

Dec. 6, 1938.

W. H. MOHR

2,139,243

TRY SQUARE

Filed April 6, 1938

Fig. 1.

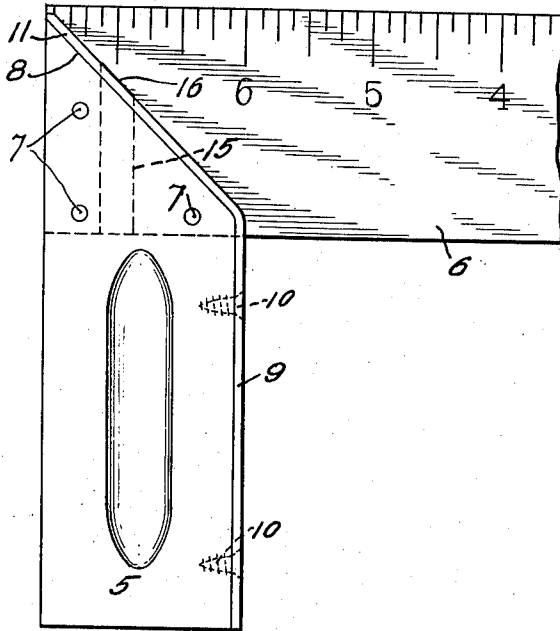


Fig. 2.

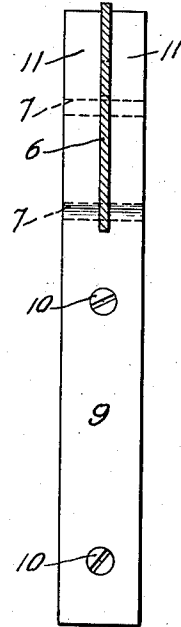
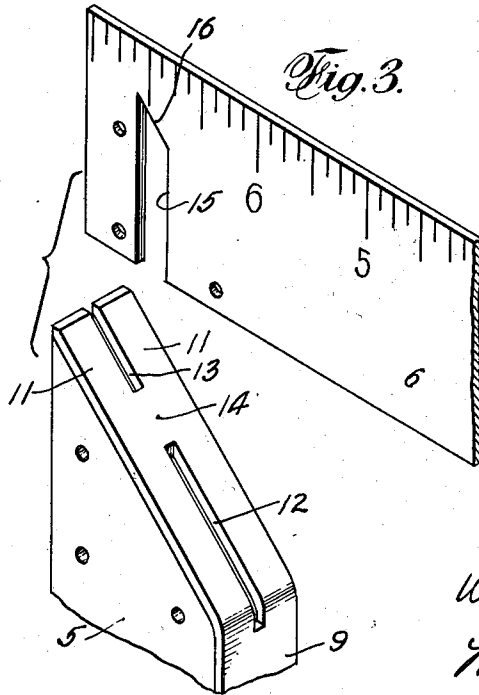


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
William H. Mohr
BY
Mitchell Beuhnt
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,139,243

TRY SQUARE

William H. Mohr, Southington, Conn., assignor to
The Peck, Stow & Wilcox Company, Southington,
Conn., a corporation of Connecticut

Application April 6, 1938, Serial No. 200,302

5 Claims. (Cl. 33—112)

My invention relates to a try square and more particularly to means for holding a metal or other trim in place.

Try squares as now commonly manufactured have a wooden stock or handle which is slotted to receive a metal blade held in place by rivets or the like passing through registering openings in the blade and handle or stock. In order to maintain the accuracy of such a try square, the stock or handle is often faced with a brass or other trim plate on the inside and when the square is arranged with a beveled edge on the stock the trim extends up along the bevel to the upper outside edge of the stock. The metal trim heretofore has usually been held in place by screws passing through the trim and taking into the wooden stock. In order to hold the split end of the trim embracing the blade and extending along the angle or bevel of the stock in place it has been usual to employ screws extending through the trim and into the wood stock, at least one such screw being located on each side of the metal blade.

It is the principal object of my invention to provide an improved try square having a trim plate, with improved means for holding the trim in place.

It is a further object to provide an improved try square having simplified, cheap means for simultaneously holding the blade and stock together and a trim plate in place.

Other minor objects and various features of invention will be hereinafter pointed out or will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

In the drawing showing a preferred form only of the invention—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary, side view in elevation of a try square illustrating features of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an edge view of the try square shown in Fig. 1 looking from the end of the blade toward the stock;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view on an enlarged scale of the stock and blade relatively separated.

In said drawing, 5 indicates a stock or handle preferably made of wood, such as cocobolo or other suitable material. As is common in try squares, the stock is centrally slotted at the top for the reception of the steel blade 6 which fits in the slot and is held in place by a plurality of rivets 7 passing through registering apertures in the blade and stock and riveted in place so as to hold the stock and blade in the desired right angle relationship.

In the form shown, the upper edge of the stock

is cut on an angle of 45° or beveled, as indicated at 8, and as is also common in try squares as heretofore made. In order to reduce wear on the stock 5 and maintain the accuracy of the square a trim plate in the form of a strip of metal 9, such as brass, extends along the inside edge of the stock and along the beveled edge 8 on opposite sides of and closely embracing the opposite side surfaces of the metal blade 6. Heretofore it has been common to employ a metal trim on a wooden stock and it has been usual to employ screws 10—10 for holding the trim in place as indicated in the drawing. It has also been common to secure the split end of the trim defining the opposite leg surfaces 11—11 to the wooden stock by means of screws. Such method of holding the legs 11—11 in place is disadvantageous in that the wood beneath the legs 11—11 is quite thin (being split for the reception of the blade) and there is likelihood of splitting of the wood or a general weakening of the entire stock.

My invention is directed particularly to improved means for holding the upper end of the trim plate securely in place without weakening the slotted end of the stock and to avoid the expense of drilling the slotted end of the trim and stock for the reception of screws and the labor and expense of putting the screws in place.

As shown particularly in Fig. 3, the trim 9 is slotted along the beveled edge, as indicated at 12, such slot registering with the blade receiving slot in the upper end of the stock 5. It will be noted that the slot 12 is a closed slot, while an aligned slot 13 in the free end of the trim may extend all the way to the upper edge thereof. Between the two slots 12—13 an unslotted portion of the trim forms a holding or abutment surface or bridge 14. The blade 6 is provided with a transverse slot 15 of a width sufficient to permit the side walls to straddle said bridge. The blade slot is of such depth and shape that the upper end 16 will fit over and engage flat surface of said bridge 14 so as to force the trim snugly against the beveled end of the wood stock. When the blade 6 is seated in place transverse rivets 7—7 are used to secure the parts firmly together. The bridge 14 performs the double function of connecting the relatively narrow legs of the slotted end of the trim and also furnishing an abutment for the trim holding shoulder 16.

It will be noted that with my improved means for holding the end of the metal trim against the beveled stock end, the legs 11—11 of the trim on opposite sides of the blade may be perfectly

smooth and will not be interrupted by screws now often used for holding such trim in place. The trim will be rigidly held so long as the blade 6 is held to the stock. There are no separate trim screws along the beveled edge to weaken the stock or loosen and permit the trim to get loose.

It will be seen that, with my improved means, the cost of the parts and the operations of putting the parts together will be less than the cost of assembling similar parts according to conventional methods and the trim will be more securely held and the appearance of the device will be greatly enhanced and the usefulness of the trim will continue so long as the stock and blade remain assembled.

While the invention has been described in considerable detail, it is to be understood that various changes may be made and that my improved means for holding the trim in place is not necessarily limited to the holding of the trim along the beveled edge, since by a slight modification within the skill of the mechanic the blade and rivet may be employed for holding the trim in place in the region of the blade whether or not the stock is beveled at the upper end.

I claim:

1. A try square, including a stock and blade, means for holding said stock and blade together, a trim plate for the face and blade end of said stock, said blade and trim plate having mutually abutting surfaces for holding one end of said trim plate in place adjacent the end of said stock and the balance of said trim plate against the face of said stock.

2. A try square having a stock with a slot therein, a metal blade to fit within said slot, means for holding said blade and stock in assembled relationship, a trim plate one end of said trim plate having two alined slots separated by a bridge, said blade having a slot therein to pass over said bridge, the bottom edge of said slot in said blade being engaged with said bridge on said trim plate for holding the slotted end of the latter in place against the end of said stock.

3. A try square, including a stock having a beveled upper edge, a slot in said stock, a blade to be positioned in said slot, a trim plate extending over said beveled upper edge and having two alined slots registering with said slot in said stock, said trim plate having a bridge separating said slots, said blade having a transverse slot therein the side walls thereof straddling said bridge, the bottom of the slot in said blade being formed on an angle to fit flatwise against said bridge on said trim plate for holding the slotted end of the latter rigidly against the beveled end of said stock, and means for rigidly securing said blade in place on said stock.

4. A try square, including a wooden stock having a beveled upper edge, a slot in the upper end of said stock, a trim plate extending along the inner edge of said stock and along the beveled upper edge thereof, said trim plate having a closed slot registering with a part of said slot in said stock, said trim plate having a second slot spaced from but in alignment with the first mentioned slot in said trim plate and in alignment with said slot in said stock, said slots in said trim plate defining an abutment surface bridging the slot in said stock, a blade to fit within said slots, said blade having a transversely extending slot therein the side walls thereof straddling said bridging abutment between said slots in said trim plate, the bottom of the slot in said blade being beveled so as to engage said bridging abutment surface for holding the end of said trim plate in place against the beveled end of said stock, and means for rigidly securing said blade to said stock, for the purpose described.

5. In a try square, a stock having a side face and an oblique beveled end, said beveled end having two spaced longitudinal slots therein, a blade having a slot to receive that part of the stock between said slots, a trim plate overstanding the face of said stock and having a portion also overstanding the beveled end of the stock, said trim plate having slots registering with the slots in the stock end to receive those portions of the blade adjacent to the slot in the latter.

WILLIAM H. MOHR.