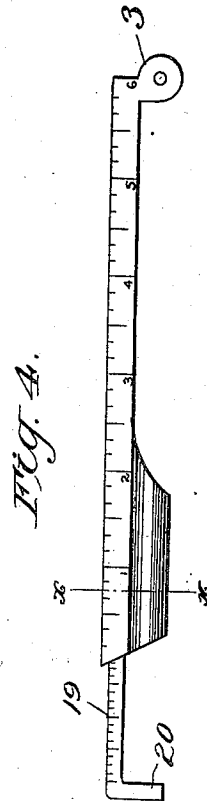
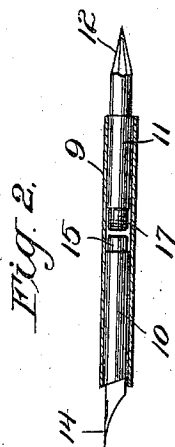
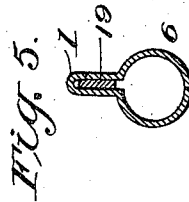
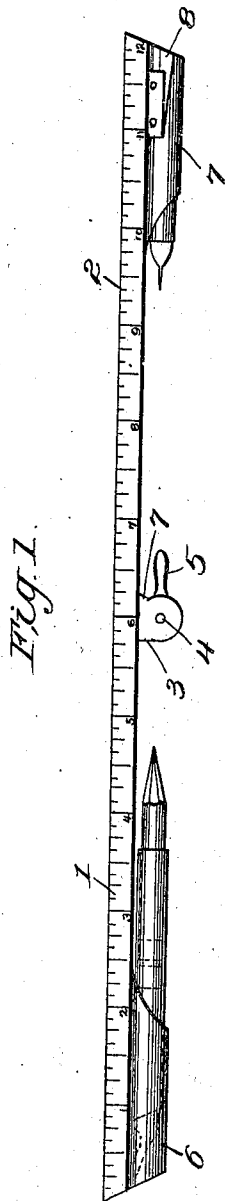


T. K. PIGGOTT.
DRAWING INSTRUMENT.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1909.

996,359.

Patented June 27, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

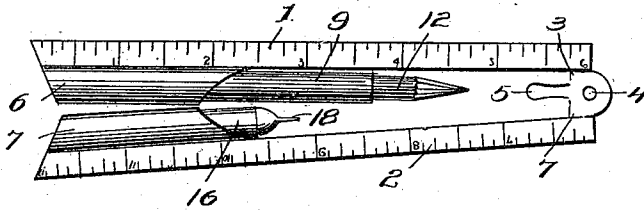


Fig. 7.

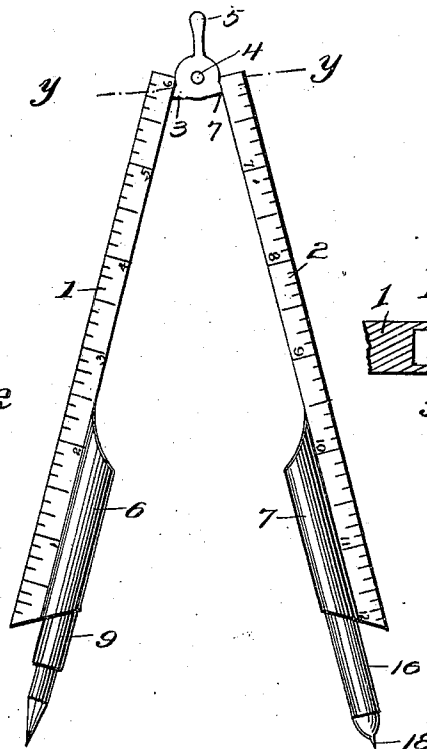
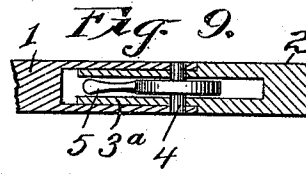
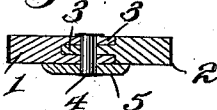


Fig. 8.



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DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

996,359.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 27, 1911.

Application filed April 13, 1909. Serial No. 489,605.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS K. PIGGOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Puyallup, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drawing Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to drafting instruments, and has for its object to provide a device of this nature which will embody a number of different articles in compact and convenient form, thereby adapting the appliance for a variety of uses.

The invention relates more particularly to the joint between the lugs, and a finger piece associated with the joint which under certain conditions may be turned out of the way and under other conditions may be brought into position as when using the device as a compass or divider.

The invention also supplies a number of different parts which may be interchanged depending upon the particular work and upon the capability of the instrument.

The invention also further consists in the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated and finally claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification:—Figure 1 is a side view of the instrument adapted for use as a rule. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the sleeve and the parts carried thereby embodying a pen point and pencil and an ink and pencil eraser. Fig. 3 is a side view of an attachment comprising a glass cutter and a centering pin. Fig. 4 is a side view of a member of the instrument having the gage partly withdrawn adapting the same for use as a caliper. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a view in elevation of the instrument as it appears when folded. Fig. 7 is a view of the instrument when adapted for use as a compass or divider. Fig. 8 is a sectional detail view of the joint between the members or legs of the instrument on the line $y-y$ of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a modified form of joint between the members and finger piece, the members being in section and moved to an alining position and the finger piece lying in the space formed between the forked ends of the members.

Corresponding and like parts are design-

ated in the drawings by similar reference characters.

The instrument comprises two members 1 and 2 which constitute legs when the device is adapted for use as a compass or divider. The members 1 and 2 may be of any length or construction and the outer edge of each is straight and one side is supplied with graduations thereby enabling the instrument to be used as a rule or straight edge as indicated most clearly in Fig. 1. The members 1 and 2 are pivotally connected at their inner ends each being provided with an ear or lug 3 arranged to extend inward and widened and approximately of circular outline. The ears or lugs 3 overlap and are centrally perforated to receive a pivot pin or fastening 4. The ears or lugs 3 are deflected laterally to enable the members 1 and 2 to aline perfectly when extended so as to form a continuous straight edge. A finger piece 5 is also fitted to the joint and is connected to the overlapped ears by means of the pivot fastening 4. The finger piece 5 consists of a rounded portion forming a grip and a head at one end of the rounded portion corresponding approximately to the ears or lugs 3 and placed along side of said lugs and connected thereto by the fastening 4. The finger piece is adapted to be turned so as not to interfere with the free use of the instrument when used as a rule or straight edge and is adapted to lie between the members when the latter are folded as indicated most clearly in Fig. 6. When the instrument is adapted for use as a compass or divider, the members 1 and 2 are turned to provide the divider legs as indicated in Fig. 7 and the finger piece 5 is moved to a position so as to project vertically above the joint to be grasped between the thumb and finger of the hand in the well-known manner to admit of twirling the instrument when striking the circle.

Sleeves 6 and 7 are provided at opposite ends of the instrument and are located upon the same side of the members 1 and 2 as the lugs 3 so as not to interrupt the straight edge of the device when used as a rule. The sleeves 6 and 7 may be provided upon the respective members in any economical and substantial way. It is preferable, however, to construct the sleeves 6 and 7 as a part of the respective members and in this formation each member 1 and 2 is constructed of

a strip of metal which is folded upon itself intermediate of its longitudinal edges, each of the strips having extensions at one end which form sections of the sleeves as indicated most clearly in Fig. 5. It is to be understood that the sleeves are adapted to extend and possess a certain amount of spring action so as to securely grip the article placed therein with sufficient friction to prevent displacement. One of the sleeves is provided with a blade 8 forming in effect a pencil sharpener. When the members 1 and 2 are folded as indicated in Fig. 6, the joint, finger piece, sleeves, and attachments fitted to said sleeves all come between said members and are protected thereby.

The attachment indicated in Fig. 2 consists of a tube 9 adapted to receive holders 10 and 11 the latter being provided with a pencil point 12 and a pencil eraser 13, and the holder 10 being supplied with a pen point 14 and an ink eraser 15. The tube 9 is adapted to be inserted in the sleeve 6 in position with either the pen or the pencil point protruding into operative position. It is to be understood that either of the holders 10 and 11 may be reversed with reference to the tube 9 to bring either of the parts 12, 13, 14 or 15 into operative position.

The attachment shown in Fig. 3 comprises a holder 16 having a glass cutter 17 at one end and a centering point 18 at the opposite end. This attachment is adapted to be fitted into the sleeve 7 with either part 17 or 18 projecting. When the instrument is not required for use, the holders 9 and 16 are slipped into the inner ends of the respective sleeves 6 and 7, but when anyone of the devices is required for use, the parts 9 or 16 are fitted into the outer ends of the sleeves with the ends protruding beyond the members 1 and 2 having the devices in position required for use.

To enable the instrument to be used as a caliper or gage, the slide 19 is fitted into one of the members, the folded portions being spaced apart a distance corresponding to the thickness of the slide 19 as indicated most clearly in Fig. 5. The slide 19 is graduated and is formed at its outer end with a lateral extension 20 to engage with a side of the work to be measured. The friction between opposing sides of the slide 19 and member receiving said slide is sufficient to retain the slide in the adjusted or required position.

It will be understood from the foregoing that the invention provides an instrument adapted for a variety of uses and one in which several attachments are retained in position for immediate use and which attachments are not in the way when the instrument is adapted for anyone of the several purposes for which designed. Particular attention is directed to the joint between the members and to the arrangement of the finger piece which may be moved to a position to be out of the way or adjusted into such position to be conveniently grasped when it is required to use the instrument either as a compass or divider.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. An instrument of the character described comprising cooperating members, each member having a lug at one end projected laterally inward therefrom, said lugs having their outer ends overlapped and being of a length to space the members at their pivot ends when folded, a pivot fastening connecting the overlapped ends of the lugs, and a finger piece mounted upon the said pivot fastening and adapted to lie in the space formed between the members when the latter are folded or to project beyond the pivot ends of the members when the instrument is adapted for use as a compass or divider.

2. In an instrument of the character set forth the combination of companion members, each member having a laterally extending lug at one end, said lugs having their outer ends overlapped and being of a length to space the pivot ends of the members apart when folded, a pivot fastening connecting the overlapped ends of the lugs, said pivot fastening being in line with the extremities of the members adjacent thereto whereby said members may abut when made to align, and a finger piece mounted upon said pivot fastening and adapted to lie between the members when folded or to be projected beyond the extremities thereof when the instrument is used as a compass or to lie wholly to one side of the members when the latter align, as when used as a ruler.

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

THOMAS KIRKWOOD PIGGOTT.

Witnesses:

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J. J. TAYLOR.