

F. B. SCOTT.

Improvement in Folding Rule and Square.

No. 124,222.

Patented March 5, 1872.

Fig. I.

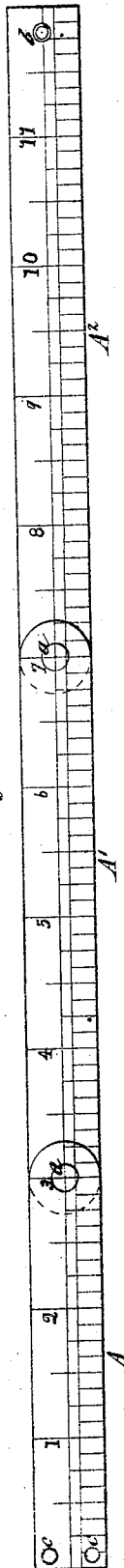


Fig. II.

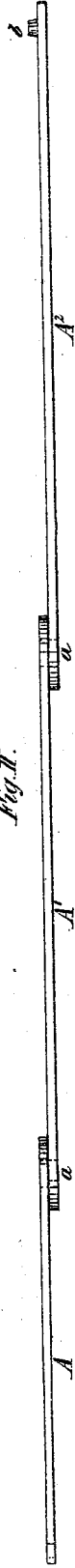
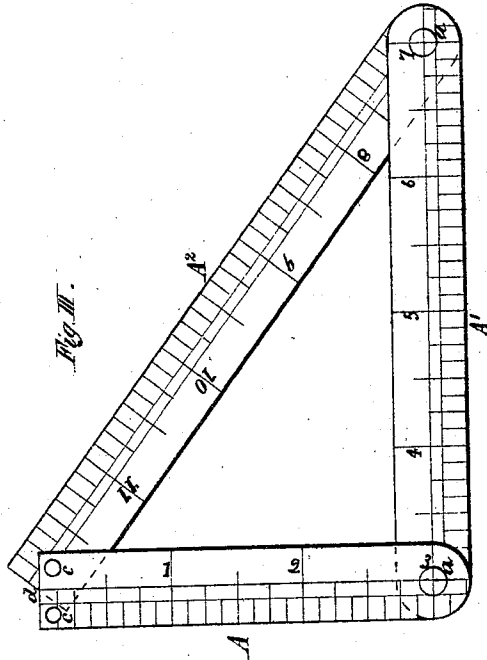


Fig. III.



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Witnesses

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS B. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
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IMPROVEMENT IN FOLDING RULES AND SQUARES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,222, dated March 5, 1872; antedated February 16, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, FRANCIS B. SCOTT, of Lancaster, in the county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Combined Rule and Square, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the construction of a jointed measuring-rule of one, two, three, or a greater number of feet in length, as required, which can be readily converted into a right-angled triangle, so as to form a substitute for the ordinary carpenters' square, whereby the two instruments are combined in a single article, which can be compactly folded and readily carried in the pocket. My invention consists of a measuring-rule composed of three sections jointed together, the length of such sections being of the proportions of three, four, and five, so that when the ends of the rule are connected together it will form a right-angled triangle.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure I represents the rule extended. Fig. II is a view at right angles to Fig. I. Fig. III shows the rule folded so as to form a right-angled triangle.

A¹A² are the three sections of a one-foot rule, respectively three, four, and five inches in length, and jointed together at *a a*, as shown, or in any other suitable manner. In the center line of the rule, at one end, is secured a projecting pin, *b*, while the other end is provided with

two holes, *c c*, corresponding in size with the pin *b*, with which they are designed to engage. The pivots *a* being arranged in the center line of the rule, the holes *c c* at the end thereof are arranged so that when one or the other is engaged with the pin *b*, (according to which way the rule is turned,) the center lines of the two end portions A A² will intersect each other, as shown at *d*, Fig. III. The sections A A¹ A² being of the proportionate lengths hereinbefore described, it is evident that the triangle formed by thus connecting the ends of the rule will be right-angled, and can be used as a substitute for the ordinary carpenter's square. The combination of the two instruments in one that can be thus compactly folded and readily carried renders my improved instrument obviously of great convenience and importance for many uses.

I claim as my invention—

The convertible measuring-rule and right-angled triangle hereinbefore described, composed of the jointed sections A A¹ A², of the proportionate lengths of three, four, and five, and provided with pins *b* and holes *c c*, or their equivalent, for connecting the ends thereof, as hereinbefore set forth.

F. B. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

JNO. J. BONNER,
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