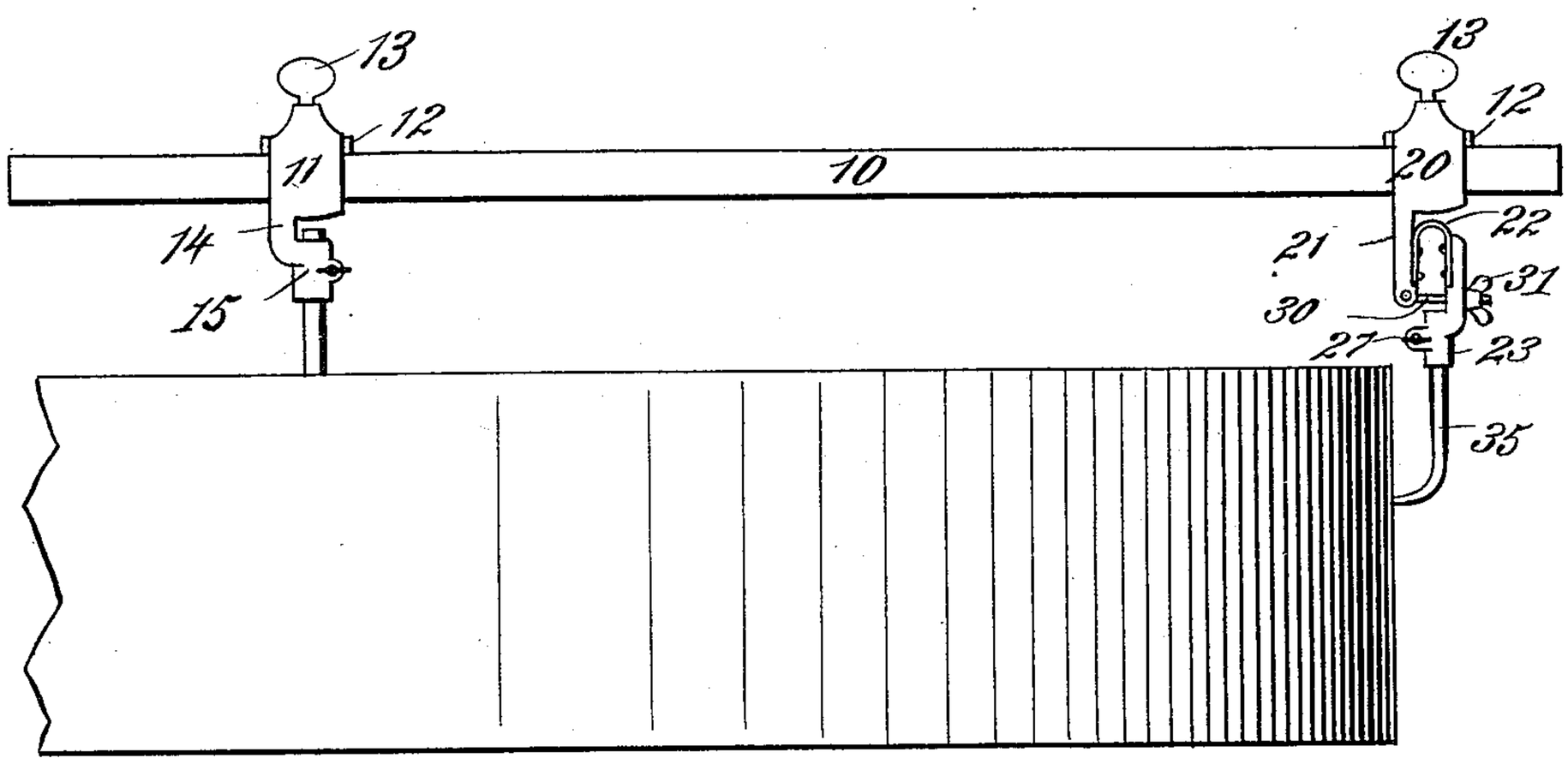
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. HEIRON.

TRAMMEL.

No. 365,181. Patented June 21, 1887.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

A. Heiron

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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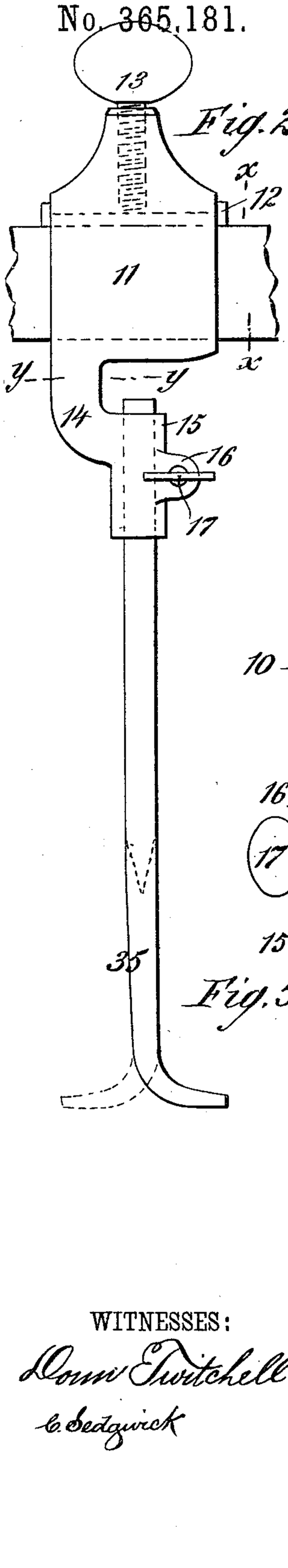

Fig. 2.

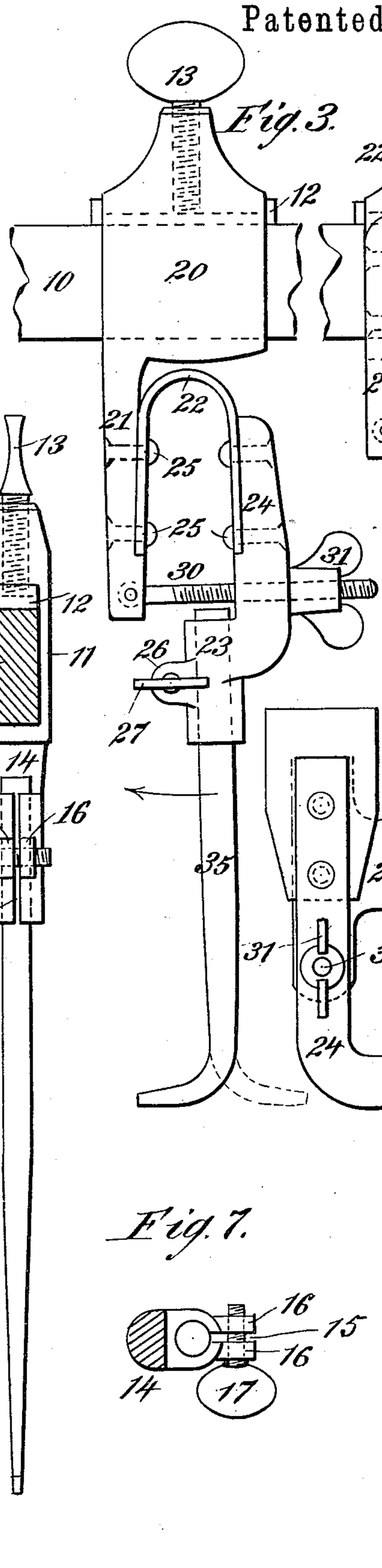

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

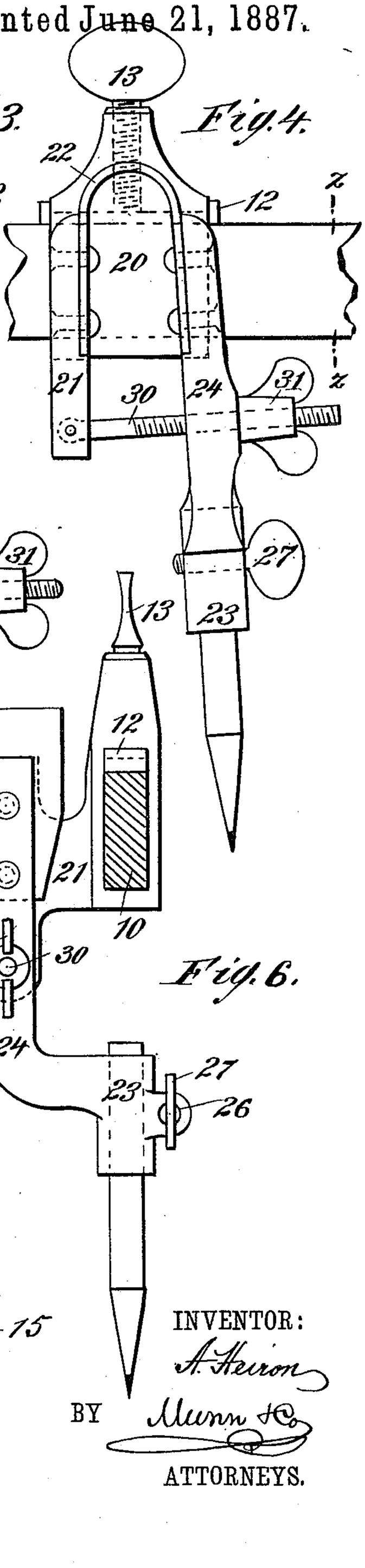

Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBAN HEIRON, OF SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA.

TRAMMEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,181, dated June 21, 1887.

Application filed February 15, 1887. Serial No. 227,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBAN HEIRON, of San Leandro, in the county of Alameda and State of California, have invented a new and Improved Trammel, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a novel form of trammel or beam-compass; and it consists, essentially, of a trammel-head, a point-carrying attachment yieldingly connected to said head, and an adjusting device arranged in connection with the point-carrying attachment, as will be hereinafter described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of a trammel or beam-compass constructed in accordance with the terms of my invention, the device being shown as adjusted for use in connection with a circular body—as, for instance, a grindstone. Fig. 2 is a side view of one of the trammel-heads. Fig. 3 is a view of a trammel-head provided with an adjustable spring-mounted point-holder. Fig. 4 is a side view of a modification of the construction illustrated in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on line *z z* of Fig. 4, and Fig. 7 is a sectional detail view taken upon a line corresponding with the line *y y* of Fig. 2.

In constructing such a trammel or beam compass as the one forming the subject-matter of this application, and illustrated in the drawings above referred to, I provide a beam, 10, upon which there are mounted two slides, 11 and 20, said slides being provided with spring-blocks 12 and set-screws 13, the set-screws being arranged to be brought to bear against the upper faces of the spring-blocks, so that the blocks may be forced downward to bear against the beam 10 and bind the slides and the beam together. The slide 11 carries a downwardly-extending arm, 14, at the end of which there is formed a split socket, 15, the two sections of said socket being provided with outwardly-extending ears 16, both of which are centrally apertured, and one of which is threaded in order that it may be engaged by a thumb-screw, 17. The slide 20 is provided with a downwardly-extending arm, 21, to which there is secured one leg of a U-spring, 22, a point-socket, 23, being secured to the other leg of the spring, said socket being provided with an upwardly-extending arm, 24, by means of which connection with the spring is brought about, bolts or rivets 25 being passed through the arms 21 and 24, and through the legs of the spring, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The point-socket 23 is split and formed with ears 26, that are in all respects similar to the ears 16, a set-screw, 27, being arranged as indicated. If desired, the arm 21 of the slide 20 might be made so as to extend from one side of the slide, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 6, in which case the arm 24 would be bent inward, so as to bring the point-socket 23 beneath the beam 10, and thus shorten up the connection between the beam and the point supported thereon, and allowing ample room for the spring-connection. A screw, 30, is pivotally connected to the arm 21, and this screw extends through an aperture formed in the arm 24, to be engaged by a winged nut, 31, the arrangement being such that by tightening the nut the socket 23 will be carried in the direction of the arrow shown in connection therewith in Fig. 3.

In operation the socket 15 may be provided with a point, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and as shown in Fig. 1, and the socket 23 may be provided with a pencil-point or with a caliper-point, such as that shown at 35, and it will be seen from the peculiar mounting of the socket 23, that after an approximate adjustment has been obtained by adjusting the slide 20 upon the beam 10 the exact adjustment of the points may be quickly and readily secured by turning the winged nut 31, so as to bring the point to the desired position.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A trammel slide or head and a means for connecting the slide to the trammel-beam, in combination with a U-spring, a point-socket connected to the spring, a screw connected to the slide and passing through the supporting-

arm of the socket, and a winged nut arranged in connection with the screw, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the beam of a trammel head or slide secured thereto by a set-screw, an arm, 21, formed upon the side of the slide, a U-spring, 22, a socket-arm, 24, connected to the said arm 21 by the said spring and bent beneath the trammel-head, a screw, 30, connected to the arm 21 and passing through the arm 24, and a winged nut arranged in connection with said screw, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a beam, of a slide, 11, provided with a socket, 15, a slide, 20, formed with an arm, 21, a U-spring, 22, a socket, 23, formed with an arm, 24, that is connected to the U-spring, a screw, 30, and a winged nut, 31, all parts being arranged substantially as described.

ALBAN HEIRON.

Witnesses:
FRANK COURANT,
CHARLES H. CROMPTON.