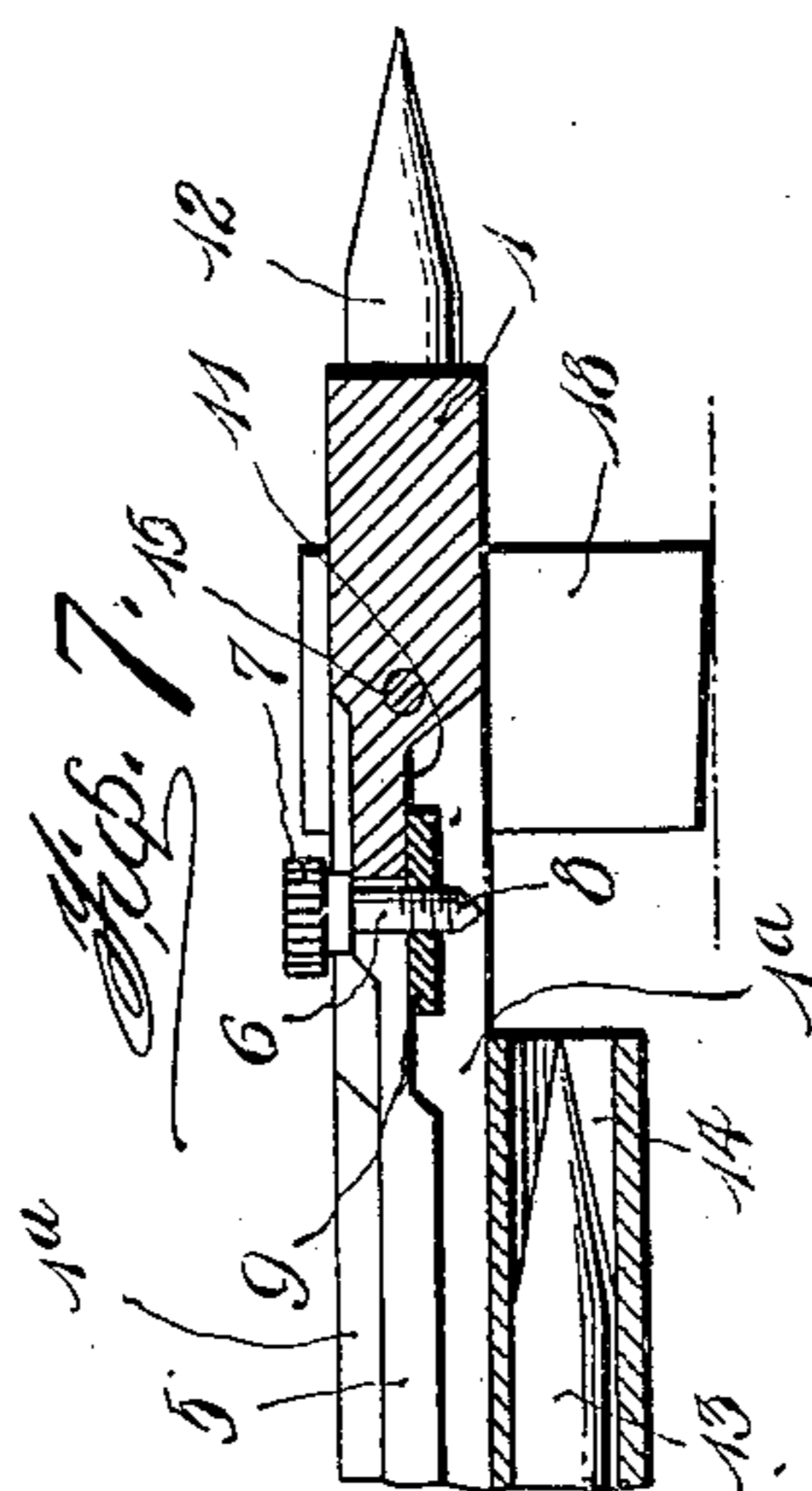
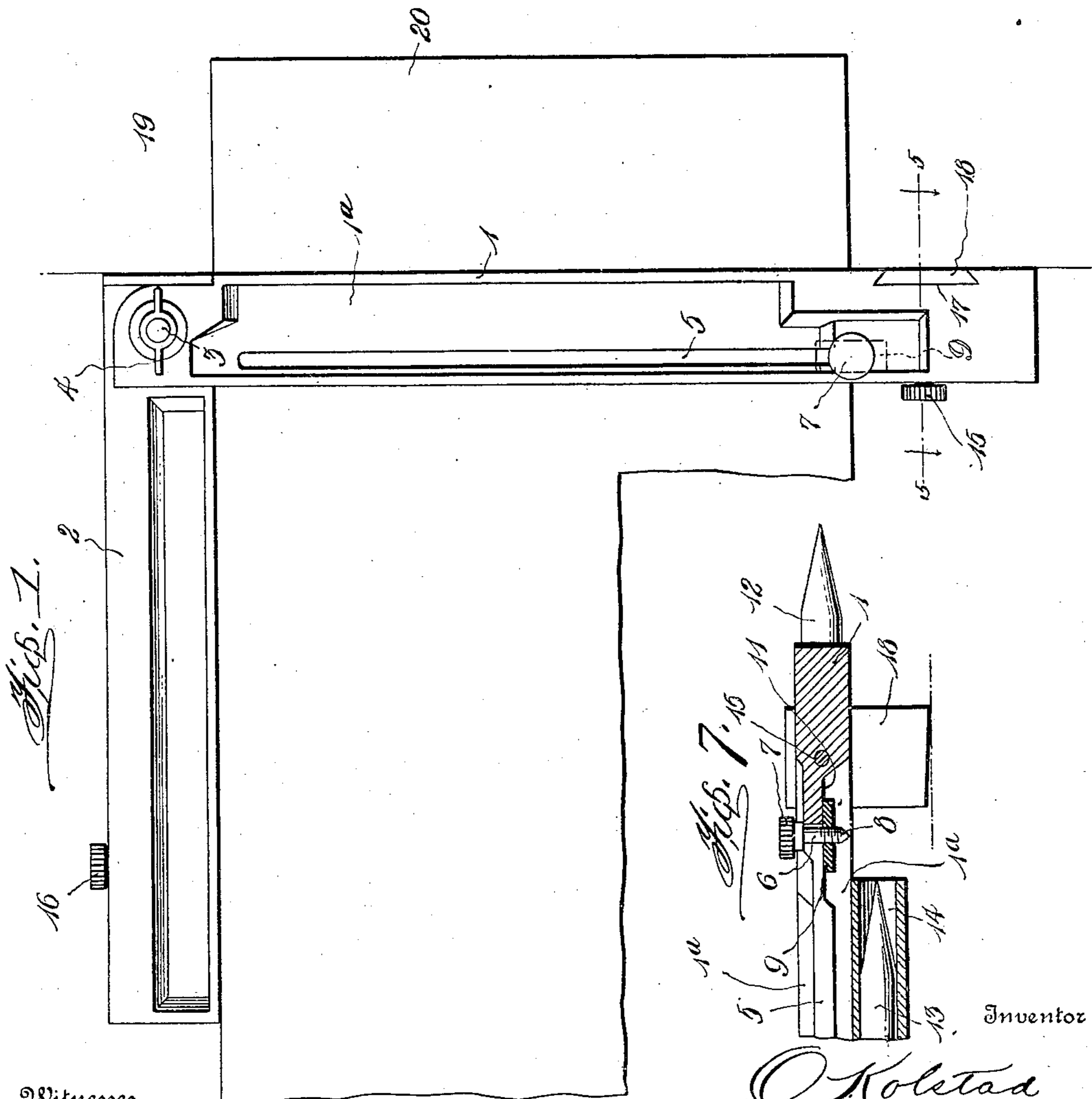
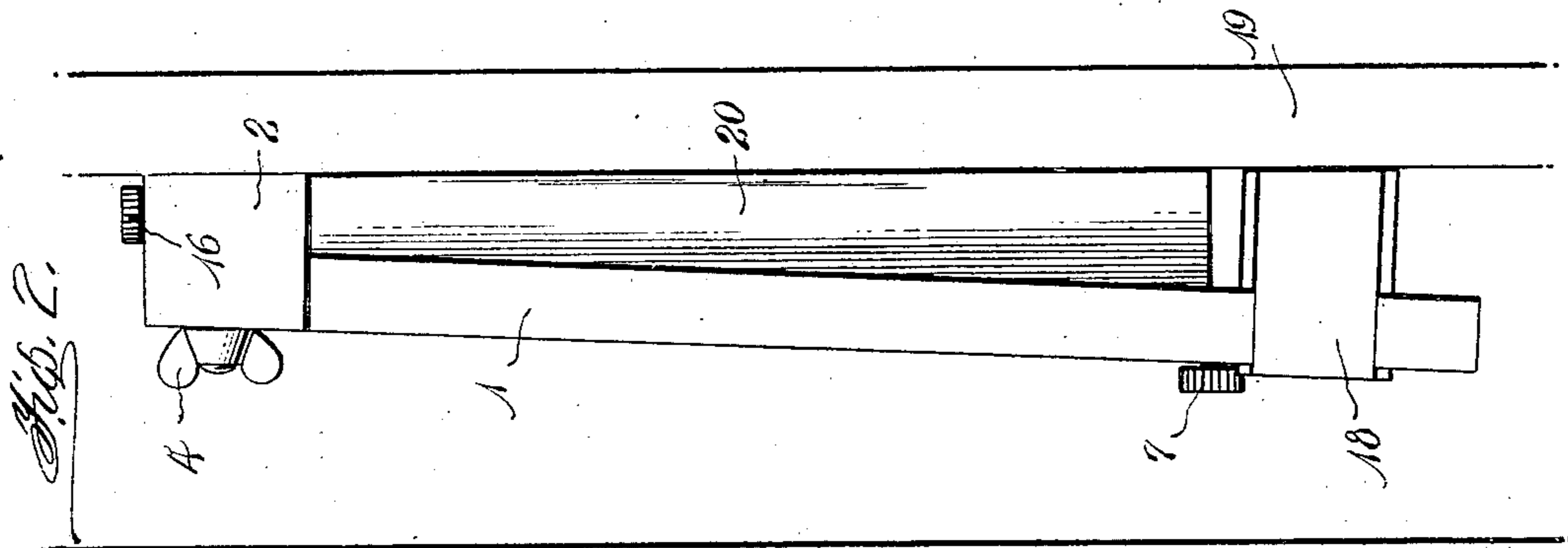


O. KOLSTAD,  
CARPENTER'S TOOL.  
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1908.

935,368.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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By

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Inventor

Attorneys

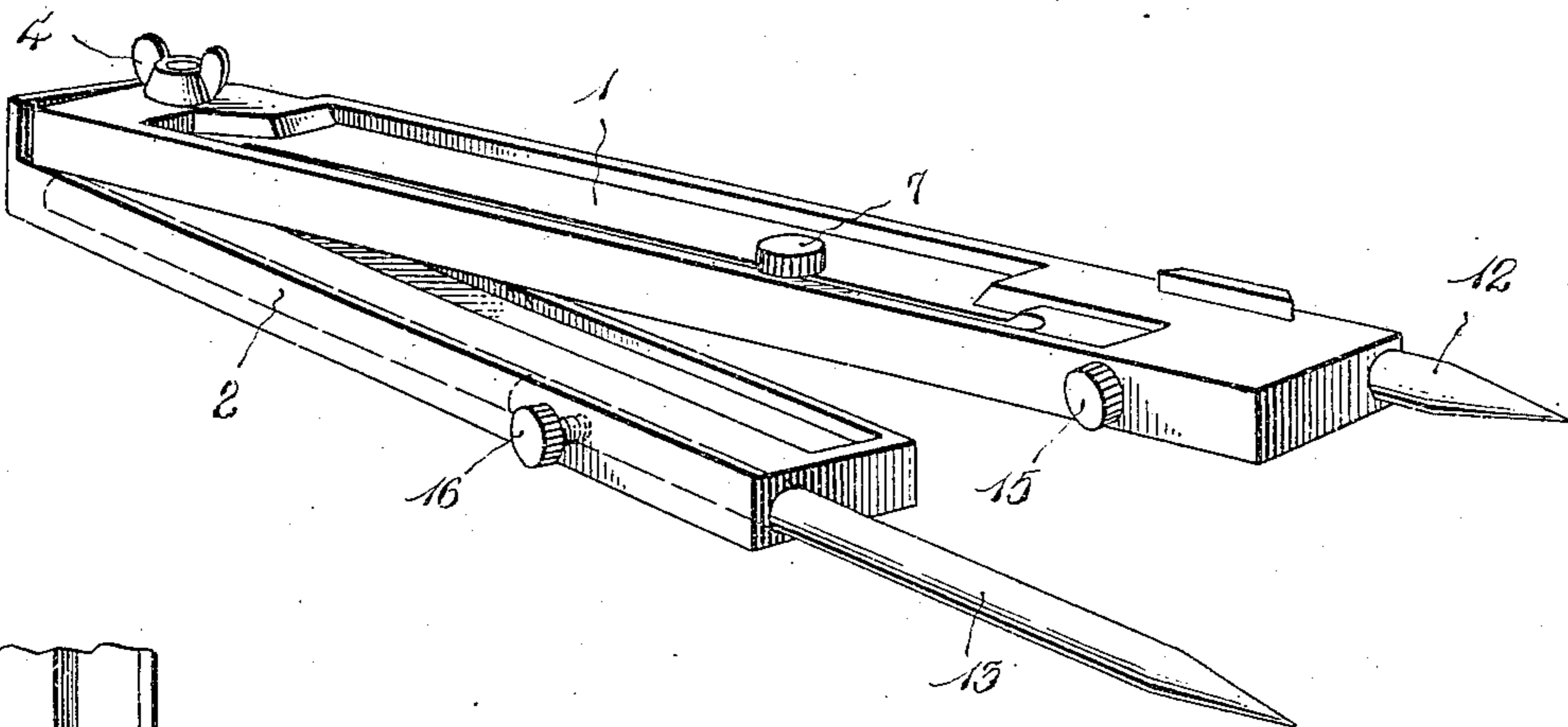
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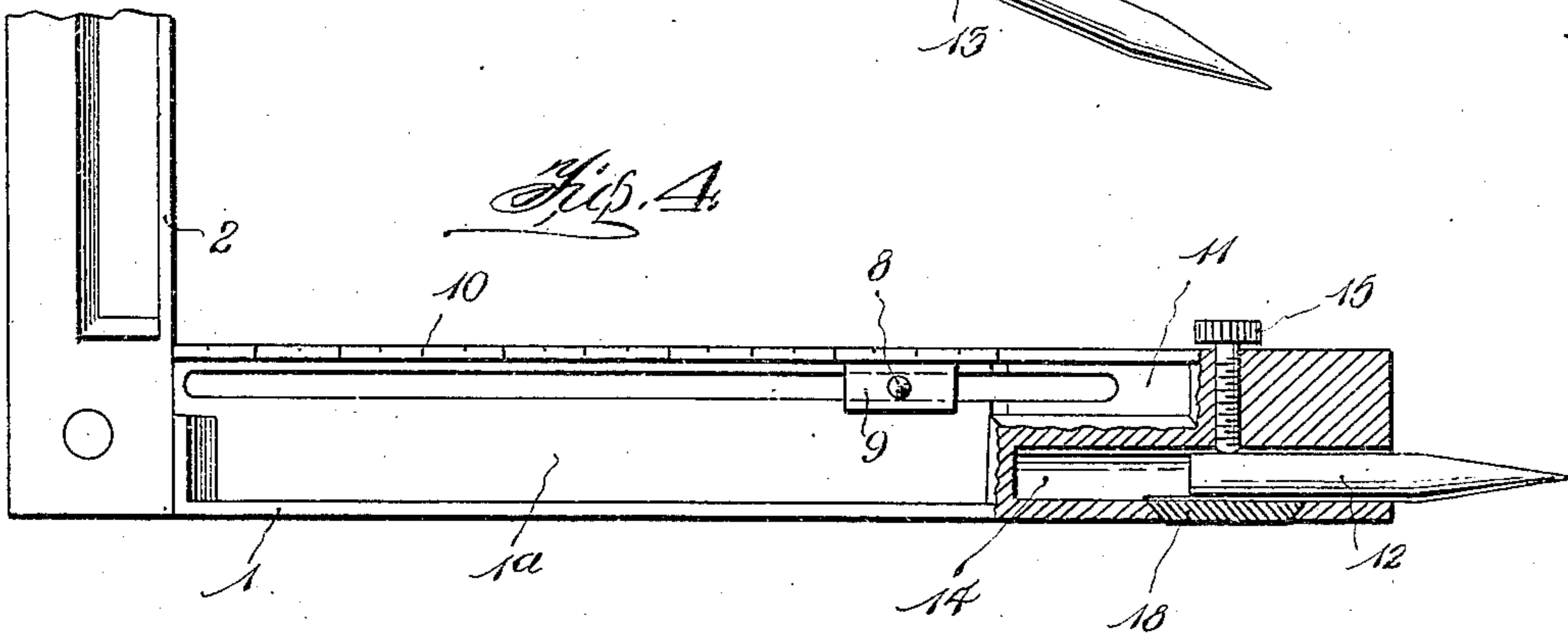
Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

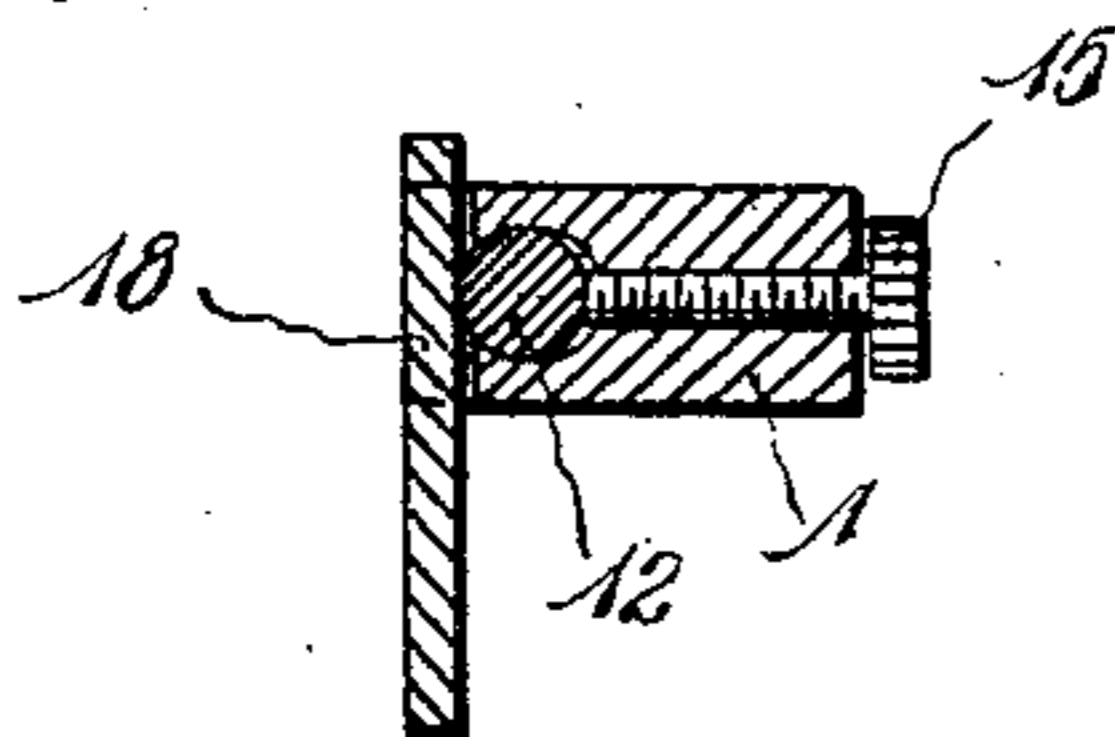
*Fig. 3.*



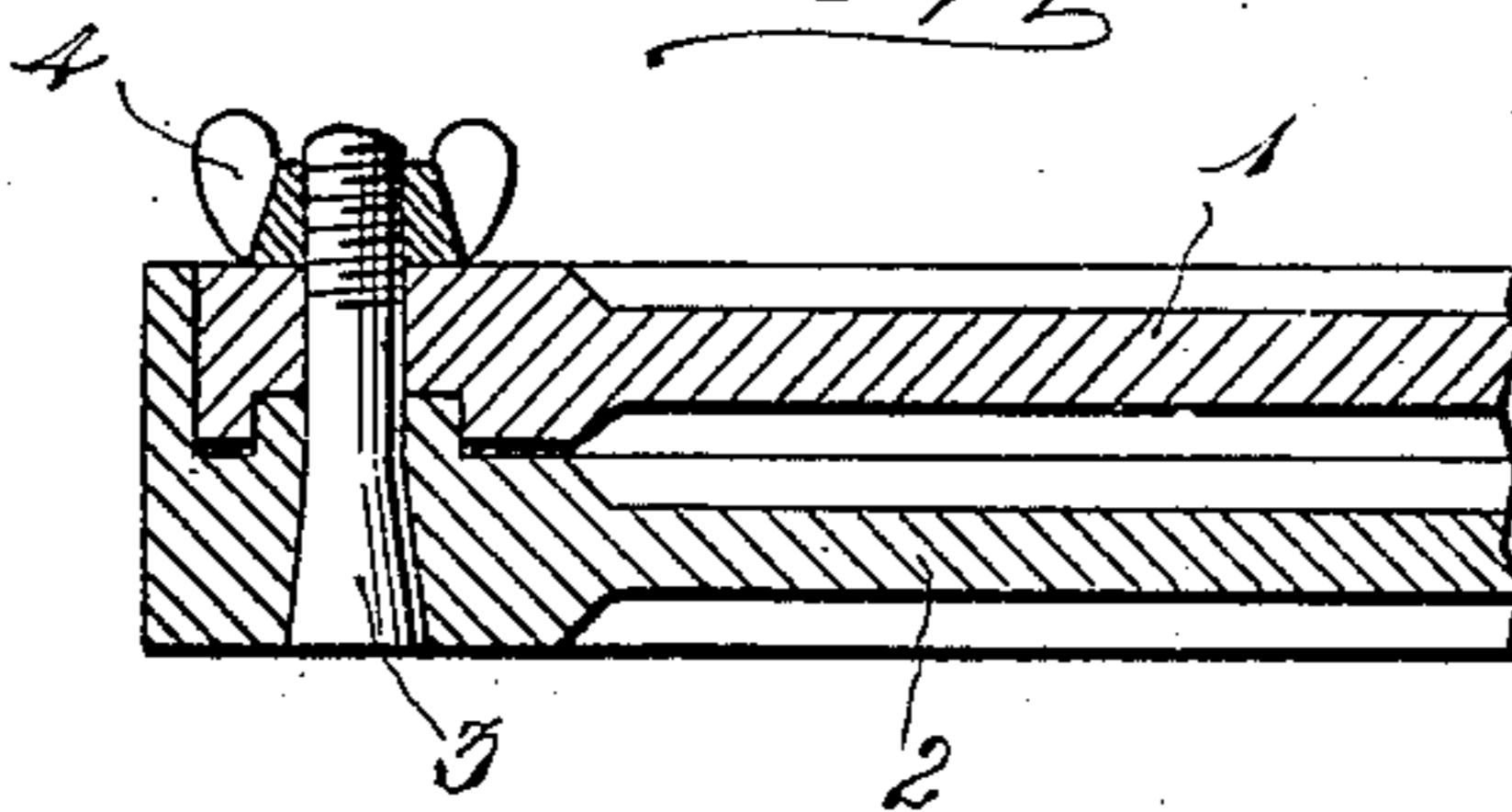
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE KOLSTAD, OF RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

CARPENTER'S TOOL.

935,368.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed November 27, 1908. Serial No. 464,653.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLE KOLSTAD, a subject of the King of Norway, residing at Rhineland, in the county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Tools, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple tool particularly designed for use by carpenters and combining in a single device a number of different tool elements such as are commonly employed in carpentry, and which may be readily put into use by convenient adjustment of the parts of the invention.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following detail description and to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the tool embodying the invention, the device being illustrated performing one of its functions as a means for marking siding; Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the device as applied in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the sections of the tool adjusted so as to provide a compass, this figure also showing the manner of folding the sections comprising the tool when it is not desired to use the same; Fig. 4, is a top plan view, partially broken away and partly in section showing clearly the adjustable gage and one of the points of the compass, the latter cooperating with the adjacent slidable plate; Fig. 5 is a section taken about on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken through the pivotal connection between the sections of the tool after said sections have been folded into substantially aligned positions, and Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken through the end portions of the sections of the device and showing more clearly the marker of the gage.

Throughout the following detail description and on the several figures of the drawings similar parts are referred to by like reference characters.

Specifically describing the invention and referring particularly to the drawings the tool consists of two main sections denoted 1 and 2, the section 1 being somewhat longer

than the section 2. These two sections 1 and 2 are connected together at ends thereof by means of a pivotal fastening 3 and thumb screw 4, the latter being designed to secure the sections of the tool in adjusted positions. When the sections 1 and 2 are at a right angle to each other and held in such positions by means of the parts 3 and 4 it will be apparent that the invention may be readily used as an ordinary square. Furthermore, the adjustability of the sections 1 and 2 permits of adjustment thereof so that they also may be projected at any angle less than a right angle and under such conditions it will be obvious that the tool comprising the invention may be employed as an angle for purposes for which a carpenter or mechanic ordinarily uses a special tool of this type.

The section or member 1 of the invention is formed with a longitudinal slot 5 through which passes a screw 6 provided with a suitable knurled turning head 7 formed at the opposite end with a marking point 8. The screw 6 passes through a small plate 9 arranged upon the side of the section 1 opposite that on which the head 7 is located, said plate 9 preventing displacement of the screw 6 in an obvious way, being wider than the slot 5 aforesaid. The parts 6 and 1 constitute, in connection with the section 2 of the tool, a marking gage which can be readily employed in substantially the same manner as marking gages of the ordinary type and in order to accurately adjust the marking point 8 the adjacent edge of the section 1 of the tool is provided with suitable graduations 10 by which the relative positions of the point 8 and the section 2 may be readily determined. In using the device as a marking gage the section 2 constitutes the guide member while the section 1 of the tool forms the gage bar carrying the marking point. As will be noted in Fig. 4 which shows the under side of the section 1 a pocket 11 is provided in said side of the section 1 said pocket being located at the end of a longitudinal depression 1<sup>a</sup> in the under side of the part 1. When it is desired that the marking point 8 be disposed out of the way in using the tool for purposes other than as a marking gage, the

screw 6 is manipulated so as to carry the marking device into the position in which the plate 8 passes into the pocket 11. Both sides of the section are formed with the longitudinal depressions 1<sup>a</sup>, one of which has been referred to. When the plate 9 is held in the pocket 11 by the screw 6 it will be apparent that the marking point 8 is out of the way in so far as adjustment of the sections 1 and 2 is concerned, or use of these sections in performing any of the functions thereof heretofore described.

Compass points 12 and 13 are adjustably mounted on the sections 1 and 2 respectively, said points being normally housed in longitudinal recesses 14 provided in the free end portions of the sections of the tool. Whenever it is desired to use the invention as a compass it will be noted that the points 12 and 13 may be withdrawn a suitable distance from the recesses 14 in which they are normally received, and by adjustment of the screw 15 cooperating with the point 12 and a similar screw 16 cooperating with the point 13, said points may be readily positioned according to the desire of the operator, the relative positions of the sections 1 and 2 being likewise fixed by means of the pivot 3 and nut 4 before described.

It is contemplated that the invention may be readily and advantageously employed as a tool for marking siding to be cut in securing the same to the casing. This adaptation of the invention is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. As shown in these figures the outer edge of the section 1 of the tool is provided near its outer or free end with a dove-tailed groove or seat 17 in which is adapted to slide a plate 18. The edges of the plate 18 are beveled so that the said plate snugly fits in the seat 17 and the seat 17 is so located that it intersects the recess 14 in which the point 12 is disposed. Said point 12 in fact engages the inner side of the plate 18 and cooperates peculiarly therewith because by adjustment of the set screw 15 the point 12 is caused to bind more or less with respect to the plate 18. The engaging action of the point 12 in cooperating with the plate 18 is effective to hold said plate 18 at suitable adjustment necessary in the actual use of the invention. As shown in Fig. 2 the plate 18 is so adjusted that it projects from the under side of the section 1 so that it may engage with the casing indicated at 19. Thus while the pivoted end portion of the section 2 engages the casing 19 above the siding board 20, the plate or stop member 18 is engaged with the casing 19 below the siding board 20, this permitting of marking the siding board 20 accurately in order to cut off the end thereof so that such end will fit snugly against the casing. Of course

when it is desired to employ the invention as a square, the stop plate or member 18 must be adjusted so that it does not project from the under side of the section 1 of the tool.

From the foregoing it will be observed that in a single device the present invention combines various tools which advantageously cooperate with one another in order to secure the desired result. The invention possesses various advantages from the standpoint of simplicity, cheapness, and serviceability which will be readily apparent in view of the above detail description.

It may be stated that the marking point 8 is adjustable intermediate of the ends of the section 1 so that it may be caused to engage the section 2 when the sections 1 and 2 are folded into contact with one another, and in alinement. The screw 6 with the point 8 is then adapted to cooperate with the member 4 in order to hold the parts 1 and 2 in folded positions.

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

1. In a tool of the class described, the combination of sections, a pivotal connection therebetween, one of the sections being slotted longitudinally, a marking device slidable in said slot, means for holding the same in adjusted positions, said means consisting of a plate through which the marking device passes, the slotted section having a pocket adjacent to its slotted portion, said marking device comprising a screw adapted to hold the plate in the pocket aforesaid whereby the marking device is inoperative.

2. A tool of the class described comprising adjustable sections, means for holding the sections at predetermined adjustments whereby the tool may be used as a square, and a stop member mounted on one of the sections for movement at an angle to the plane thereof, so as to project from said section, and means for connecting said stop member with the section carrying the same and for holding this member in adjusted positions.

3. A tool of the class described comprising angularly arranged sections, one of the sections being provided in an edge thereof with a dove-tail seat, a stop member adjustable in said seat so as to project from a side, or remain flush with the side of the section carrying the same, and being movable at a right angle to the plane of said section, and means for holding said stop member in adjusted position.

4. A tool of the class described comprising sections pivoted together at one end and adapted to assume various positions at an angle to one another, whereby the tool may be used as a square or angle, one of the sections being formed at its end remote from

the pivotal connection with a seat, a stop  
plate slidable in said seat so as to project  
from the under side of its supporting sec-  
tion or so that its lower end remains flush  
5 with the underside of said section, points  
adjustably mounted upon the outer free  
ends of the sections, and holding means  
for the point of the section carrying the slid-  
able plate above mentioned and cooperating

with said plate for controlling the adjust- 10  
ment thereof.

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

OLE KOLSTAD.

Witnesses:

GUST. LEWERT,  
ADOLPH JOHNSON.