(No Model.)

G. B. KIRKHAM.

TRY SQUARE AND BEVEL.

No. 244,754. Patented July 26, 1881.

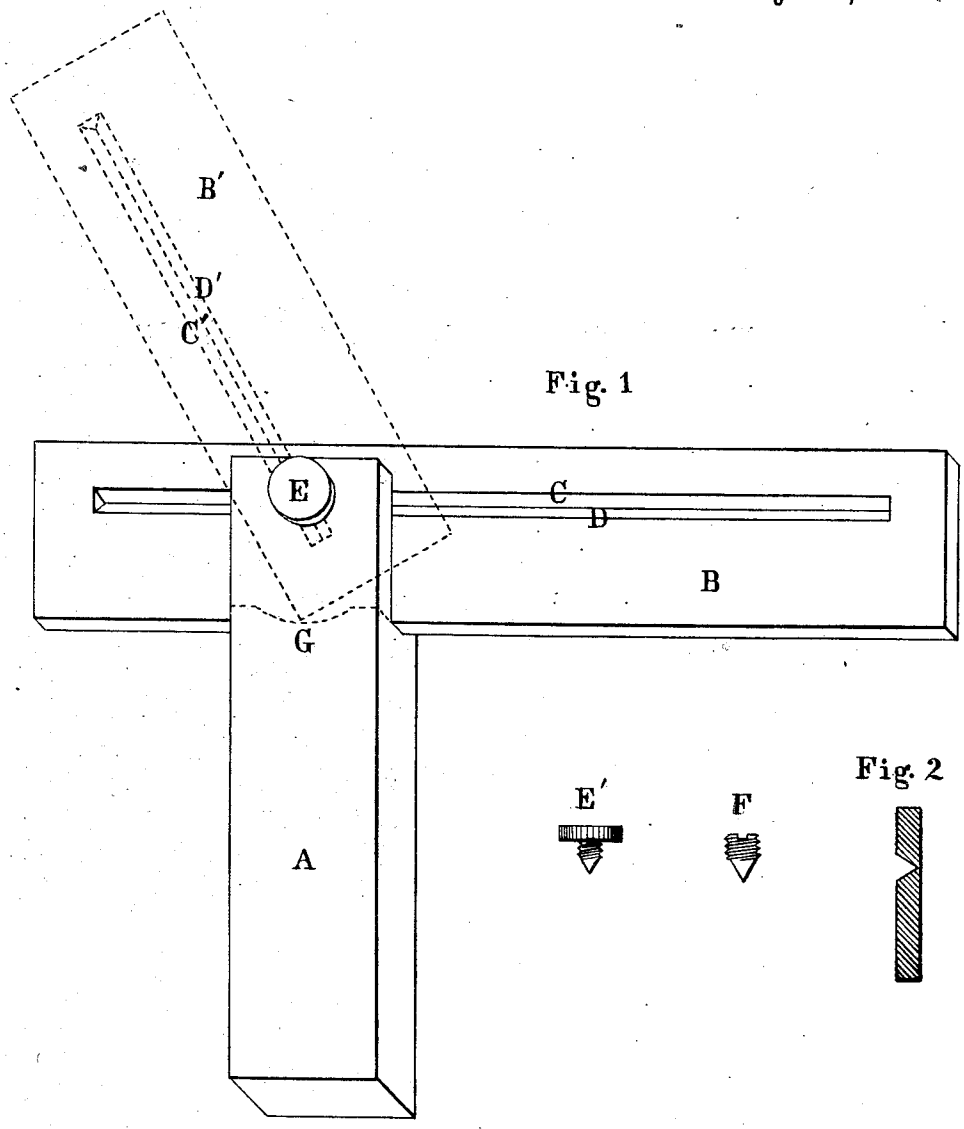


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

WITNESSES.

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GEORGE B. KIRKHAM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRY-SQUARE AND BEVEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 244,754, dated July 26, 1881.

Application filed November 19, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE BYRON KIRKHAM, of 167 East Thirty-third street, city, county, and State of New York, have invented a Try-Square or Bevel-Square, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce an adjustable try-square or bevel-square the blade of which can be placed in any position desired and used either on square work or bevel work. This square differs from other try-squares and bevel-squares in this particular, that, whereas in most squares the binding-screw passes through both the blade and handle of the square and pinches the shoulders of the handle against the blade, in this square the screw only passes part way through the handle, and the point of the screw presses against one side of an angular groove in the blade, forcing the blade down against a shoulder in the handle to form a try-square, or the point of the screw presses against the blade simply to form a bevel-square.

In Figure 1, A is the body or handle of the square, which has a slot cut in its upper end to hold the blade B, which moves freely in the slot, being held down against the bottom of the slot G by the thumb-screw E. The bottom of the slot has a curve in it, as shown by the dotted line G. This curve enables the blade B to swing without striking its corners when the instrument is used as a bevel-square; also, it leaves a shoulder on each-side for the blade B to rest against, and thus be firmer and truer when the tool is used as a try-square. In the blade B an angular or curved groove, C D, is cut, and the conical point of the screw E presses against the side D when the screw is screwed in tight, thus forcing the blade down against the bottom of the slot G, and making a solid try-square of it.

An end section of the blade B, with the angular groove, is shown at Fig. 2.

A side view of the thumb-screw E is shown at E′, and when it is necessary to have the top of the screw flush with the body A a screw made as represented at F can be used.

The groove C D is cut parallel to and near the upper edge of the blade B, and this enables the blade to swing around in a circle, as shown at B′ C′ D′, and form a bevel-square, being held in any position that may be desired by the screw E or F.

The groove C D and point of E or F can be made rounding instead of angular, and work equally well.

I claim as my invention—

The body A, with the slot G and pointed screw E or F, the blade B, with the angular or curved groove C D, and their combination together to form a try-square or bevel-square.

GEORGE BYRON KIRKHAM.

Witnesses:
H. M. PAIN,
GEO. BELGER.