

A. SWENSEN.
TRIMMING DEVICE.
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1,032,165.

Patented July 9, 1912.

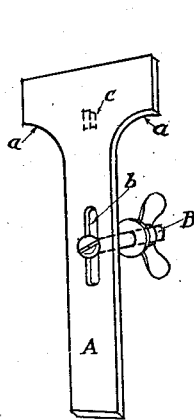


Fig. 1

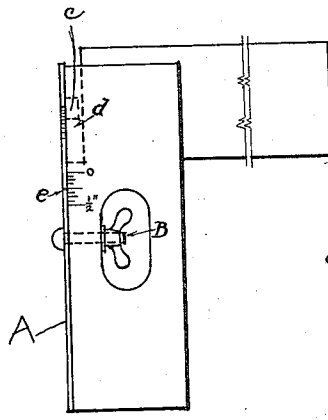


Fig. 2

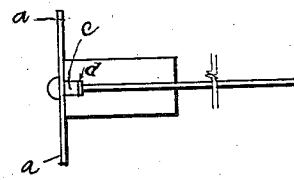


Fig. 3

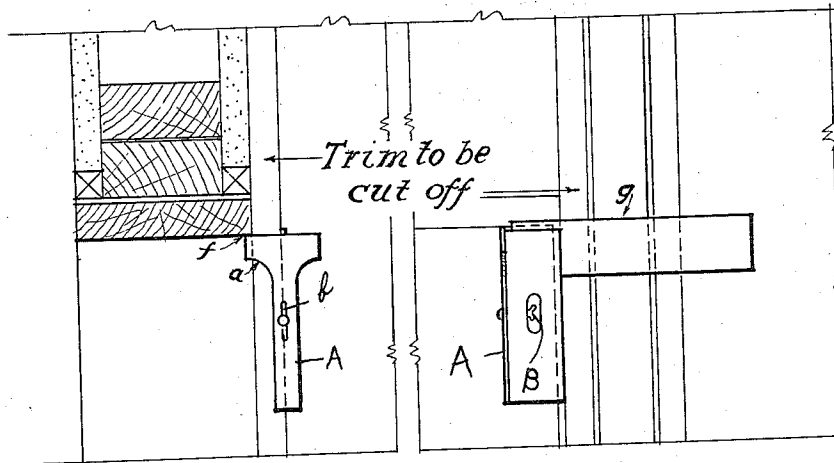


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

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ANDREW SWENSEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TRIMMING DEVICE.

1,032,165.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW SWENSEN, a citizen of the Kingdom of Norway, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Trimming Device, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the trimming device attached to a square, as shown in the accompanying drawings, and is for the purpose of obtaining a uniform margin around door and window openings.

Figure 1, is a detailed perspective view of the trimming device detached from the square; Fig. 2 is an elevation of a square with the device attached; Fig. 3 is a top view of a square also with the device attached; Fig. 4 is a section through head of door jamb showing device in use; Fig. 5 also shows the device in use in elevation.

The plate A, has two laterally extending arms (a) and is attached to a square by set screw B, passing through a central opening in plate as at (b), so that the plate can be adjusted to margin desired. The plate has a tongue (c) which slides in a groove in the square at (d), (Figs. 2 and 3) to prevent the plate sliding to either side.

The exact width of margin can be scaled on the side of the square by moving the plate A and consequently the mark e thereon relatively with respect to the square.

When the plate is set for the margin desired, the square is set against the trim as seen in Fig. 5, and the arm (a) is run against the underside of jamb at f, Fig. 4, and a line drawn across upper edge of the square at (g) Fig. 5. This is repeated on opposite side. Then the trim has the accurate length for

both sides and is squared, ready to be sawed off; thus assuring accuracy and saving time. The square is also provided with a scale so that the width of margin can be scaled thereon. Plate "A" has a small line on the edge at e Fig. 2. When the plate "A" is set so that this line is opposite the top of the scale there will be no margin, as the plate "A" will be even with the horizontal arm of the square. The scale is divided into 1/16 inch so when the line on the plate "A" is moved down one graduation, the margin would be 1/16 inch as plate "A" would be 1/16 inch below the horizontal arm of the square.

When the plate "A" is adjusted to the margin desired the trim is set against the jamb in the usual manner, and the square is brought up on the side of the trim as in Fig. 5, so that arm (a) abuts against the underside of the head jamb as at (f), Fig. 4, and a line drawn along the upper edge of the horizontal arm of square at (g) Fig. 5; this is the line on which the trim is to be sawed off. The above is repeated for the other side of the door or window, as the head jamb is seldom level.

I claim:

A trimming square comprising an arm having a graduated scale and provided with a groove in the upper outer edge thereof, a set screw projecting from the outer edge of said arm, a T shaped plate having a tongue working in said groove and a slot adapted to receive said screw.

ANDREW SWENSEN.

Witnesses:

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