblique side, substantially as described.

Signed at Chicago this 13th day of October, 1904.

HUGO A. STEMPEL.

Witnesses:

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