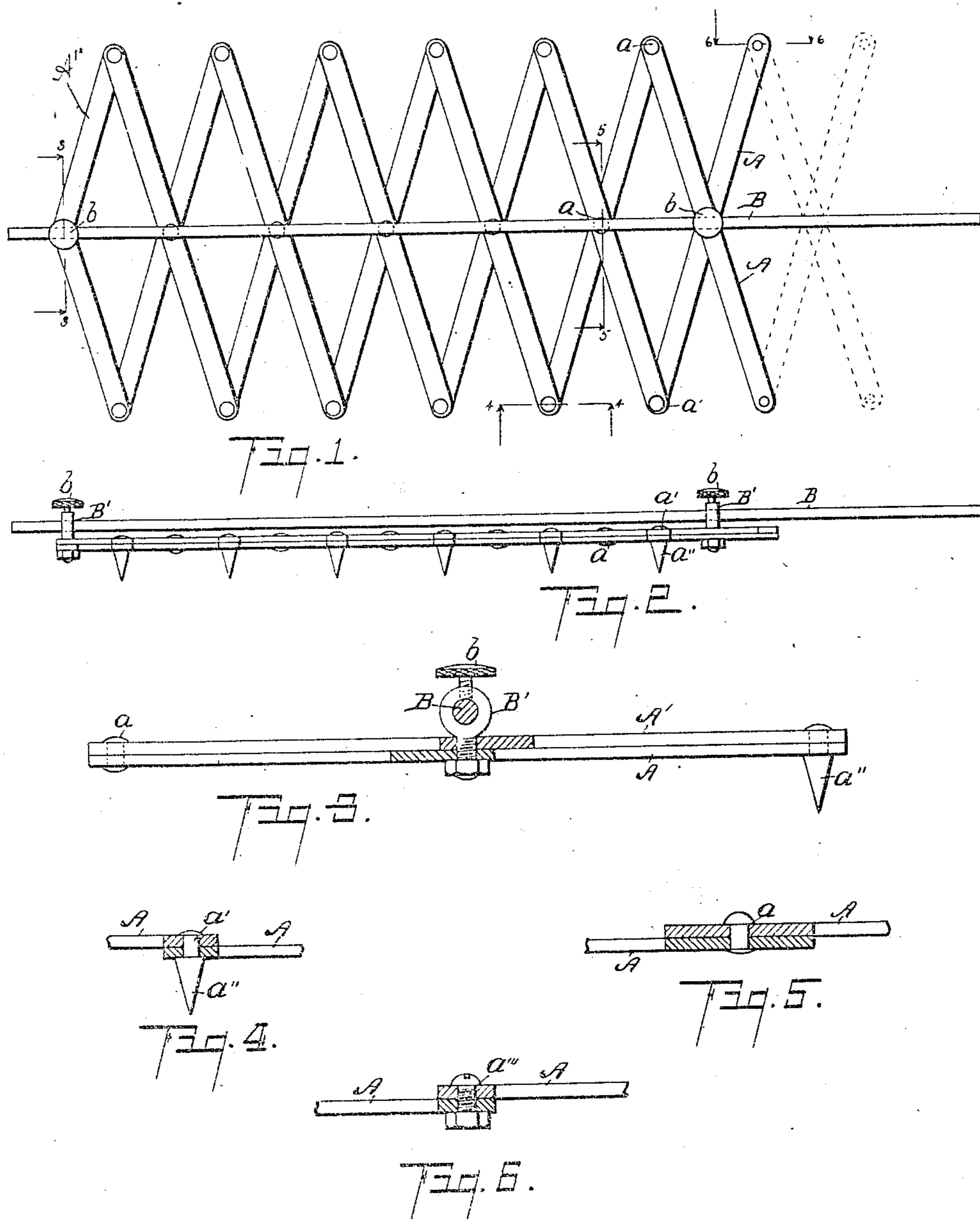


No. 819,926.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

A. ROBBINS.
SPACING AND DIVIDING INSTRUMENT.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1905.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS, OF KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

SPACING AND DIVIDING INSTRUMENT.

No. 819,926.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 8, 1906.

Application filed April 26, 1905. Serial No. 257,558.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER ROBBINS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Kalamazoo, State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Spacing Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in spacing instruments.

The objects of this invention are, first, to provide an improved spacing instrument which is very convenient to use and which may be quickly and easily adjusted; second, to provide an improved spacing instrument of simple, inexpensive, and durable construction for quickly and accurately dividing any given space or line.

Further objects and objects relating to structural details will clearly appear from the detailed description to follow.

I accomplish the objects of my invention by the devices and means described in the following specification.

The invention is clearly defined and pointed out in the claims.

A structure embodying the features of my invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved spacing instrument. Fig. 2 is a side elevation view. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1, showing the structure of the markers. Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 1, showing the structural details. Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 6 6 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings the sectional views are taken looking in the direction of the little arrows at the ends of the section-lines, and similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, it will be noted that I have employed the "lazy-tongs" principle in the construction of my improved spacing instrument. It is made up of a plurality of bars A of equal length arranged on the lazy-tongs principle. The end bars A' are one-half the length of the bars A. The bars at the other end of the frame are preferably full length, so that additions may be made as desired. The bars are pivoted together at their crossing-points by rivets a

and eyebolts B', the eyebolts being arranged on the end bars of the frame. A rod B is arranged through the eyebolts B' and is secured therein by set-screws b. By means of the rod B the frame is secured in its adjusted position. The ends of the bars on one side are pivoted together by rivets a of the usual form. (See Fig. 5.) The opposite ends of the bars are pivoted together by rivets a'. (See Fig. 4.) These rivets a' are provided with marker extensions or points a''. These marker extensions are cone-shaped and the apexes thereof are pointed, as clearly appears in the drawings. This construction permits the rivets and their marker extensions or points to be accurately machined, so that the points are accurately centered.

The framework of my improved spacing instrument may be lengthened by adding thereto a framework of similar form of construction. Screw-bolts a''' are provided for this purpose. (See Fig. 6.)

The markers or points a'', being at corresponding ends of each of the bars A, are always collinear of the distance between the same and can be varied by expanding or closing the framework. These markers are arranged in a very convenient form, so that after adjusting the same as desired each marker may be struck a slight blow with a hammer, if desired.

I desire to remark that my improved spacing instrument is particularly adapted for use in laying siding, although it is obviously advantageous for use in various other relations.

By means of the rod B the framework is secured in any adjusted position. Owing to the particular construction of the marker, the instrument is very accurate. The eyebolts, aside from holding the rod B, also serve as a means for adjusting the friction of the bars upon each other at this point, thereby permitting the framework to be extended or closed more or less freely.

My improved spacing instrument, as before stated, is very quickly adjusted and is very convenient to use.

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

1. A spacing instrument consisting of a "lazy-tongs" frame composed of a plurality of bars of equal length, said bars being pivoted at their mid-points and at their ends; rivets for the ends of contiguous pairs of bars

along one side of the frame, having their lower part cone-shaped and pointed; eyebolts at the mid-points of the pairs of bars at each end of the frame; a rod arranged through said eyebolts; and set-screws arranged through said eyebolts for securing said rod in position therein, for the purpose specified.

2. A spacing instrument consisting of a "lazy-tongs" frame, composed of a plurality of bars; pointed rivets therefor, said pointed rivets being adapted to serve as markers; a pair of eyebolts arranged as pivots in said frame; a rod arranged through said eyebolts; and set-screws carried by the said eyebolts for securing said rod, for the purpose specified.

3. In a spacing instrument, the combination of a "lazy-tongs" frame, composed of a plurality of bars; rivets for one series of crossing-points of said bars, having their lower part cone-shaped and pointed to serve as markers; and means for locking said frame in its adjusted positions, for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two witnesses.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. C. MARGESON,
ETHEL A. TELLER.