

(No Model.)

J. B. CUMMING & B. F. VAN AMRINGE.

CARPENTERS BEVEL.

No. 278,405.

Patented May 29, 1883.

Fig. 1.

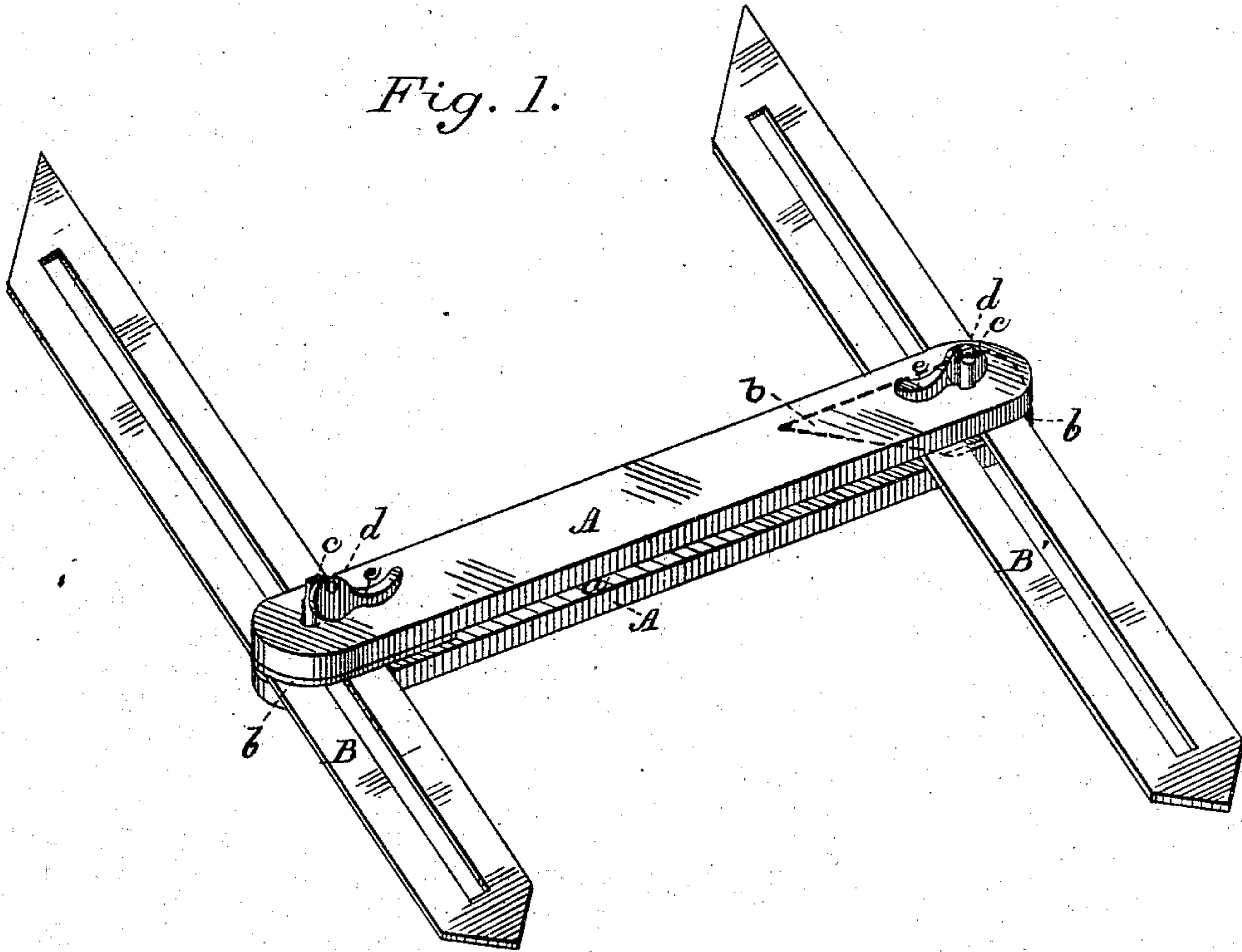


Fig. 2.

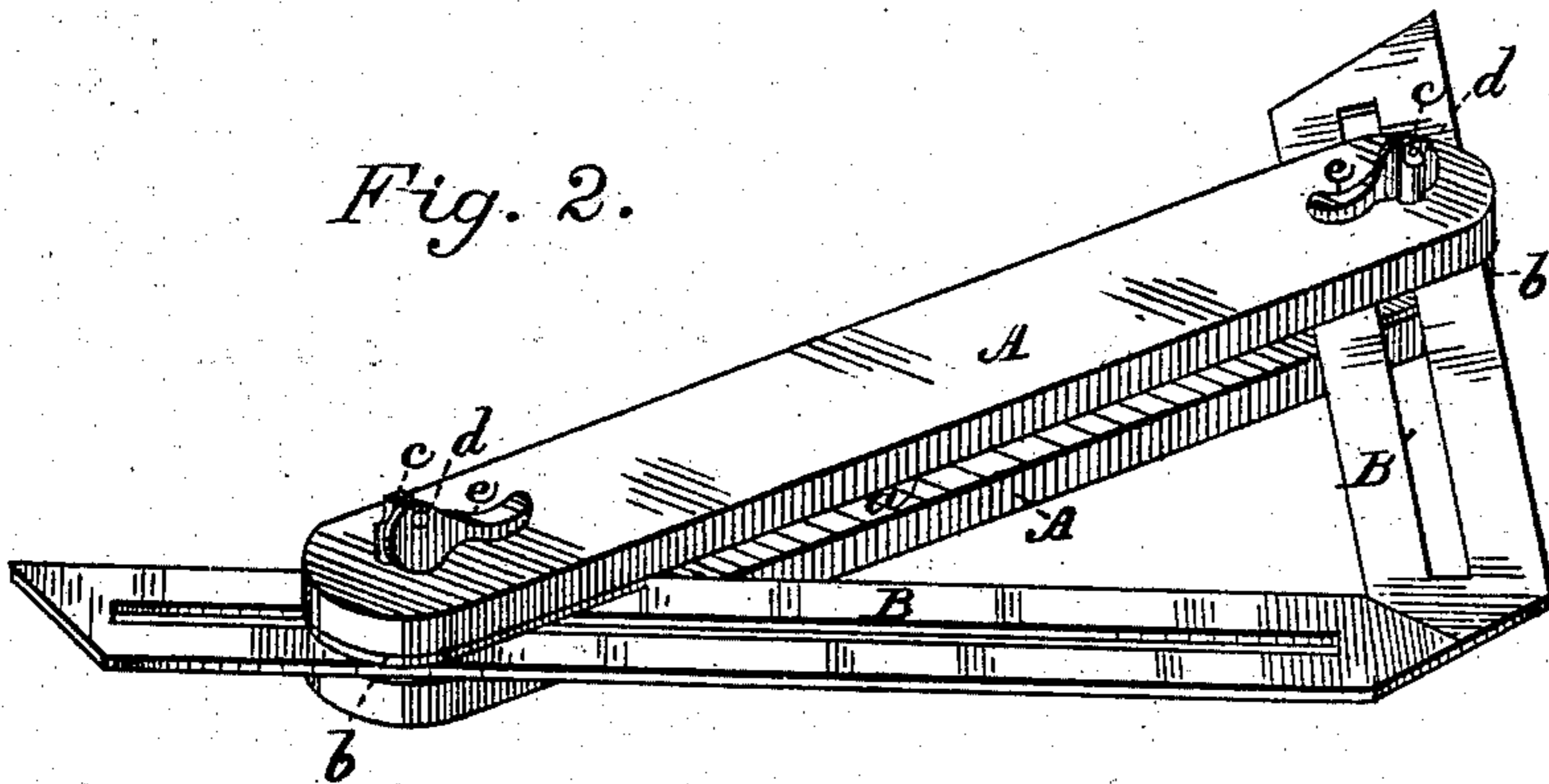
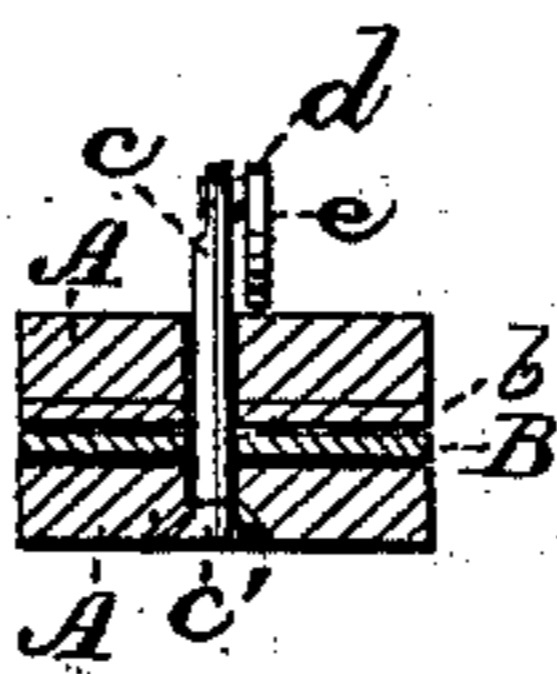


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CARPENTER'S BEVEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,405, dated May 29, 1883.

Application filed February 27, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES B. CUMMING and BENJAMIN F. VAN AMRINGE, of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have
5 invented an Improved Carpenter's Bevel; and we hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention relates to that class of carpenter's instruments or tools known as "bevel-squares;" and it consists in a blade pivoted in
10 each end of the slotted stock and in the formation of the ends of said blades, all of which will hereinafter fully appear.

The object of our invention is to combine in
15 one instrument two blades so formed and capable of such adjustment as to answer every purpose of two separate bevels and a square in the most convenient manner.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,
20 Figure 1 is a perspective view of our carpenter's bevel, showing blades B B extended out. Fig. 2 is a perspective view, showing the blades B B inclosing a right angle. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the stock A, where the
25 bolt *c* passes through.

Let A represent the stock, formed of two separate pieces held apart to form the slit *a* by means of the beveled plates *b*, secured to an opposite end of each and the blades.

30 B represents one of the blades, and B' the other. These are each slotted, as shown, throughout their length, and are pivoted in the ends of the stock—one above and the other below the plates *b*—by the following means:
35 Passing through both parts of the stock, through holes in plates *b* and through the slots in the blades, is a bolt, *c*, having a conical head, *c'*, countersunk in one of the parts. Its other end is pivoted eccentrically to the round head
40 or bearing *d* of the thumb-lever *e*, lying upon the other part. Now, it will be seen that when the thumb-lever is thrown up the bolt is loosened and when pressed down it is tightened, thus relieving or clamping the two parts of
45 the stock, so as to loosen or set either of the blades with the same effect as if the ordinary clamping or set screws were used. One end of each of the blades is cut on the bevel, as usual, while the other end of each is cut down to a
50 point, the edges forming a perfect square.

The places in which an instrument of this character may be used are numerous, and need no other reference than a single example—that of laying out rafters where the foot has to be cut on a greater bevel than the top. In
55 such a case one of the blades may be set to one angle and the other to another angle, thus avoiding the necessity of two separate instruments or the inadvisable changing of a single one. When necessary both blades may be set
60 to the same angle, and thus form parallel bevels with greater certainty than if two separate instruments were used. The object in cutting the ends of the blades to form a square is, first, to allow them to enter corners with more fa-
65 cility than if rounded, as is usually done; second, to use the ends to indicate a perfect square when necessary; and, lastly, the more important object of forming a perfect squaring-instrument by the use of both blades, as shown
70 in Fig. 2. This is done by bringing the edges of the ends together flush, in which position these edges, forming part of a right angle themselves, necessarily include a right angle when brought together, as shown.
75

This square thus formed is true, requiring no other calculation than the placing together of the two edges. When the two blades are pushed in they occupy but a small space, one
80 lying above the other, and the instrument is just as convenient in this respect as the ordinary single-blade tool.

Although we have here shown the bolt as a means for setting the blades, we could use the ordinary clamp-screw, if desired.
85

We are aware that it is not new to place two separate bevel-blades in one handle; but, as far as we know, in the only instance in which this has been done both blades were pivoted in the same end of the stock. This necessi-
90 tated peculiar mechanism to insure their separate adjustment, which is not needed by having a blade at each end. Again, such a tool could not be used for laying off parallel bevels, and there would be the constant tendency
95 for one blade to interfere with the other.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a carpenter's bevel, a stock or handle 100

having at each end an adjustable blade, said blades being pivoted in parallel planes, substantially as described.

2. In a carpenter's bevel, the horizontally-slotted stock A, in combination with the adjustable blades B B', having each a beveled end and pivoted in parallel planes in opposite ends of the stock, substantially as herein described.

10 3. In a carpenter's bevel, the slotted stock A, in combination with the adjustable blades

B B', having each a beveled end and an end cut to a point to form a right angle, said blades being pivoted in opposite ends of the stock, substantially as herein described. 15

In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands.

JAMES B. CUMMING.

BENJAMIN F. VAN AMRINGE.

Witnesses:

S. H. NOURSE,

J. H. BLOOD.