No. 771,392. PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

O. RECHENBERG.

SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

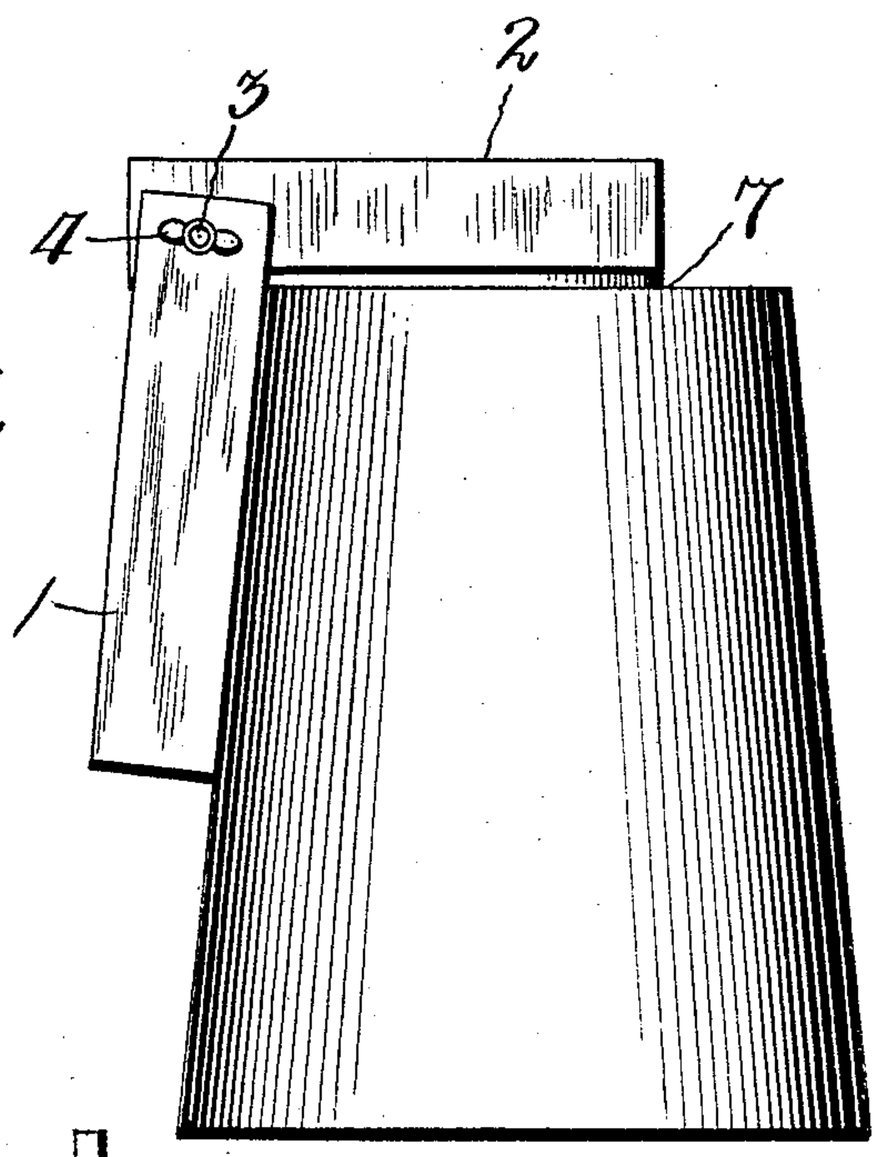


Fig. 2.

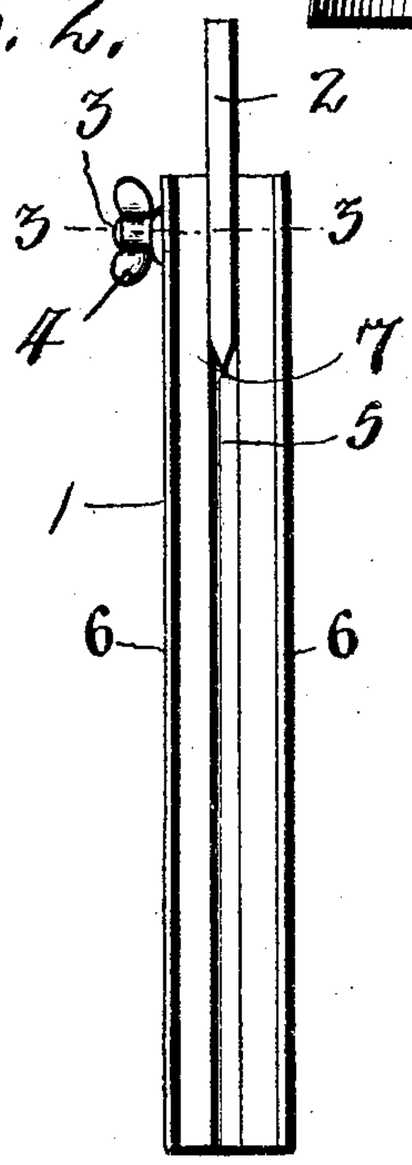
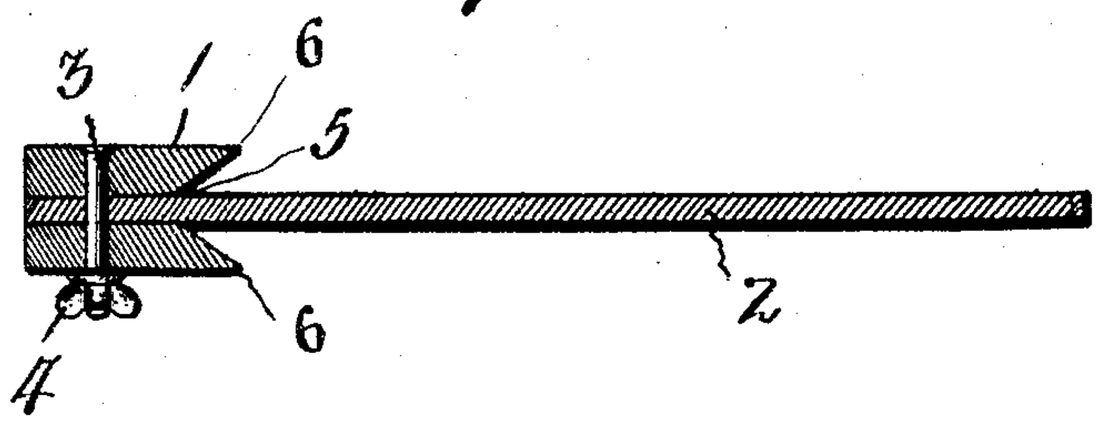


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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No. 771,392. Patented October 4, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,392, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed February 8, 1904. Serial No. 192,669. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO RECHENBERG, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Squares; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in squares.

As is well known, ordinary squares cannot readily be used upon cylindrical bodies for the purpose of drawing off center lines for the reason that the shape of the edge of the body of the square and blade prevents the proper application of the square and throws the drawn center lines out of true. Also those instruments commonly known as "center-squares" cannot be used upon frusto-conical bodies having straight or inclined ends on which it is required to draw the center line because of the fact that the blade lies flat upon the object, such arrangement of the blade further preventing the application of the square to tubes or cylinders notched in their edges, the notches in the majority of cases being too narrow to admit the blades.

The object of my invention is to provide a square which is adaptable to all of these uses and also serves all the functions of the ordinary square.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view showing the application of the invention to a conical body for the purpose of center-lining the reduced end of such body. Fig. 2 is an elevational view of the square looking toward the pivoted edge of the body and free end of the blade, and Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

1 denotes the body of the square and 2 the blade thereof, which blade is pivotally and adjustably secured to the body by the pivot bolt or screw 3 and applied nut 4.

In accordance with my invention the front or abutting edge of the body 1 is longitudinally grooved, as indicated at 5, the groove preferably being made of V form to provide the points or edges 6, which assist in retaining the square in position upon the body to which it is applied. Also the contact edge of the blade is beveled to form a scribing edge 7. By this construction the body 1 may be applied to the curved surface of a cylindrical body and the edge 7 may be employed to describe the exact center line. As the blade also sets edgewise, it may be employed to measure off objects to which the ordinary center-square cannot be applied.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A square comprising a body having beveled parallel longitudinal abutting edges, and a blade formed with a sharp longitudinal scribing edge lying on a plane between said abutting edges, substantially as described.

2. A square comprising a body having a longitudinally-grooved abutting face and a plate pivotally and adjustably secured thereto and formed with a reduced longitudinal scribing edge lying in the plane of the groove of said scribing edge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO RECHENBERG.

Witnesses:

THEODORE SCHWANKE,

JOHN H. KELLER.