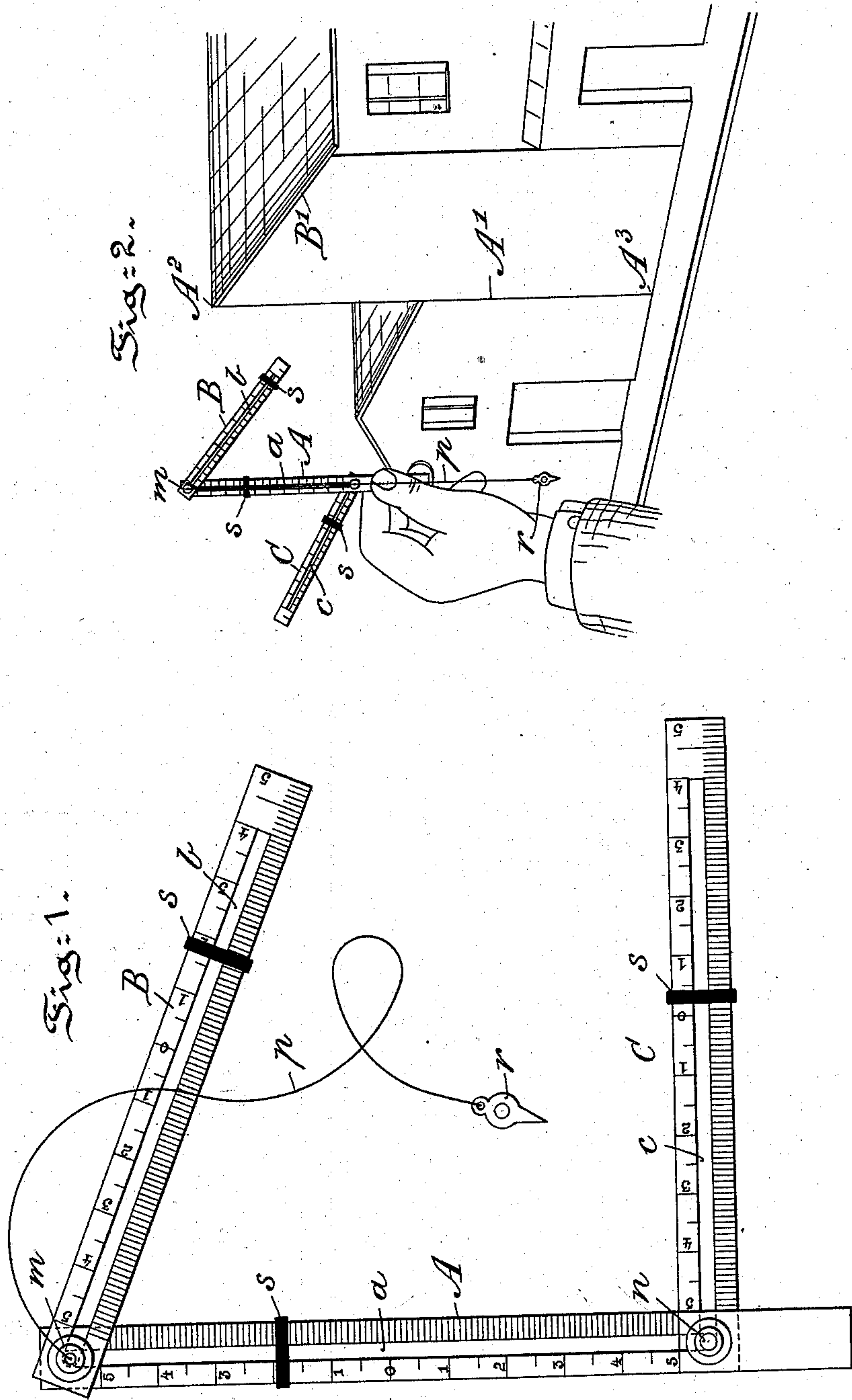


(No Model.)

L. PICARD.  
DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

No. 559,041.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.



Witnesses:  
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Richard C. Maxwell.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDOVIC PICARD, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

## DRAWING INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,041, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed January 4, 1896. Serial No. 574,306. (No model.) Patented in France July 9, 1894, No. 239,903; in Germany July 14, 1894, No. 79,634; in Belgium December 28, 1894, No. 113,369; in England January 2, 1895, No. 127, and in Switzerland May 6, 1895, No. 10,433.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LUDOVIC PICARD, a citizen of France, residing at 51 Rue de Belleville, Paris, in the Republic of France, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawing Instruments, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in France, No. 239,903, dated July 9, 1894; in England, No. 127, dated January 2, 1895, the date claimed  
10 in the English patent and appearing upon the face thereof, under section 103 of act, the date of the first foreign application in France under the International Convention being July 9, 1894; in Germany, No. 79,634, dated  
15 July 14, 1894; in Belgium, No. 113,369, dated December 28, 1894, and in Switzerland, No. 10,433, dated May 6, 1895,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to a drawing instrument designed, primarily, to assist in copying from nature perspective and similar views; and in such connection it relates particularly to the construction and arrangement of such an instrument.

25 The principal objects of my invention are, first, to provide a drawing instrument of simple construction, by means of which copies from nature of perspective and similar views may be made, drawn to required scale; second, to provide in such an instrument three  
30 branches or rulers, each of which is provided with a longitudinal slot and carrying centrally an index X with equal graduations above and below the central index, two of said  
35 branches or rulers being jointed or pivoted to the other branch, preferably in the longitudinal slot thereof, and, third, to provide in such an instrument one of the branches with a line and plumb, whereby said branch may  
40 be held in a vertical position.

My invention, stated in general terms, consists of a drawing instrument constructed and arranged in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter described and claimed.

45 The nature and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a drawing instrument embodying the main features of my invention; and Fig. 2 is a similar view, reduced, showing the application of the instrument in the copying of perspective from natural objects.

Referring to the drawings, the instrument consists of three branches or sections A, B, and C, which for convenience may be called "rulers." The respective branches or rulers are provided with longitudinal slots *a*, *b*, and *c*. To the branch A, and preferably in the slot *a* thereof, is jointed or pivoted, as at *m*, the branch or ruler B in such a manner that it may be moved about said pivotal point to any required angle with respect to the branch A. The branch or ruler B may also be moved up and down in the slot *a* of said branch A. The branch C is jointed or pivoted, as at *n*, to the branch A in a manner similar to the manner in which the branch B is jointed or pivoted to the branch A—that is to say, the branch C may be turned at any required angle with respect to the branch A and may be moved up and down in the slot *a* thereof. The branches B and C may also be moved to extend on both sides or to the right or left of the branch A, the longitudinal slots *b* and *c* permitting of this sidewise movement.

The branches A, B, and C have on their faces a central point or index *o*, and above and below that point a series of equal graduations 1 2 3, &c., which in turn are equally subdivided. From the pivotal connection *m*, which, as shown, is at or near the top of the branch A, is suspended a cord *p*, carrying a weight *r*.

Each of the branches A, B, and C is provided with an adjustable reference-index *s*, which, as shown, may consist of a rubber or similar band. This band or index *s* may be slid up and down the scales on the branches and may be located at any particular point thereon.

To use the instrument the branch A is firmly grasped at its lower end, as indicated in Fig. 2, and the branch A held in a vertical position, which is determined by the plumb-line *p* and weight *r* when the same are in the



middle of the branch A. The branch A is then brought to a position where the point *o* is directly opposite the eye and the branch directly in line with a vertical line *A'* of a house or similar object, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Having first drawn upon a sheet of paper a horizontal line to represent the horizon or imaginary horizontal plane passing through the eye of the operator, a vertical line at right angles thereto is next drawn to represent the vertical line *A'* of the house or other object. The distance above *o*, or the eye at which this line *A'* terminates, which in Fig. 2 is represented by *A*<sup>2</sup>, is now measured on the branch A and marked by means of a band *s*, and similarly the distance of the point *A*<sup>3</sup> of the line *A'* below *o* is also marked on the branch A by another band *s*. These distances are then transferred to the vertical line on the paper. Again, the inclination of the line *B'* to the right of the line *A*<sup>2</sup> is found by moving the branch B about its joint *m* until the same is parallel with the line *B'*, and the end of this line *B'* is also accurately measured on the branch B and a band *s* located at the required subdivision on the said branch. The branch C is similarly used to indicate the inclination and length of lines to the left of the vertical line *A'*. In this manner all the principal points and lines of the natural perspective may be easily and quickly transferred to paper and an exact copy of reduced or increased scale can be readily made. If desired, the branch B may be used to reproduce all lines and points above the horizon and the branch C all the lines and points below the horizon.

Having thus described the nature and ob-

jects of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a drawing instrument of the character described, a slotted branch or rule provided with a graduated index above and below a point indicating the height of the eye, a plumb and line suspended from said branch and adapted to maintain the same in vertical position, and slotted and indexed branches pivotally secured to said vertically-arranged branch and adapted to be respectively moved to required angles at required heights above and below the height of the eye and projecting on either side of said vertical branch, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. In a drawing instrument of the character described, a slotted branch provided with a graduated index above and below a central point indicating the height of the eye, a plumb-line suspended from said branch adapted to maintain the same in vertical position, two slotted and indexed branches pivotally connected to the slot of the vertical branch and adapted when moved therein to indicate respectively the distances above and below the eye and when moved about said pivot to indicate the angles to the right and left of the vertical branch, each of said branches and vertical branch being provided with an adjustable reference-index, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LUDOVIC PICARD.

Witnesses:

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CLYDE SHROPSHIRE.