W. BROGDON.

TRY SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1915.

1,179,368. Patented Apr. 11, 1916.

Fig. 1

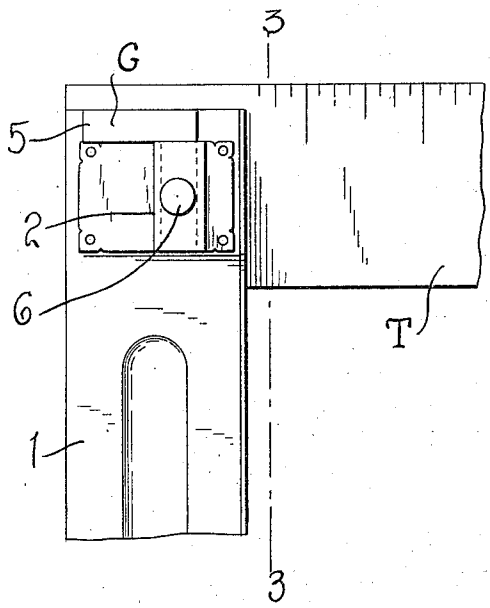


Fig. 3

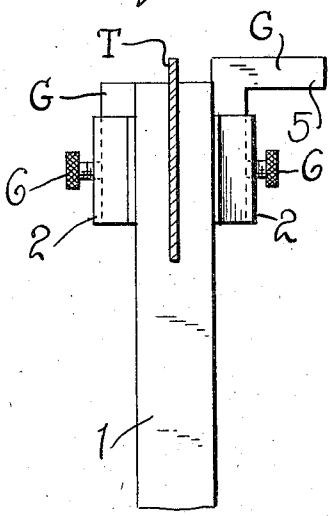


Fig. 2

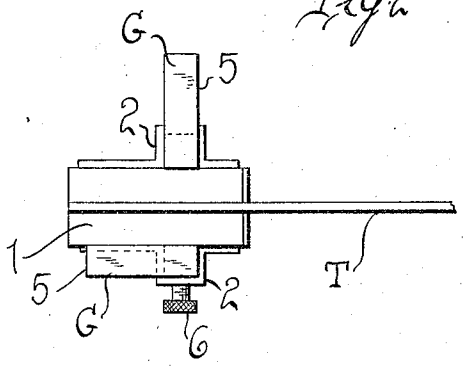
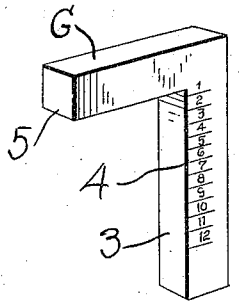


Fig. 4



Inventor

W. BROGDON

Witnesses

Robert M. Sutphen

A. L. Hind

By Watson E. Coleman

Attorney

THE COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM BROGDON, OF SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, ASSIGNOR TO M. J. BROGDON, OF SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA.

TRY-SQUARE.

1,179,368. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 11, 1916.

Application filed February 6, 1915. Serial No. 6,567.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM BROGDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sulphur, in the county of Murray and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Try-Squares, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain improvements in try-squares; and the object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved attachment coacting with the try-square whereby to readily determine the margins on the jambs and headers in casing up doors and windows.

The invention consists in the details of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts of my improved try-square whereby certain important advantages are attained and the device is rendered simpler, less expensive and otherwise more convenient and advantageous for use, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

The novel features of the invention will be carefully defined in the appended claim.

In order that my invention may be the better understood, I will now proceed to describe the same with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a try-square constructed in accordance with an embodiment of my invention, with the gage member in an inoperative position; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the device as disclosed in Fig. 1, with one of the gage members shown in operative adjustment; Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a view in perspective, detached, of my improved gage member as herein embodied.

As disclosed in the accompanying drawings, T denotes a try-square of conventional construction and carried by the opposite sides of the head 1 thereof adjacent the inner end of the head are the guides 2 disposed longitudinally of the head, and each of which being adapted to receive the foot 3 of the substantially L-shape gage member G, said foot being provided with the graduations 4 whereby the degree of adjustment of the gage member G may be readily determined. In practice, the stem 5 of the gage member G is disposed perpendicularly to the adjacent surface of the head 1 so that said stem may readily engage the inner face of the frame of a door or window so that the desired margins in casing up the frame may be laid out with convenience and facility.

In practice the stem 5 of the gage member G when in operative adjustment, as is particularly illustrated in Fig. 2, is adapted to engage with a marginal portion of the frame of a door or a window, while the square T is engaged in a conventional manner with a casing board, the contact of the stem 5 with the frame serving to limit the movement of the T square or more particularly the blade thereof so that the proper marking may be made upon the casing board to result in the same being cut in the desired length. It is also to be understood that the stem 5 is of such a length as to bridge the space afforded by the casing board when initially applied to the frame so as to have its free extremity properly engage a surface of said frame.

It is to be observed that when at the limit of its inward movement, the outer edge of the stem 5 of the gage member lies substantially flush with the adjacent end edge of the head 1. In order to maintain the gage member 1 in its requisite adjustments, I have threaded through the guide a conventional clamping screw 6 adapted to coact with the foot 3 of the gage member in a conventional way. It will also be self-evident that when the gage member G is not in use, it may be withdrawn from within its guide and reset so as to have the stem 5 thereof disposed transversely of the head 1.

From the foregoing description, it is thought to be obvious that a try-square constructed in accordance with my invention is of an extremely simple and comparatively inexpensive nature and is particularly well adapted for use by reason of the convenience and facility with which it may be assembled, and it will also be obvious that my invention is susceptible of some change and modification without material departure from the principles and spirit thereof and for this reason I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the precise arrangement and formation of the several parts herein shown in carrying out my invention in practice.

I claim:

In combination with a try-square having

a longitudinally disposed guide-way carried by a side face of the head thereof adjacent the inner extremity of the head and arranged at right angles to the blade of the square, a substantially L-shaped guide member having one stem thereof removably and slidably engaged within the guide way, the longitudinal outer edge of the other stem of the L-shaped member being substantially flush with the adjacent end edge of the head when at the limit of its inward movement, and means for maintaining said gage member against movement within the guide-way, the extremity of the gage member within the guide way being provided with graduations.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM BROGDON.

Witnesses:
J. W. LEACH,
C. W. PURTLE.

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