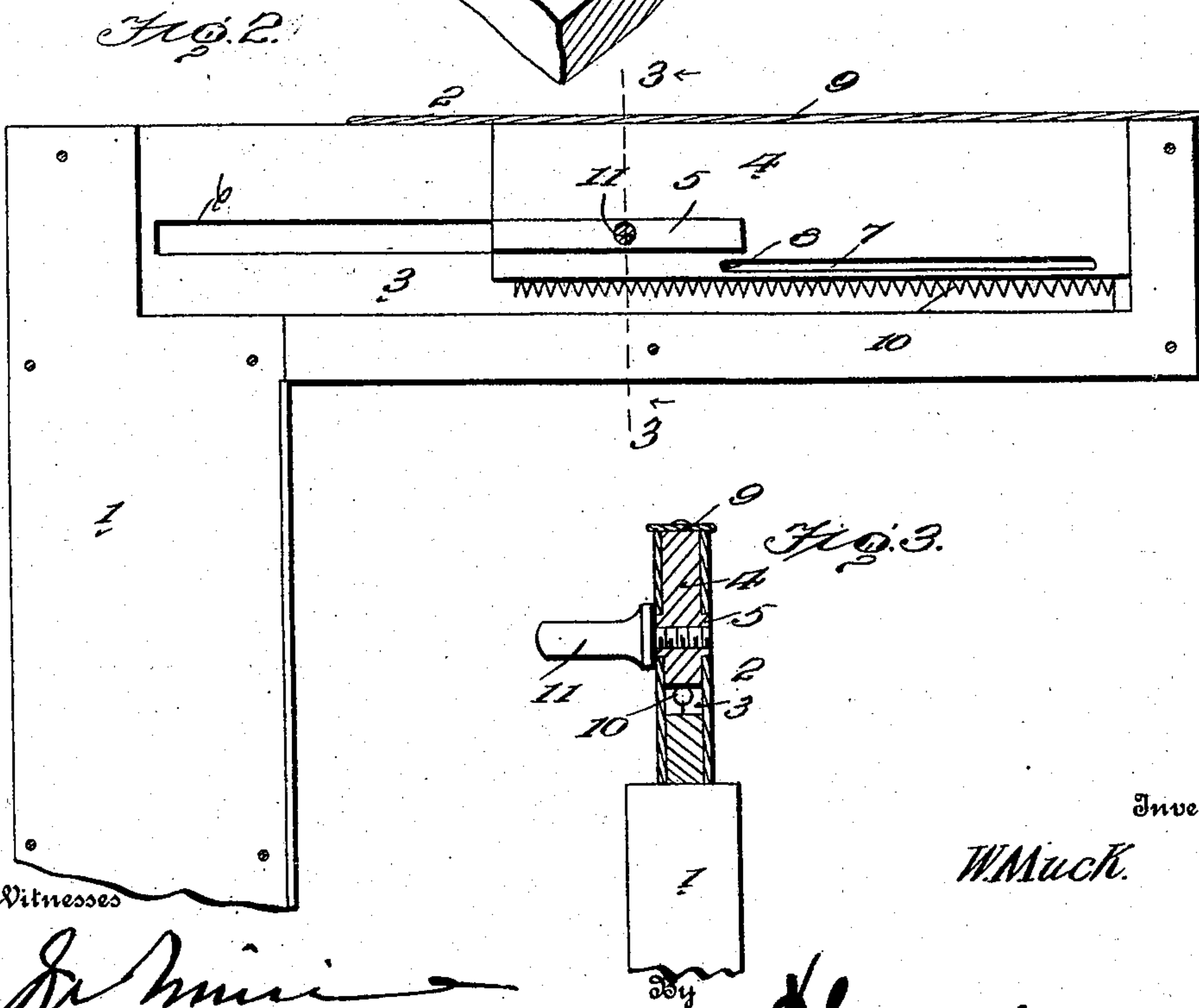
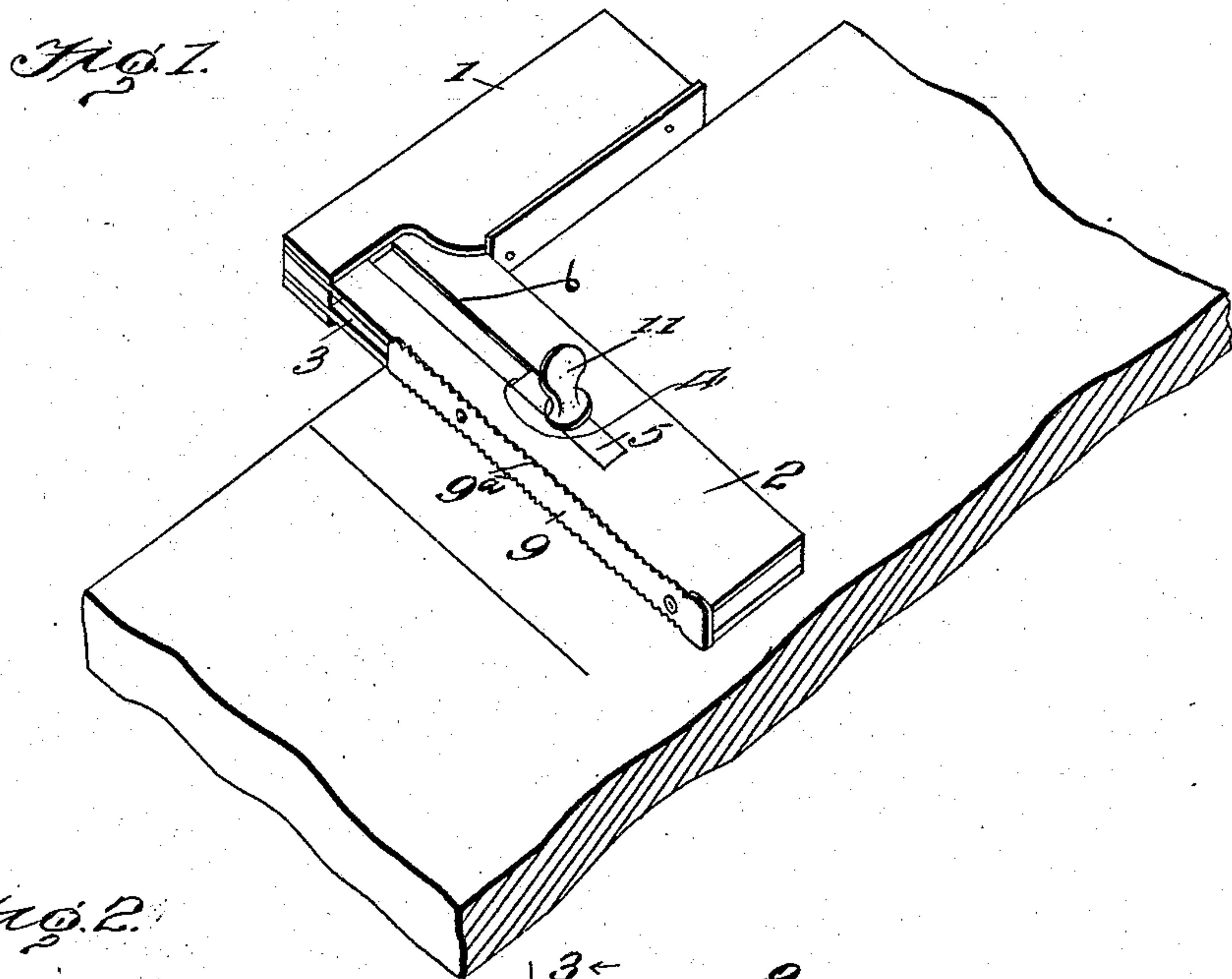


W. MUCK.
 SELF MARKING TRY SQUARE.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1908.

911,898.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MUCK, OF DICKSON CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SELF-MARKING TRY-SQUARE.

No. 911,898.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed June 25, 1908. Serial No. 440,379.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MUCK, citizen of the United States, residing at Dickson City, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Marking Try-Squares, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in try squares of that character which are commonly employed by carpenters and like artisans, and the object of the invention is the provision of a try square embodying novel means for marking a piece of lumber or like material to which it has been applied without the necessity of employing a pencil, awl, or like separate member.

The invention further contemplates a self-marking try square which is simple and inexpensive in its construction, can be quickly applied to the lumber in the usual manner and can be easily manipulated to mark the lumber after being properly positioned thereon.

For a full understanding of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the try square applied to a board. Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of the try square, one of the side plates being removed. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view through the blade of the try square on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Specifically describing the present embodiment of the invention, the numeral 1 designates the stock of the try square and 2 the blade which is secured to the stock and arranged at right angles thereto in the usual manner. The outer edge of the blade is formed with a longitudinal channel 3 having a slide 4 loosely mounted therein. Projecting laterally from opposite faces of the slide 4 at a point toward one end thereof are the longitudinal ribs 5 which are loosely received within slots 6 formed in opposite sides of the blade and communicating with the channel. The opposite end of the slide

to that provided with the ribs 5 is formed with a longitudinal slot 7 loosely receiving a pin 8, the said slot and pin together with the ribs 5 serving to direct the slide in its longitudinal movements. Secured to the outer edge of the slide 4 is a marking blade 9 the longitudinal edges of which project laterally beyond the blade and are toothed at 9^a, the teeth serving to mark the lumber or like material to which the square is applied when the slide is moved longitudinally. It will be observed that the slide does not extend entirely to the back of the channel 3, but that a space for the reception of a coil spring 10 is provided in rear of the slide, one end of the coil spring being connected to the blade while the opposite end is connected to the slide. This spring normally holds the slide at the limit of its sliding movement in one direction and a finger-piece 11 is provided for moving the slide against the action of the spring. This finger-piece is threaded into the slide through one of the ribs 5 and projects above the blade 2 of the try square so as to be readily accessible. After the try square has been properly positioned upon the lumber the finger-piece 11 is engaged by the thumb and the slide 4 moved against the action of the spring, thereby causing the teeth of the marking blade 9 to leave a mark upon the lumber. As soon as the finger-piece has been released and the try square removed from position the spring 10 will again draw the slide back into normal position.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a square formed with a blade, a slide mounted in the blade, a marking blade carried by the slide, a spring normally holding the slide at the limit of its movement in one direction, and means for moving the slide against the action of the spring.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a square formed with a blade, the blade being provided with a channel and also with slots communicating with the channel, a slide mounted within the channel and formed with ribs loosely received within the slots, and a marking blade carried by the slide.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination of a square formed with a blade, the blade being provided with a chan-

nel, a slide mounted within the channel and
formed with a longitudinal slot, a pin car-
ried by the blade and projecting within the
slot for guiding the slide in its movements,
5 a marking blade carried by the slide, a
spring connecting the slide and the blade
and serving to move the slide in one direc-
tion, and a finger-piece applied to the slide
for moving the same in the opposite direc-
10 tion.

4. In a device of the character described,
the combination of a square formed with a
blade, the blade being provided with a chan-
nel communicating with longitudinal slots,
15 a slide mounted within the channel and
formed with longitudinal ribs loosely re-

ceived within the slots, the slide being also
provided with a slot, a pin carried by the
blade and received within the slot of the
slide, a marking blade carried by the slide, 20
a spring connecting the slide and the blade
and serving to move the slide in one direc-
tion, and a finger-piece applied to the slide
for moving the same against the action of
the spring. 25

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MUCK. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

FRANK STELER,
MORRIS EISENBERG.