

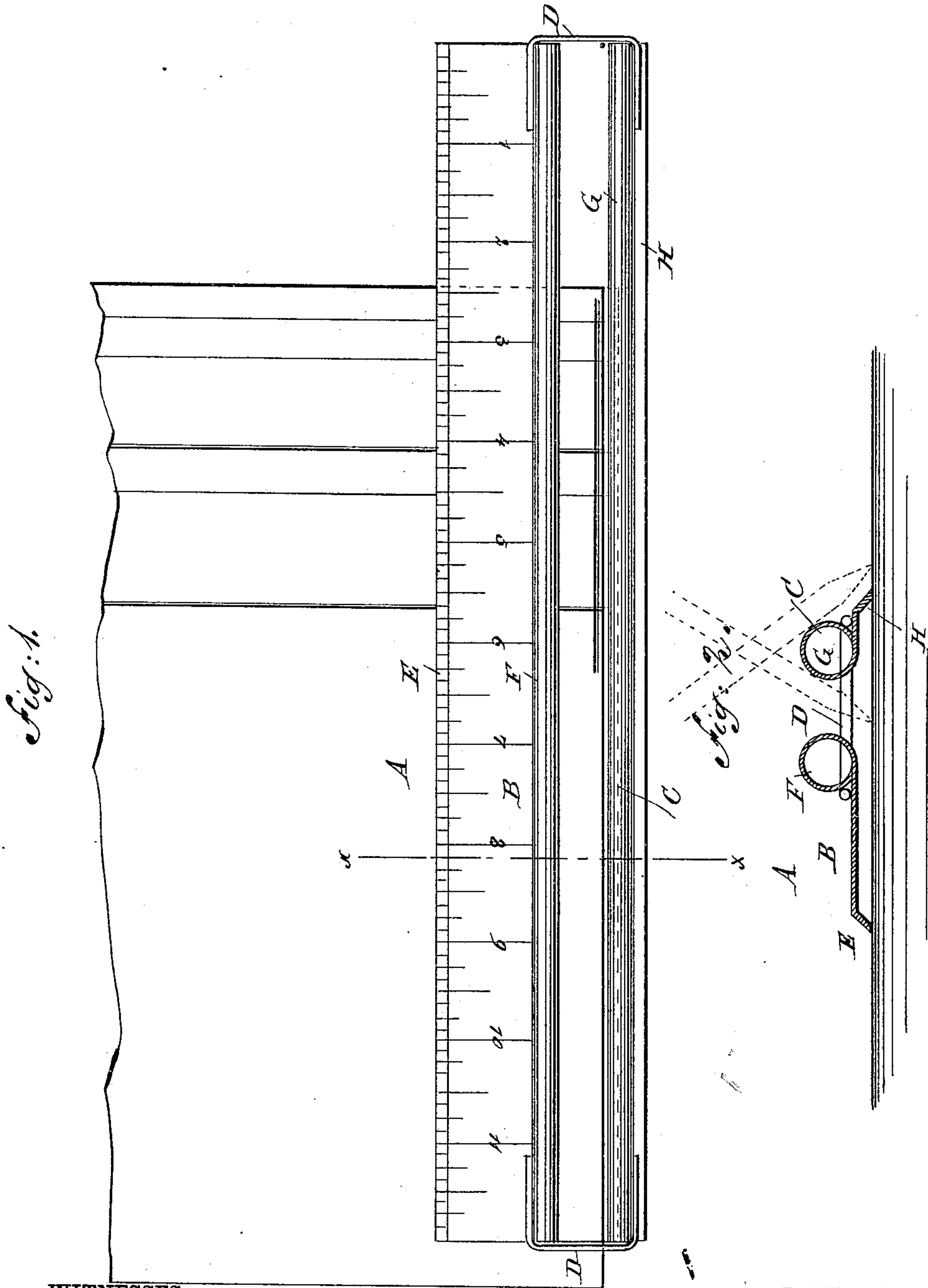
(No Model.)

G. M. REES.

PAPER RULER.

No. 371,362.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



WITNESSES:

Anas. Vida.
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

G. M. Rees
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. REES, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PAPER-RULER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,362, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed July 1, 1887. Serial No. 213,087. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. REES, of Brooklyn, (Green Point,) in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented
5 a new and Improved Paper-Ruler, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved ruler to facilitate the ruling of the bottom edges of pages of a book without turning the latter upside down.

The invention consists of two ruling-bars running parallel and secured together at their ends.

15 The invention also consists of certain parts and details and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter, and then pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement, and Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the
25 same on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

My improved ruler is provided with the two ruling-bars B and C, running parallel and firmly secured to each other at their ends by rods or bars D, or other suitable means. The
30 ruling-bar B may be of any well-known construction, but is preferably made as shown in Fig. 1, in which the upper edge, E, is turned downward slightly and provided with the usual foot-rule and subdivisions. The inner
35 edge of the ruling bar B forms a cylinder, F, or it forms a bar of hexagonal, square, or other shape in cross-section. The ruling-bar C is of similar shape at its inner edge, G, and its outer edge, H, is turned downward slightly,
40 so as to be in line with the turned-down edge E of the ruling-bar B.

It will be seen that a space is left between the two ruling-bars B and C, so that the operator can place his ruling-instrument in said

space, resting it either on the inner edge of the bar C or on the inner edge of the bar B, and then drawing the line in the usual manner.

In case the operator desires to rule very near the bottom edge of a page, as illustrated in Fig. 1, the ruling-bar B is placed on the
50 page of the book with the bar C projecting beyond the lower end of the book, and when the operator now places his ruling-instrument on the inner edge of the ruling-bar C he can draw the line or lines close to the bottom edge
55 of the page without covering up the figures or other matter directly above the intended line. It will further be seen that for general purposes the ruling-instrument can be placed on the inside or outside of the ruling-bar C, as
60 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, or the ruling-instrument can be used on the inner edge or the outer edge of the ruling-bar B, in the usual manner. The turned-down edges E and H of the ruling-bars B and C raise the parts F and
65 G above the paper when the ruler is placed on a book, so as to prevent blotting of ink on the page when ruling.

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

1. In a ruler, the combination, with a ruling-bar, of a second ruling-bar placed parallel with the other ruling-bar, the said two ruling-bars being firmly connected with each other at
75 their ends, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a ruler, the combination, with a ruling-bar having one edge turned down, of a ruling bar placed parallel with said first ruling-bar and having one edge turned down, and connecting-rods for securing said two ruling-bars together at their ends, substantially
80 as shown and described.

GEORGE M. REES.

Witnesses:

THOMAS CROZIER,
ROB. RIGGS.