

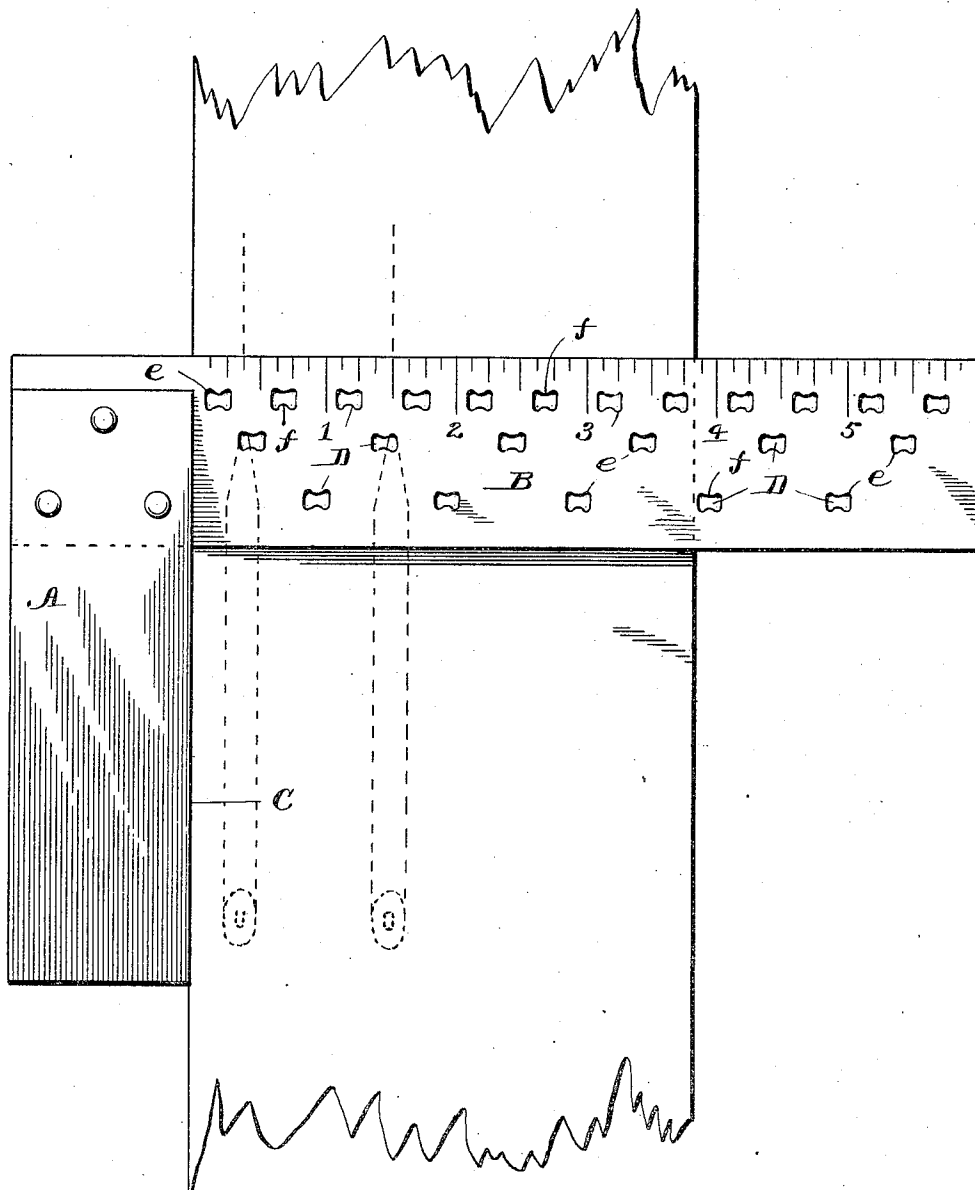
No. 828,375.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

R. A. BREUL.

SQUARE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1905.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD A. BREUL, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

SQUARE.

No. 828,375.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed November 28, 1905. Serial No. 289,425.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD A. BREUL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Squares, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to carpenters' squares, and especially to improvements in try-squares, and relates more particularly to means for better adapting such a square for use as a gage or guide in the marking off of parallel lines.

A number of improvements have already been made and patented to make a common try-square serviceable as a scratch-gage or parallel-marker; but it appears that not one of them has been found of sufficient merit and usefulness to gain them a place upon the market. The reason therefor, it would appear, is that independent scratch-holes make the blade too weak if of sufficient size for use with a carpenter's pencil, and such holes are also confusing, as eight are necessary for each inch-space on the blade. In my present improvement I have overcome both of these objections, as thereby only four holes are needed to make eight marks one-eighth of an inch apart. My improved form of a hole is also of much importance and utility therein, that the prominent position of those denoting the graduations of every inch enables a weak-sighted workman to quickly find measurements, and, in fact, a blind man can also quickly measure or mark off any distance within the compass of the tool.

My improved square may be constructed in any preferred manner, being made entirely of steel or with a steel blade and a wood-covered back, as many of those now commonly found upon the market. The invention may also be employed in connection with any square having a blade commonly used in squares of this class, and likewise the blade may be divided off into the usual number of fractional graduations, either upon one or all edges, as preferred. The marking-holes, however, are preferably used in connection with the graduations of the upper edge, as indicated in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing forming a part of this specification, I have shown a plan view of a common form of try-square embodying my improvements, the same being indicated as applied to a piece of work, also showing in

dotted lines two positions of pencils as retained in the process of marking a longitudinal line upon the work, as will be clearly understood.

Referring to the reference characters shown upon the drawing, A indicates the back, which obviously is thicker than the blade B, disposed at a right angle therefrom. The inner edge C of the back being straight serves as a shoulder to engage the straight edge of the work to be marked, and obviously by the movement of the square along the edge of the work the said tool may be carried uniformly over the work in a direct line.

The blade of the square contains three series of specially-formed holes D, which are longer than they are broad and are disposed longitudinally of the blade. The length of the holes is about five thirty-seconds of an inch, and the holes are arranged in staggered relation to each other. Said holes are so located and disposed that each hole will cover and serve for two of the graduation-marks upon the edge of the blade, and four of the holes will cover all the graduations in each of the respective inches indicated upon the blade. The corners *e* of the holes are rounded, while the intermediate side portions *f* are contracted, thus forming the greatest widths of the hole adjoining the ends opposite the graduations, and thereby producing a suitable pocket in the corner to more readily receive and locate the pencil-point opposite to the graduation-marks, as indicated by the dotted lines.

In the operations of my square the back of the same is taken in one hand and drawn along the edge of the stock to be marked, while with the other hand a pencil is snugly held through a corner of the hole in line with the desired graduation-mark and in engagement with the stock upon the under side. This operation will obviously produce a mark upon the face of the stock parallel with the edge of the stock and at a distance in accordance with the particular hole used.

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

1. In a square of the class described, the combination with a blade having a series of graduations thereon, a series of holes in the blade disposed lengthwise thereof and of a length greater than that of the distance between two graduation-marks and including a

pencil-pocket opposite each of two such adjoining graduation-marks.

2. In a square of the class described, the combination with a blade having a series of graduation-marks thereon in inches and fractions thereof, four holes in the blade to each one-inch space and each hole so shaped and located to serve as a double guide to hold a pencil-point in line with either of two of the

graduation-marks covered thereby upon the blade.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1905.

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