

M. H. STARKE.
DRAFTING INSTRUMENT.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1909.

1,001,565.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Fig. 1.

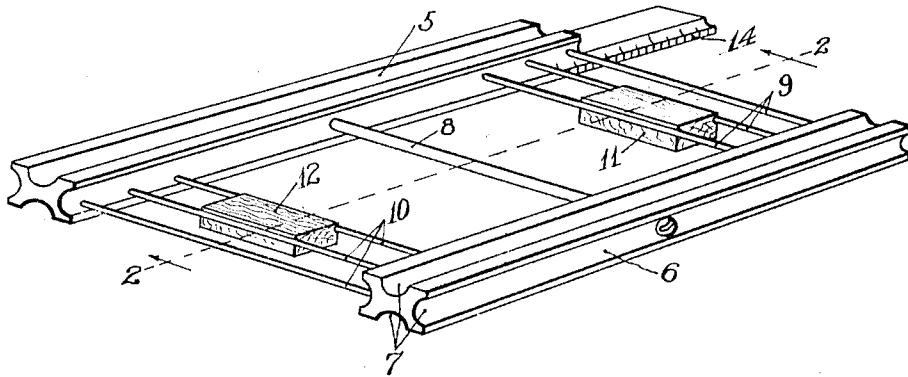
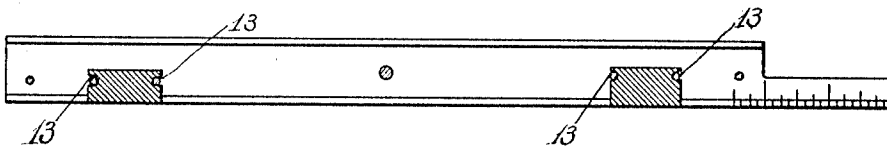


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
R. Pelland
E. Coleman

Inventor.
Milton H. Starke.

Asard & Huise.

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILTON H. STARKE, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

DRAFTING INSTRUMENT.

1,001,565.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed October 4, 1909. Serial No. 520,834.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILTON H. STARKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drafting Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to a device adapted to form a guide for an engrosser in the formation of the vertical lines of letters and work of a similar nature, and a prime object thereof is to provide a simple instrument whereby the pen used by a draftsman may be accurately guided in the formation of the vertical and inclined lines of lettering without previously forming pencil guide lines.

Another object is to provide an instrument that will maintain the material on which the lettering or other drafting is being done, in a smooth and unwrinkled condition, thus insuring uniformity in the completed work.

A further and important object is to provide an instrument that may be manipulated over freshly executed work without danger of smearing or blotting.

I accomplish these objects by means of the device described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1— is a perspective view of the complete instrument. Fig. 2— is an enlarged section taken on line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawings 5, 6, designate two parallel slide members preferably formed of wood or similar material and being provided with longitudinally extending grooves 7 which furnish a convenient hand hold for the operator besides presenting less frictional surface as the instrument is drawn over the material on which the operator is working. Members 5, 6, are maintained in a parallel relation with each other by means of a centrally and transversely disposed bolt 8, and also by a plurality of transversely disposed guide wires 9, 10 preferably six in number, three wires at each end of the members 5, 6. The outside wires are for the purpose of guiding the pen of the operator when the instrument is in operation, the polished wire eliminating any friction as the pen is drawn along it. As the wires 9, 10, are of small diameter and spaced apart they will offer

no obstruction to the vision of the operator, thus enabling him to observe the course of the point of the pen as it glides along the wire. The wires 9, as will be observed by an inspection of the figures of the drawings, are at a greater height from the under face of the instrument than wires 10, this is to facilitate the use of small or finely pointed pens. As the wires 9, 10, are raised a considerable distance above the surface of the material on which the instrument is being used, it will be observed that the freshly executed work will not be smeared or blotted by the instrument when shifted during the work.

Slidingly mounted on wires 9, 10, and held in detachable relation thereto are wooden slide blocks 11, 12, which act as finger rests when the instrument is in operation and also serve to maintain the material being worked upon in a smooth and stretched condition, this being found to be essential when the operator is lettering or engrossing upon heavy material such as parchment. These slides are provided on either side thereof with grooves 13, which register with the wires as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings and may be reciprocated back and forth along the wires to any position that is found desirable. The slide blocks 11, 12, are illustrated in detachable relation on the inside wires of each set 9 and 10, but if found to be desirable they may be mounted on the outer wire and its adjacent one if the material is inclined to wrinkle more than usual. When it is unnecessary to use the slide blocks for holding the material in position they may be reversed from the positions shown in the drawings so that they will not contact with the surface of the material.

On one end of member 5 I have formed a scale 14 which may be utilized in the spacing of letters or other computations.

In operation the device is preferably held by the left hand the first finger resting on the slide block 11, the members 5, 6, being parallel with the top edge of the material so as to bring the wires 9, 10, at right angles to the lines on which the letters are being made. All perpendicular lines may be readily formed by allowing the pen to glide along the outside wire 9 or 10, the oblique lines together with whatever retouching that may be necessary to make a perfect letter

being made free hand, thus a page of "Old English" or other type or letter may be rapidly and neatly executed, all the perpendicular lines of the letters being absolutely parallel to each other.

It will be observed from the foregoing description that I have provided a novel drafting instrument, whereby the labor and time necessary to construct guide lines for lettering is eliminated, and which will securely hold the material in position during the formation of the letters and which may be moved over freshly executed portions without danger of blotting.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of rectangular slide members rigidly secured in parallel relation to each other, a plurality of wires connecting said members at each end thereof, and a material holding means mounted on said wires, said means adapted to be forced into contact with the material and hold the same in a stretched condition while the instrument is in operation.

2. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of slide members secured in rigid relation to each other, a pen guiding means connected to both members, and a material holding means slidably mounted on the guiding means, said means adapted to be forced into contact with the material and maintain the same in a stretched condition while the instrument is in operation.

3. A drafting instrument, comprising two slide members rigidly secured together, a plurality of wires connecting the adjacent ends of both members, and a material holding slide detachably mounted on the wires at each end of the members.

4. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of slide members secured in rigid relation to each other, a scale on one of said members, a plurality of guide wires connecting the adjacent ends of both members, and

a detachable holding slide mounted on the wires at each end of the slide members.

5. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of slide members spaced apart and secured in rigid parallel relation, a plurality of rigid wires connecting said members, and material holding slides slidably mounted on said wires, said slides adapted to be forced into contact with the material when the instrument is being operated.

6. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of slide members spaced apart and secured in rigid parallel relation, an extension having graduation marks thereon formed on one member, and a plurality of wires connecting said members.

7. A drafting instrument, comprising a pair of rectangular slide members rigidly secured in parallel relation to each other, said members adapted to slide along the drawing surface endwise, a plurality of rigid wires connecting said members at each end thereof, said wires adapted to act as guides in the formation of vertical lines, and material holding slides slidably mounted on said wires and adapted to contact with the material when operating the instrument.

8. A drafting instrument, comprising a substantially rectangular rigid frame having two of its oppositely disposed ends open, and a plurality of pen guiding wires mounted in said frame, said wires providing means to guide a drafting instrument in the formation of drawings, said wires being secured to said frame so that as the frame is pushed over the drafting material the wires will not contact with the surface of said material.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 25th day of September, 1909.

M. H. STARKE.

Witnesses:

EDMUND A. STRAUSE,
ETHEL COLEMAN.