

MAYES Squangle®

POSITION 1

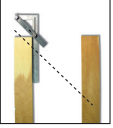


MARKING 45° ANGLES

In the position you receive it, your Squangle can be used to mark 45° angles. Set squangle against material and run pencil along blade.

MARKING OTHER ANGLES

Loosen nuts slightly. Move arm back or forward. Set the desired angle on the scale of numbers appearing just above the "COMMON RAFTER" scale. Tighten nuts and mark angle in desired degree by marking along the blade.



DETERMINING BRIDGING CUTS BY LINE OF SIGHT

Mark a "sighting mark" on joist. (Note: For 1" bridging stock, mark should be 3" from bottom joist.) Place blade of Squangle on inside of opposite joist as illustrated. Be sure that the intersection of the squangle arm and blade rests on top of joist as shown. Sight along top of Squangle arm. Move arm until it sights in with other joist. THEN CHECK AGAIN TO BE SURE that intersection is still resting on top of joist. TIGHTEN NUTS. Read or transfer angle from the "COMMON RAFTER" or degree scale.



DETERMINING PITCH BY LINE OF SIGHT

Loosen center nut slightly. Hold Squangle blade with side or corner of building. Move arm of Squangle down until it sights in at the same angle as roof. When both angles correspond, read pitch on "COMMON RAFTER" scale. (This will tell you pitch on either gable or hip roofs.)



DETERMINING EXISTING PITCH

Use squangle as bevel to determine pitch or transfer pitch to material to be cut. If pitch is known, set pitch or degrees on degree scale or "COMMON RAFTER" scale.



MARKING SIDE CUTS

Read the correct angle for the rise. Loosen the bolts slightly and set the angle on the blade. Place the arm against the top edge of the rafter and move squangle until the blade crosses the rafter at the end. Mark the cut along the blade.

POSITION 2



"L" OR "IN THE CORNER" SQUARE POSITION

Remove the nuts and bolts. Separate arm and blade. Inset blade into arm so rounded end or arm is on corner of blade as illustrated. Replace nuts and bolts.



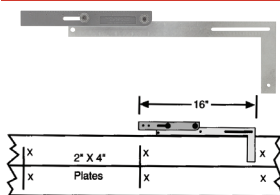
POSITION 3



LAYOUT AND CENTER MARKING

This job requires a long, flexible tape or rule. Most modern rules and tapes show markings every 16" for quickly locating centers. First adjust Squangle to "T-Square" position. Don't remove bolts. Just loosen and slide arm to from T-Square. Next, figure starting point for first center. Stretch your rule and secure it. At the 16" points on the rule, mark centers on the material, using Squangle as your T-Square.

POSITION 4



MARKING CENTERS

Loosen both nuts. Using rule, move blade until total length desired is obtained, then tighten nuts. Check again before tightening nuts to be sure back of blade rests snugly on both shafts. Now use your Squangle for layout work and making centers. (Most house joists and studs are on 16" centers, so most settings of Squangle will be for 16" overall length. This provides quick and easy layout work directly on material.

DETERMINING ANGLE OF RIDGE CUT, TAIL CUT, & BIRDSMOUTH CUTS

1. Set Squangle to desired pitch on COMMON RAFTER scale.
2. Mark lines for Ridge and Tail Cuts.
3. Locate point B and scribe Birdsmouth plumb line as shown.
4. Locate point A by measuring width of wall plate from B toward Ridge Cut.
5. Scribe Birdsmouth level line through point A as shown.

For Hip and Valley Rafters

1. Set Squangle to same pitch on HIP AND VALLEY scale.
2. Mark lines for Ridge and Tail cuts.
3. Locate point B for a Hip and Valley Rafter and scribe Birdsmouth plumb line as shown.
4. Measure seat depth of a Common Rafter and mark point C using the same seat depth.
5. Scribe Birdsmouth level line from point C to edge.

