

(No Model.)

W. STROMBERG.

COMPASSES.

No. 298,038.

Patented May 6, 1884.

Fig. 1.

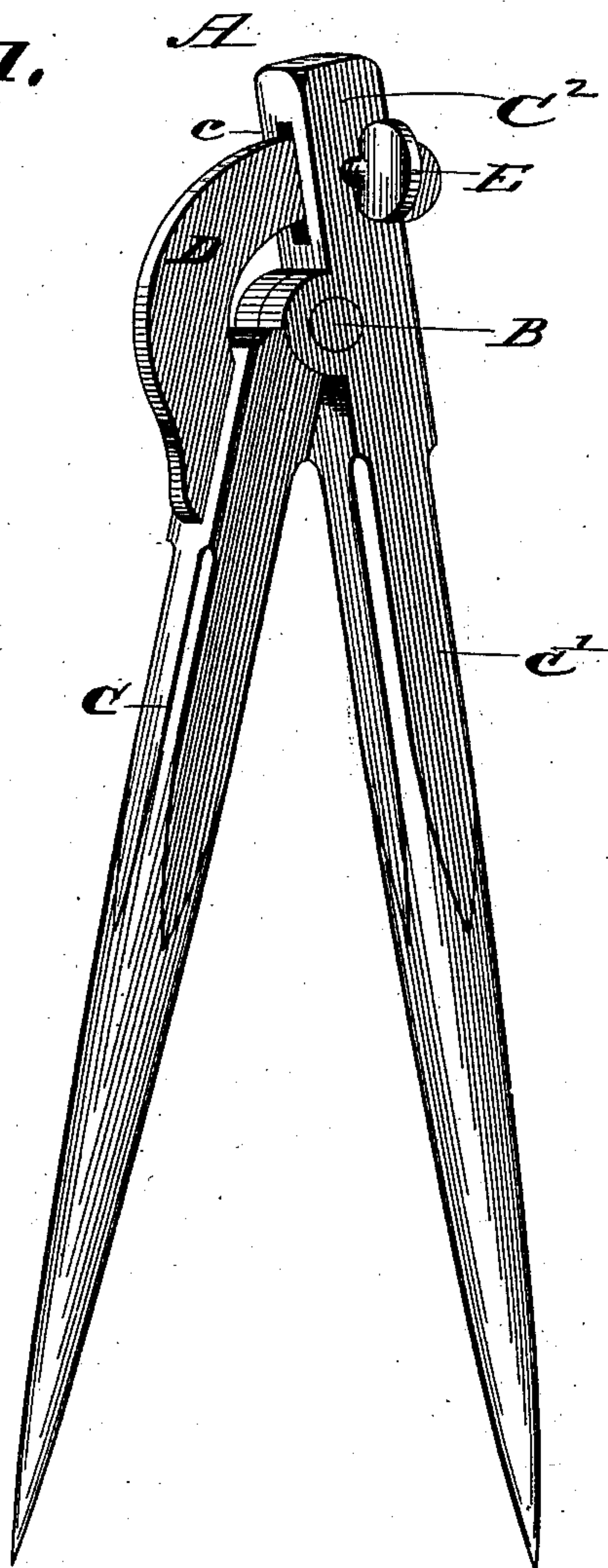
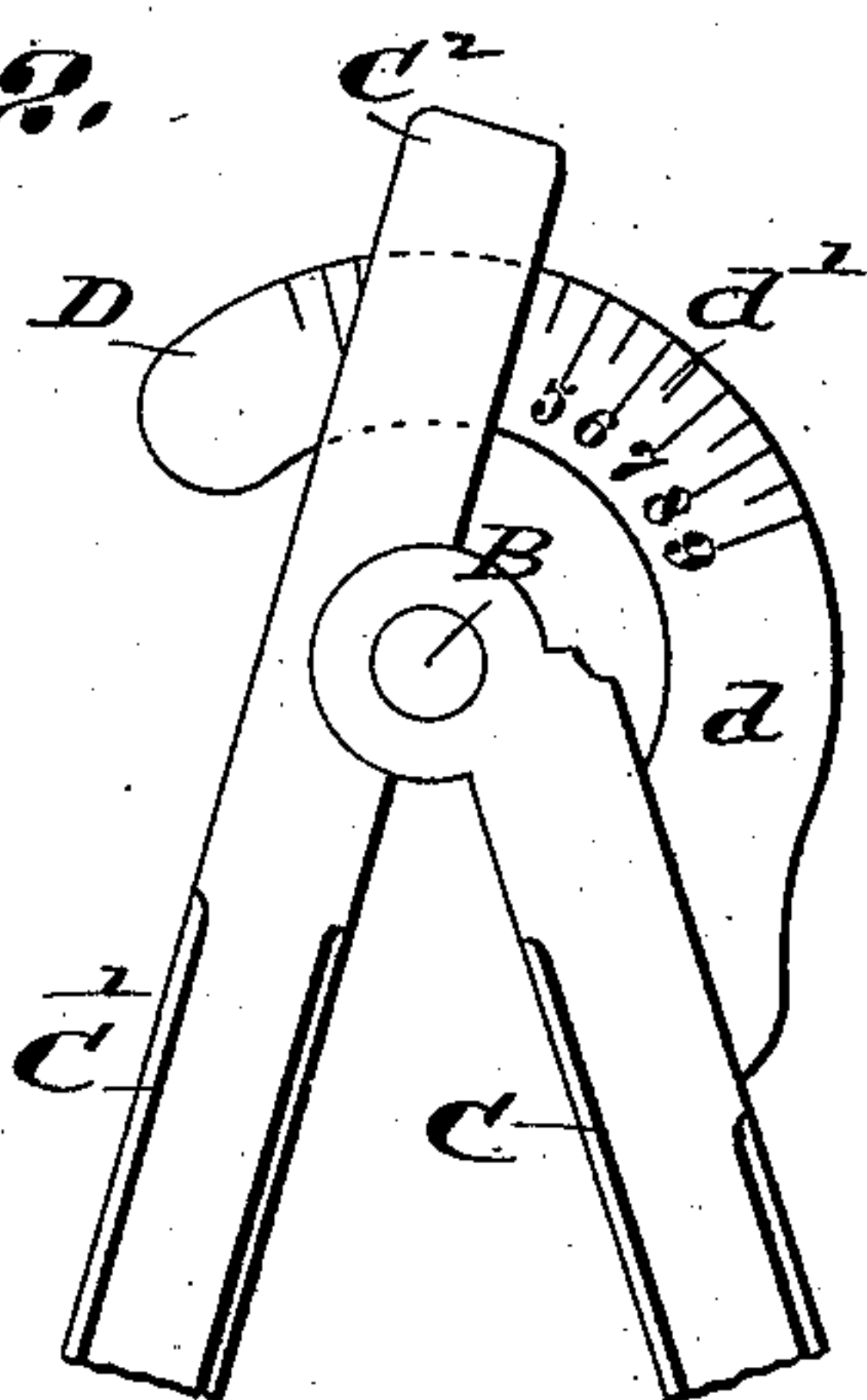


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMPASSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,038, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed February 26, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM STROMBERG, of St. Louis, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Compasses, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved compasses, and Fig. 2 a side elevation of the upper portion of the compasses.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement in that class of compasses which have an adjusting and retaining arrangement, and more especially those compasses having an arc which is attached to one of the compass-legs, and projects thence to work through or upon the other of the compass-legs. As such compasses have hitherto been made, the arc has been made to project from the leg to which it is attached, so as to engage with the other leg at a point between the compass-head and the compass-points. As thus made, the arc is very much in the way in handling the compasses. The compasses are rarely opened to the full extent of the arc, and whenever they are not so opened the projecting end of the arc is liable to catch upon or rub against the sleeve as the operator is rotating the compasses. The compasses also require considerable space in the tool-box or in packing. To obviate this difficulty, and to provide compasses whose construction is more compact, and which can be more readily manipulated, is the aim of this improvement, which consists, substantially, as follows:

A represents compasses having the improvement. Aside from the improvement, the com-

passes are of the usual description, having the usual head or knuckle, B, and legs C C'.

D represents the arc. It is connected with one, C, of the compass-legs; but in place of projecting inwardly from that leg, so as to meet the other leg, C', at a point between the head and the point of the leg C', it is extended outward and upward from the leg C, curving around suitably in circular form, and finally passing through a slot, c, in an extension, C², of the leg C'. This extension C² is formed, preferably, by extending the leg C' directly upward from the region of the knuckle B. I do not, however, wish to be limited to the precise form shown of the extension C². It might be varied somewhat from that shown; but however made, it should be so extended and constructed as to meet and receive the arc when shaped and extended as described. A suitable set-screw, E, is employed for retaining the legs in any desired relative position. The set-screw works through the extension C², and its point is adapted to bear upon the side of the arc D. The opposite side, d', of the arc may have a graduation, d', Fig. 2, to enable the operator to open the points of the compasses to any desired extent. The graduation is suitably proportioned to the other parts of the instrument, so that the operator can, by reading the graduation, determine how far apart the compass-points are.

I claim—

The compasses A, having the arc D extended from the leg C outward, upward, over the knuckle B, and engaging with the extension C² of the leg C', substantially as described.

WM. STROMBERG.

Witnesses:

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C. E. HUNT.