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CARPENTER'S TOOL

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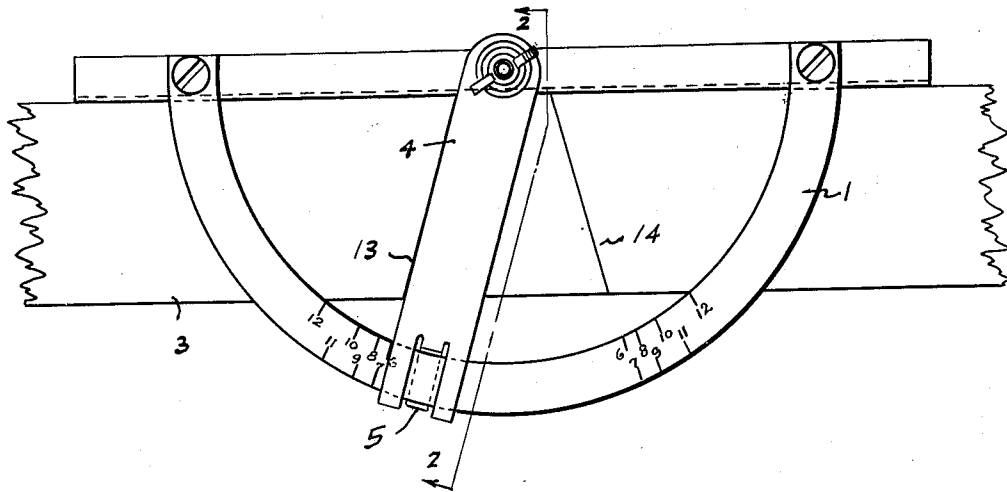


Fig. 1.

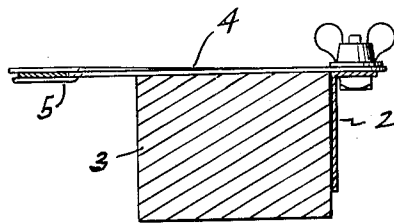


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARPENTER'S TOOL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 33—93)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a carpenter's tool.

One object of the invention is to provide a tool of the character described specially designed for use in cutting timbers, or boards, for use in forming many sided structures, such as hexagons, heptagons, octagons, etc.

Another object of the invention is to provide an implement of the character described which may readily be applied to a board, or timber, and the work marked for the cuts to be made and when said board, or timber, is cut as indicated, it will form a side of the selected structure and will match, or fit with, the similar adjacent sides of the desired structure.

With the above and other objects in view, this invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction, operation and arrangement of parts, an example of which is described in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the tool as applied to the work and

Figure 2 shows a cross sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate similar parts in each of the figures the numeral 1 designates an arcuate scale whose ends are secured, in any preferred manner, to the base bar 2. This bar constitutes a fixed straight edge to lie against the board, or timber, 3 to be cut. There is a rule 4 pivoted, at one end, to the bar 2. This rule is pivoted at the center of the circle described by the scale 1 and its free end overlies said scale. Said free end of the rule has a guide finger 5 which engages underneath the scale to hold the rule in slidable engagement with said scale. On opposite sides of a radial line extending at right angles to the bar from the pivotal point of the scale, the said scale has the graduations, or markings, as shown, said markings being indicated by the numerals 6, 6 to 12, 12 respectively.

In order to cut a timber, or board, to form the side of a polygon the bar 2 may be placed alongside the timber to be cut and with the rule 4 lying across said timber, the rule may then be moved, say to the left, until its left hand edge is in alignment with the selected marking, as for example the left hand marking 6, if a hexagon is sought. The timber may then be marked along the left hand edge of the rule, said marking being indicated by the numeral 13. The rule may then be moved to the right until its right hand

edge aligns with the right hand marking 6 and the timber cross scored along the right hand edge of the rule, as at 14. The timber may then be cut across along the markings 13, 14 and the ends of the cut timbers may then be fitted together and said timbers will then form the sides of a hexagon. If a heptagon is desired, the rule 4 may be similarly moved to align its left edge with the marking 7 and the timber transversely scored along the left margin of the rule and then moved until its right hand margin comes into alignment with the marking 7 on the right and the timber correspondingly scored and then cut; and so on for an octagon, nonagon, etc.; or a single timber, to form one side of the structure, may be cut off first at one end along the scoring made at one margin of the rule and the implement then moved to the other end of the timber and the rule appropriately moved and the timber then cut along the scoring made at the opposite margin of the rule.

The drawing and description disclose what is considered to be a preferred form of the invention by way of illustration only while the broad principle of the invention will be defined by the appended claim.

What I claim is:

A carpentry tool comprising a base bar, an arcuate scale whose ends are attached to said base bar, a rule, one end of which is pivoted to the base bar midway between the end of the scale the free end of the rule overlying and being slidable along the scale, the free end of the rule having spaced lengthwise slots forming a guide finger between them which engages underneath the scale and which is effective to hold the rule in slidable engagement with the scale.

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