

No. 709,759.

Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

P. E. EILENBERGER.

TRY SQUARE.

(Application filed Apr. 24, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

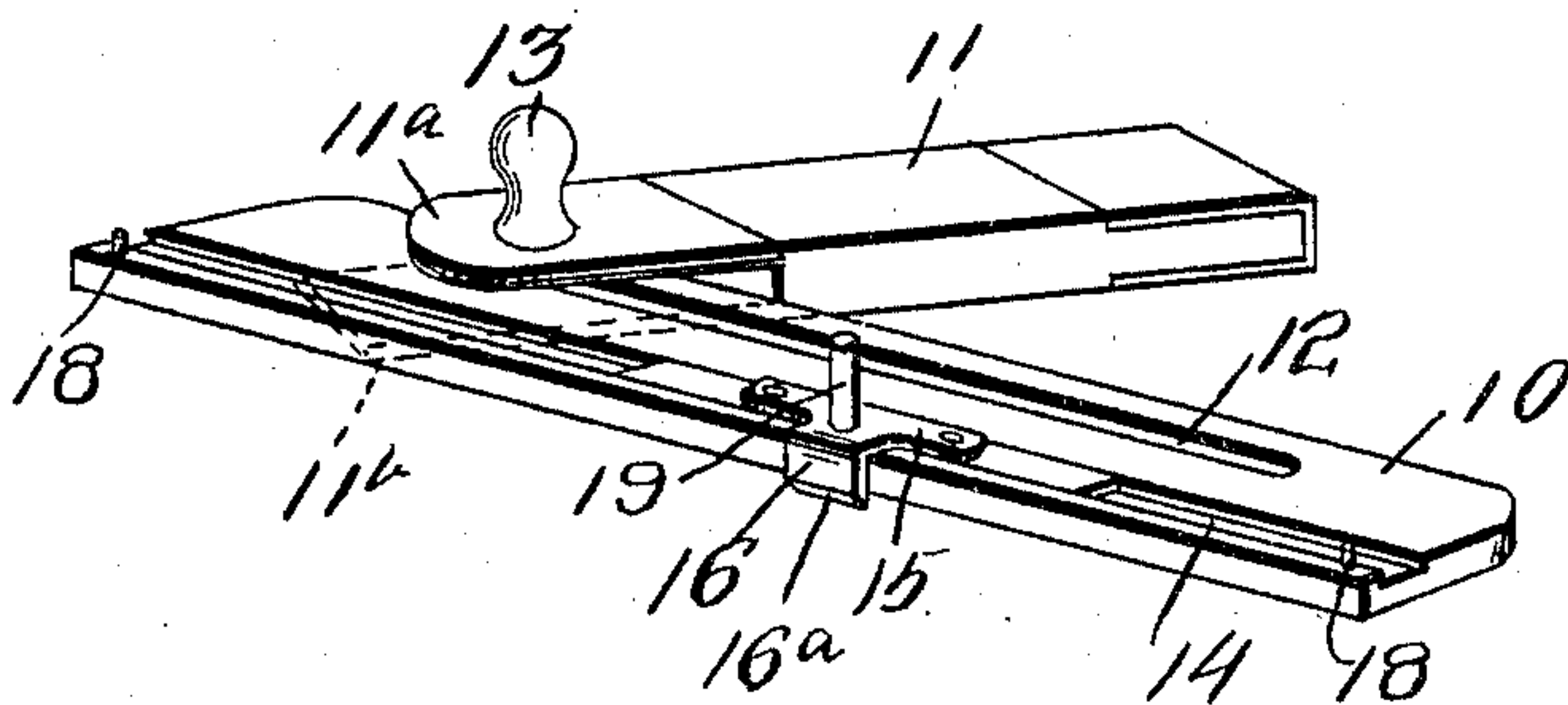


Fig. 2.

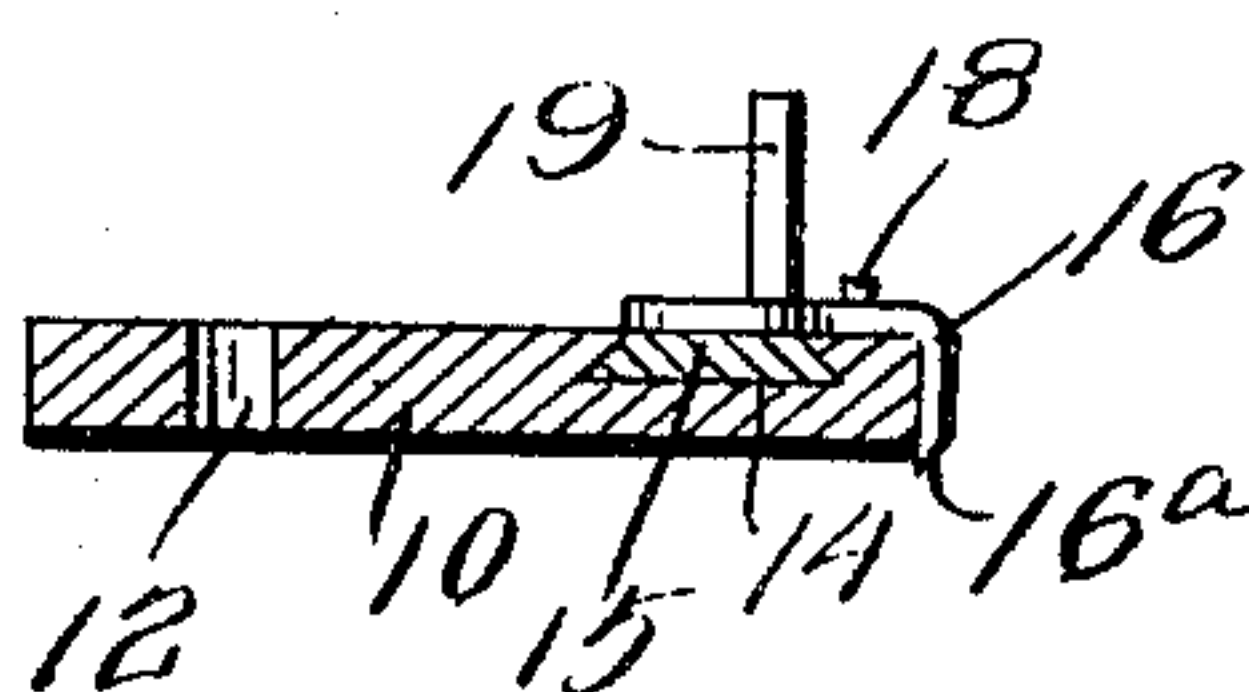


Fig. 3.

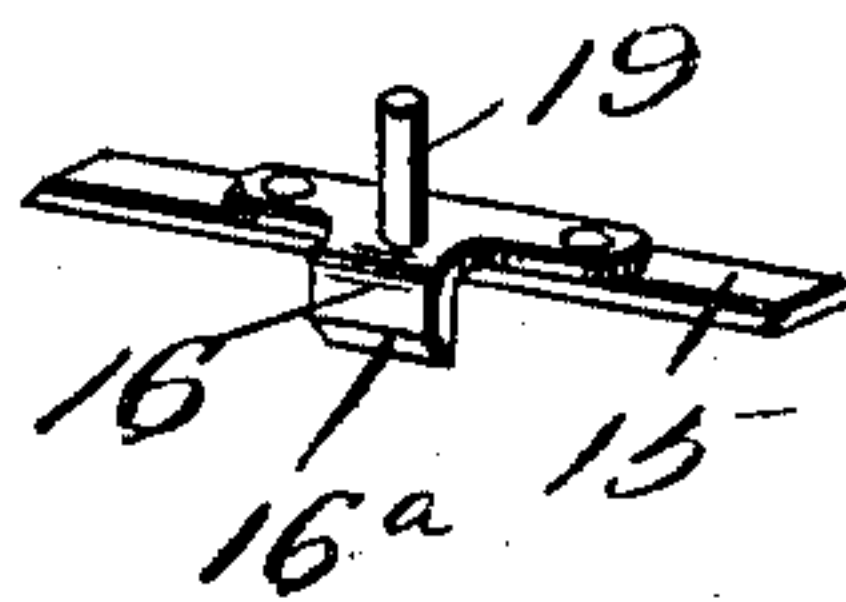
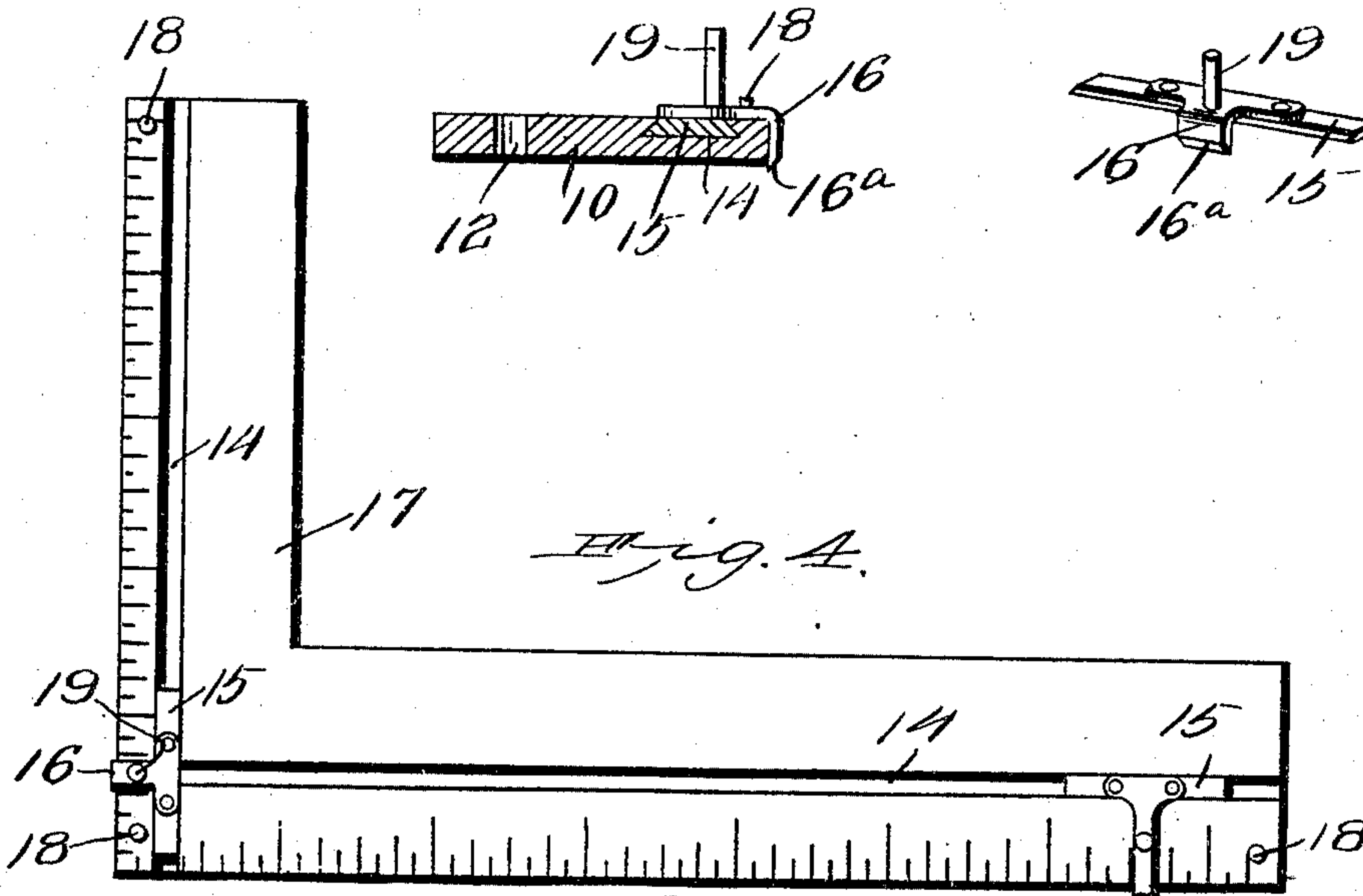


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

E. H. Stewart
E. H. Woodward

P. E. Eilenberger, Inventor.

by

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER E. EILENBERGER, OF BELVIDERE, NEW JERSEY.

TRY-SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,759, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed April 24, 1902. Serial No. 104,521. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER E. EILENBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belvidere, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Try-Square, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to "try-squares" and other similar implements; and it consists in a "scribing" attachment adapted to be applied thereto to enable the operator to mark the work upon which the implement is employed, and thus dispense with pencils, awls, or other scribing implements.

The attachment may be employed on any straight-edge implement—such as try-squares, carpenters' squares, many forms of rules, and straight-edges—but is more particularly applicable to try-squares and carpenters' squares, and for the purpose of illustration it is shown in the drawings applied to such implements.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a try-square with the improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail transverse sectional view of the same on a somewhat larger scale. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the scribing member detached. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a modified form of my invention.

The "blade" of the try-square is indicated at 10 and the movable "head" at 11, the blade having a slot 12, with which the pivot-bolt 13 of the head engages, so that the head may be adjusted longitudinally of the blade and set at any desired angle thereto. The inner end of the head 11 embraces the blade 10 on opposite sides, as indicated at 11^a 11^b, the under part 11^b extending beyond the part 11^a to afford additional support to the blade and also to increase the length of the head and correspondingly increase its effective surface.

Formed in the upper surface of the blade 10, adjacent to its outer edge, is a channel 14, having undercut or "dovetail" sides and affording a guiding means for a bar 15, as shown. Attached to this bar is an arm 16, having a depending outer end embracing the outer edge of the blade 10 and projecting a short distance below it and having a cutting edge 16^a, operating in close proximity to the outer line of the blade, so that as the bar 15, car-

rying the arm 16, is moved along the channel 14 the edge 16^a will cut a scribing-line in the material upon which the square is placed, as will be readily understood. Thus when the implement is adjusted upon the work the desired scribed line may be very quickly and accurately made on the material and the services of pencils, awls, or other of the usual means employed for this purpose dispensed with. The implement is thus a very valuable, convenient, and time-saving adjunct to the workman's outfit. The same device may be attached to a carpenter's square 17, as indicated in Fig. 4, by forming the channels in the blades of the square and employing the bar 15 and its attached scribing blade or arm 16 in the same manner as in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2. When employed upon the larger square, as indicated in Fig. 4, two of the channels 14 and two of the sliding scribing implements will generally be employed, so that either portion of the square may be employed as may be most convenient.

The blade 10 will preferably be provided with graduations similar to a rule to increase its practicability.

The device will be found very convenient and useful for joiners, cabinet-makers, pattern and model makers, and workers in wood generally, and its presence upon the implement will not in any way interfere with its ordinary use.

Stops 18 will preferably be attached to the blades to prevent the bars 14 from running out of the ends of the channels, and the bar 15 or the arms 16 will preferably be provided with a stud 19 to assist in operating the scribe attachment.

The proportions and form may be changed and the minor details of the construction may be varied without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A straight-edge implement having an arm provided with a dovetail channel in its upper side, parallel with its straight edge, a bar fitted and disposed to slide in said channel, and an arm 16 secured on said bar, bearing on the arm of the implement and having its outer portion bent to engage the straight

edge thereof and formed with a scribing edge 16^a, substantially as described.

2. A straight-edge implement having an arm provided with a longitudinal channel
5 parallel with its straight edge, a bar fitted and disposed to slide in said channel, and a scriber secured to said bar and having a down-turned blade extending across and disposed to travel on the straight edge and having a
10 scribing edge 16^a projecting below the lower

side of the arm of said implement, substantially as described.

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

PETER E. EILENBERGER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES E. HARRIS,
CAROLINE H. BROOKFIELD.