

No. 815,389.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

J. A. TRAUT.  
TRY SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1906.

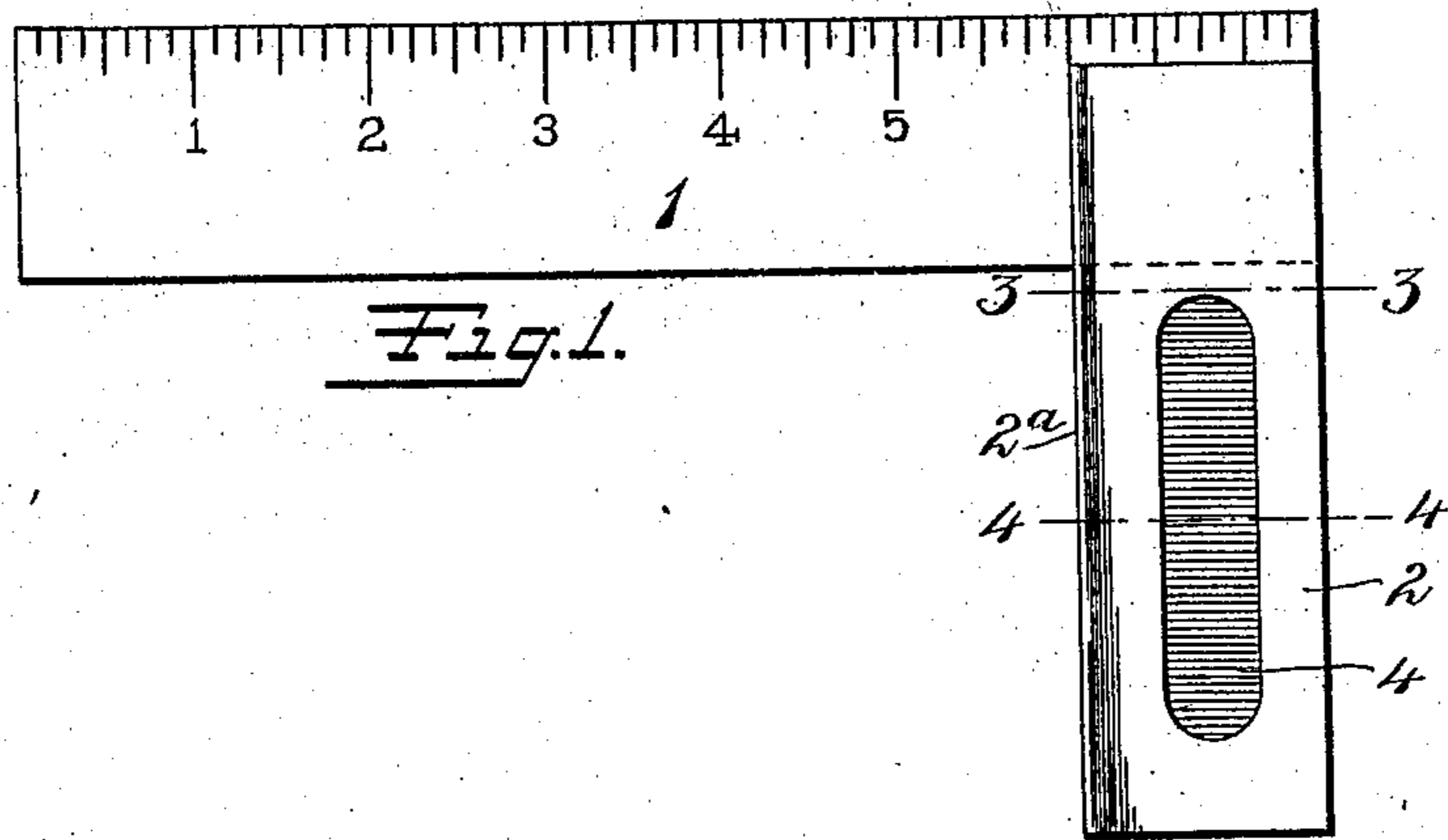


Fig. 2.

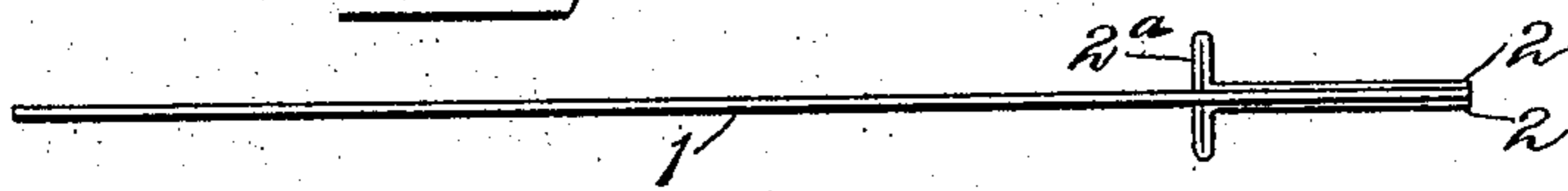


Fig. 3.

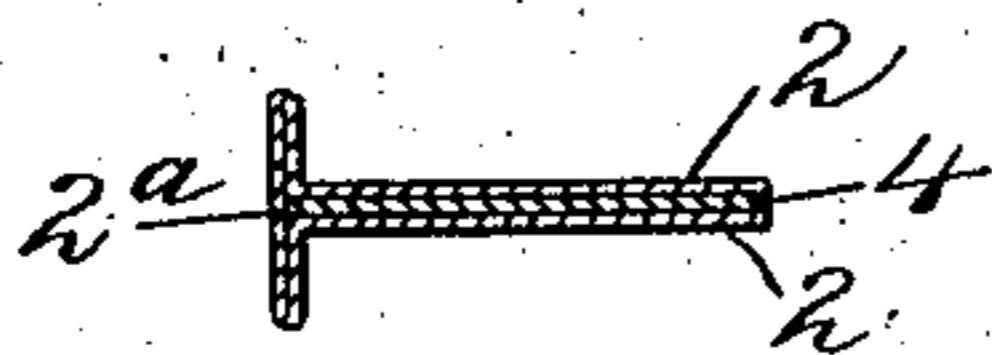


Fig. 4.

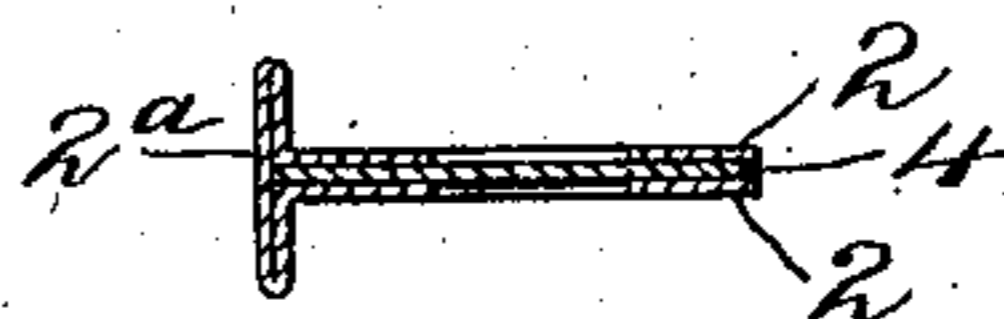
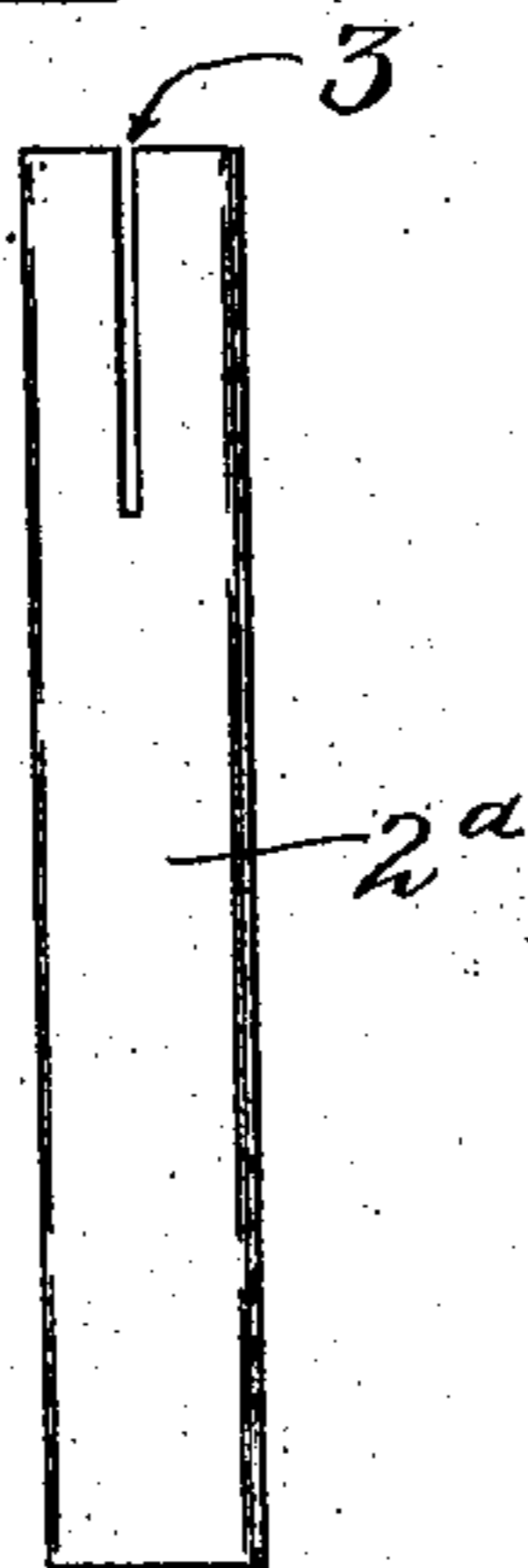


Fig. 5.



Witnesses  
Chas. A. Beard  
R. S. Allen

Inventor  
JUSTUS A. TRAUT  
By his Attorneys  
Bantus, Brownlee & Mulchee

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO  
STANLEY RULE & LEVEL COMPANY, OF NEW BRITAIN, CON-  
NECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## TRY-SQUARE.

No. 815,389.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed January 11, 1906. Serial No. 295,546.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JUSTUS A. TRAUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Try-Squares, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in carpenters' tools, particularly to improvements in "try-squares," so called.

It is the main object of my invention to produce a structure which shall be strong, durable, effective, and which may be easily and cheaply produced.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a try-square constructed to embody my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a face view of the handle or back portion of the try-square shown in Fig. 1 looking from left to right, the blade of the square being removed.

1 is the usual blade of a try-square, which may be graduated in any desired manner. The back or handle portion of the try-square is formed of a single piece of metal and comprises two side members or cheeks 2 2. (See section Fig. 3.) These cheeks are spaced apart the thickness of the blade 1.

2<sup>a</sup> is the face portion of the back. This face affords a broad bearing-surface, and it determines one of the inner sides or angles of the square. The face 2<sup>a</sup> and the cheek-pieces 2 2 are formed integrally. As will be seen by reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the face portion 2<sup>a</sup> is of double thickness, the sides being folded back upon themselves. These sides are then extended straight back and parallel to each other to form the cheek members already referred to. The face 2<sup>a</sup> is centrally slotted at one end, as indicated at 3, Fig. 5, this slot being of sufficient depth and width to receive the blade 1, as indicated in the solid and dotted lines, Fig. 1. The blade may be a plain straight piece of metal, or it may be formed of a right-angled piece of metal, as would appear in Fig. 1, ignoring said dotted line, in which event one end of said blade would act as a filler-piece between said cheeks.

The space between the cheeks 2 2 may or may not contain a filler-piece 4, as desired. A filler is preferable, although the construction is sufficiently strong and rigid to avoid the necessity thereof, the angular bends and folds in the face portion affording a sufficient reinforce to guarantee the same.

I am aware that try-squares made of bent-up pieces of metal are old, and I make no claim to the same, broadly. The particular construction herein disclosed is, however, from the standpoint of strength, economy, and simplicity of manufacture unique and of substantial benefit and advantage. For example, the number of steps necessary to the complete production of the device is reduced to the minimum. Only two pieces of metal need be handled, the blade constituting one piece, the back the other. The addition of a separate filler-piece involves no difficulties or complex operations, since it need be but a plain piece of metal inserted between the cheeks. The method of attaching the blade to the back may be any of the well-known methods already practiced, such as riveting. I preferably form an elongated opening, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4, in the cheeks 2 2, as it affords a convenient finger-grip and results also in a saving in weight and the saving of metal.

What I claim is—

1. In a try-square, a blade, a back or handle portion comprising a face and cheek members, said face and cheek members being formed integrally from a single piece of metal, the face being slotted to receive the blade, the metal at the side edges of said face being folded back upon itself, and then projected rearwardly to hold the blade and form a grip portion.

2. In a try-square, a blade, a back or handle portion comprising a face and cheek members, said face and cheek members being formed integrally from a single piece of metal, the face being slotted to receive the blade, the metal at the side edges of said face being folded back upon itself and then projected rearwardly to hold the blade and form a grip portion, and a filler-piece occupying the space between said cheek-pieces.

3. In a try-square, a blade, a back or han-

dle portion comprising a face and cheek members, said face and cheek members being formed integrally from a single piece of metal, the face being slotted to receive the blade, 5 the metal at the side edges of said face being folded back upon itself and then projecting rearwardly to hold the blade and form a grip portion, said cheek portions being perforated to form a finger-grip.

JUSTUS A. TRAUT

Witnesses:

E. G. HOFFMAN

W. J. WORAM.