(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. F. POOLE.

SEPARABLE SQUARE.

No. 481,637. Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

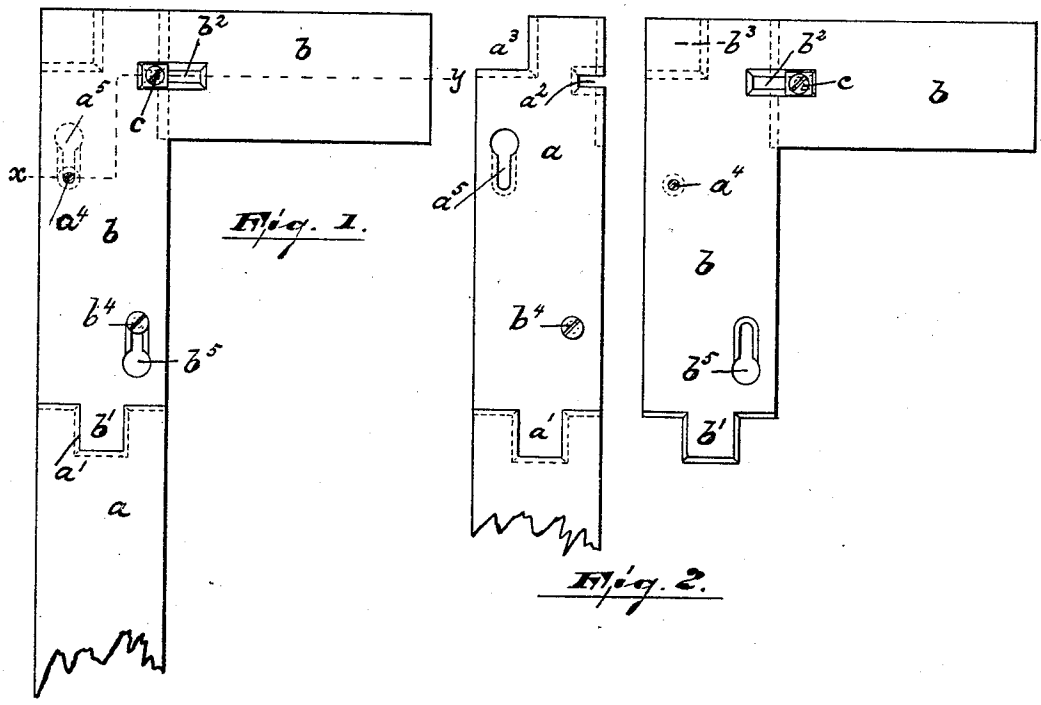

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

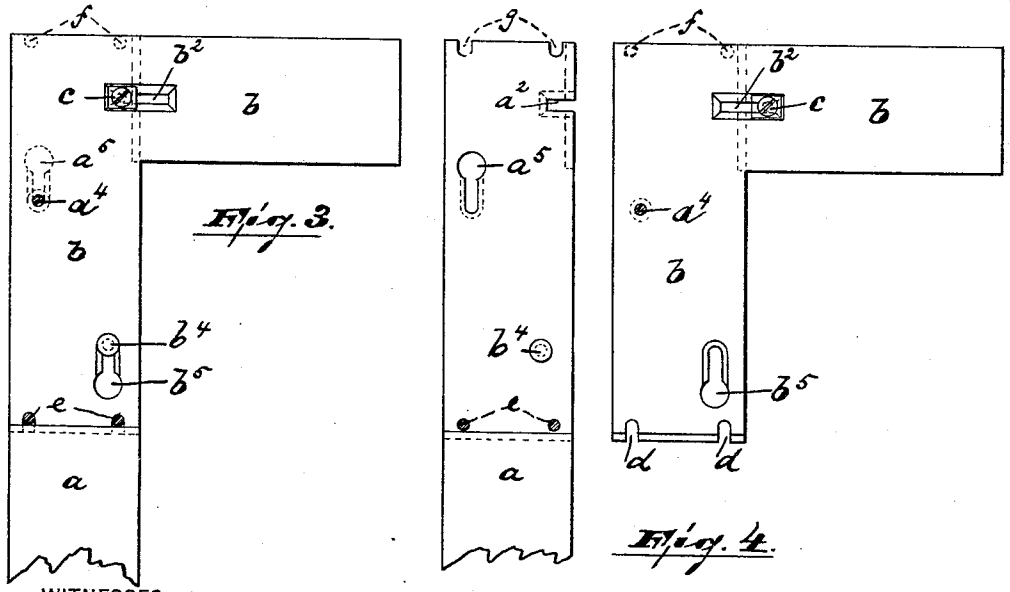

Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR:

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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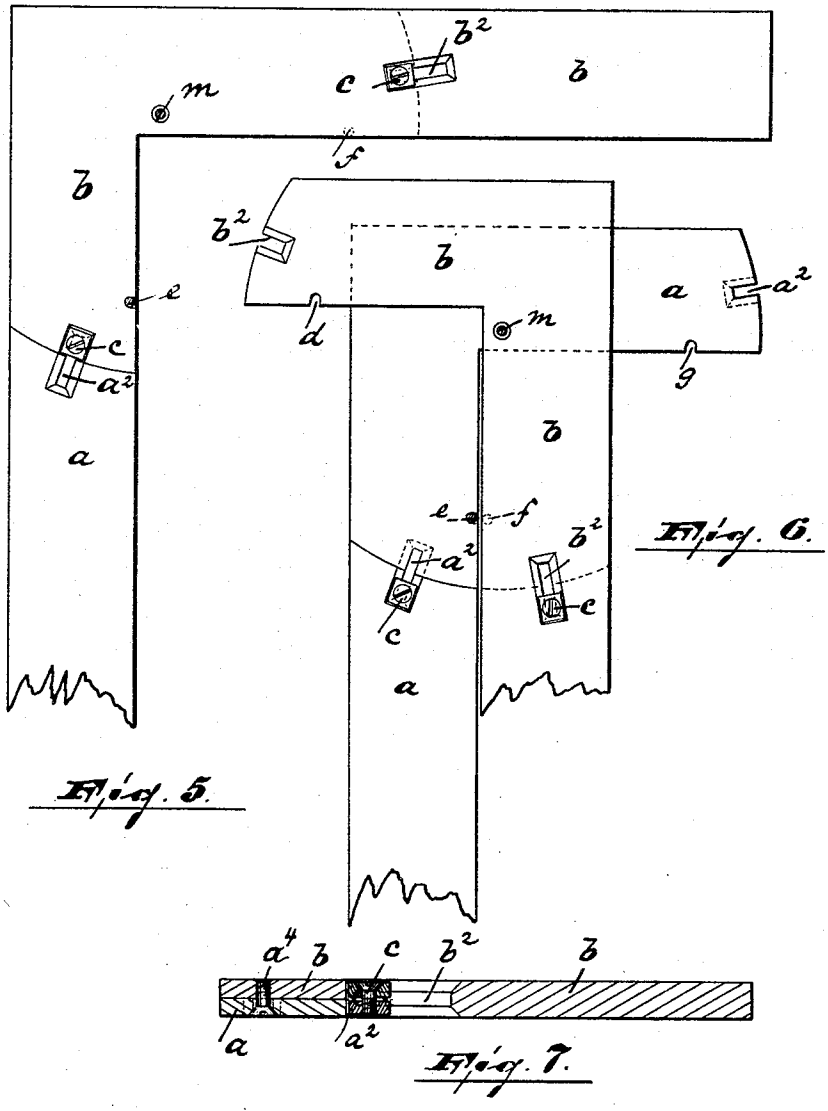

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK F. POOLE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SEPARABLE SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,637, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed April 6, 1892. Serial No. 428,031. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK F. POOLE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Squares; and I do hereby 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a simple and durable square which can be easily taken apart, and thus will occupy much less space in a tool-box and yet will be accurate in its work when in use.

The invention consists in the improved separable square, its locking mechanism, and the arrangement and combination of the various parts thereof, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved square when ready for use. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, the two parts being shown separated from each other. Fig. 3 shows in plan view a modification of the square. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating the parts of the tool shown in Fig. 3. Figs. 5 and 6 are views of another modification; and Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line x y, Fig. 1.

In said drawings, a represents the longer arm of the square, provided with recesses a', a^2, and a^3, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In said arm a is also arranged an elongated slot a^5, and in a line parallel with said slot a locking-pin a^4. The shorter or angle arm b is provided with projections b' and b^3, adapted to fit in recesses a' and a^3, respectively. Said projections and recesses are preferably undercut. In the arm b is also arranged a recess or elongated slot b^2, adapted to correspond with slot a^2 of arm a, and also an elongated slot b^5 and a locking-pin b^4 in reciprocate position to slot a^5 and pin a^4 of arm a, as clearly shown in the drawings. In said slot or recess b^2 is arranged a locking-block c, adapted to slide in said slot and also in slot a^2 of arm a when the tool is put together for use.

Instead of the recesses a' and a^3 and the projections b' and b^3 a series of locking-pins e and f, with corresponding slots d and g, may be used, as in Figs. 3 and 4.

As clearly shown in the various figures, the arms a and b are at their joining surfaces halved, so as to give when in position and locked by the block c an equal thickness and flushed surface to the tool.

In Figs. 5 and 6 a modification is shown, whereby the two arms a and b are pivotally connected to each other at m and are provided with two locking-blocks c, arranged at right angles to the curved joints. For said purpose each of the arms a and b is provided with two elongated slots a^2 and b^2 and with locking-pins e and f and their corresponding recesses d and g, respectively.

In operation the halved portion of b is placed or laid on the halved portion of a, so that the pins a^4 and b^4 enter the enlarged portion of the elongated slots a^5 and a^5. The said parts are then slid together until the slot b^2 of b covers the slot or recess a^2 of a, when the locking-block c is moved over into position shown in Figs. 1 and 3. This method of placing and locking the two arms a and b together along with the various undercut projections and their corresponding recesses will give as much rigidity to my square as a square made of one piece of metal now possesses.

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

1. The herein-described square, one of the arms a being provided with a recess a' at or near its center and also provided with a square or rectangular recess a^3, the other arm b with projections b' and b^3, adapted to fit in said recesses a' and a^3 of arm a, slots a^5 and b^5, arranged parallel to each other in arms a and b, respectively, pins b^4 and a^4, secured to said arms and adapted to fit and slide in their respective slots, and a locking mechanism arranged at right angles to said slots, substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

2. The herein-described square, one of the

arms *a* being provided with a series of locking-pins *e* and at its outer edge with a series of recesses *g*, the other arm *b* with recesses *d* and pins *f*, said recesses and pins being adapted to mesh with the pins and recesses of arm *a*, elongated slots a^5 and b^5, arranged parallel to each other in the arms *a* and *b*, respectively, pins b^4 and a^4, secured to said arms and adapted to fit and slide in their respective slots, and a locking mechanism arranged at right angles to said slots, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of March, 1892.

FREDRICK F. POOLE.

Witnesses:
ALFRED GARTNER,
JACOB O. POOLE.