No. 897,104. PATENTED AUG. 25, 1908.

C. M. HOEREGOTT.

CARPENTER'S BEVEL SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1908.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

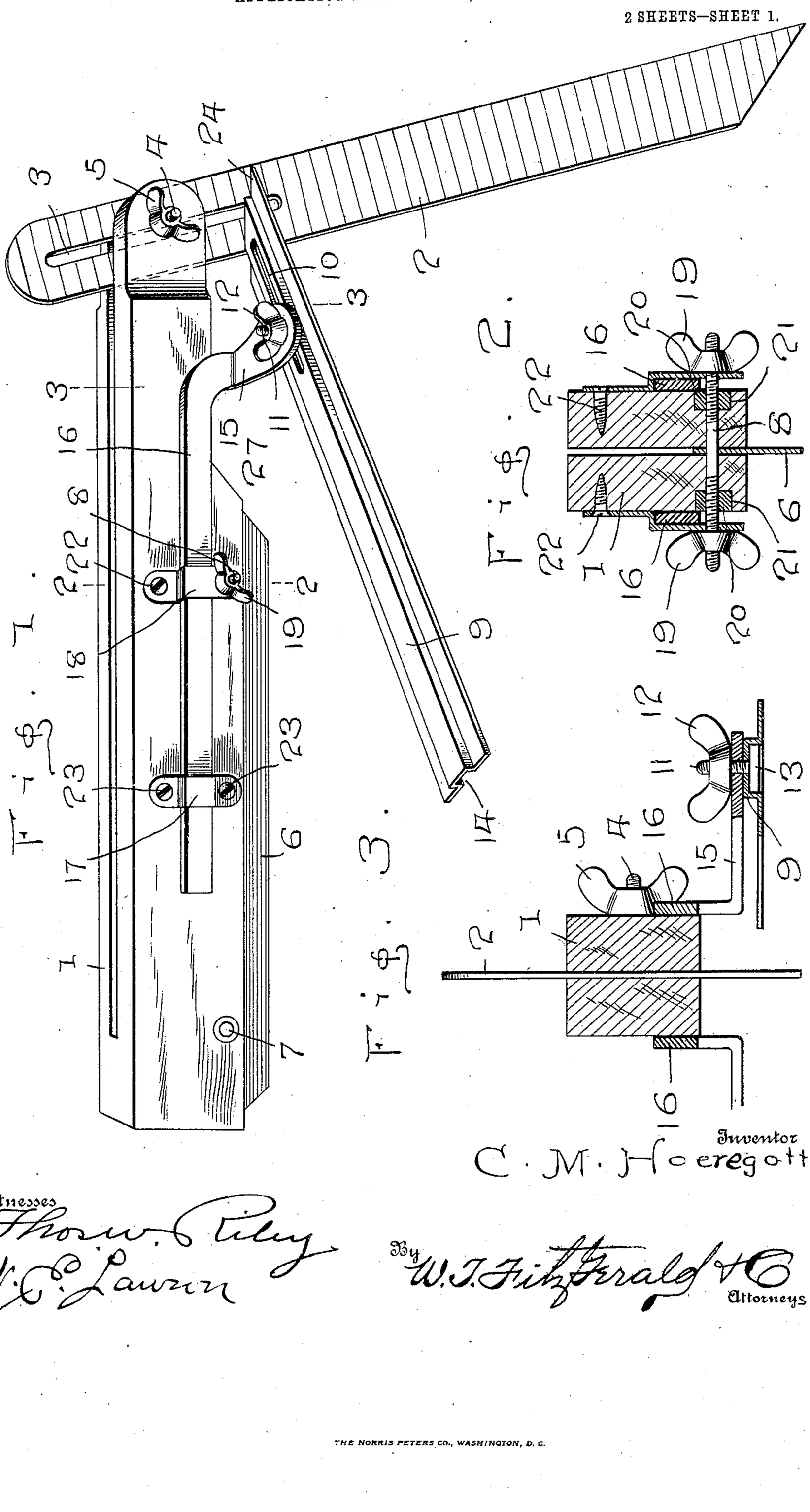

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

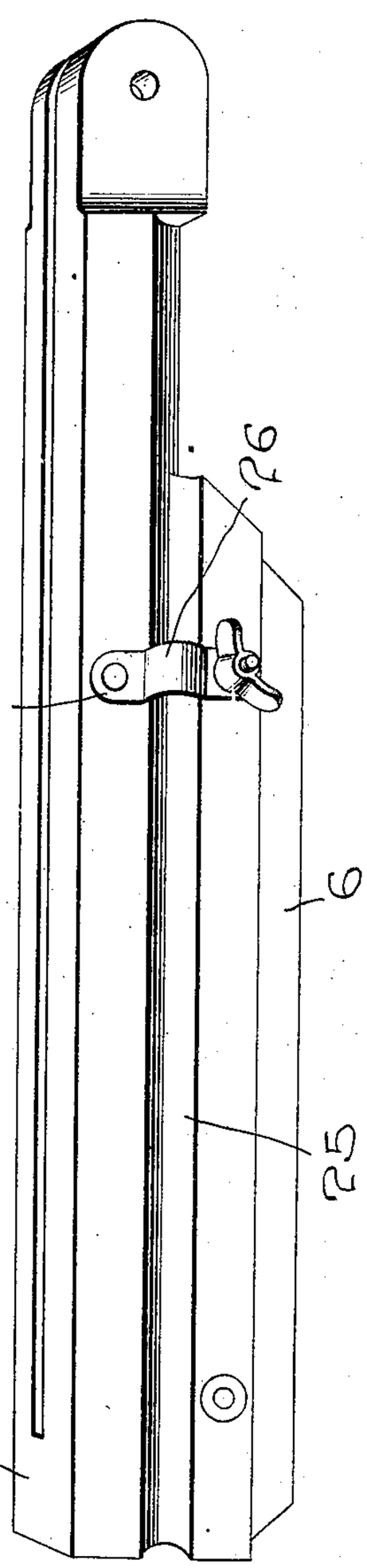


Fig. 5.

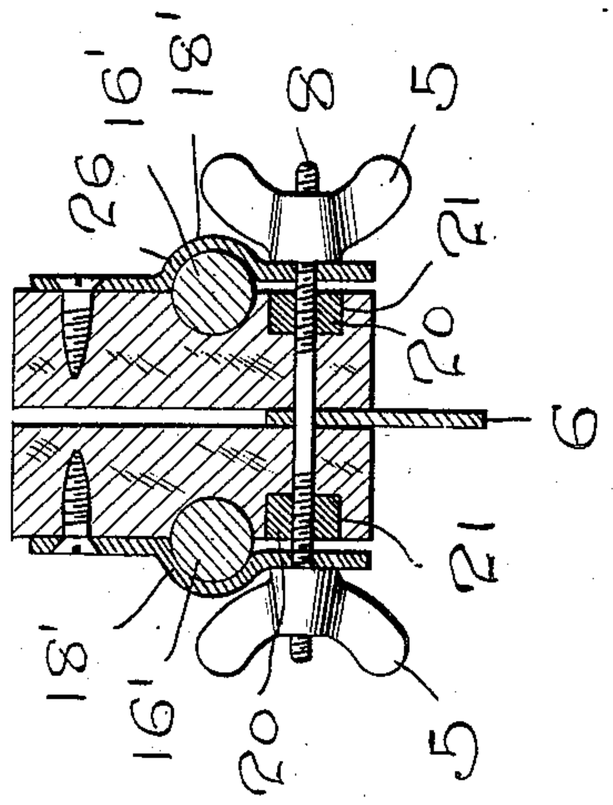
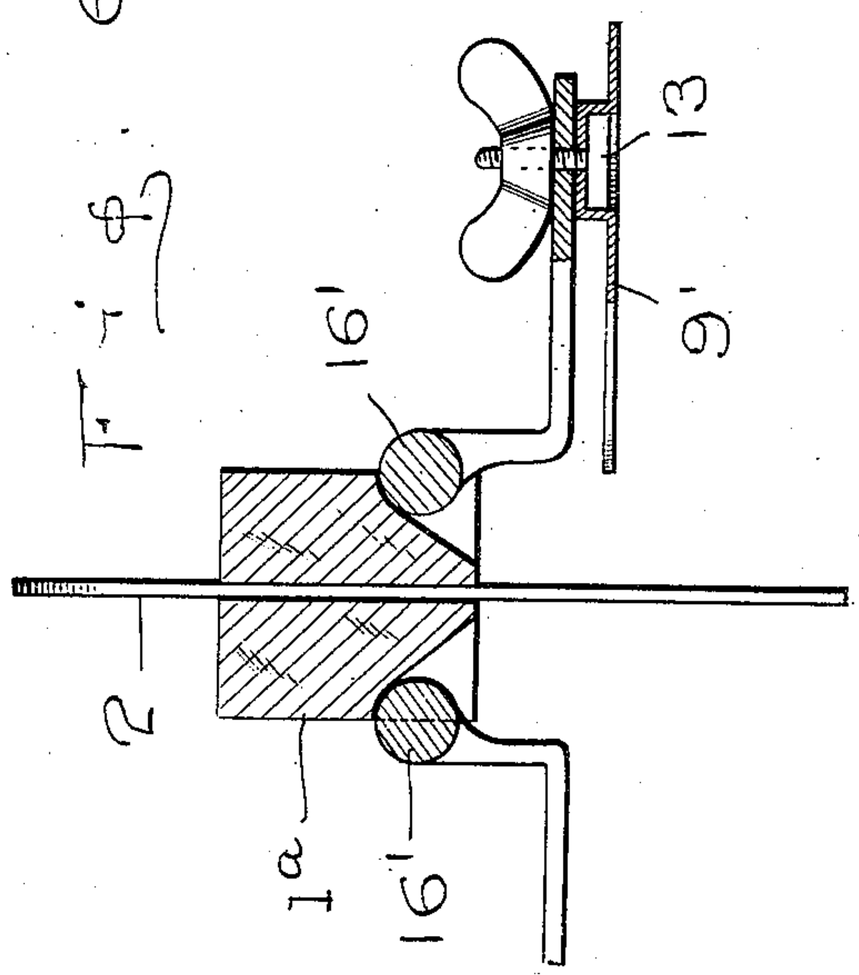


Fig. 6.



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CARPENTER'S BEVEL-SQUARE.

No. 897,104. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 25, 1908.

Application filed March 17, 1908. Serial No. 421,645.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL M. HOEREGOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hume, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Bevel-Squares; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in bevel squares and is especially designed to be employed in wood working.

It is an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character wherein both directions of a cut may be obtained from the one instrument. That is to say, it is an object of the invention to provide a device of this character so constructed as to determine the cross-cut and the vertical cut.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character comprising a body and a plurality of blades, said blades being adjustable in relation to the body and with relation one to the other.

The invention also has for its object to provide a novel device of this character comprising a body having a blade pivoted thereto to swing in one plane, and having a plurality of blades carried thereby to swing in a plane at right angles to the plane of the first named blade.

The invention also has for its object to provide a novel device of this character provided with a stationary tongue to assure a proper setting of the instrument.

The invention has also for its object to provide a novel device of this character which can be folded within a small compass when not in use.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a novel device of this character which will be simple in construction, efficient and advantageous in practice and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of the details of construction and in the novel arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more particularly referred to.

In describing the invention in detail reference will be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which,

Figure 1 is a view in perspective illustrating the invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of a body employed in a slightly modified form of invention. Fig. 5 is a sectional view illustrating certain details of the modified form, and, Fig. 6 is an additional sectional view illustrating further features of the modified structure.

In the drawings 1 denotes the body of a square formed of any desired material, but preferably of wood. This body 1 has its lower edge face straight and is bifurcated longitudinally almost its entire length. Inserted between the free ends of the bifurcation of the body 1 is a flat blade 2 which is provided adjacent its rear end with a longitudinal slot 3. Passing through this slot 3 is a bolt 4 which also passes through the body 1. This bolt 4 is engaged by a winged nut 5, which upon proper rotation will cause the body 1 to bind against the blade 2 and hold it against movement. The slot 3 permits longitudinal adjustment of the blade 2, and the bolt 4 allows a rotary adjustment, as is apparent. It is thought to be obvious that by these various adjustments the blade 2 can be set at any desired bevel. Also positioned within the bifurcation of the body 1 adjacent the end portion opposite the blade 2 is a tongue 6 which projects a predetermined distance beyond the straight edge of the body 1 and is immovably held in position by a bolt or other fastening means 7, and by a bolt 8, said bolt 8 to be hereinafter more particularly referred to. This tongue 6 is employed to assure a proper set of the body 1 as is believed to be apparent to those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains.

Carried by each side of the body 1 is a blade 9 movable in a plane approximately at right angles to the plane of movement of the blade 2. The flat surface of these blades 9 are also at right angles to the flat surfaces of the blade 2. Each of the blades 9 in its end adjacent the blade 2 is provided with a longitudinal slot 10 through which passes a bolt 11, which is engaged by a winged nut 12. The head 13 of the bolt 11 fits within a longitudinal groove 14 formed in the under surface of the blade 9. This is done in order to obviate the possibility of the head 13 interfering with or obstructing the contact of the

under surface of the blade 9 with the material to be operated upon. This groove 14 also reinforces the blade and enhances the rigidity thereof. The bolt 11 and screw 12 clamp the blade 9 to a foot 15 projecting at right angles from a stem 16 which is intended to be moved longitudinally of the body 1. The lower end portion of the stem 16 extends through a guiding bracket 17, while the intermediate portion passes beneath a clip 18. Through this clip 18 passes a threaded portion of the bolt 8 hereinbefore referred to, and this threaded portion of the bolt 8 is engaged by a winged nut 19 which is intended to force the clip against the rod 16 to hold the same in its various positions or adjustments.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the bolt 8 performs two functions, that of assisting in holding the tongue 6 in position and in aiding the clamping of the stems 16. In order that this bolt 8 may be held against displacement its threaded end portions are engaged by nuts 20 which are turned until they tightly fit within recesses 21, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. By this arrangement it will be observed that the bolt 8 is effectually locked in position.

The clips 18 hereinbefore referred to may be secured to the body 1 in any desired manner, but it has been found best to employ the headed screws 22 as shown in the drawings. The same will also apply to the guiding brackets 17 which are held in position by the headed screws 23.

The end of each of the blades 9 adjacent the blade 2 is inclined to form a point 24. This point 24 is most essential in the practical use of the device, as it determines the position of the blade 9. After the blade 2 has been set at its desired angle and the blade 9 has been positioned as required, said blade 9 is adjusted from the movement of its stem 16 or the slot 10 until its point 24 alines with either the front or rear of the blade 2 as the necessities of practice may require. When the blades are thus set it will be readily seen how the marks of the cross and vertical cuts may be made from the one instrument without changing the position of the same. While it is not essential that a blade 9 be carried by both sides of the body 1 the same is of advantage, however, as it readily permits either right hand or left hand work.

It is believed that without going into the specific details of operation it will be readily understood from the drawings how any desired angle of the blades 2 or the blades 9 may be effected.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6 a slightly modified form of invention is disclosed. The invention in this form is the same in principle as the preferred form of the invention, and is the same in every detail except with respect to the adjustment longitudinally of the blades 9 or with relation to the body 1^a. In lieu of the guiding brackets, hereinbefore referred to the body 1^a is provided on opposite side faces with the longitudinal grooves 25 approximately semi-circular in cross section, in which fits the rods 16^1, preferably circular in cross section. By this arrangement the necessity of guiding brackets is entirely obviated and the locking clips 18^1 only are required. These clips are operated in the same manner as referred to in respect to the clips 18 of the preferred form and a further detail thereof is therefore believed unnecessary. It may be well to state, however, that each clip is provided with a circular portion 26 to embrace and contact with the rod 16^1.

Attention is directed that in both forms of the invention the end portion of the body 1 adjacent the blades is cut away or provided with a throat 27. This is employed in order to remove any obstruction to a marking instrument, such as a pencil when the blades are set for a back bevel. Attention is also directed to the fact that the free edge of the bifurcation of the body 1 or that portion opposed to the inner edge of the tongue 6 permits the blade 2 to be swung around and within the bifurcation in order to permit the instrument to be folded within a small compass when not in use. The blades 9 are swung inwardly to lie in close proximity to the body 1.

What I claim is:

1. In a bevel square, the combination of a body, a tongue carried by the body projecting beyond one edge thereof, means for holding the tongue against displacement, a rod movable on the body, a blade carried by the rod, and means acting in conjunction with a portion of the tongue retaining means for holding the rod against movement.

2. In a bevel square, the combination of a body, a tongue carried by the body projecting beyond one edge thereof, bolts passing through the body and the tongue for holding the tongue against displacement, certain of said bolts projecting beyond a side of the body, a rod adjustable on the body, a blade carried by the rod, and means acting in conjunction with the projecting bolts for holding the rod in its adjusted position.

3. In a bevel square, the combination of a body, a tongue carried by the body projecting beyond one edge thereof, bolts passing through the body and the tongue for holding the tongue against displacement, certain of said bolts projecting beyond a side of the body, a rod adjustable on the body, a blade carried by the rod, means acting in conjunction with the projecting bolts for holding the rod in its adjusted position, and means for holding the bolts against displacement.

4. In a bevel square, the combination of a body; a blade carried thereby a stem carried

by the body, a blade carried by the stem, said blade having its faces arranged at right angles to the faces of the square, one end of said blade being pointed, said pointed end acting in conjunction with the first named blade.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL M. HOEREGOTT.

Witnesses:
I. E. WILSON,
CHAS. E. MCMULLEN.