

(No Model.)

C. THOMAS.
BEVEL AND TRY SQUARE.

No. 252,065.

Patented Jan. 10, 1882.

Fig. 1.

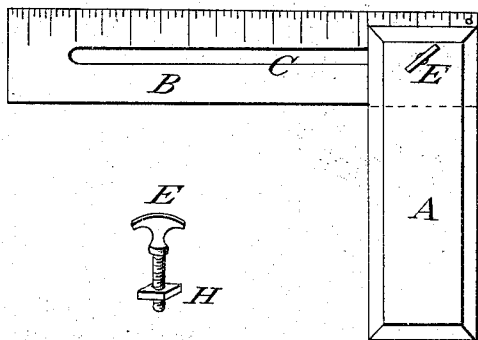


Fig. 2.

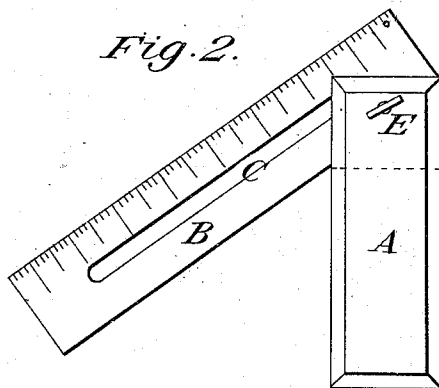


Fig. 3.

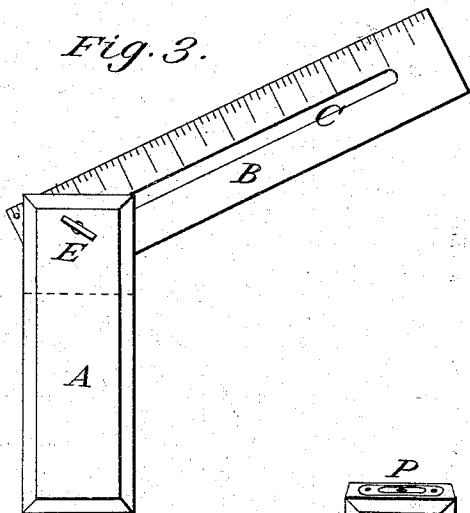


Fig. 4.

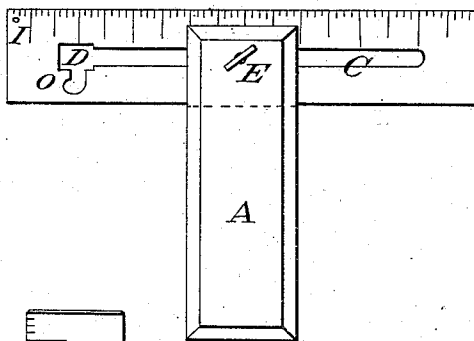


Fig. 6.

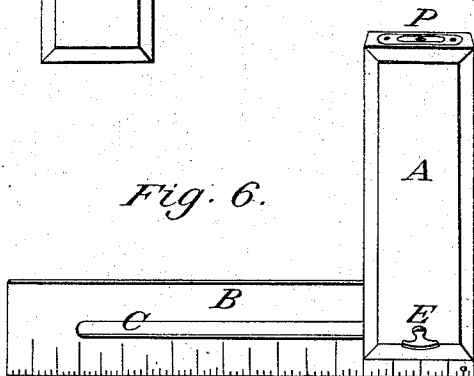
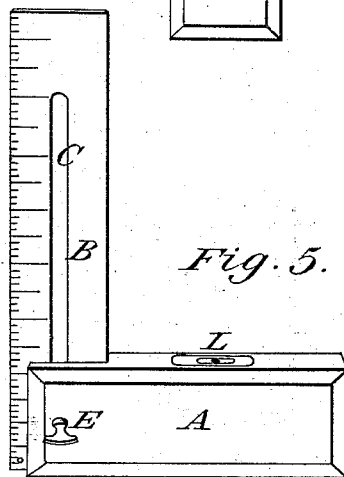


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARROLL THOMAS, OF LINCOLN, ILLINOIS.

BEVEL AND TRY SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,065, dated January 10, 1882.

Application filed May 31, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARROLL THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Lincoln, county of Logan, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful combination of mechanical tools by which the implement known among carpenters as a "try-square," by certain transpositions, may be changed from that implement to a bevel-square, a miter-square, or a gage and rule, and may also be converted into a level or plumb; and I do hereby declare the following to be a description of said invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This implement may be constructed of metal, or part metal and part wood, the latter being preferred.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents what carpenters denominate a "try-square;" Fig. 2, a bevel square; Fig. 3, a miter-square; Fig. 4, a gage and rule; Fig. 5, a level, and Fig. 6 a plumb.

In each of the drawings, letter A represents what I call the "handle" of a try-square, and letter B an adjustable blade of the same.

Letter C represents a slot cut longitudinally through blade B, one end of which is enlarged into a square form, (represented by D,) and said slot, from the square form aforesaid, terminating in the form of a curve, as represented by letter O.

Letter E represents a thumb-screw in the end of handle A, passing through one side of said handle and through the blade B into an adjustable square screw-nut, H, made to fit into the portion of said slot represented at D.

The blade of the square, instead of being rigidly confined in the end of the handle, is so constructed as to slide smoothly and easily through it.

When used as a try-square, as in Fig. 1, the end of the blade is so inserted in the handle that the turning of the thumb-screw will press the nut H into that portion of the slot represented by D, and by being closely screwed makes the implement a firm and solid try-square. To convert it into a bevel-square, as shown in Fig. 2, the thumb-screw is loosed, so that the nut will pass out of the slot at D. Then lift the blade and press the opposite end of it downward. The rod of the screw will pass into the rounded part of the slot at O. When the angle is made screw the parts closely together. To convert it into a miter-square the blade is loosed in the same manner as before stated, and the opposite end raised until it reaches the degree required. Then screw it closely, as in Fig. 3. Any desired angle may be made in the same manner. To convert it into a gage and rule, as in Fig. 4, slide the blade through the end of the handle to the position desired, being the distance between the marker (represented at letter I) and the handle, and make it tight with the thumb-screw.

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

The blade of a try-square or bevel constructed in manner and form as herein described, in combination with thumb-screw and adjustable nut H, as described and set forth.

CARROLL THOMAS.

Witnesses:

D. M. HARRIS,
EDWARD G. HUDSON.