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S. G. LE GRESLEY

COMBINED PARALLEL RULE AND COMPASS

Filed June 12, 1923

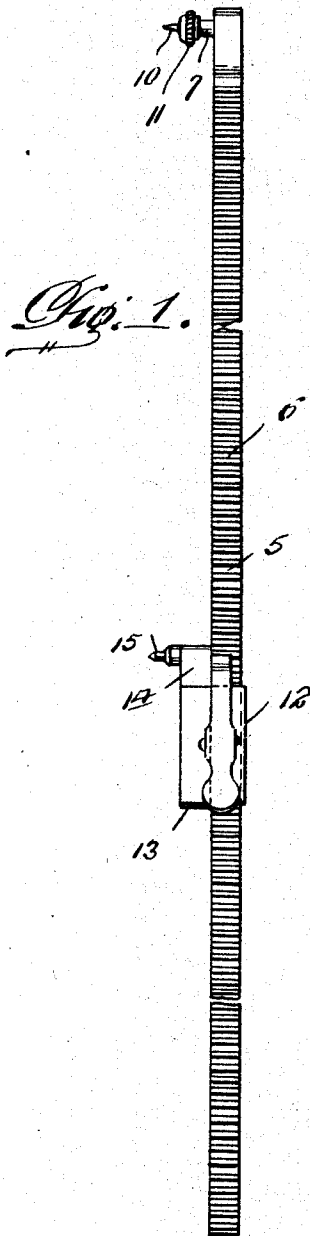


Fig. 1.

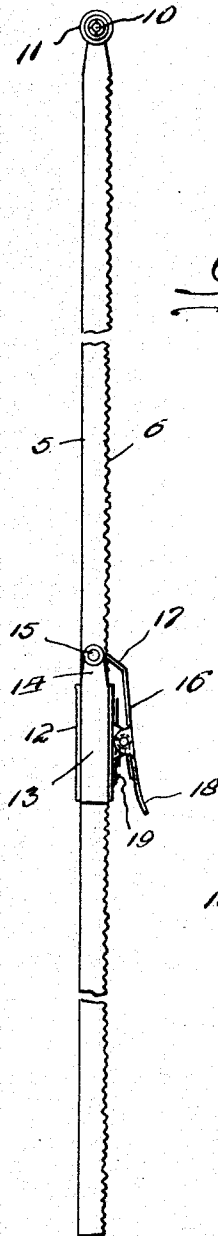


Fig. 2.

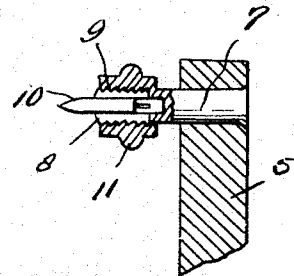


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

A. L. Inc.
H. Berman

S. G. Le Gresley,

INVENTOR.

BY *Marine & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY G. LE GRESLEY, OF FLINT, MICHIGAN.

COMBINED PARALLEL RULE AND COMPASS.

Application filed June 12, 1923. Serial No. 644,836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STANLEY G. LE GRESLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Parallel Rules and Compasses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in combined parallel rulers and compasses, particularly useful for assisting silversmiths and engravers for facilitating their inscription work and the finding of true centers of large articles.

The primary object of the present invention is to generally simplify and improve devices of the above kind whereby they may meet with the requirements for a successful commercial use.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the adjustable point may be moved within a wide range for efficient operation in compassing articles of various sizes and for drawing parallel lines any desired distance apart.

With the above general objects in view, and others that will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings and claim.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view, partly broken away, of a combined parallel rule and compass constructed in accordance with the present invention,

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the device shown in Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view showing a detail of the invention.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, the invention embodies a rod 5 of the required length and preferably of square cross section, one side of the rod being provided with teeth extending from side to side thereof and forming a rack extending from end to end thereof, as at 6.

The rod 5 is provided at one end thereof with a transverse opening in which is suitably fixed, as by riveting or like, a pin 7, the pin 7 being of such length as to project beyond the adjacent edge of the rod 5, as

shown in Figure 3. The projecting end of the pin 7 is provided with a socket, the walls of which are longitudinally slotted to provide a plurality of yielding clamping jaws 8, the outer surfaces of which are threaded as at 9. A suitable scribing point 10 is adapted for reception within the socket, and a nut 11 is threaded onto the jaws 8 so as to force the latter inwardly into tight gripping engagement with the inner end of the point 10. This provides means whereby the point may be readily renewed from time to time when the same becomes worn, and also enables the substitution of different forms of points as required in accordance with the various kinds of work being performed.

A point-carrying slide is movable longitudinally on the rod 5 and embodies a substantially U-shaped member 12 embracing three sides of the rod and projecting beyond the remaining side thereof in a direction parallel with the longitudinal axis of the pin 7. The projecting ends of the legs of the member 12 are connected together by means of a relatively short rod member 13 disposed therebetween, the member 13 having one end projecting beyond the adjacent edge of the member 12 towards the point 10, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, at 14. The projecting end 14 of the member 13 is provided with a cone pin for compass use and having a steel point, as indicated at 15.

A resilient latch member 16 is carried by the side of the member 13 adjacent the rack 6, and this latch member preferably consists in a pivoted catch which is normally spring pressed so that one end of the same, as at 17, normally engages between an adjacent pair of teeth of the rack 6 for holding the slide against movement in any of its adjusted positions. The other end of the catch is enlarged as at 18 to provide a finger piece by means of which the latch may be manually swung for releasing the same from the rack, whereby the slide may then be moved to any desired adjusted position. The spring for normally swinging the latch member 16 into engagement with the rack 6 is generally denoted by the numeral 19.

From the foregoing description it is believed that the construction and operation as well as the advantages of the present invention, will be readily understood and appreciated by those skilled in the art.

Minor changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

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

A compass including a bar, a series of teeth disposed on the bar, a point fixed on the bar, a sleeve member slidably mounted
10 on the bar, a point carried by the sleeve member, the axis of the last mentioned point

being parallel with the axis of the first mentioned point, and a latch member pivoted upon the sleeve member and having its end portion adapted to engage in the spaces between the teeth of the bar, said end portion when engaged in one of the spaces between the teeth of the bar being disposed in alignment with the axis of the point carried by the sleeve member. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature. 20

STANLEY G. LE GRESLEY.