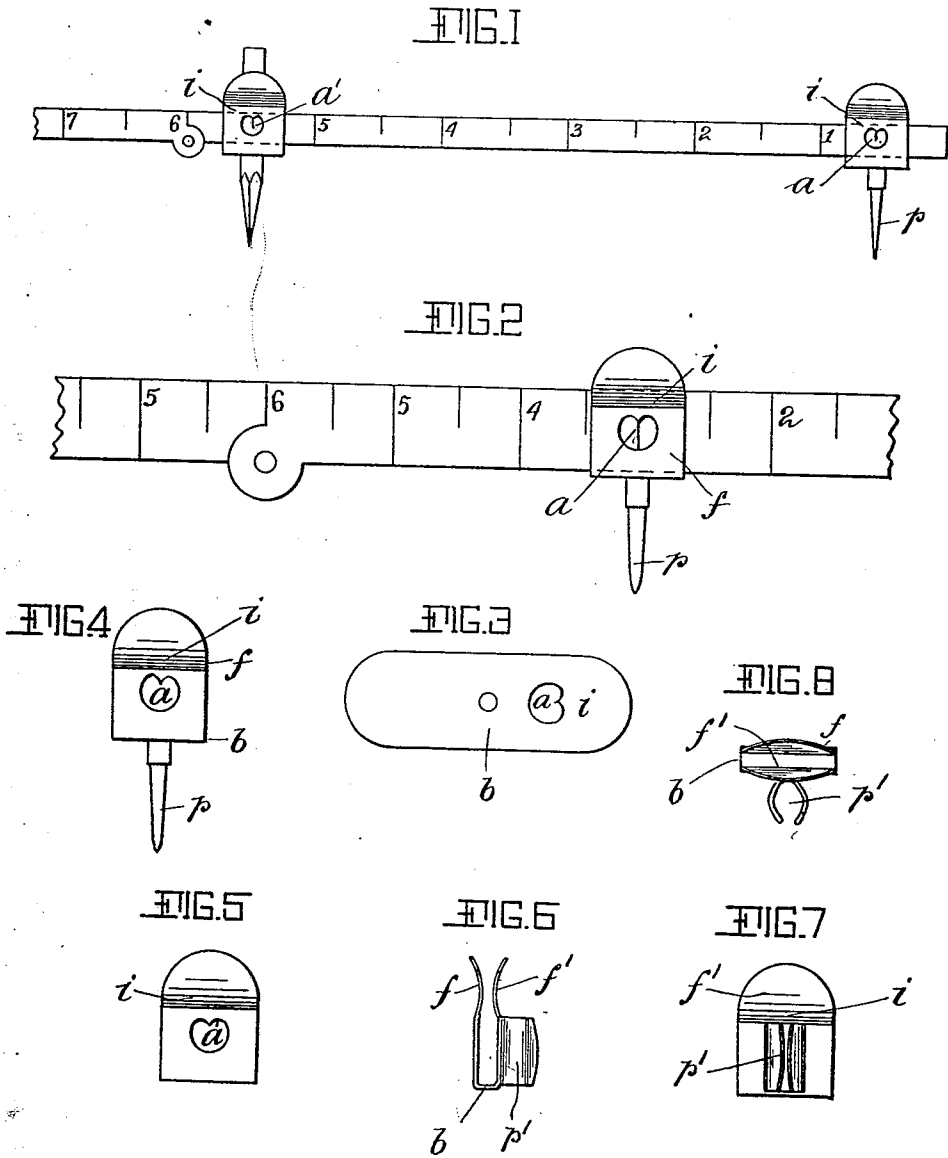


No. 839,604.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

J. KRALUND.  
RULE ATTACHMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1906.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## RULE ATTACHMENT.

No. 839,604.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed April 6, 1906. Serial No. 310,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KRALUND, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rule Attachments, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same.

Figure 1 represents a rule to which my attachments have been applied. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of a broken portion of a rule with one attachment thereon, showing plainly some of the special features of the attachment. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the clasp part of the attachment is formed, and Fig. 4 is a view of one complete attachment ready for use. Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 show the pencil-holding form.

My invention relates to attachments for rules or similar devices whereby a scribing-compass of any length may be readily made by the use with such rule or a similar rod of a simple and economical attachment small enough to be readily carried in the pocket; and it consists in making an attachment adapted to be readily adjusted to any rule and when adjusted to render the combination a complete compass ready for immediate use.

The attachment consists of a flat plate, preferably resilient, bent, as shown, into a three-sided form, the free ends  $f$   $f'$  being preferably curved or concaved from the outer face to constitute finger or thumb pieces held together by the intermediate part  $b$  and preferably at a little less than a right angle to the said intermediate part. The metal is thin and, as stated, is preferably resilient, that it may of itself bind slightly upon the rule when attached thereto. The intermediate part  $b$  is preferably of a width (from piece  $f$  to piece  $f'$ ) about equal to the ordinary thickness of a rule, that the extension therefrom leading to the concaved portions of the thumb-pieces may closely embrace the rule, and the bending to a little less than a right angle is done to provide a slight spring-pressure for holding the attachment upon the rule. The necessary pressure can, however, be produced by the pressure of the thumb and finger upon pieces  $ff'$ .

From the intermediate part  $b$  a pin or

point  $p$ , centered therein and usually riveted thereto, extends outward in a direction opposite to the direction in which the parts  $f$   $f'$  are projected. It may be a plain steel point or it may be a socket-piece adapted to hold a lead for marking, as may be desired, or a socket or clip may be secured to piece  $f'$ , as shown in Figs. 5-8.

The extensions  $ff'$  are apertured, as shown at  $a$   $a'$ , to permit the user to note on the rule the measurement of the distance from one point to another, and said apertures are preferably so cut that there shall be a reentrant point of metal  $i$  exactly in line with the point of the pin  $p$  of the device or the axial line of a pencil placed in the socket, if one be used on plate  $b$ , the result being that said indicator-point  $i$  lies over the exact line of the rule, which will show the distance between the two points of the complete device.

In use the clips or attachments are pressed upon the rule, being held there, as related, by a slight spring-pressure. They are adjusted to the proper lines and distances, that adjustment being facilitated by the views of the side of the rule exhibited through apertures  $a$   $a'$  and the presence of indicator-point  $i$ , registering with the marking or fastening point  $p$ .

Once adjusted, the user seizes the thumb-pieces and by that action clamps the attachments tightly to the rule, and he may then scribe an arc or a circle of the desired and already determined radius with great facility. The change to a greater or smaller radius is equally simple, and, as is manifest, the device may be used with any ordinary rule or even a simple strip of wood, metal, or other material. It may be applied, used, and removed in less time than it takes ordinarily to adjust large scribing devices heretofore known, and when removed it takes up very little space in a tool-chest or pocket, while at the same time it is so inexpensive as to strongly recommend it to mechanics who need some article for such service.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a rule attachment the combination of a plate having two yielding finger-pieces, one of which is provided with an aperture through which anything clasped between said pieces may be seen, and an intermediate piece joining said finger-pieces and a clip-

piece extending from said plate and adapted to hold a pencil as described, all substantially as set forth.

5 2. In a rule attachment the combination of a plate having two yielding finger-pieces, one of which is provided with an aperture through which anything clasped between said pieces may be seen and an indicating-point projecting into said aperture in line  
10 with the center of the marker-holding piece hereinafter named; an intermediate piece joining said finger-pieces and a holding device, secured to the main plate and adapted to hold a pointed projection with its point registering with the indicating-point projecting  
15 into the aperture aforesaid, all substantially as set forth.

3. In a rule attachment, the combination

of a spring-metal plate, combined to form an intermediate piece and two finger-pieces extending therefrom in the same general direction, an aperture in said finger-piece, an indicating-point extending into the finger-piece aperture, and a marker secured to said spring-metal plate and provided with a point which registers with the indicating-point of the finger-piece aperture aforesaid, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 17th day of March, 1906.

JOHN KRALUND.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. EDEN,  
A. G. N. VERMILYA.