

No. 842,411.

PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

O. MESSINGER.
STRAIGHT EDGE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1905.

FIG. 1.

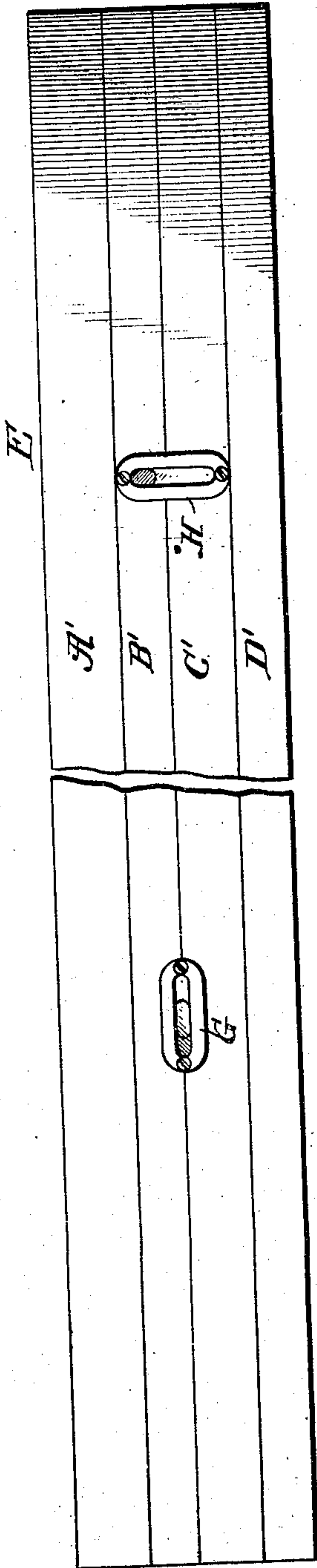


FIG. 2.

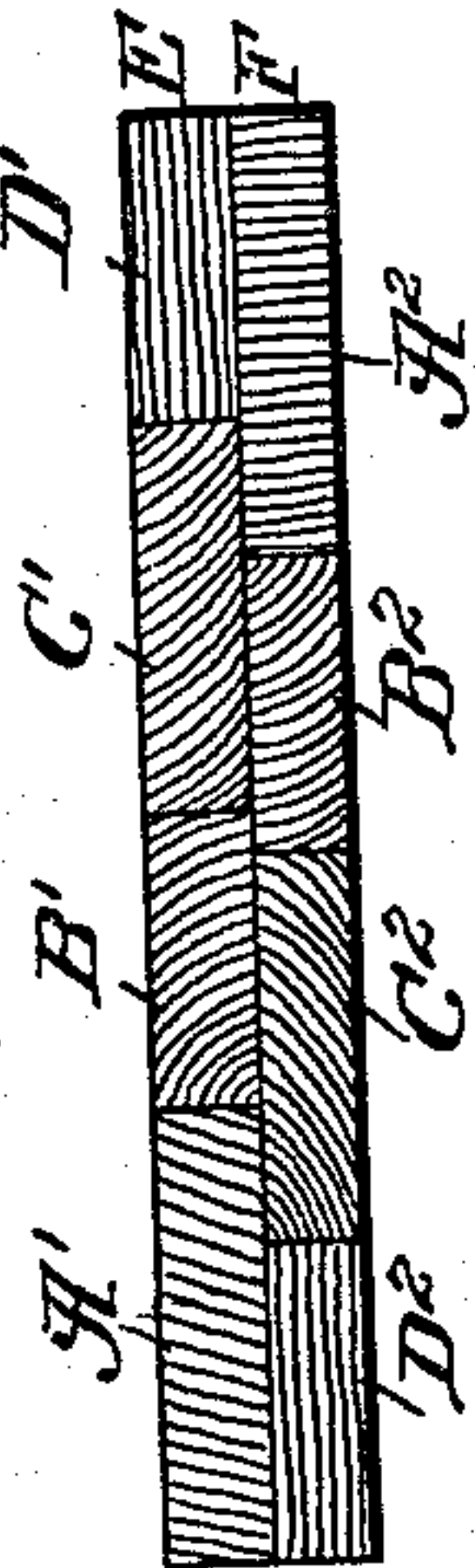


FIG. 3.

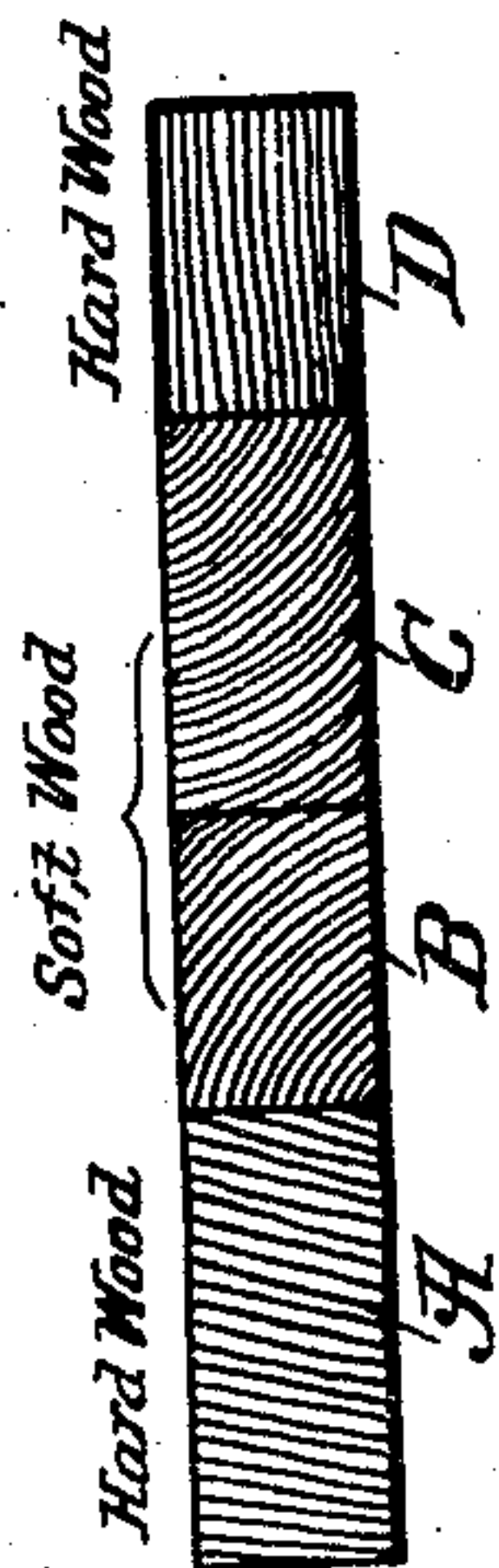
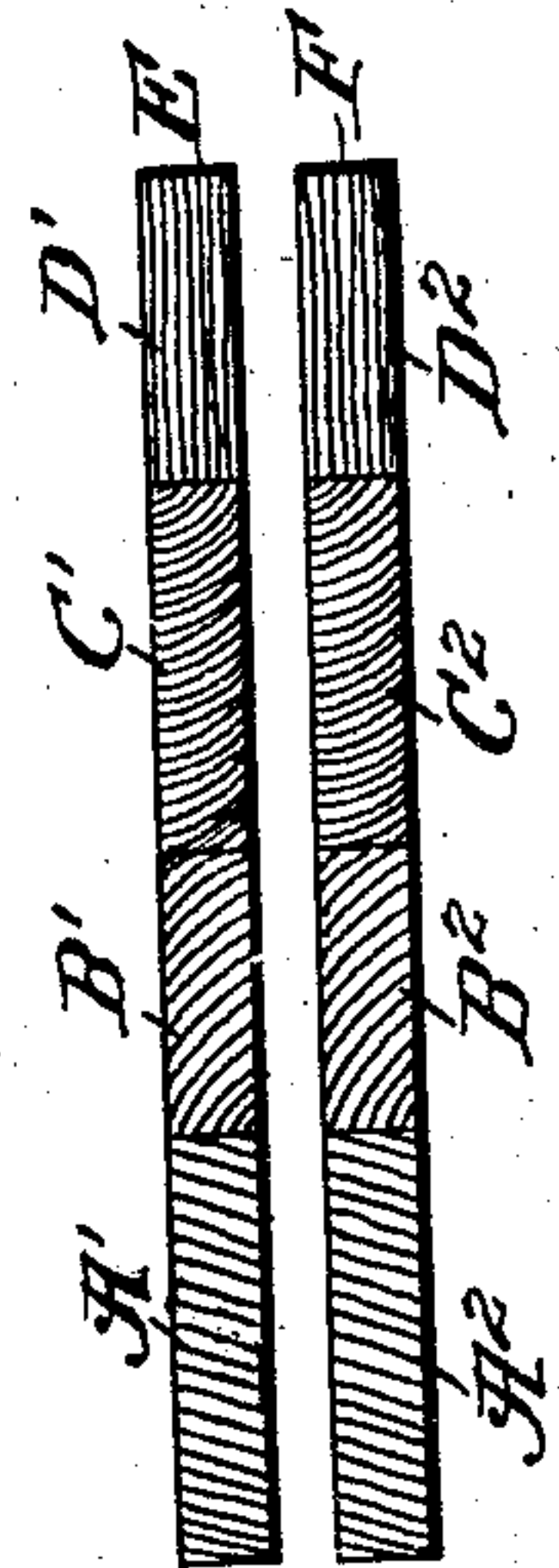


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OLIVER MESSINGER, OF SHERIDAN, WYOMING.

STRAIGHT-EDGE.

No. 842,411.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed December 27, 1905. Serial No. 293,530.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER MESSINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sheridan, in the county of Sheridan and State of Wyoming, have invented a new and useful Straight-Edge, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to straight-edges for use by paper-hangers and the like, but is not necessarily limited thereto.

The principal object is to provide a compound structure which will not be liable to warp or crack and will have comparatively hard working edges which are not apt to be injured or destroyed in use.

The preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of the improved straight-edge. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view of the body, showing the arrangement of the strips when first placed together. Fig. 4 is also an end view showing the parts at an intermediate stage in the manufacture of the body.

Similar reference-letters designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In manufacturing the structure disclosed a series of wooden strips (designated A, B, C, and D) are provided and are glued together to form a body, said strips extending longitudinally the length of the body and the thickness thereof. These strips are all of different widths, the outer strips A and D being formed of hard wood—as, for instance, maple—the inner strips B and C being preferably, though not necessarily, formed of softer wood—as, for instance, red-wood. The body thus formed is cut longitudinally, preferably by sawing, and consequently is formed into two sections E and F. The cut is made through the various strips, so that each strip is divided into sections (designated, respectively, A', B', C', and D' and A², B², C², and D².) The body-sections E and F are then turned end for end and are laid flat against each other and glued together, thus forming the structure shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By this arrangement it will be seen that the grain of the corresponding strip-sections will be reversed, and the joints between the strip-sections of one body-section will be disposed out of alignment with the strip-sections of the other body-section. In other words, the

strip-sections of one body-section will bridge the joints of the other body-section. As a result of this method of manufacture a body is provided which will not warp, as the tendency of one section to curl in one direction will be opposed by the tendency of the other section to curl in an opposite direction. Moreover, there is little liability of cracking or checking at the joints, for while there may be a tendency of the parts of one body-section to separate, due to contraction, this tendency will be overcome by the tendency of the strip-sections of the other body-sections to likewise contract.

When the device is to be employed as a straight-edge by paper-hangers and the like, spirit-glasses are provided, the leveling-glass G being mounted longitudinally in one side of the body and bridging the joint between the two intermediate sections, while the plumb-glass H is located transversely in the intermediate sections and also bridges the joint between them.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction, operation, and many advantages of the herein-described invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without further description, and it will be understood that various changes in the size, shape, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. The method of manufacturing a compound structure, which consists in cutting a wooden body longitudinally of the grain and into separate longitudinal sections, turning the sections formed thereby end for end, and securing said sections together after such turning.

2. The method of manufacturing a compound structure, which consists in forming a body of strips secured together, cutting said body longitudinally through the various strips into longitudinal sections, turning the sections end for end, and securing said sections flat against each other after such turning.

3. The method of manufacturing a compound structure, which consists in forming a body of longitudinally-disposed strips of different widths, cutting said body longitudinally into sections, turning the sections end

for end, and securing the sections flat against each other after such turning, with the joints of the strip-sections disposed out of alinement.

5 4. The method of manufacturing a compound structure, which consists in gluing a plurality of strips of different widths together into a body, said strips extending longitudinally throughout the body and through
10 the thickness thereof, the outer strips being of harder wood than the inner strips, sawing said body longitudinally through all the strips to form sections, turning the sections end to end, and gluing the same flat against
15 each other after such turning, with the joints of the strip-sections disposed out of alinement.

20 5. A compound body comprising longitudinal body-sections cut from a block, reversed end for end from their original relation in such block and secured flat against each other, each section being composed of

strip-sections of different widths, the joints between the strip-sections of one body-section being disposed out of alinement with
25 those of the other body-section.

6. A body comprising body-sections formed from a block reversed end for end from the original relation of said sections in such block and secured flat against each
30 other, each section being composed of outer hard-wood strip-sections of different widths and inner soft-wood sections, the joints between the strip-sections of one body-section being disposed out of alinement with those of
35 the other body-section.

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

OLIVER MESSINGER.

Witnesses:

J. D. GILLESPIE,
JACOB WREN.