

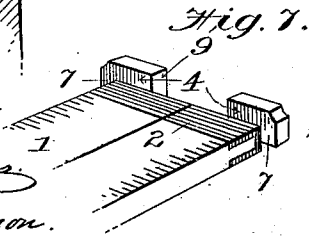
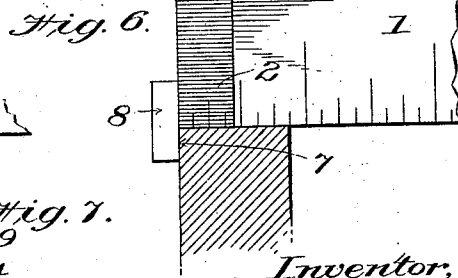
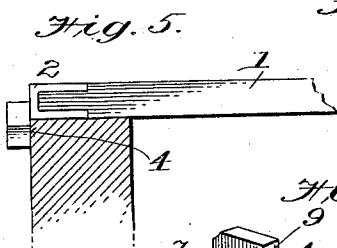
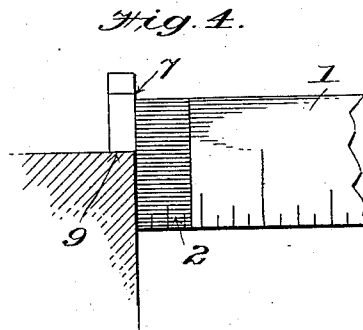
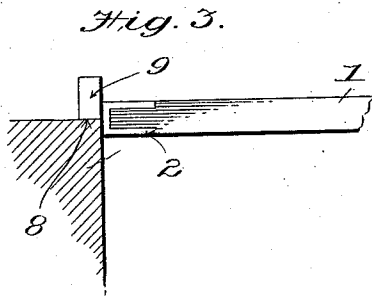
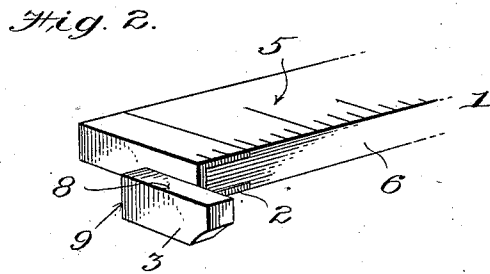
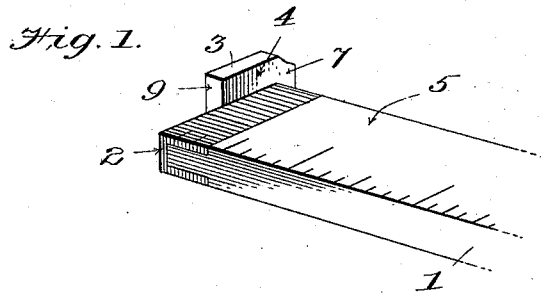
No. 687,353.

Patented Nov. 26, 1901.

S. F. VIELHABER.
ATTACHMENT FOR RULES OR MEASURING STICKS.

(Application filed June 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIEGISMUND F. VIELHABER, OF CONSHOHOCKEN, PENNSYLVANIA.

ATTACHMENT FOR RULES OR MEASURING-STICKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,353, dated November 26, 1901.

Application filed June 24, 1901. Serial No. 65,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIEGISMUND F. VIELHABER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Rules, Scales, or other Measuring-Sticks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention has relation to an improved attachment for rules, yardsticks, scales, and other measures of a similar character; and it consists in the construction hereinafter set forth.

The object of my invention is to provide an attachment adapted to the end of a rule or measuring-stick of any character whereby the correct measuring of projections or spaces between projections is greatly facilitated.

A further object of my invention is to provide an attachment so constructed that the rule or scale may be placed against a ledge or other projection with its flat side up and turned on its edge without slipping, so as to bring the graduations on the scale against the point to be measured, so that a very accurate measurement may be taken.

The various uses, objects, and advantages arising from my attachment will be more readily apparent on reference to the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 is a detail perspective illustrating the end of a rule or scale having my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the reverse side of the rule. Fig. 3 is a detail elevation showing my attachment resting against the ledge of a projection. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the rule turned up on edge. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the rule on top of a projecting surface and the attachment engaging the opposite edge to that shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a similar view showing the rule turned up on its edge. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective showing the attachment applied to both ends of a folding rule.

Referring particularly to the said drawings, 1 designates a portion of a rule, yardstick,

or other measuring device which is provided on its end with a tip 2, preferably of metal. On the outer face or end of this tip I secure a projecting lug 3, which extends above one of the wide faces of the rule, so as to provide a squared surface, as 4, which is at right angles to the plane of the face 5 of the rule. This lug also projects beyond the side edge 6, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, thus forming a squared surface 7, which is at right angles to the side 6 of the rule. The lower edge 8 of the lug terminates at a point intermediate the thickness of rule, so that the surface 8 will be in a plane at right angles to the end surface of the said rule, as clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The squared surface 9 of the lug terminates at a point near the middle of said rule, as shown in Fig. 1, and is preferably at right angles to the plane of the bottom edge 8, although it might be an acute angle to said surface 8 and still perform the same function.

The application of my invention is illustrated in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings, Fig. 3 showing the end of the rule abutting against a projecting wall and the squared surface 8 resting on top of the projection. This allows the rule to be held firmly against the projection without danger of slipping and is especially advantageous in measuring spaces between two projections. By turning the rule up on its edge, as shown in Fig. 4, the squared surface 9 will rest on the edge without any danger of the rule slipping. This is done when it is desired to bring the graduations on the rule directly against the point to be measured, so that a very accurate measurement can be taken. In Fig. 5 the rule is shown as resting on the top of the wall or projection, and in this instance the squared surface 4 rests against the outer edge of the projection, so that the rule can be held against the point to be measured from. The rule while in this position can be turned up on edge, as shown in Fig. 4, and the squared surface 7 will then bear against the edge of the projection, so that the thickness of a projecting body can be quickly and accurately measured without the rule or measure slipping and without the user of the measure getting close to the point to be measured from.

In Fig. 7 I have shown the two ends of a

folding rule having my attachment applied to each end. This form would be found useful in measuring cubic bodies, as it would enable the measurement of both sides of such a body without turning the rule over.

It will be seen from the above description that the four squared surfaces 4, 7, 8, and 9 each perform a function, and the particular shape of the projecting lug 3 may vary without departing from the spirit of my invention, so long as the four squared surfaces are maintained in their proper relation to the end and side edge of the rule or other measuring-stick to which this attachment is applied.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An end piece for rules and other measuring-sticks comprising a lug secured to one corner-section of the end thereof so arranged and secured that one face of the said lug forms a square with the face of the rule beyond which it projects, another face of the lug parallel to the sides of the rule forms a square with the surface of the end of the rule,

another face of the lug at right angles to the sides of the rule also forms a square with the said surface of the end of the rule, and another face of the lug forms a square with the side edge of the rule beyond which it projects, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a rule or other measuring-stick, of a projecting lug secured to the end of the rule starting from a point about centrally of the end of the rule, having a face, 8, which forms a square with the end portion of the rule, a projecting face, 4, which forms a square with the face 5 of the rule, a laterally-extending face, 7, which forms a square with one of the side edges of the rule, and a face, 9, which is located about centrally of the rule end and forms a square with the end of the rule adjoining this face, for the purpose substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of June, A. D. 1901.

SIEGISMUND F. VIELHABER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. SPECKMAN,
CHAS. K. BENNETT.