(No Model.)

W. H. GOLDSBERRY.

GARMENT CUTTER'S SQUARE.

No. 563,370. Patented July 7, 1896.

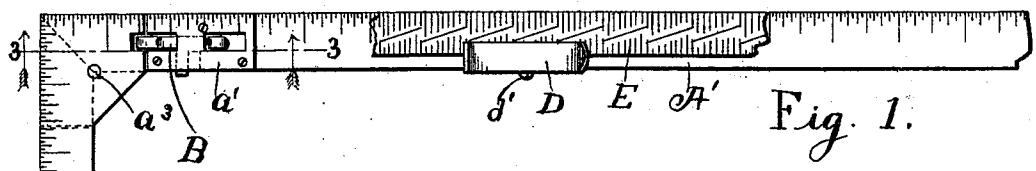

Fig. 1.

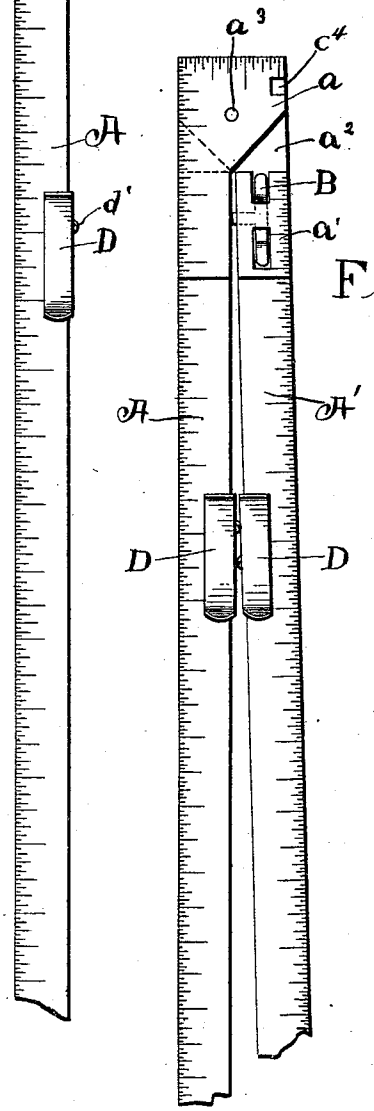

Fig. 2.

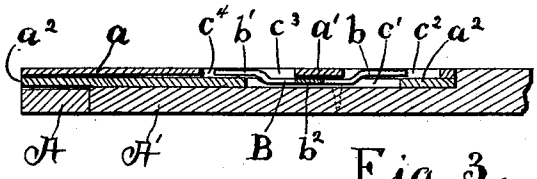

Fig. 3.

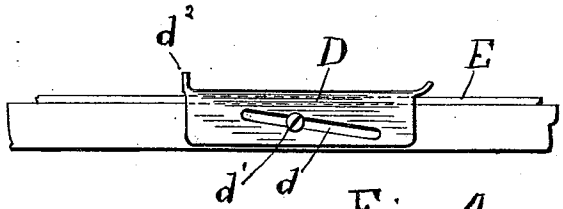

Fig. 4.

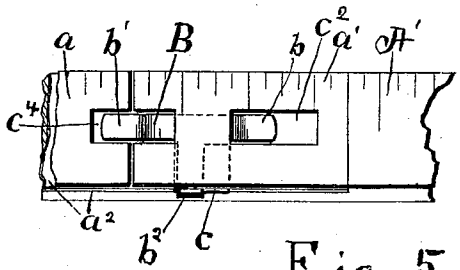

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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WILLIAM H. GOLDSBERRY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GARMENT-CUTTER'S SQUARE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,370, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed November 4, 1895. Serial No. 567,940. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. GOLDSBERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment-Cutters' Squares, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

My improvement consists in a locking-hinge connecting two arms of the square and a clamping device for securing an auxiliary rule or scale to the face of both arms of said square. The clamp is fixed to the inner edge of each arm.

The object of the invention is to increase the rigidity of the square when open, and to prevent its being unlocked while in use, and to provide a firm clamp to hold the rule or scale to the face of the square. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the square with the arms extended. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the square when folded. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 3 3, Fig. 1, of the locking device and hinge. Fig. 4 is a side view of the clamp, full size. Fig. 5 is a top view of the locking device enlarged to full size.

A is the long arm, and A′ is the short arm of the square. The hinge is formed on the pivot-pin a^3. Each of said arms is beveled at the meeting end to form a miter-joint at an angle of forty-five degrees to conform to a plane bisecting the angle of the square when open. (Shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.) A metal plate a^2 is fixed to the short arm and forms part of the hinge. A slot is cut in it, c^3, Fig. 3, forming a seat for the bolt. The bolt B is T-shaped, having its horizontal arms $b\,b'$ bent up from its plane the thickness of the plate a^2, (seen at Fig. 3,) the perpendicular part of the bolt b^2 extending below the edge of the arm in a recess C. This projection is used to move the bolt back and forth. A plate a' provided with apertures to receive the arms of the bolt C^2 C^3, Fig. 3, is then screwed down on top of the arm, (shown at A′, Fig. 1, also Fig. 3,) securing the bolt in such a manner that it may move easily.

The metal plate a is fixed to the longer arm of the square and forms the top part of the hinge. It is made sufficiently thick, so that the part extending on the shorter arm A′ will be on the same plane as plate a'. In the end of the part of the plate that extends onto the short arm a notch c^4 is cut to receive the bolt b'. (Shown in Fig. 5.) On the under side of the square the arms should have even thicknesses and meet in the same plane. The pivot-pin a^3 extends through the plates a a^2, and secures them to each other in such a manner as to permit them to turn on said pivot until the arms are at a right angle to each other, when the square is said to be "open." When turned so the arms are parallel to each other, it is said to be "closed."

In Figs. 1, 3, and 5 the bolt is shown resting in the notch c^4, holding the square open.

D D, Fig. 2, and D, Fig. 4, are clamps designed to hold an auxiliary rule against the face of the arms of the square A A′, as shown at D E, Fig. 1. Said clamp consists of a piece of metal bent at a right angle longitudinally, so that one side of the angle will extend onto the face of the square to engage the said rule, (seen in Fig. 1,) while the other part of the clamp extends down on the edge of the arm. An oblong slot is cut through this part of the clamp at an angle of fifteen degrees, inclining from the plane of the arm. (Shown at d, Fig. 4.)

The clamp is secured to the side of the arm by a large headed screw d' through said slot in such a manner that the clamp may be moved back and forth along the side of the arm by pushing against the lug turned up on the top part of the clamp, (seen at d^2, Fig. 4,) thus clamping the rule E firmly to the surface of the square.

I am aware that folding squares are not new. Hence I do not claim a folding square broadly; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination in a folding square of the plates a^2 and a', provided with a recess to receive the T-shaped bolt B, fixed to an arm of a square, in connection with the plate a, the two plates being held together by a pivot-pin a^3, substantially as set forth.

2. In a square the application of a movable clamp D, having an inclining slot and thumb-lug d^2, attached to one side and along the edge of the arms of a square by a guide-pin d', substantially as described.

WILLIAM H. GOLDSBERRY.

Witnesses:
H. E. EVANS,
JULIA H. BISHOP.