

T. HAGERTY.

Improvement in the Construction of Compasses.

No. 130,037.

Patented July 30, 1872.

Fig. 1.

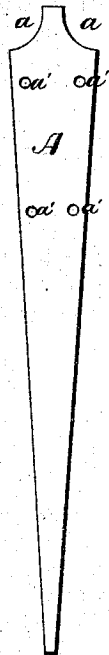


Fig. 2.

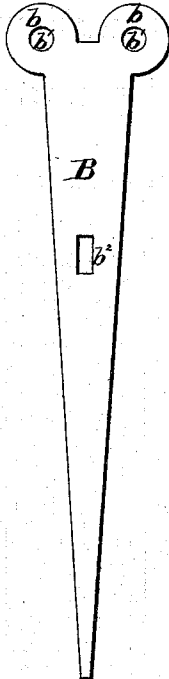


Fig. 3.

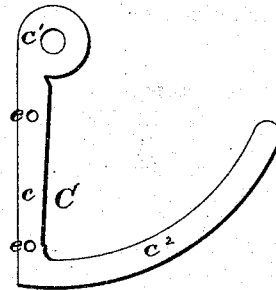
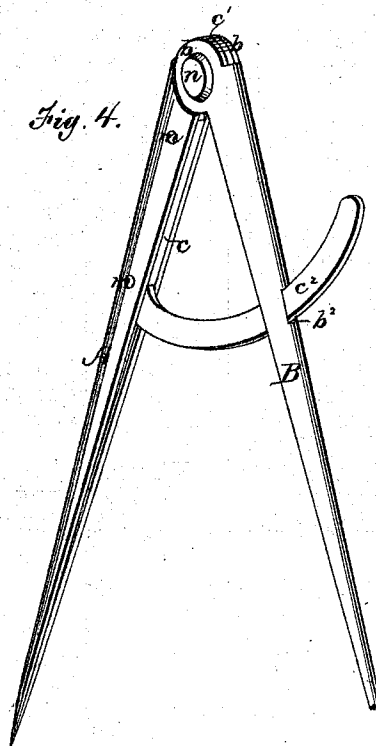


Fig. 4.



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THOMAS HAGERTY, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPASSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 130,037, dated July 30, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS HAGERTY, of Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Compasses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 represent the blanks for forming the legs of the compasses; Fig. 3, the blank for the piece that connects said legs; and Fig. 4, a perspective view of the compasses completed.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawing denote the same parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction of compasses, calipers, &c., so as to render them strong, durable, light, and neat, while, at the same time, reducing their cost. To these ends the invention consists in the improved construction which I will now proceed to describe.

In the first place I take a plate of sheet-steel or other suitable metal, and, preferably by means of dies, I cut or strike out the two blanks shown in Figs. 1, 2, one of the blanks, A, being cut away at a , and provided with suitable rivet-holes a' , and the other, B, being provided with two ears, b b , which are pierced, as shown at b^1 , and with a slot, b^2 , as shown. I then subject the blanks to the action of other dies, or of suitable bending or swaging instruments, and turn the edges up toward each other, as shown in Fig. 4. At the same time I strike or cut out from a similar plate of steel or other metal an angular piece, C, consisting of a straight piece, c , terminating at one end in a circular enlargement, c^1 , and at the other

in a curved arm, c^2 , as represented in Fig. 3, the straight portion being provided with rivet-holes c , corresponding in number, size, and arrangement to the rivet-holes in one side of the blank A. I place the piece C in the recess or groove formed by turning up the edges of the blank A, and secure it firmly therein by means of rivets m m , Fig. 4, after which I attach the two parts A B together by passing the arm c^2 through the slot b^2 , and inserting the part c^1 between the two ears b b , and securing it in that position by a stout rivet, n , or other suitable means. The instrument having then been polished and pointed, and, if preferred, nickel or silver plated, is ready for use. If desired, the grooves in the inner side of the two legs may be so formed as to adapt them to the reception of fixed or sliding pencils. The part C might be made in two or more pieces, but such construction would be obviously a mere equivalent of that above described. Any suitable locking device, such as a cam, set-screw, &c., may, if preferred, be used to lock the arm c^2 and leg B, so as to hold the legs of the compasses at any desired angle. The legs of the instrument may be made straight or curved, the construction being equally adapted to compasses and calipers.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, the instrument represented in Fig. 4, consisting of the parts A B, constructed of sheet metal and bent into the form described, and connected by the angular piece C, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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