

No. 834,872.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

J. COLLIE & C. BEAUCHENE.

TRY SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1906.

Fig. 1,

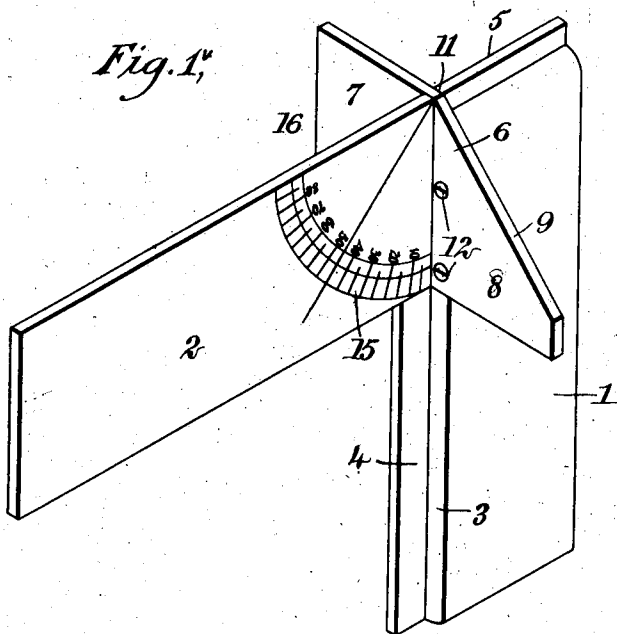


Fig. 2,

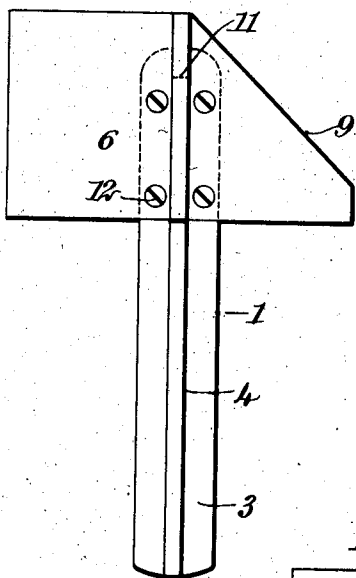


Fig. 3,

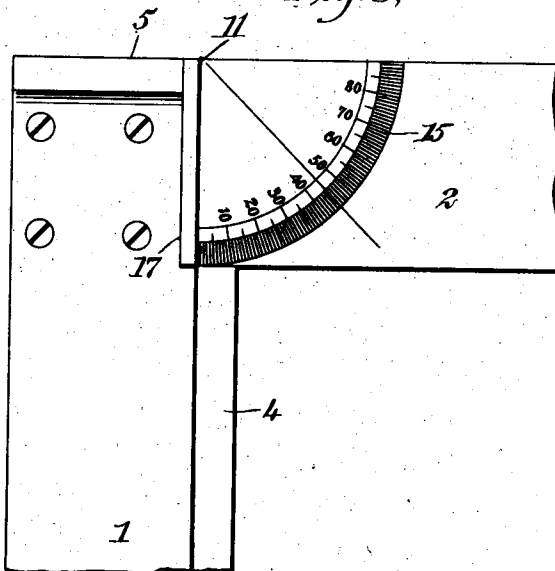
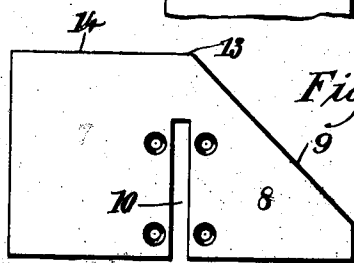


Fig. 4.



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JAMES COLLIE AND CHARLES BEAUCHENE, OF LAKE LINDEN, MICHIGAN.

TRY-SQUARE.

No. 834,872.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed June 26, 1906. Serial No. 323,489.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES COLLIE and CHARLES BEAUCHENE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Lake Linden, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Try-Square, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to try-squares such as used by mechanics, and particularly by carpenters in laying out work.

The object of the invention is to produce a try-square of simple construction which will be provided with means enabling two faces of the work to be marked simultaneously.

A further object of the invention is to construct the square so as to enable a timber to be marked for a square or plumb cut and also for a beveled cut.

In all cases the device enables two faces of the work to be marked.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the device. Fig. 2 is an edge view or elevation. Fig. 3 is a side view or plan, certain parts being broken away; and Fig. 4 is a side view of an auxiliary marking-blade which constitutes a feature of the invention.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents the stock of the device, near one end of which there is attached a blade 2, which projects at right angles to the stock in the usual manner. On its inner edge face or edge 3 the stock 1 is provided in a central plane with a projecting tongue 4, which extends longitudinally of the stock, as shown. This tongue is of substantially the same thickness as the blade 2 and arranged in alinement with the blade, so that its faces are flush therewith. The outer edge 5 of the blade 2 preferably projects beyond the end of the stock 1, as indicated.

We provide a marking-blade 6, the form of which is very clearly shown in Fig. 4. This blade has a substantially rectangular body or butt 7 and a fin 8, presenting an inclined marking edge 9. On one edge this marking-blade is provided with a deep notch

or slot 10, which is adapted to seat in a corresponding notch 11, formed in the outer edge 5 of the blade 2. In this way the marking-blade 6 may be attached to the try-square in the relation shown in Fig. 1—that is, in a plane at right angles to the plane of the blade 2. The notch 11 is formed in the blade 2 in such a position that when the marking-blade 6 is in position its outer edge will lie against the face 3 or inner edge of the stock. By means of suitable fastening devices, such as the screws 12, the blade 6 is securely attached to the stock. When attached in this manner, the angle or point 13, at which the inclined edge 9 aforesaid meets the upper edge 14 of the marking-blade, lies at the upper edge 5 of the blade 2. On the faces of the blade 2 adjacent to the marking-blade 6 we provide graduated arcs or protractors 15, the centers of which are located substantially at the point 13 aforesaid.

In using the device where it is desired to mark a timber for a square cut on two faces perpendicular to each other the timber is applied in the angle formed between the blade 2 and the butt 7 of the marking-blade. The upper edge of the blade 2 and the edge 14 of the marking-blade will then constitute guides for a pencil for marking the timber, and evidently the lines drawn will be truly at right angles to the edge of the timber, so that the work will be accurately laid off. Where the timber is to be marked for a forty-five-degree beveled cut, the timber is applied in the angle between the blade 2 and the forwardly-projecting fin 8 of the marking-blade. The upper edge of the blade 2 will then constitute a mark for the right-angle cut on one face, while the inclined edge 9 will constitute a marking edge for the beveled cut. We prefer to give this beveled or inclined edge 9 an angle of forty-five degrees, as this is the angle most frequently used. The projecting tongue 4 much facilitates the manipulation of the try-square in operation, as it supports the stock 1 and enables the square to lie flat upon the work when the try-square is being used in a horizontal position. It also operates as a guide under all circumstances and insures accuracy in the use of the square.

As indicated in Fig. 3, the marking-blade 6 is set in a recess or notch 17, formed in the edge 3 of the stock, so that the outer face of the marking-blade lies flush with the edge of the face 3, as will be readily understood.

The protractors 15 are used in laying off unusual angles or bevels.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A try-square having a stock, a blade disposed substantially at right angles thereto, and a marking-blade disposed substantially at right angles to said first blade, said marking-blade having a body projecting in one direction from said first blade and presenting a marking edge at right angles to the plane of said first blade, said marking-blade further having a fin projecting in the opposite direction from said first blade and presenting an inclined marking edge extending from a point on the edge of said first blade.

2. A try-square consisting of a stock having a main blade disposed substantially at

right angles thereto, a marking-blade disposed in a plane at right angles to said main blade and extending in opposite directions therefrom, said marking-blade presenting a marking edge lying substantially at right angles to the plane of said main blade, and a second marking edge on the opposite side of said main blade meeting said first marking edge at the edge of said main blade and extending in an inclined direction.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES COLLIE,
CHARLES BEAUCHENE.

Witnesses:

D. LEVEQUE,
A. MCKENOLL.