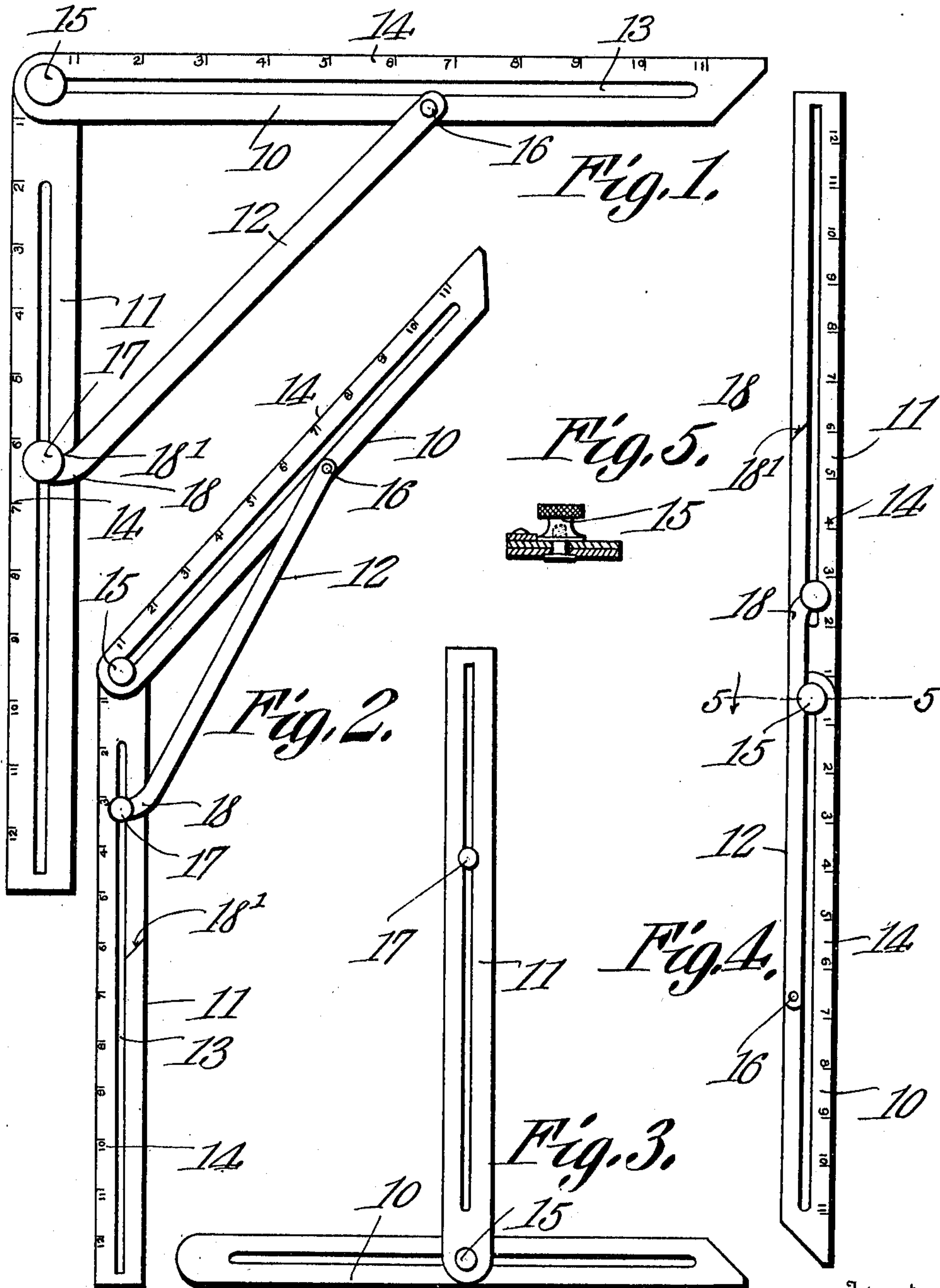


O. FYLLING.  
 CONVERTIBLE TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1909.

978,283.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.



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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLE FYLLING, OF CROOKSTON, MINNESOTA.

## CONVERTIBLE TOOL.

978,283.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Application filed September 30, 1909. Serial No. 520,255.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLE FYLLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Convertible Tool, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a simple but improved construction of convertible tool and the invention relates more specifically to that class of tools which may be converted into a number of angle and length measuring instruments of different characters.

More specifically, the invention aims to provide a tool of this class which may be converted, readily, into a simple rule, a T square, a tri-square, and an ordinary carpenter's square and which will in each instance be well adapted for use and accurate as regards the angle defined by its several elements.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of the tool showing the same as in condition for use as an ordinary carpenter's square. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but showing the tool in condition for use as a tri-square. Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating it in condition for use as a T square. Fig. 4 is a similar view but showing the same in condition for use as an ordinary rule. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

As illustrated in the drawings, the tool embodying the present invention is comprised principally of a blade indicated by the numeral 10, a blade 11, and an arm 12. Each of the blades 10 and 11 is preferably of flat sheet metal as is also the arm 12 and each blade is formed with a longitudinally extending slot 13 and has a calibrated edge 14 parallel to the slot. The blades 10 and 11 are connected by disposing adjacent ends in overlapped relation and passing through the ends a thumb clamping screw 15 which serves not only as a pivot for the blades, when loosened, but also serves to hold them at various angular adjustments, the said screw passing through an opening in the extremity of the blade 11 and through the slot 13 in the blade 10. The arm 12 is permanently pivotally connected with the blade 10 at a point intermediate of its ends as indicated by the numeral 16, and at its other end this arm is formed with an opening through

which passes a thumb clamping screw indicated by the numeral 17, this latter end of the arm 12 being turned at an angle as indicated by the numeral 18 for a purpose which will presently be explained. The shank of this clamping screw 17 passes not only through the opening in the aforementioned end of the arm 12 but also through the slot 13 in the arm 11 and serves to hold the said end of the arm at various points in the length of said slot as will be readily understood. Inasmuch as the pivot 16 is a fixed pivot and the other end of the arm 12 at one terminal of which this pivot is located, may be adjusted with respect to the arm 11, or more specifically along the same, the two arms 10 and 11 may be held at various angular adjustments by loosening the clamp of the screw 17, adjusting the blades to the desired angle and then tightening the screw.

As illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, there is cut or otherwise indicated upon the calibrated face of the arm 11, a mark indicated by the numeral 18' and when the two arms 10 and 11 are brought into such position that they will extend at right angles with respect to each other, the inner edge of the arm 12 will register with this mark and the clamping screw 17 is then to be tightened to hold the arm in such relation whereupon the device may be used as an ordinary carpenter's square.

When it is desired to use the device as a tri-square, the clamping screw 17 may be loosened and the end of the arm 12 through which it passes may be adjusted to any desired point in the length of the blade 11 to bring the blades 10 and 11 into position at the desired angle one with respect to the other. When the device is to be used as an ordinary T square, the clamping screw 15 is slid down in the slot in the arm 10 until the arm 12 lies along the blade 11, the clamping screw 17 moving in the slot in the blade 11 toward that end thereof opposite the end adjacent to which the clamping screw 15 is located. Both clamping screws are then tightened and the blade will be in the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. In using the device as an ordinary rule, the blades are brought into alinement as in Fig. 4 of the drawings, in which position the clamping screw 17 will be located in or near that end of the slot in the blade 11 near which the clamping screw 15 is located, the



arm 12 extending along the two blades at that edge opposite the corresponding calibrated edges.

What is claimed is:—

- 5 In a device of the class described, a blade formed at one end with an opening and throughout the greater portion of its length with a slot, a blade formed also throughout the greater portion of its length with a slot,  
10 a set screw engaged through the slot of the last mentioned blade and the opening at the end of the first mentioned blade, an arm permanently pivotally connected at one end to the second mentioned blade at a point  
15 substantially midway between the ends

thereof, and a set screw engaged through the other end of the said arm and through the said slot in the first mentioned blade, the last mentioned end of the arm being laterally off-set whereby when the blades are 20 in alinement, the arm will lie wholly inwardly of the edges of the blades.

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

OLE FYLLING.

Witnesses:

C. M. ANDERSON,  
L. C. ERGESON.