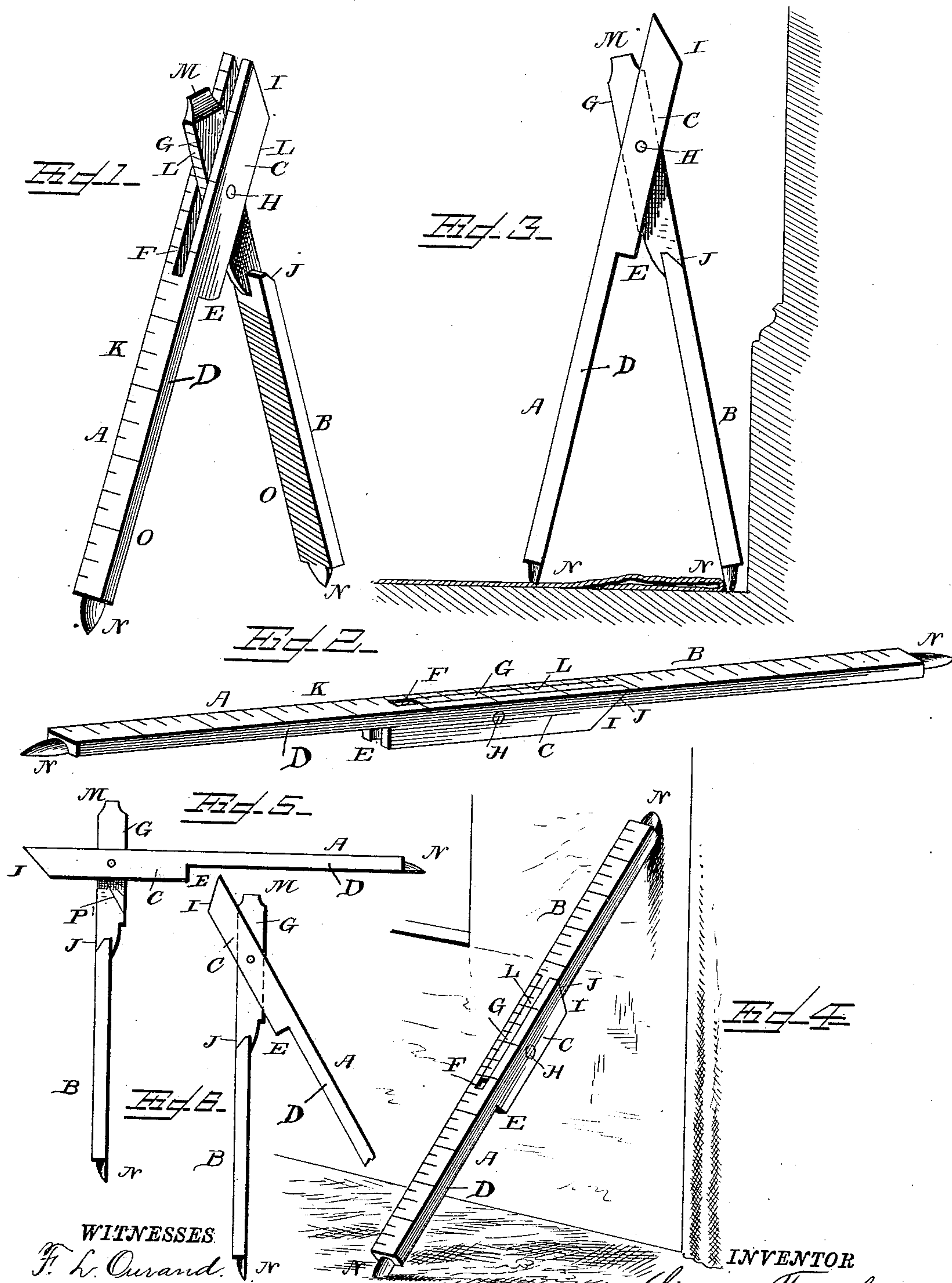


(No Model.)

S. TAYLOR.
CALIPERS.

No. 335,487.

Patented Feb. 2, 1886.



WITNESSES

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CALIPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,487, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed October 17, 1885. Serial No. 180,199. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newburg, in the county of Warrick and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Compasses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved compasses, showing them half opened. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing them straightened. Fig. 3 is a view showing them in position for using them as a carpet-stretcher. Fig. 4 is a view showing them employed as a door-fastener, and Figs. 5 and 6 are views of the compasses, showing them used as a try and as a bevel square.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention has relation to compasses; and it consists in the improved construction and combination of parts of a pair of compasses which may be used for several other mechanical purposes besides as compasses, as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters A and B indicate the legs of the compasses, and the inner portion, C, of one, A, of the legs is of twice the width as the outer portion, D, forming a shoulder, E, upon the inner side of the leg. The said enlarged portion C of the leg has a longitudinal slot, F, open at the end of the leg, and the flat reduced portion G of the other leg, B, fits into this slot, and is pivoted within the same upon a pin, H, passing through the sides of the slot and through the flat portion of the other leg. The upper end of the slotted leg is cut off obliquely upon the inner side of the leg, as shown at I, and the other leg has an oblique shoulder, J, at the upper end of its outer portion, which will fit against the oblique end of the slotted leg when the legs are folded out in a straight line.

The flat portion of the leg B is of the same width as the slotted portion, and the outer

portions of both legs are one-half the width of the inner portions, so that by placing the legs together, with their inner sides bearing against each other, the width of the two outer portions will be equal to the width of the inner portion, making the folded compasses a square bar. The outer edges of the legs of the compasses are graduated, as shown at K, and the inner edges, L L, of the wide slotted portion of the one leg is also graduated, so as to form a continuation of the graduation of the outer edge of the other leg when the legs are folded together, the edges of the legs serving in this manner as a rule when the legs are folded together as well as when the legs are folded out straight. The upper end of the leg having the flat head is formed with an edge, M, which may serve as a screw-driver, and the lower ends of the legs are formed each with a half-round point, N, the flat sides of the points fitting together when the legs are folded together, and these points serve besides in their capacity of compass-points as nipper-points, being capable of holding objects between them when the legs are pressed together, as well as in the capacity of points of attachment for the legs when the compasses are used as a carpet-stretcher or as a door-fastener. The inner faces, O O, of the narrower portions of the legs are roughened to form file-surfaces, which file-surfaces extend down upon the flat sides of the points, so that they may retain objects between them. It will thus be seen that the compasses may be used as a common pair of compasses, as a foot-rule when folded out straight, and as a half-foot rule when folded together, the oblique end of the slotted head of one leg and the oblique shoulders upon the inner end of the lower portion of the other leg forming a perfect place of bearing for the legs when folded out, assuring their being in a straight line. The legs may be folded more or less together, so as to form a right-angled try-square or a bevel-square, the flat head having lines P upon its sides, which will indicate the angle with the slotted leg, and the inner roughened surfaces of the legs may be used as files. By placing nuts between the roughened faces of the legs and forcing the legs together, the compasses may be used as

a nut-cracker. The end of the slotted leg may be used as a tack-lifter, and the flat point at the end of the flat head may be used as a screw-driver. By pressing one point into the floor and inserting the other point into the edge of a carpet and spreading the legs by bearing down upon their joint, the compasses may be used as a carpet-stretcher, and by inserting one point into the floor and the other point into a door, and thereupon straightening out the legs, the compasses will form an effectual door-fastener, which will prevent the door from being opened.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. In a pair of compasses, the combination of a leg having a longitudinally-slotted head of a width twice the width of the outer portion, having its outer edges graduated and the inner edges of the head, and having the end of the head cut off obliquely, with a leg having a flat head of twice the width of the outer portion and pivoted in the slotted head of the other leg, having the outer edge of the outer portion graduated, and having the upper end of the said outer portion formed into oblique shoulders fitting against the oblique end of the slotted head when the legs are straightened, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

2. In a pair of compasses, the combination of a leg having a longitudinally-slotted head formed with an oblique upper end, having the

inner face of its narrower outer portion roughened to form a file, having a point at its outer end, and having its outer edge and the inner edge of the head graduated, with a leg having a flat wide head pivoted in the slotted head and formed with an edge at its upper end, having the upper end of its narrower outer portion formed with oblique shoulders, having its outer end provided with a point, and having its outer edges graduated, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

3. In a pair of compasses, the combination of the leg having a longitudinally-slotted head formed with an oblique upper end, having the inner face of its narrower outer portion roughened to form a file, having a point at its outer end, and having its outer edge and the edge of the head graduated, with a leg having a flat wide head pivoted in the slotted head and formed with an edge at its upper end, having the upper end of its narrow outer portion formed with oblique shoulders, having the inner face of its narrower portion roughened to form a file, having its outer end provided with a point, and having its outer edges graduated, as and for the purpose shown and set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SIMON TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

ADOLPH BRIZIUS,
HENRY B. SPITZ.