No. 769,325. PATENTED SEPT. 6, 1904.

E. A. SCHADE.

BEVEL.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

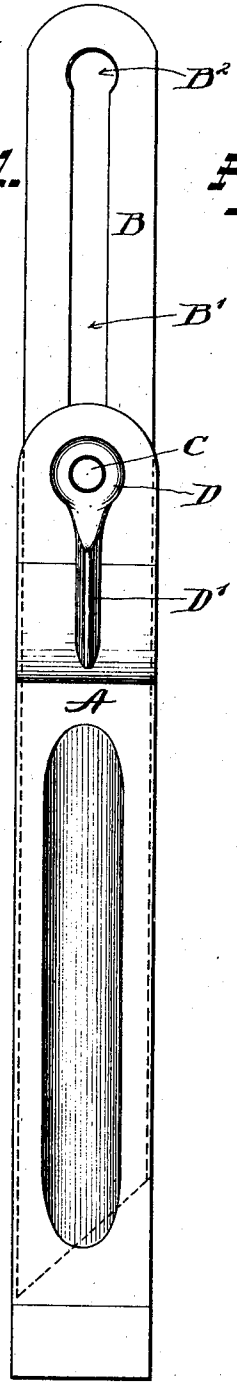


Fig. 2.

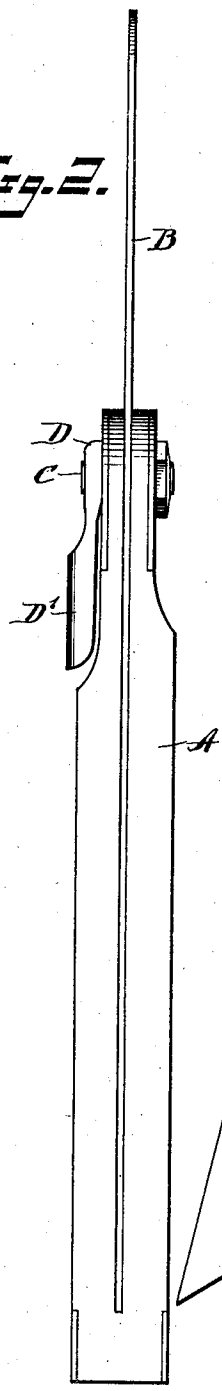
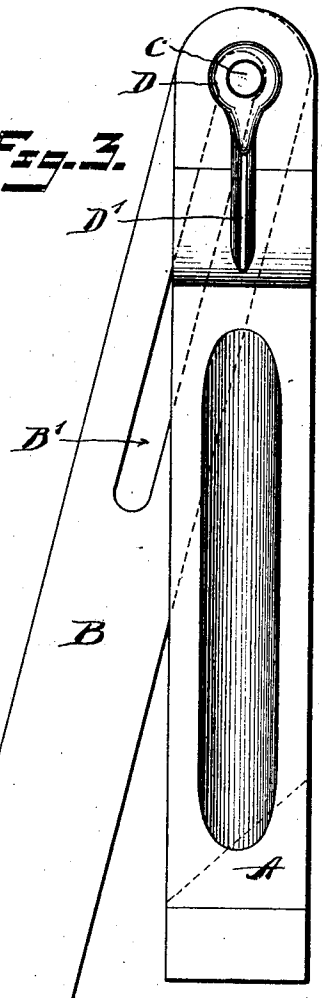


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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No. 769,325. Patented September 6, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND A. SCHADE, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

BEVEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,325, dated September 6, 1904.

Application filed April 25, 1904. Serial No. 204,816. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND A. SCHADE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bevels, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to carpenters' tools, and particularly to what is termed a "bevel," the same being an instrument which enables carpenters to gage any particular angle and then by means of said bevel mark on a piece of board or the like a line which will indicate how the same should be sawed in order to fit properly into the said angle.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a bevel with the blade closed. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of said bevel with the blade opened and arranged at an angle to the handle portion.

A is a handle portion. B is a blade. C is a pivot-pin upon which the blade may swing. The handle is split longitudinally nearly its entire length, and the pivot-pin is located in the split end. The blade B has a longitudinal slot B′, and the pivot-pin C passes through said slot.

D is a clamping-nut which, if desired, may have a handle D′, by which it may be easily operated. This clamping-nut is mounted on the threaded end of the pivot-pin C, so that the split end of the handle A may be clamped down onto the blade B to set it at any desired angle. The blade B is by preference made slightly narrower than the handle A. Hence when the bevel is closed, as in the position shown in Fig. 1, the edges of the bevel, and particularly the point thereof, (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1,) are entirely sheathed and prevented from becoming bruised or injured. In the upper end of the slot B′ of the blade I provide an enlargement B^2, which performs the important function of allowing the blade B to be shifted laterally, so that either edge thereof may be arranged flush with the edge of the handle portion A when the blade is arranged at an angle thereto—for example, as shown in Fig. 3. This will enable the two outside edges of the handle and the bevel to present precisely the angle which it is desired to gage. In Fig. 3 the dotted lines indicate how the blade B is shifted laterally relatively to the pivot C to enable the user to adjust the edge of the blade B so that it will be coincident with the edge of the handle portion. Obviously if means were not provided to permit the blade to shift laterally if the user should introduce the bevel into the angle in a frame and endeavor to arrange the two members A B so that they would bear against the two sides of the angle one side of the handle A would bear properly against one side of the frame, but the blade B would not bear against the other side of the frame excepting at its extreme point. The result would be that if the operator should set the bevel in this position and then mark along the blade the said marking would not be absolutely accurate. It is to overcome this inaccuracy and to permit the operator to adjust the bevel so that the side edge of the blade, as well as the side edge of the handle, will bear properly against the two sides of the angle that I have provided means to permit this lateral adjustment of said blade. Another advantage of this improvement is that when the user desires to mark a line—say from the point of the blade to its rear end or around to the end of the handle—he may do so without encountering a hump adjacent to the handle end. Were this enlargement B^2 not provided, it will be seen that the edge of the blade would lie slightly within the slot in the handle, so that the edge of the handle would present a round hump, which would deflect the pencil. By my improvement this is simply and effectively overcome and the user may gage accurately any angle and draw a straight line the full length of the blade.

What I claim is—

In a bevel, a handle portion having a rounded end and slit longitudinally throughout the greater portion of its length, a blade of less width than said handle portion and arranged in the slit of said handle portion, a longitu-

dinal slot in said blade, a pivot carried by the handle portion and passing through said slot in said blade, a portion of said slot being widened to permit said blade to be shifted laterally relatively to the pivot to bring the edge of said blade tangential with the rounded end of the handle.

Signed at New Britain, Connecticut, this 22d day of April, 1904.

EDMUND A. SCHADE.

Witnesses:
H. S. WALTER,
W. J. WORAM.