

(No Model.)

C. W. KING.
SQUARE.

No. 583,058.

Patented May 25, 1897.

FIG. 1.

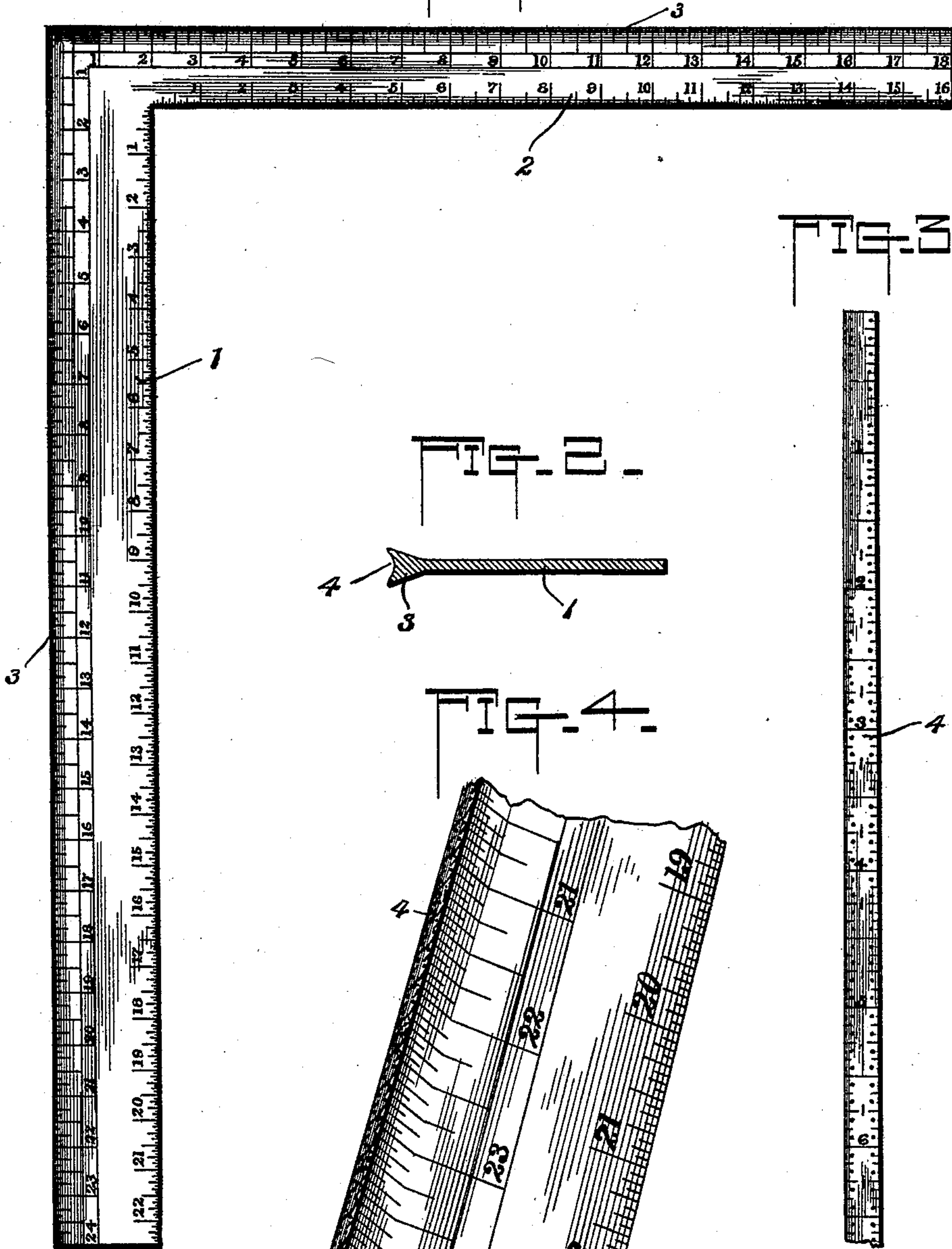


FIG. 2.



FIG. 4.

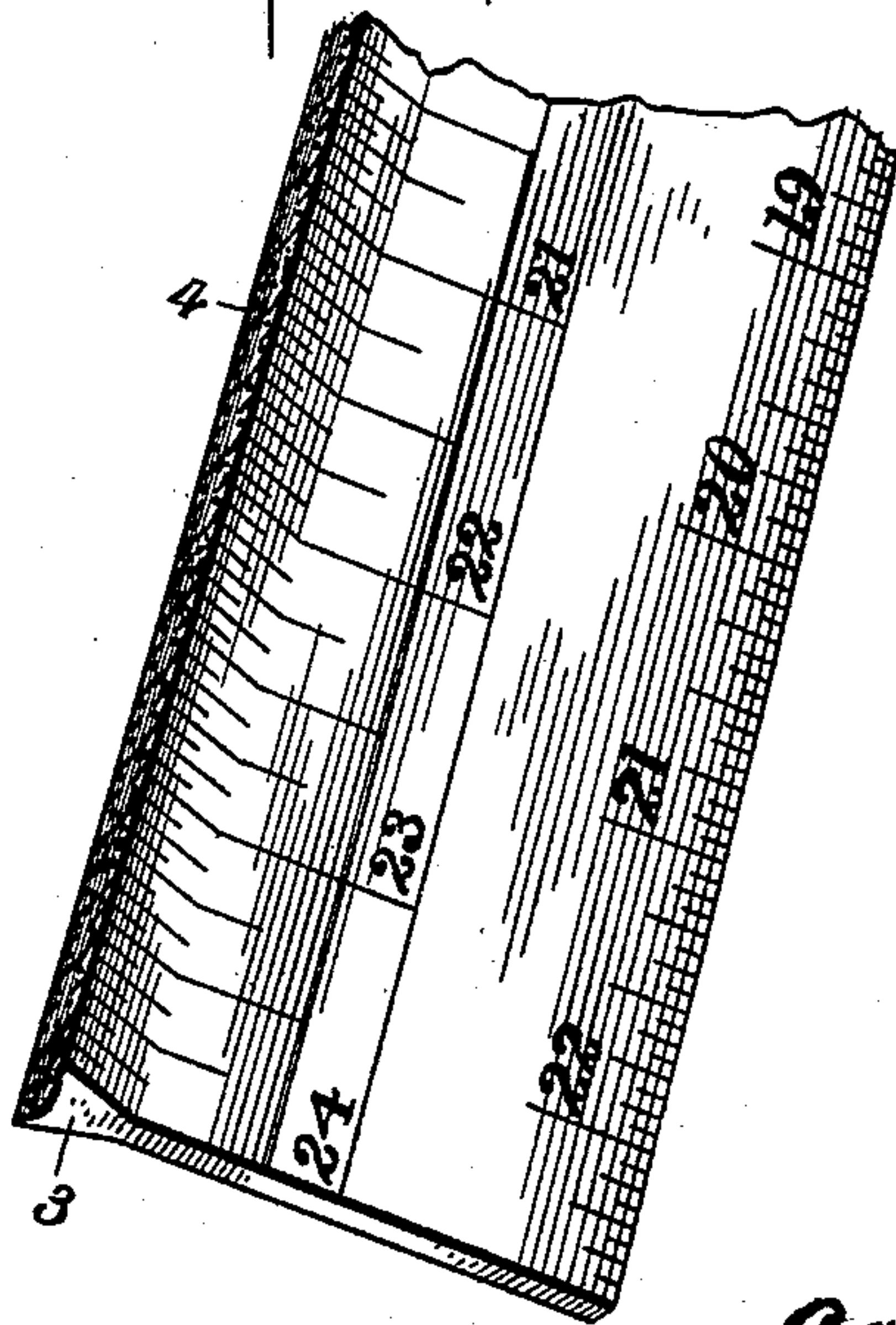


FIG. 3.



Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVIN WILSON KING, OF SEYMOUR, MISSOURI.

SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 583,058, dated May 25, 1897.

Application filed May 11, 1896. Serial No. 591,092. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALVIN WILSON KING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seymour, in the county of Webster and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Square, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in that class of squares usually employed by wood and metal workers; and it has for its object to provide a square of this character so constructed as to protect the scales thereof, whereby wear on such scales shall be reduced and the same prevented from being disfigured.

The invention also contemplates a square which may be used with greater ease and accuracy than heretofore and by which better results shall be attained.

To this end the invention consists, substantially, in the construction hereinafter illustrated, described, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a square constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view through one of the blades thereof. Fig. 3 is an enlarged edge view. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of one of the blades.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the long blade of a square; and 2 the short blade thereof, both of these blades being provided upon their faces with the ordinary graduations arranged in the usual manner.

The outer edge of each of the blades 1 and 2 has an inclined rib 3 formed thereon, said rib projecting on both faces of said blades and extending continuously throughout the entire length of the square and inclining toward its body portion. The inclined rib is of greater thickness than the body portion of the square and is provided at its edge with a concave groove 4, having a series of graduations therein, the object of which is to permit a more accurate marking than that obtained by simply the graduations upon the faces of the square.

The graduations of the groove 4 correspond to those upon the faces of the square and are

preferably divided into inches and fractions thereof. For indicating the inches a straight cut is made, which cut extends entirely across the groove, a figure or figures being stamped adjacent to each cut to denote the regular progression. The one-half-inch marks are the same as the inch cuts, the figure being omitted, and the one-fourth marks are similar to the halves, excepting a straight cut extends at right angles through the center of the cut, which is arranged transversely of the groove 4. The one-eighth marks are short cuts located at the extreme edges of the groove, but do not extend across the latter, as do the one-half marks, and the one-sixteenth graduations are indicated by small dots punched in the groove at each side of the longitudinal center thereof. Thus it will be seen that each division is clearly distinguished by the difference in the character of the mark, and hence the workman will be enabled to read the scale in an easy manner.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that I have provided a square which is simple and inexpensive. By reason of the inclined rib 3 being formed on both faces of the blades 1 and 2 and extending entirely around the square at its outer edge the graduations and the figures upon the faces of said square will be prevented contacting with the work or other surface upon which the square may be placed. This will prevent said graduations and figures being worn or disfigured. Especially is this desirable when handling green or damp timber, the graduations and figures being prevented from becoming rusted and always remaining clear and easily distinguished. The rib 3 also will permit of the square being readily grasped and lifted, and when marking the marking implement will not pass under the square, thereby preventing any inaccuracy, which is frequently the case with the ordinary squares commonly employed. From the fact that the groove 4 is provided with a series of graduations a more correct marking by these graduations will be positively insured than if only the graduations upon the faces of the square were used. The thickened outer edges of the blades of the square or measuring instrument are thus provided with inclined or beveled sides, which terminate in their intersections with the outer concaved

surface of the rib in acute angular edges, which are adapted to fit closely to the surface upon which the instrument is arranged, while the cross-sectionally-concaved surface of the rib protects the graduations thereon from contact with objects contiguous to which it may be arranged. In the same way the cross-sectionally-concaved surface of the thickened or enlarged edge serves to expose the graduations thereon and facilitates the transference of measurements from the square to the surface to be inscribed.

While I have described the inclined rib as applied to a square, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to such use, as it is evident that the same may be employed with rules and other similar measuring instruments.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A measuring instrument of the class described having a flat blade provided upon its opposite faces with series of graduations and having a continuous thickened edge provided with inclined sides which project beyond both

of said faces and terminate in acute-angular edges to rest upon and prevent the graduations on the faces of the instrument from contacting with a surface upon which said instrument may be placed, substantially as specified.

2. A measuring instrument of the class described provided upon its faces with a series of graduations, and having a continuous rib formed at one of its edges extending throughout its entire length, said rib being adapted to prevent the graduations upon the faces of the instrument contacting with a surface upon which said instrument may be placed, said rib also having a groove in its edge provided with a series of graduations corresponding to the graduations upon the faces of the instrument, substantially as set forth.

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

CALVIN WILSON KING.

Witnesses:

PRESTON S. LOOFBOURROW,
ELI CORDWELL.