

(No Model.)

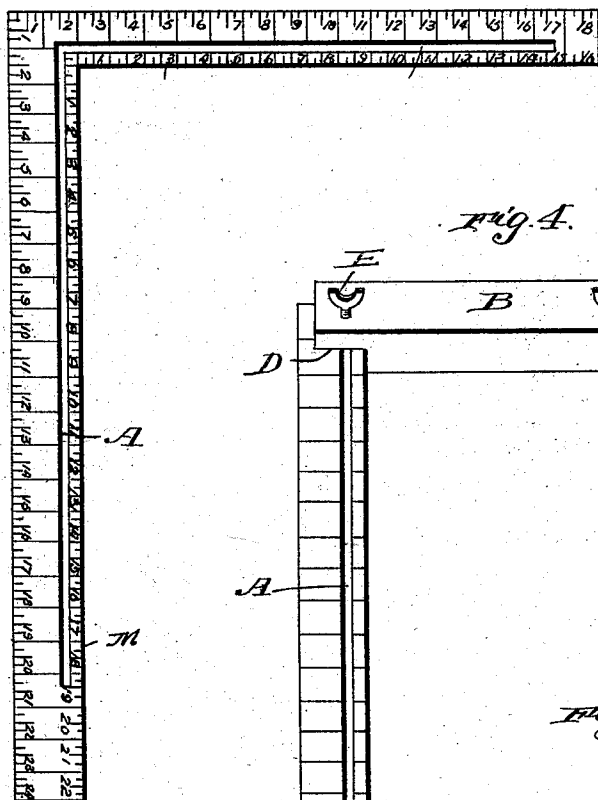
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. W. SPAULDING.  
SQUARE.

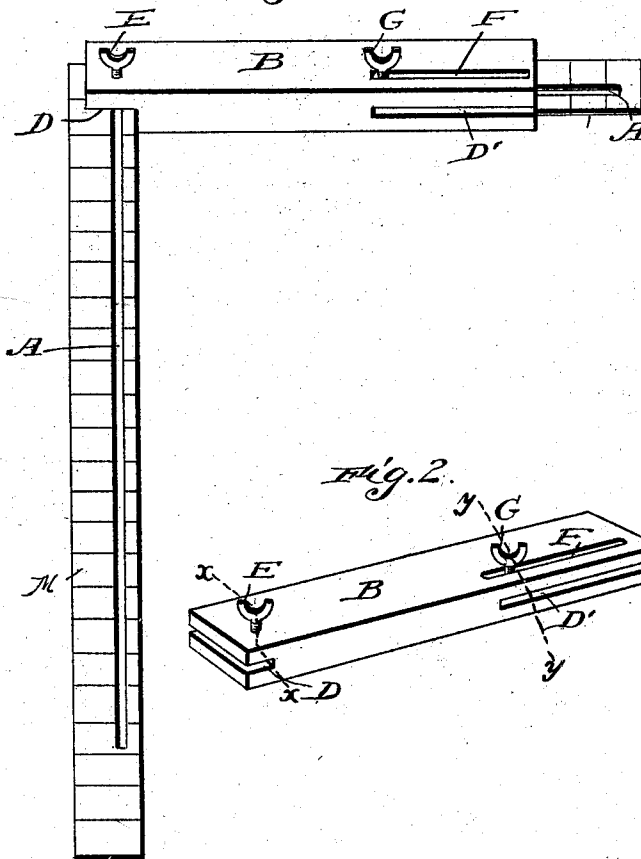
No. 558,117.

Patented Apr. 14, 1896.

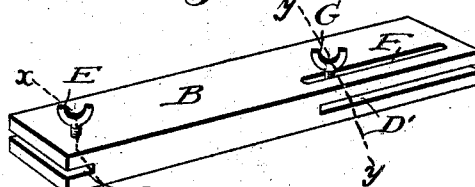
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 4.*



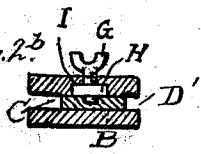
*Fig. 2.*



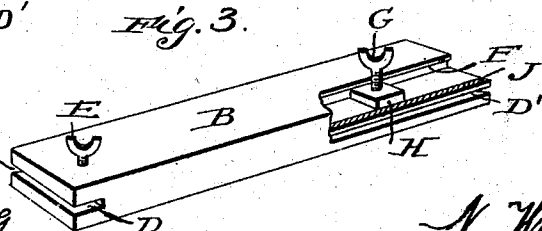
*Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>.*



*Fig. 2<sup>b</sup>.*



*Fig. 3.*



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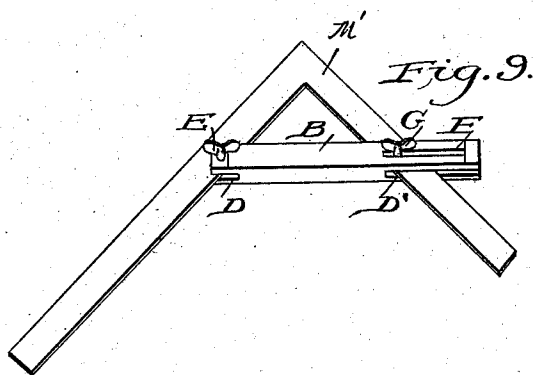
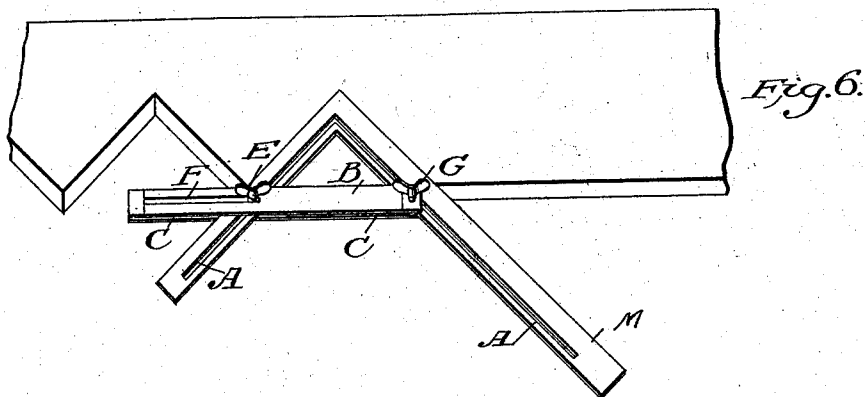
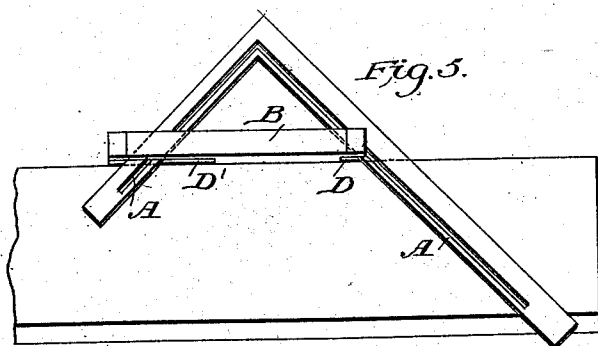
(No Model.)

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N. W. SPAULDING.  
SQUARE.

No. 558,117.

Patented Apr. 14, 1896.



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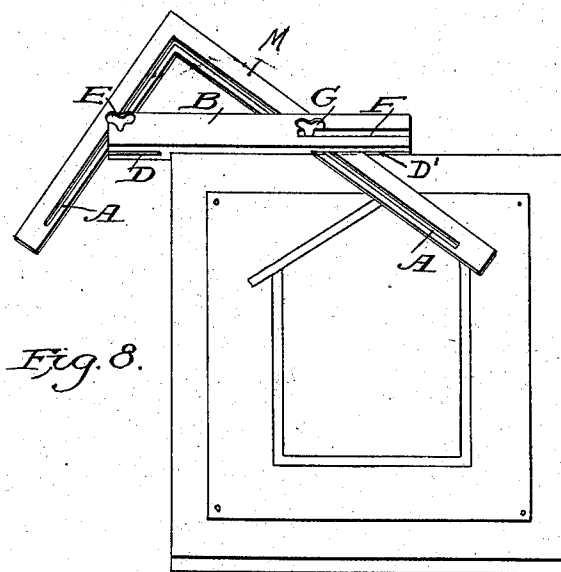
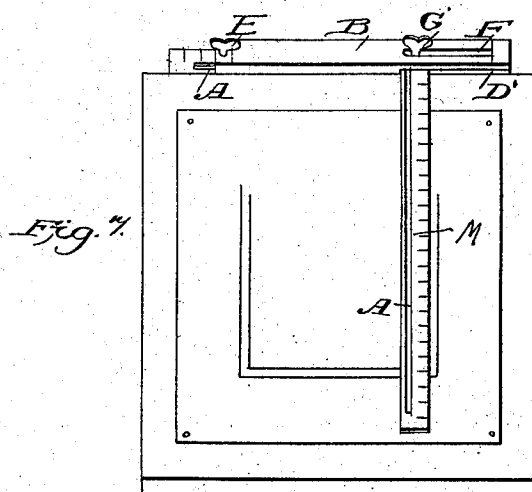
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

N. W. SPAULDING.  
SQUARE.

No. 558,117.

Patented Apr. 14, 1896.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON WARREN SPAULDING, OF MONROEVILLE, INDIANA.

## SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,117, dated April 14, 1896.

Application filed July 22, 1893. Serial No. 481,240. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NELSON WARREN SPAULDING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Monroeville, in the county of Allen and State of Indiana, 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.

My invention relates to improvements in squares; and it has for its general object to provide a square having a cheap, simple, and easily adjusted attachment through the medium of which it may be converted into a T-square, an angle T-square, a bevel, or a stair-pattern, as desired.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved square with the improved attachment removed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the attachment removed from the square. Figs. 2<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>b</sup> are sections taken in the planes indicated by the lines *xx* and *yy*, respectively, of Fig. 2. Fig. 3 is a similar view partly broken away. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the attachment in position on the short arm of the square to form a try-square. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the position to which the attachment is adjusted to form a bevel. Fig. 6 is a similar view with the attachment in position to form a stair-pattern. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the attachment adjusted to form a T-square. Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the attachment adjusted to form an angle T-square, and Fig. 9 is a similar view showing the attachment as connected to an ordinary square.

Referring by letter to said drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 8 thereof, M indicates a square which is similar to the ordinary square, except that it is provided with a continuous groove A, which extends the greater part of the length of its short and long arms, as shown, and B indicates the body of my improved attachment. This body B, which may be formed of any suitable material, is provided in one edge, as better

shown in Figs. 2<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>b</sup>, with the kerf or groove C, which is designed to receive the short arm of the square M, as shown in Fig. 4, 55 and extends the greater part of the width of the block B, as illustrated. This kerf or groove C, adjacent to one end of the block B, merges into the kerf or groove D, which extends the full width of the block, and at its 60 opposite end and at an intermediate point in the length of the block B said kerf or groove C merges into the kerf or groove D', which also extends the full width of the block and to one end thereof, and is designed, in con- 65 junction with the kerf D, to receive the arms of the square when the block B is set at an angle to said arms.

The upper wall of the kerf or groove D is provided with a threaded aperture *a* to receive 70 the thumb-screw E, which is designed for a purpose presently described, and the upper wall of the longitudinal slot D' is longitudinally slotted, as indicated by F, to receive the thumb-screw G. (Better shown in Figs. 2<sup>b</sup> and 75 4.) This thumb-screw G takes at its lower end into an angular nut H, which is arranged and adapted to slide, but not turn, in a longitudinal groove I, formed in the under side of the upper wall of the kerf or groove D', as 80 better shown in Fig. 2<sup>b</sup>.

In applying my improved attachment to a square the arms of the square are placed in the kerfs or grooves C D D' of the attachment and the thumb-screws E and G are passed 85 into the groove A of the square. In consequence of this it will be observed that not only will the attachment be held on the square in such manner that it may be adjusted to various positions with respect thereto, but 90 when desired the attachment may be adjustably fixed on the square, this being accomplished by turning the screws E and G in the proper direction to set the points of the screws against the side of the square or bot- 95 tom of the groove A in the side of the square.

When it is desired to use the square with the improved attachment as a try-square, the said attachment is adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 4 and is adjustably fixed 100 in said position by the proper manipulation of the screws E and G in the manner described. When it is desired to form a T-square, the screws E G are loosened and the

attachment is adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 7, when the screws are again tightened. When it is desired to form what may properly be termed an "angle" T-square, the attachment is adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 8 and the screws E G are tightened.

To form the device into a bevel and also a stair-pattern, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the attachment is removed from the square and reversed—that is to say, the position of the attachment is changed so that the slot D' is adapted to receive the short arm of the square instead of the long arm. When in such position, the attachment is adjustably fixed in the manner before described by the proper manipulation of the screws E and G.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that a square embodying my invention may be used in the same manner as an ordinary square and may, by the proper adjustment of the attachment, which may be quickly and easily accomplished, be converted into a try-square, a T-square, an angle T-square, a bevel, or a stair-pattern, as desired. It will also be appreciated that a square embodying or equipped with my improvements is almost as cheap as the ordinary square and may be as easily and conveniently handled.

In Fig. 9 I have shown my improved attachment as applied to an ordinary square M'. When the attachment is so applied, one of the arms of the square is inserted in the groove or kerf D of the block B, so as to permit of the screw E being set upon the square, while the other arm is arranged in the kerf or groove D' of the attachment and between the nut H and the lower end of screw and the lower wall of the slot D', so that when the screw G is tightened the attachment will be clamped upon said arm of the square.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a square; of the

attachment comprising the block having the kerf or groove C, in one of its edges, the kerf or groove D, at one end of the kerf or groove C, and extending the full width of the block and the kerf or groove D', at the opposite end of the kerf or groove C, and also extending the full width of the block, the slot in the upper wall of the kerf D', the longitudinal groove I, formed in the under side of the upper wall of the kerf or groove D', the nut arranged and adapted to slide in said groove I, the headed screw taking through the slot in the upper wall of kerf D', the nut arranged and adapted to slide in said groove I, the headed screw taking through the slot in the upper wall of kerf D', and engaging the nut, and the headed screw taking through a threaded aperture in the upper wall of the kerf or groove D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination with the square having the groove A, of the attachment comprising the block having the kerf or groove C, in one of its edges, the kerf or groove D, at one end of the kerf or groove C, and extending the full width of the block, the kerf or groove D', at the opposite end of the kerf or groove C, and extending the full width of the block, the threaded aperture in the wall of the kerf or groove D, the longitudinal groove I, formed in the under side of the upper wall of the kerf or groove D', the nut arranged and adapted to slide in said groove I, the headed screw taking through the slot in the upper wall of kerf D', and the slot in the square and engaging the nut, and the headed screw taking through the threaded aperture in the wall of kerf D, and also into the groove in the square, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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