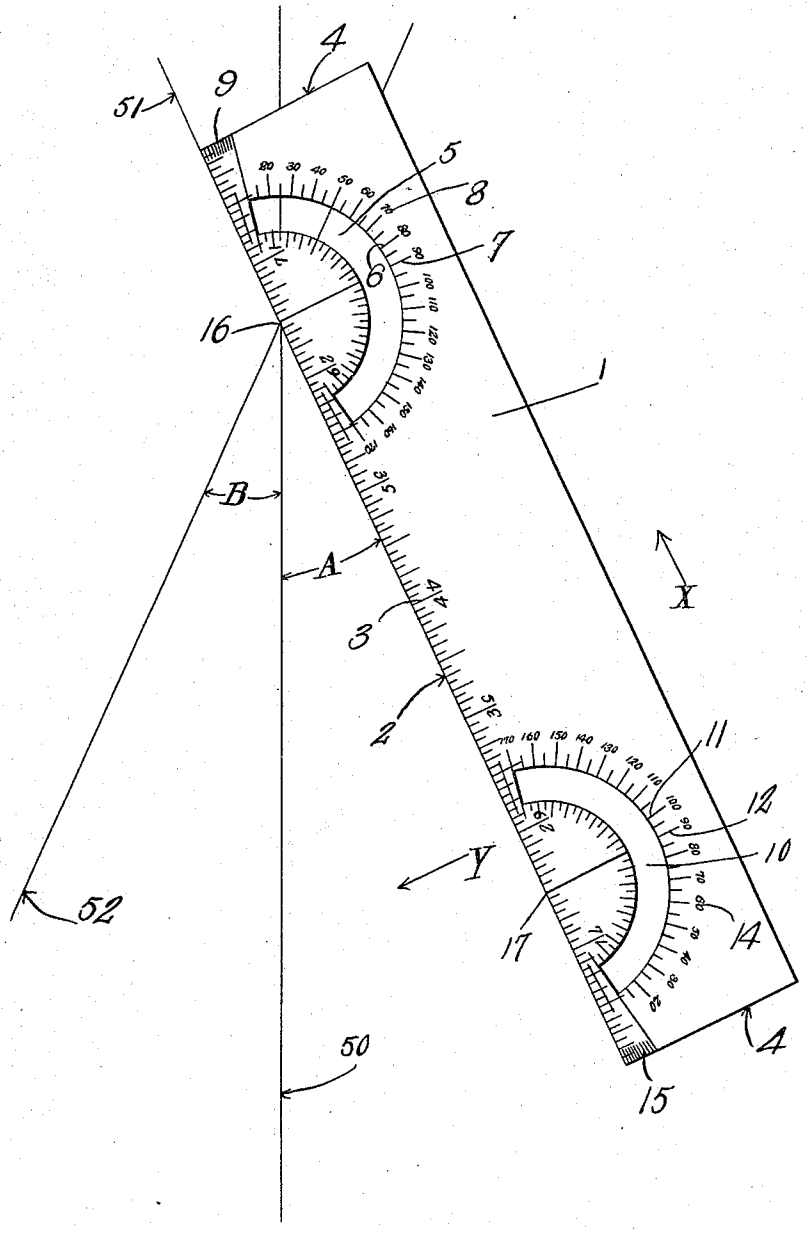
W. FAAS.

DRAFTING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1916.

1,226,068. Patented May 15, 1917.



Witnesses

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WALTER FAAS, OF EL PASO, TEXAS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FOURTH TO CATHERINE STEFFEN, OF EL PASO, TEXAS.

DRAFTING-TOOL.

1,226,068. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 15, 1917.

Application filed August 2, 1916. Serial No. 112,771.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER FAAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at El Paso, in the county of El Paso and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Drafting-Tool, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a drawing instrument, and the invention aims to provide novel means whereby, without turning a ruler end for end, the same may be employed conveniently for laying off angles on opposite sides of a line, and for many other purposes which will suggest themselves readily to the user.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, the invention is shown in a single plan view.

In carrying out the present invention there is provided a ruler 1 which may be of any desired thickness, and which may be made of any desired material. The ruler 1 includes a fiducial edge 2 which may be graduated in any suitable manner as indicated at 3. The end edges 4 of the ruler 1 lie at right angles to the fiducial edge 2.

In the ruler 1, near to one of the end edges 4 is formed an arcuate slot 5, lying entirely within the contour of the ruler. A protractor 6 is marked on the ruler 1, the protractor 6 being a 180 degree protractor. The 90 degree mark 7 of the protractor 6 lies at right angles to the fiducial edge of the ruler. The graduations 8 of the protractor 6 read from one end edge of the ruler 1 toward the middle part thereof. As shown at 9, a part of the graduations of the protractor 6 are placed along one end edge of the ruler. The center part of the protractor 6 is designated by the reference character 16.

In the ruler 1 adjacent its opposite end, an arcuate slot 10 is formed, the ruler being graduated to form a 180 degree protractor 11, the 90 degree mark 12 of which lies at right angles to the fiducial edge 2. The graduations 14 of the protractor 11 read from the end edge of the ruler toward the middle part thereof. A part of the graduations of the protractor 11 are located on one end edge of the ruler, as shown at 15. The center point of the protractor 11 is indicated by the reference character 17.

Let it be supposed that it is desired to lay off an angle A of 25 degrees, lying to one side of a line 50. Under such circumstances, the angle A of 25 degrees, may be read off directly on the protractor 6, and a mark indicated at 51 may be drawn along the fiducial edge 2, to define, with the line 50, the angle A.

Let it be supposed that it is desired to lay off an angle B with respect to the line 50, but upon the opposite side of the line 50 from the angle A. Under such circumstances, the ruler 1 is simply pushed upwardly in the direction of the arrow X, until the center point 17 of the protractor 11 coöperates with the apex of the angle A, the ruler then being swung around in the direction of the arrow Y until the fiducial edge 2 defines an angle of 25 degrees with respect to the line 50, the angle being read off directly on the appropriate graduation of the protractor 11, whereupon, a mark 52 may be made, to define the angle B.

It is to be observed that during the operation above described, it is not necessary to turn the ruler end for end, neither is it necessary to make a mark to indicate the extent of the angle, and then shift the ruler along and draw a line through the mark thus made.

Owing to the fact that the slots 5 and 10 lie within the contour of the ruler 1, small angles may be laid off readily by means of the graduations 9 and 15 which lie along the end edges 4 of the ruler.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is adapted for many purposes which will suggest themselves readily to the user. The illustration given in the drawings is a simple one, and has been selected, on account of its simplicity, as typical. The device, however, is by no means limited to the specific use above enumerated, but will

be found of wide application, in the hand of a person having occasion to use a structure of this sort.

The device may be fashioned at trifling expense and, owing to its construction, will be found capable of use in the solution of graphic problems of different kinds.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A drawing instrument including a ruler having a fiducial edge and provided with arcuate slots located entirely within the contour of the ruler and disposed near to the ends of the fiducial edge, the ruler being inscribed with 180 degree protractors, the 90 degree marks of which are disposed at right angles to the fiducial edge of the ruler, the protractors having graduations which read in opposite directions from the ends of the ruler toward the middle portion thereof, a part of the markings of the protractors lying adjacent the slots, and a part of the markings of the protractors lying along the extreme end edges of the ruler.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER FAAS.

Witnesses:
FRED C. KNOLLENBERG,
MARIAN ESTELLE BURR.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."