

N° 25,466



A.D. 1912

Date of Application, 6th Nov., 1912

Complete Specification Left, 5th May, 1913—Accepted, 6th Nov., 1913

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

A Slide Rule for Calculations in Measuring and Pricing Timber.

We, EDWARD JONES, Scientific Instrument Maker, trading as Dring & Fage, 56, Stamford Street, London, S.E., and JAMES ANTHONY WEALE, Timber Merchant, Bank Chambers, Bootle, Liverpool, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

- 5 The rule is constructed in such a manner as to enable the user to calculate for measuring and computing the content of timber and on the other side the calculation of the St. Petersburg standard. One side is divided on the upper part with a double radius 1—10 for lineal feet, amount and price per standard and
10 with the lower with inverted line 2—10 for size. On the reverse side it is divided with the A. B. C & D lines.
A line denoting length double radius 1—10.
B line denoting content double radius 1—10 fully divided.
C line denoting width double radius 1—10 subdivided.
D line denoting depth inverted line 1—10 subdivided single radius.

15 Dated the 14th day of October, 1912.

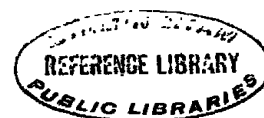
EDWARD JONES.
JAMES ANTHONY WEALE.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

A Slide Rule for Calculations in Measuring and Pricing Timber.

- 20 We, EDWARD JONES, Scientific Instrument Maker, trading as Dring & Fage, 56, Stamford Street, London, S.E., and JAMES ANTHONY WEALE, Timber Merchant, Bank Chambers, Bootle, Liverpool, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—
- 25 This invention relates to the type of slide rule bearing scales for the calculation of the content of timber and for making calculations of price *etc.* according to St. Petersburg standard and consists in the simple and novel arrangement of scales hereinafter set forth and claimed.
- 30 The rule is constructed in such a manner as to enable the user to calculate for measuring and computing the content of timber and on the other side the calculation of the St. Petersburg standard. Figs. 1 and 2 show the two sides of the rule, each broken into two parts for convenience at the points A¹ B¹. In Fig. 1 on the drawings one side is shewn divided on the upper part with a double radius 1—10 for lineal feet, *a*. The slide S is graduated for amount

[Price 8d.]



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and price per standard double radius, b & c the lower part of the rule is provided with inverted line 2—10 for size d . On the reverse side it is divided with the A. B. C & D lines, Fig. 2:

A line denoting length double radius 1—10 A.

B. line on slide S denoting content double radius 1—10 fully divided B. 5

C line on slide S denoting width double radius 1—10 subdivided C.

D line denoting depth inverted line 1—10 subdivided single radius D.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:— 10

A slide rule of the type designed for computing contents of logs of timber and the calculations according to the St. Petersburg standard, comprising on one side logarithmic scales for lineal feet, amount, price per standard, and size (inverted) and on the other side logarithmic scales for length, content, width, and depth (inverted) substantially as described and shewn in the accompanying drawings. 15

Dated the 5th day of May, 1913.

**EDWARD JONES.
JAMES A. WEALE.**

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

