(No Model.)

G. W. ANSLEY & C. J. SCHENCK.

COMBINATION TOOL FOR CARPENTERS' USE.

No. 414,875. Patented Nov. 12, 1889.

Fig. 1.

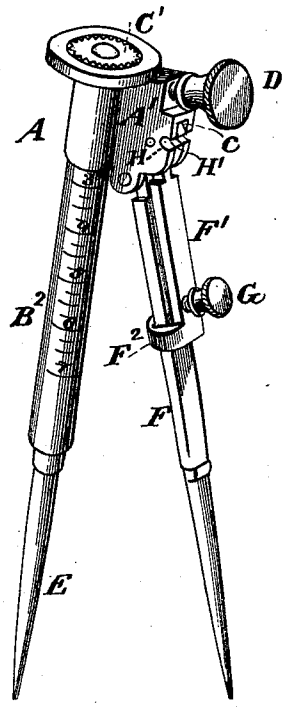


Fig. 2.

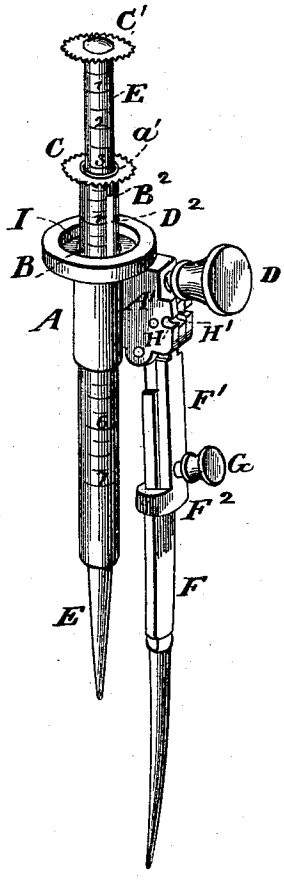


Fig. 3.

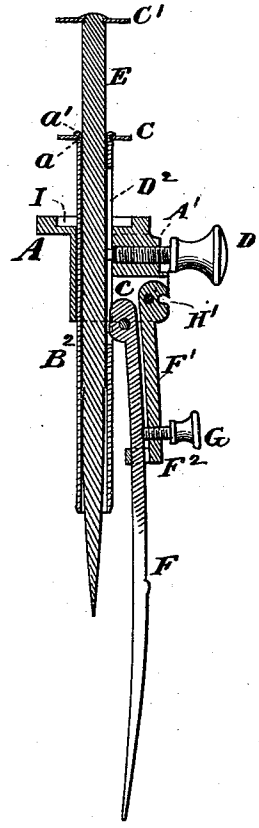


Fig. 4.

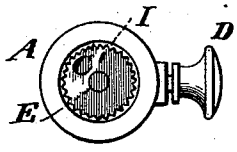
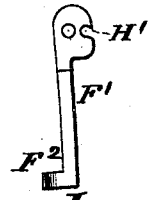


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. ANSLEY AND CHARLES J. SCHENCK, OF MEDICAL LAKE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

COMBINATION-TOOL FOR CARPENTERS' USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 414,875, dated November 12, 1889.

Application filed March 13, 1889. Serial No. 303,077. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. ANSLEY and CHARLES J. SCHENCK, citizens of the United States, residing at Medical Lake, in the county of Spokane and Territory of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combination-Tools for Carpenters' Use; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in combination-tools for carpenters' use; and the same consists in the peculiar construction and the novel combination, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, like letters of reference indicating like parts throughout the several views, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device as it appears when in condition for use as a compass. Fig. 2 is a like view of the device in which the parts are shown as adjusted to form a double marking-gage. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section through the instrument, the parts being in the position indicated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a top plan of the same when used as a compass. Figs. 5 and 6 are details more fully hereinafter referred to.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings, A designates the head or body of the device, which is made, preferably, in a single casting and of the form shown, and is provided with the central opening B for the passage of the metallic tube B^2.

C is a small marking-wheel, which is loosely sleeved upon the upper end of the tube B^2, and is prevented from longitudinal displacement by the raised or thickened portion *a* of the tube upon the under side of the wheel and by the flanged end *a'* of the tube, which bears loosely against the upper face of the wheel. The tube B^2 is made adjustable longitudinally within the opening B by means of the set-screw D, which is passed horizontally through the body A into the slot D^2 in the tube, the end of the said screw bearing against the inner rod and pressing said rod against the rear side of the tube.

E is a steel rod fitted loosely within the tube B^2. This rod is sharpened at its lower end, and when in the position in which it is shown in Fig. 1 it serves as one of the arms of the compass. The opposite end of the said rod E is provided with the rotatable marking-wheel C', which wheel is provided with a notched or serrated periphery, and is in all respects similar to the marking-wheel C upon the tube B^2. The rod E is made adjustable within the tube B^2 by means of the set-screw D, the point of which screw, after passing through the slot D^2, bears against the face of the rod. The outer face both of the rod and of the tube are provided with graduated scales, as shown, for use in regulating their longitudinal adjustment, as will be readily understood.

F is the adjustable arm or leg of the compass, which is pivoted at its upper end in the vertical slot *c*, formed in the extension A' of the casting A, and F' is a short supplemental arm pivoted at its upper end within the slot *c* a short distance above the pivotal point of the arm F. This short arm F' is provided at its lower end with a band or ring F^2, which is cast integral with the arm and is adapted to loosely encircle the arm F of the compass.

G is a set-screw, which is passed through a screw-threaded opening in the arm F' at a point adjacent to its lower end, said screw being adapted, when in position, to bear against the outer face of the arm F. By this arrangement it will be seen that by loosening the screw G the arm F is allowed to turn freely upon its pivot, thus permitting its ready adjustment. It will also be seen that said arm F may be secured in its adjusted position by tightening the screw G, and thus preventing the movement of the arm F through the loop F^2.

H is a notch or groove formed in the extension A' at a point adjacent to the pivotal point of the supplemental arm F', which notch

is coincident with the notch H′, formed upon said arm F′, when the said arm is turned upon its pivot so as to occupy a position parallel with the main arm of the compass. This notch is intended for use in cutting wires, the operation being as follows: The adjustable arm of the compass having been moved toward the main arm so as to be parallel therewith, and the notches H and H′ thus made coincident, the wire to be cut is placed within said notch, when it will be readily seen that by moving the arm F outward the wire will be cut within the notch.

The operation of the device when used as a marking-gage is as follows: The adjustable arm of the compass is first arranged parallel with the fixed arm and the set-screw D is relaxed, thus releasing the rod E, which is moved longitudinally so as to project beyond the head of the tool a sufficient distance, the same depending upon the distance from the edge of the board at which it is proposed to mark the same. It will be readily seen that the position of the rod E may be readily determined by referring to the graduated scale marked thereon, and the proper adjustment having been made the same is retained in its adjusted position by tightening the set-screw D. When two parallel marks are to be made, the rod E is first adjusted so that the marking-wheel upon its end will be a sufficient distance from the head of the tool to mark the line farthest from the edge of the board, and the tube B^2 is then adjusted so as to cause its wheel C to mark the second line. The marking-wheels having thus been properly adjusted, they are secured against possible displacement by tightening the screw D. The marking-tool is used in the manner in which like tools are used, the same being moved along the edge of the board to be marked, the upper end of the casting A bearing against the edge of the board and serving as a guide for the tool, as will be readily understood.

I is a recess or chamber formed within the upper end of the casting A, which chamber serves to receive the marking-wheels C and C′ when the marking device is not in use.

What we claim as new is—

1. In a combination-tool, the combination, with the body A, formed with central opening, of the tube working in said opening, the rod fitted within said tube and sharpened at its lower end, the markers on said tube and rod, the adjustable leg F, and the set-screw adapted to hold the rod and tube in their adjusted positions, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the head A, formed with central opening, of the tube adjustable longitudinally within said opening and formed with longitudinal slot, the rod within said tube, the markers on said tube and rod, and the set-screw with its end passed through the slot in the tube and bearing against the rod, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a combination-tool, the combination, with a head A, formed with central opening, of the tube fitted loosely within said opening and carrying at one end a rotatable marking-wheel, the rod fitted within said tube, sharpened at one end and at the other carrying a rotatable marking-wheel, the adjustable leg F, and the set-screw at right angles to said tube and rod to hold the same in their adjusted positions, substantially as shown and described.

4. The combination, with the head A, of the tube graduated as shown and adjustable within the head, the rod graduated and adjustable within the tube, the rotatable marking-wheel on the end of the tube, the rotatable marking-wheel on the end of the rod, and the set-screw for holding the tube or rod in their adjusted positions, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. ANSLEY.
CHARLES J. SCHENCK.

Witnesses:
FRANK ANSLEY,
JOHN TATE.