

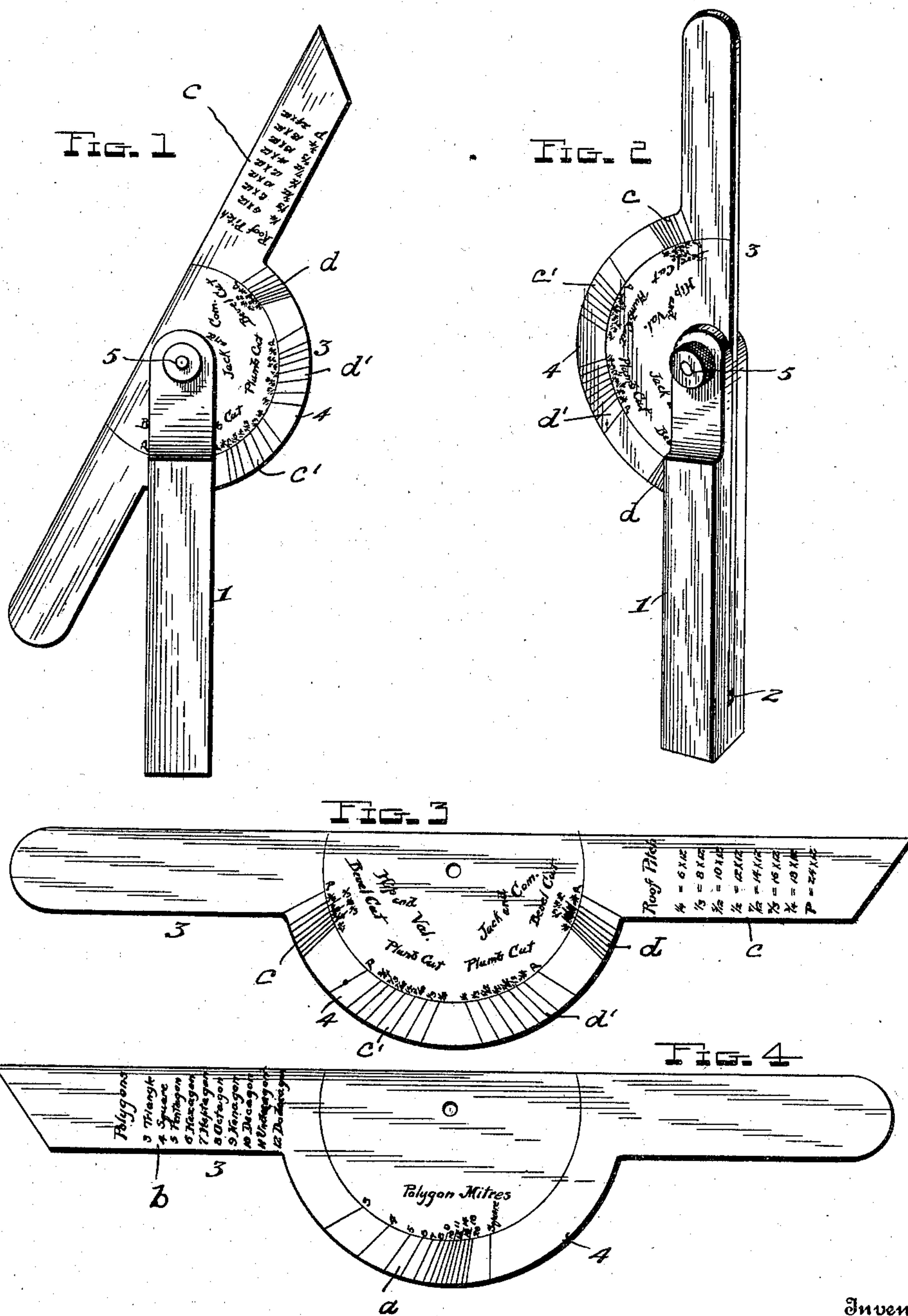
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Patented Sept. 9, 1902.

A. C. CULLMANN.
BEVEL AND SQUARE.

(Application filed Mar. 3, 1902.)

(No Model.)



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT C. CULLMANN, OF LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

BEVEL AND SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 708,533, dated September 9, 1902.

Application filed March 3, 1902. Serial No. 96,465. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT C. CULLMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bevels and Squares; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to a bevel and square—to a tool which may be easily and quickly adjusted to various angles desired by the mechanic.

The object of the invention is to provide a tool of this character which shall be simple of construction, durable in use, comparatively inexpensive of production, and efficient in action.

With this and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, which will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the tool, showing the blade opened. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the blade closed. Fig. 3 is a front view of the blade, and Fig. 4 is a rear view of the blade.

Referring to the drawings, 1 denotes the handle, which is provided with a transverse slot 2.

3 denotes a blade which is provided with a segmental extension 4 intermediate its ends and is pivoted by a thumb-screw 5 in the slot of the handle. The segmental portion of the blade is provided with suitable graduated indices upon each side particularly adapted for the carpenter, and these are so arranged as to enable him to get various and exact angles in laying out his work. Upon one side of the segmental portion are lines forming a polygon-miter scale *a*, which lines are designed to be brought into alinement with one edge of the handle 1 to give the various angles of polygons and are marked to indicate the corresponding number of sides. By setting the blade 3 with one of these lines coincident with the edge of the handle its outer continuous edge will give the proper angle

for cutting the adjoining ends of objects to form such polygons. Thus if the line 5 of said scale be brought to coincide with the edge of the handle the continuous outer edge of the blade will give the angles of a pentagon. On the same side of one of the ends of the blade is a table *b*, bearing numbers corresponding to those of the lines of scale *a* and indicating the adjustments. Thus the table indicates that if it be desired to set the blade to give the angles of a three-sided figure of triangle the line 3 should be brought into coincidence with the edge of the handle, the line 4 for a square, the line 5 for a pentagon, and so on. On the reverse side of the segmental portion of the blade are scales *c c'* and *d d'*, the lines of which are adapted to be brought into coincidence with the edge of the scale to set the blade for indicating the bevel and plumb cuts for hip and valley and common and jack rafters. As shown, the scales *c d* are disposed at the ends of the segmental portion at their intersection with the inner edge of the blade, while the scales *c' d'* are disposed between the same and center of said segmental portion. The lines of the scales are in line with suitable figures or characters indicating the pitch. The scale *c'* coöperates with the scale *c* for hip and valley rafter-work, and the scale *d'* coöperates with the scale *d* for jack and common rafter-work. A roof-pitch table *e* is placed on the same side of the scale, said table bearing figures or characters corresponding to those of the lines of scales *c c' d d'* and corresponding matter indicating the pitch—thus, $\frac{1}{4}=6 \times 12$, or six inches rise to twelve inches on level, $\frac{1}{3}=8 \times 12$, or eight inches rise to twelve inches on level, and so on—so that the operation of adjusting the blade to the exact angle may be quickly performed.

The tool is exceedingly simple, may be made at small cost, and is well adapted for the purpose for which it is designed.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, mode of operation, and advantages of the invention will be readily understood without requiring an extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and details of construction may be made within the scope of the invention without departing from

the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

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

5 The combination with a handle having a longitudinal slot; of a blade pivoted in said slot and having a central segmental extension projecting from one edge, said extension
10 being provided on one side with lines forming a polygon-miter scale *a* and designating angle-indices, and on its opposite side with the companion bevel and plumb cut scales *c*, *c'*
15 and *d*, *d'*, formed by angle-lines and corresponding indices, said scales *c* and *d* being disposed at the ends of the segmental portion

at their intersection with the inner edge of the blade, and the scales *c'* *d'* between the same and the center of the segmental portion, the blade also having a table *b* explanatory of the
20 indice-angles of scales *a*, and a table *e* explanatory of the indices and pitch-measures of the scales *c* *c'* and *d* *d'*, together with means for securing the blade in adjusted position,
25 substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

A. C. CULLMANN.

Witnesses:

W. J. DAVIDSON,
P. LARSON.