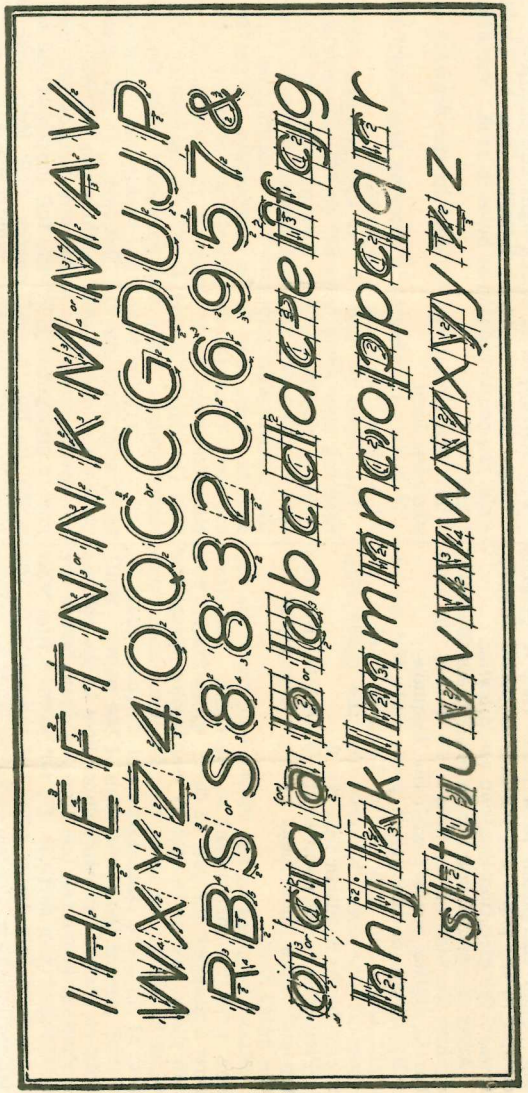



## THE IMPROVED AMES LETTERING INSTRUMENT

Is now in daily use in Universities, Colleges, Normal Schools, High Schools, Grade Schools, Trade Schools, Commercial Drafting Rooms, and Art Schools. It is in use on every Continent.

**TRY IT—IT WILL AID YOU, TOO—USE IT**

The instrument has the following exclusive characteristics: It is the **ONLY** instrument of its kind on the market that provides for the spacing of guide line for **THREE DIFFERENT SYSTEMS** of letters usually used by commercial draftsmen.

It is the **ONLY** instrument on the market that provides a means for drawing, **WITHOUT ADJUSTMENT OF PARTS,** the two slope lines usually used for notes on drawings, namely: 68 to 75 degrees.

It is the **ONLY** instrument that provides a means of drawing guide lines for letters of **ANY HEIGHT** from 1/16" to 1 1/2".

It is the **ONLY** instrument on the market which provides for **FOUR** guide lines. Four guide lines should be used by students who are, for the first time, endeavoring to letter. Use the center column, use the upper hole, then the second from the top, omit the third from the top, use the fourth and then the fifth from the top. Study K—Fig. 3.

The center column also possesses this characteristic: **IT CAN BE USED FOR CROSS SECTIONING;** also for drawing brick, siding, shingles, etc. Study N—Fig. 3.

Engineering students are required to letter legibly. Lettering can also be used by clerks; in card indexing, making rate cards, heading account books, tabulating data, making price cards, show cards, notices, signs, and in addressing envelopes.

**REMEMBER THIS:** If your students use paper that has been ruled by a printing press, they will be handicapped when they try to letter on blank drawing paper or tracing cloth. It is very, very difficult to letter on tracing cloth without using penciled guide lines. The Ames Lettering Instrument has been designed primarily for students who are learning to letter. It is also used by draftsmen in commercial work.

The Ames Lettering Instrument will assist any drawing instructor in assisting students to master simple, legible lettering in a comparatively short time. Two of the leading text books on drawing illustrate and describe it.

**INSTRUCTIONS OF DRAWING:** Did you ever stop to realize that if you can improve the shape of the letters as a student letters them you will improve his handwriting. Think about it.

## HINTS ON LETTERING

Lettering is essentially free hand drawing. Mechanical aids in the formation of the various characters are the resort of the unskilled draftsman, and almost invariably result in lettering that is painfully inartistic.

Good lettering is the truest gauge of a neat draftsman.

**Work Slowly.** Lettering can never be learned by working hurriedly.

Draw all guide lines with a 6H pencil only.

**Know These Rules.** In the composition of letters into words three general rules must be remembered: first, keep the letters close together; second, have the areas of white spaces and the background between the letters, approximately equal; third, keep the words well separated, to a space at least equal to the height of the letter.

# THE AMES LETTERING INSTRUMENT

**MOTTO: Simple Legible Lettering**

**The Ames Lettering Instrument as shown on the inside pages of this folder is one of the best articles of its kind ever put on the market as is proven by the testimonials of those who have used it.**

**We present this circular for your inspection and if you are using any instrument of this nature let us urge that you give it careful consideration. This is one article in which every instructor, student and draughtsman will be interested.**

**It's the only instrument of its kind that allows the user to vary the heights of lettering by adjustment of the dial or disc. Slope lines can be drawn without any adjustment of parts.**

Professor O. A. Olson,
Campus.

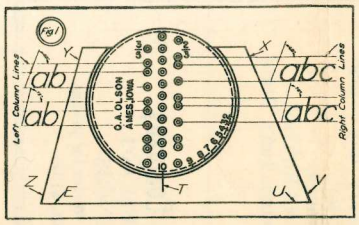
Dear Professor Olson:

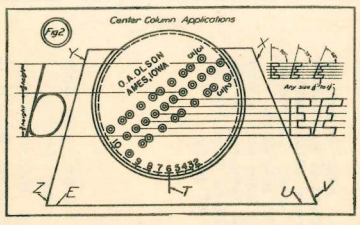
I am writing this letter to tell you how highly I value your lettering device. I cannot think of anything more simple and at the same time ingenious which is needed urgently in the every day working equipment of the engineer.

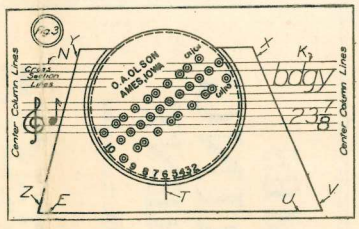
Very truly yours,
ANSON MARSTON,
Dean, Division of Engineering, Iowa State College.

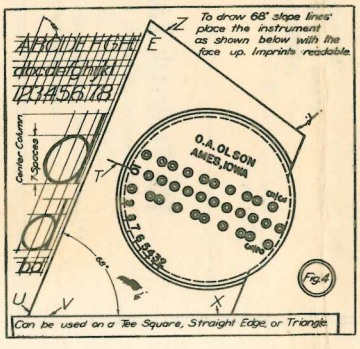
**The Frederick Post Company**
**Address all mail to Box 803**
**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

**Dealers wanted in every city. Write for prices.**
**One instrument by mail, $1.00**



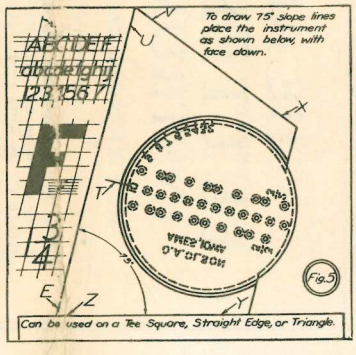

**FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OUTLINED BELOW IN THE ORDER THEY ARE GIVEN**

**Study the Five Figures Shown**

---

**READ NOTES IN FIGURES**

**Note that there are 10 equally spaced openings in the center column. Study Figs. 2 and 3.**




**INSTRUCTIONS:**—Sharpen one end of a 6H drawing pencil so that the lead exposed has a sharp conical point approximately five-sixteenths of an inch long.

Use the T-square in the same manner as in drawing. Place the instrument on the drawing board so that the base bar marked U-E in Fig. 1 will rest on the upper edge of the T-square. Have the readable side up.

The fraction 3/5 at the top of the disc indicates that holes in the column to the right are so spaced that the ratio of the distances between the guide lines will be 2/5 and 3/5 of the total height of a capital letter of that system. This is true for any position of the disc. Study figure No. 1. This is the ratio usually used by civil engineers.

The fraction 2/3 indicates that the ratio will be 1/3 and 2/3 of the total height of the letter. This is the ratio used in the REINHARDT system.

The numbers 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2 are numerators of fractions whose understood denominators are 32. If the disc is turned so that the number 6 is directly above the mark T on the base bar, the capital letters in each of the three systems of guide lines will be 6/32 of an inch high.

## HOW TO DRAW LINES

Assume that you have placed the disc in the above mentioned position. Place the conical 6H drawing pencil point in the second hole from the top. Hold the pencil in a plane that is perpendicular to the paper but incline the pencil slightly toward the direction that you are drawing.

After the pencil point is in place press the point against the side of the hole so as to keep the base bar in sliding contact with the T-square.

By means of the pencil point slide the instrument along the edge of the T-square until it arrives at the right terminal for the guide line. Study arrow heads in Fig. No. 2.

Place the pencil point in the third hole from the top and move instrument to the left terminal for the guide line.

Place the point in the fourth hole from the top and move the instrument to the right. You have now completed one set, of three, guide lines. You can make two more sets by continuing operations same as above. In order to draw more than three sets of lines the instrument and T-square must be moved toward the lower edge of the paper. Shift both so that the **extreme upper hole** in the column is directly above the last line you drew before the instrument was shifted. Do not draw a line with a pencil in this upper hole: put the pencil in the **second** hole from the top and draw lines as before. The extreme upper hole is there, only, to give the proper spacing between lines when the instrument is moved. Study the lines in Figs. 1-2-3-4.

## REASONS FOR PREFERENCE

**It is the only instrument of its kind that has holes spaced for three different systems of guide lines. See other reasons on last page.**

The instrument is less expensive than any now on the market for the same class of work.

Guide lines for letters varying in height from 1/16" to 1 1/2" may be drawn very readily.

Slope lines approximately 68° and 75° can be drawn directly from instrument.

Uniformly spaced cross section lines may be drawn by using the center column of holes.

The instrument will slide over the thumb tacks easily. Note the thin edge at V-Z.

There are no loose or flimsy parts. It is very simple and can be adjusted readily; and will not soil the paper if it is kept clean. The frame is thicker than the disc.

The celluloid disc is transparent, facilitating a rapid and accurate setting for notes on drawings.

The wire frame is made from specially prepared steel, drawn to the required cross section, formed, hardened, tempered, finished and then given a first class nickel plated finish. If for any reason the user wants more friction between the disc and wire frame remove the disc and force the points Y and X toward each other slightly.

The instrument is small, light and compact.

Guide lines for block lettering can be drawn when the center column of holes is used. See Figs 2 and 5.

The instrument can be kept in the drawing instrument case.

It is very convenient in drawing any height letter when a title plate is to be made.

The slopes 68° and 75° are approximate. Since lettering may slope from 60° to 70°, the manufacturer of this instrument does not deem it important to guarantee an exact angle. It would make the instruments expensive to manufacture if a definite angle has to be guaranteed. Very few ordinary triangles are absolutely accurate. The manufacturers have designed the instrument so that the points E and U will be in contact with the T-square. This has purposely been done so that the instrument will not rock when it is drawn back and forth on the T-square. If the groove in the disc should wear slightly the bar will tend to become straight. If for any reason you must have a straight line for the full length of the bar, write to the manufacturers and they will be pleased to consider your requirements.