

# THE FRAMING SQUARE

# ••• WARNING••• (The Weasel Clauses)

- I Am **not** An Expert!
- You **may** Disagree - tell me so!
- Ask Questions At Any Time
- Your Mileage May Vary!

# Purpose

The purpose of this talk is to give a basic understanding and a general overview of the **FRAMING SQUARE**. After this you should have many good reasons to have at least 2 in your shop.

I hope that you all will explore the subject and have as a great time learning about it as I did.

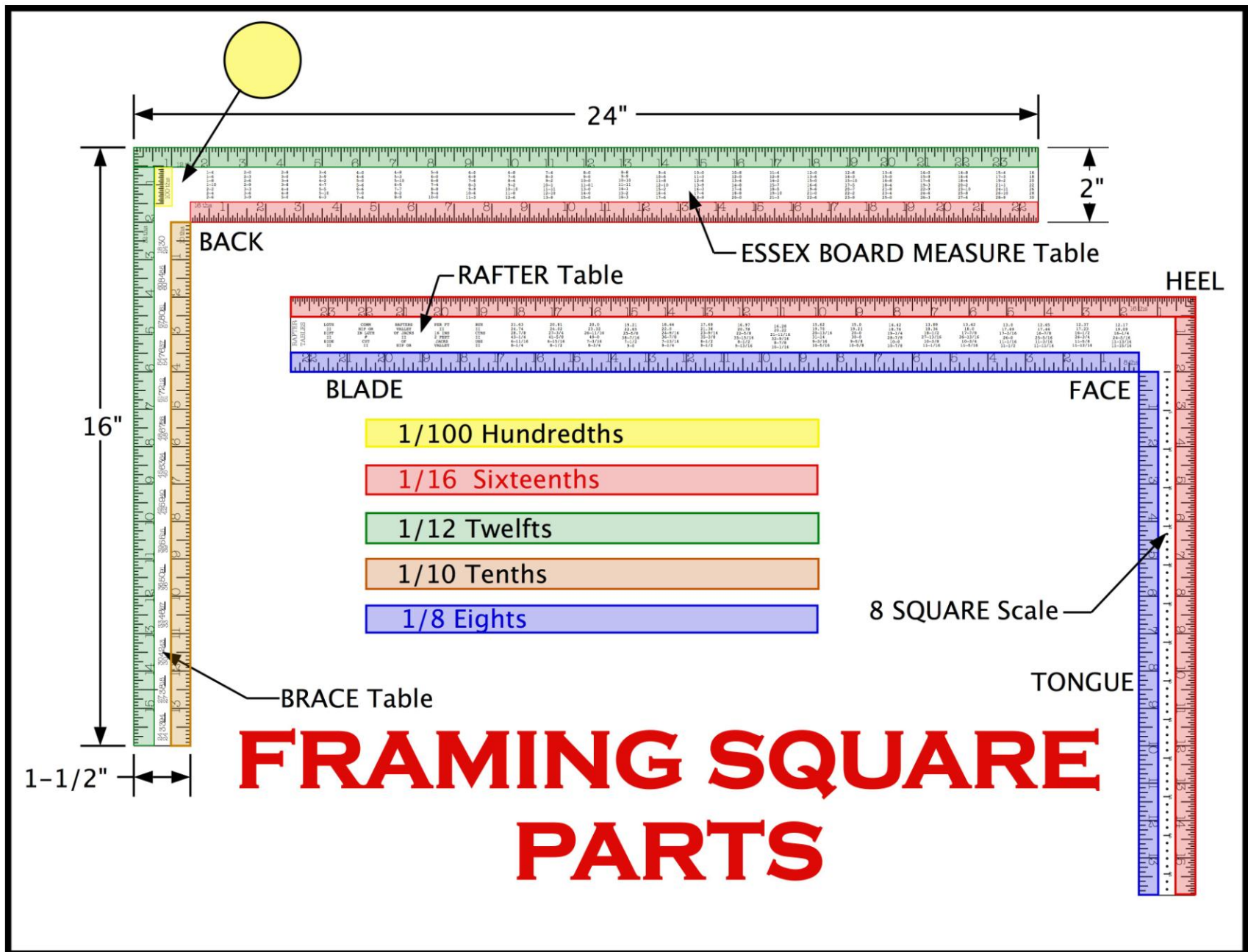
JIM

# We Will Discuss

- Some History
- Know Your Square
  - The PARTS
  - The SCALES
  - The TABLES
- Tune the Square
- Suggested Helpful Alterations
- Some Simple Math
  - $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ,  $/$ ,  $\pi$ , PROPORTION
  - & GEOMETRY
- Simple Square Tasks

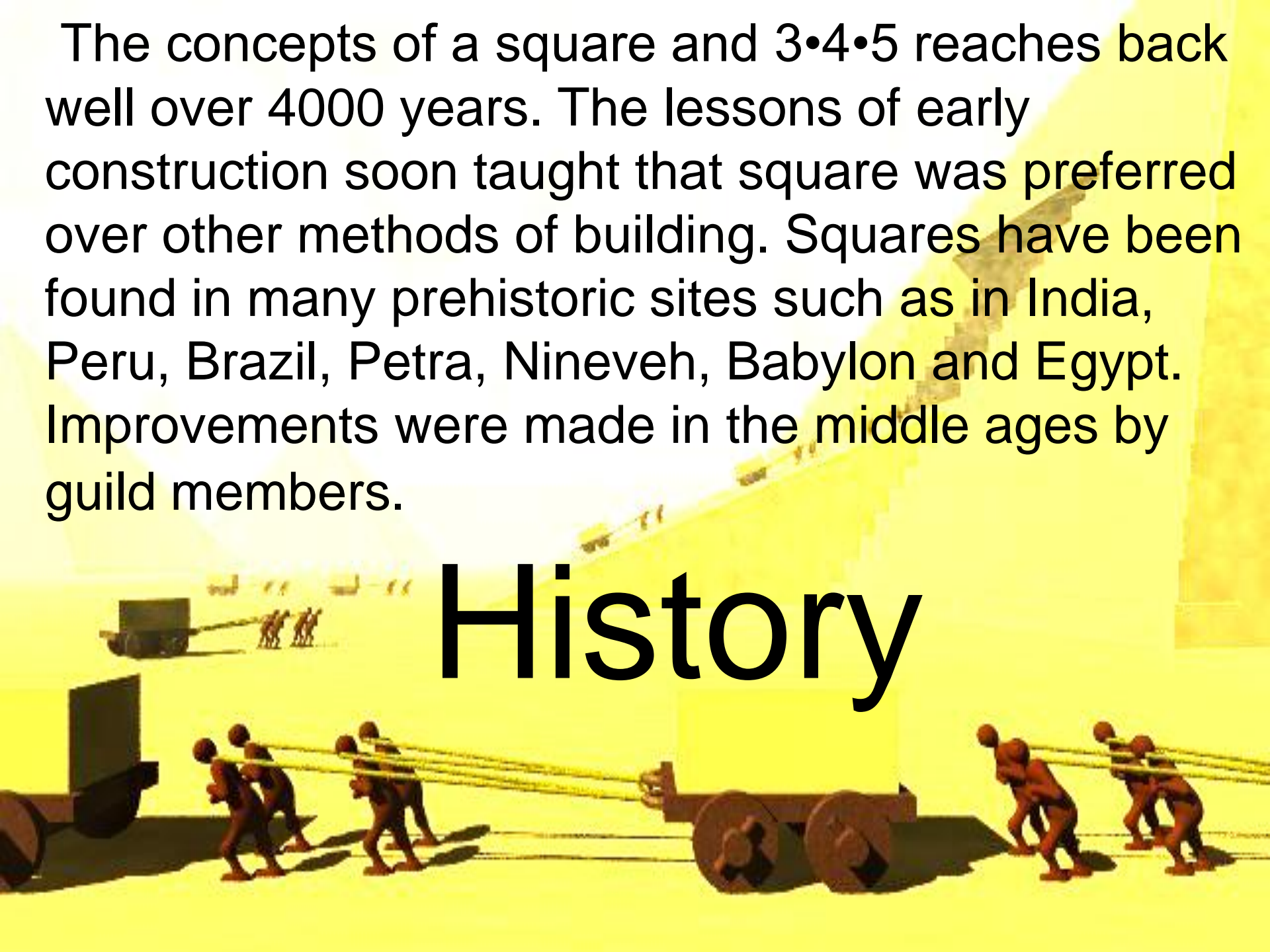
# We Will Discuss Cont.

- Wall Framing
- Stair Framing
- Rafter Framing
- Attachments to Make
- Attachments to Buy
- Companion Tools
- Tricks
- Shop Use
- How to Buy a SQUARE



The concepts of a square and  $3\cdot4\cdot5$  reaches back well over 4000 years. The lessons of early construction soon taught that square was preferred over other methods of building. Squares have been found in many prehistoric sites such as in India, Peru, Brazil, Petra, Nineveh, Babylon and Egypt. Improvements were made in the middle ages by guild members.

# History



# The History

The 19th century's industrial revolution and mass production pulled ideas and designs together into the tool we know today.

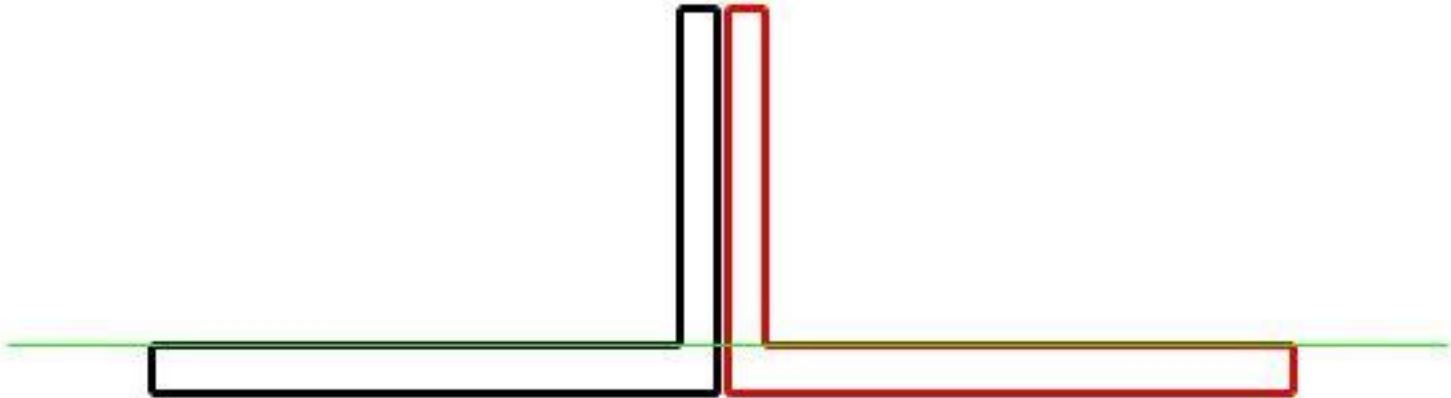


## The Framing Square

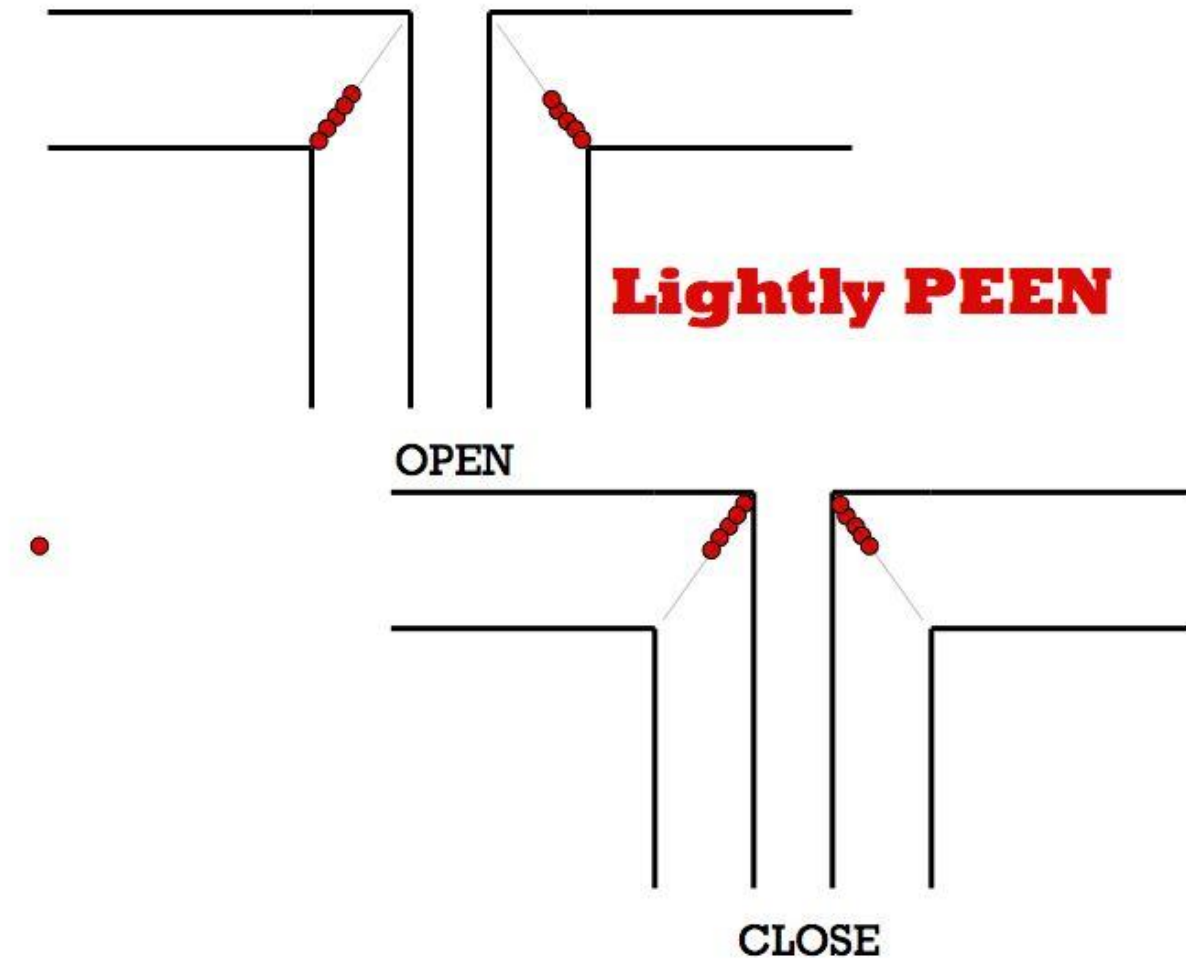


# Tune the SQUARE

- Remove The HICKIES - Lightly with a sharp FILE
- Check Tongue & Blade for Straight & Parallel
- Check for SQUARE



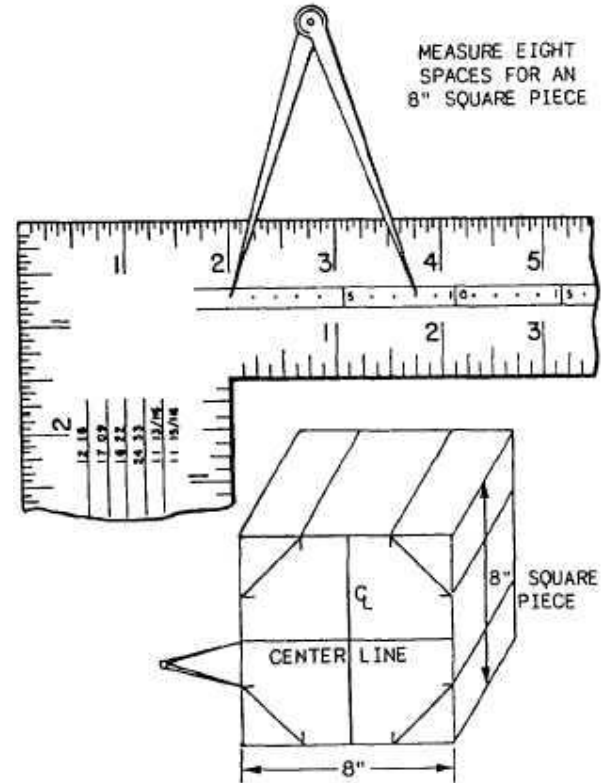
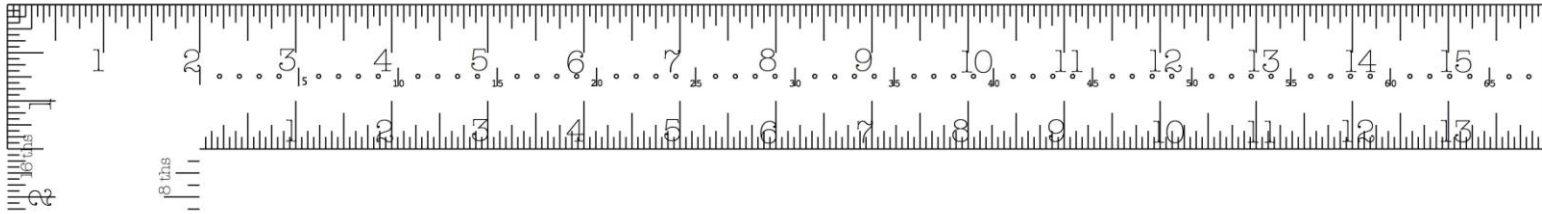
# Tune the SQUARE • Peen



# Suggested Framing Square Alterations

- Corner Notch for Pencil
- Hole to Hang
- Center Punch for 5° Increments

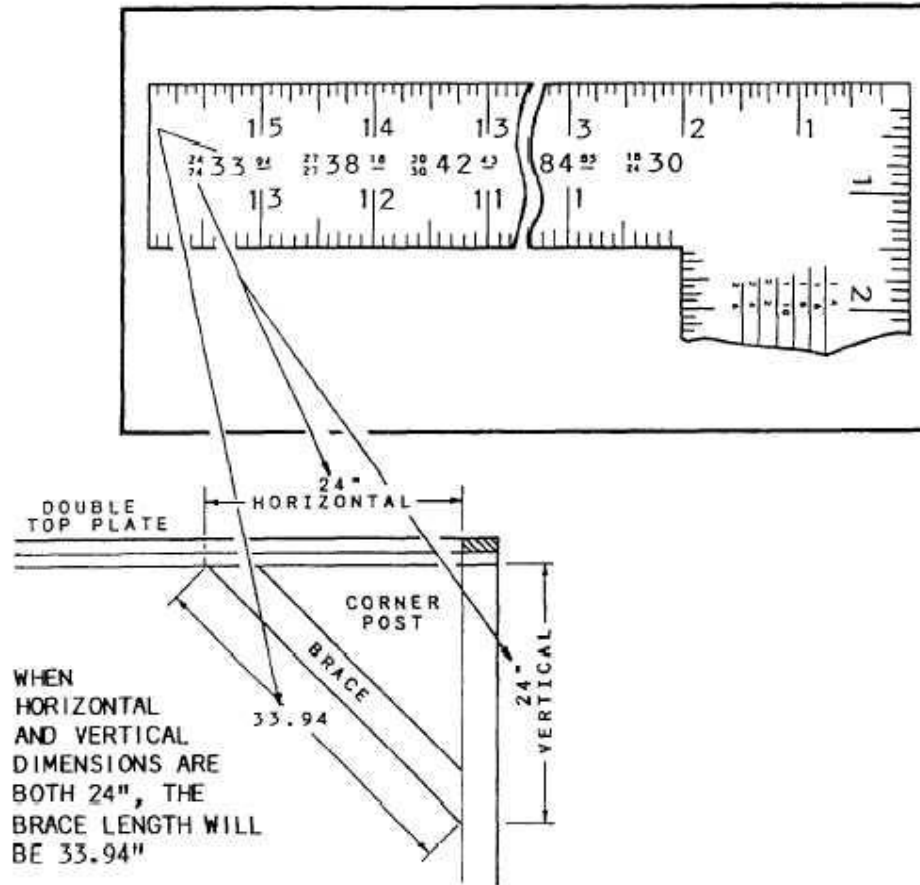
# 8 Square Scale





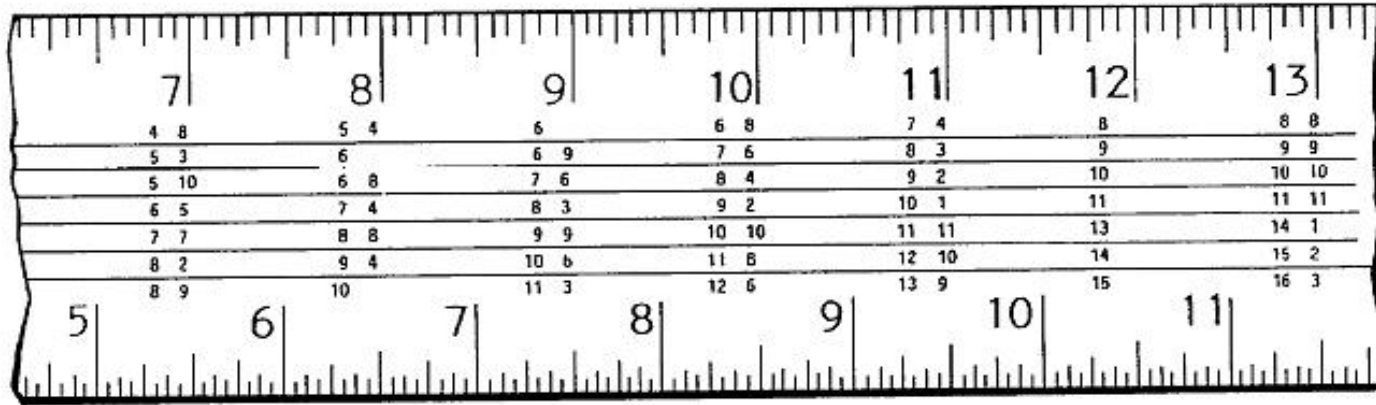
# Brace Table

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

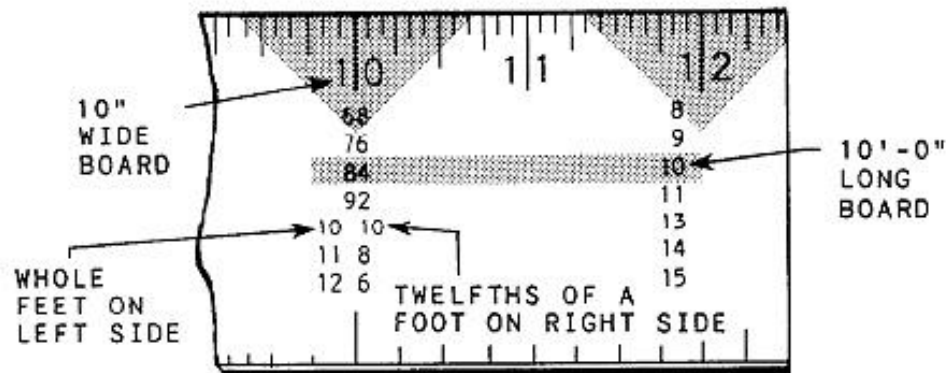


# Essex Board Measure

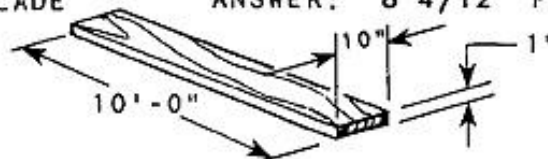
## Board Feet



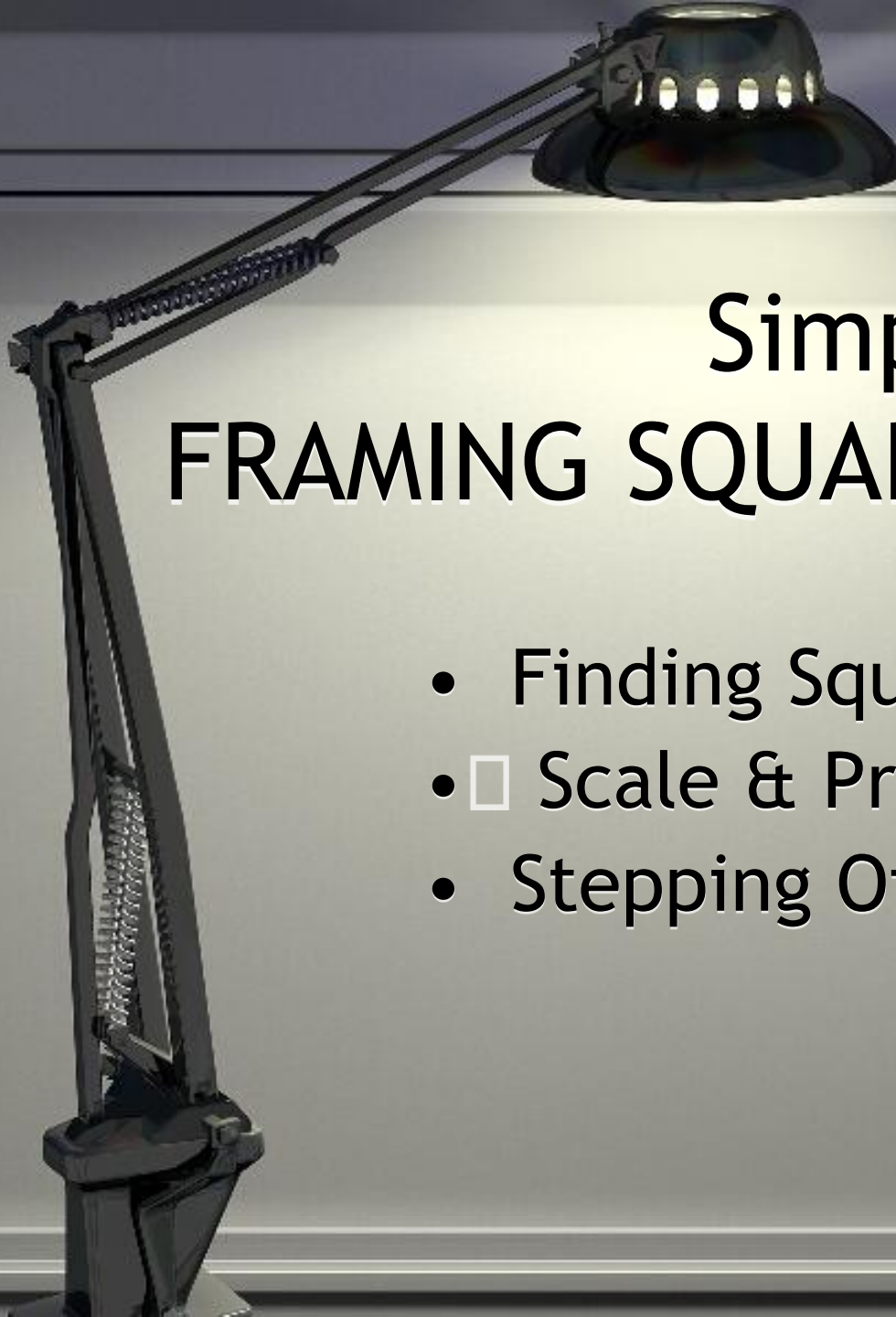
A



BLADE ANSWER: 8 4/12" F.B.M.



B



# Simple FRAMING SQUARE Procedures

- Finding Square
- □ Scale & Proportion
- Stepping Off

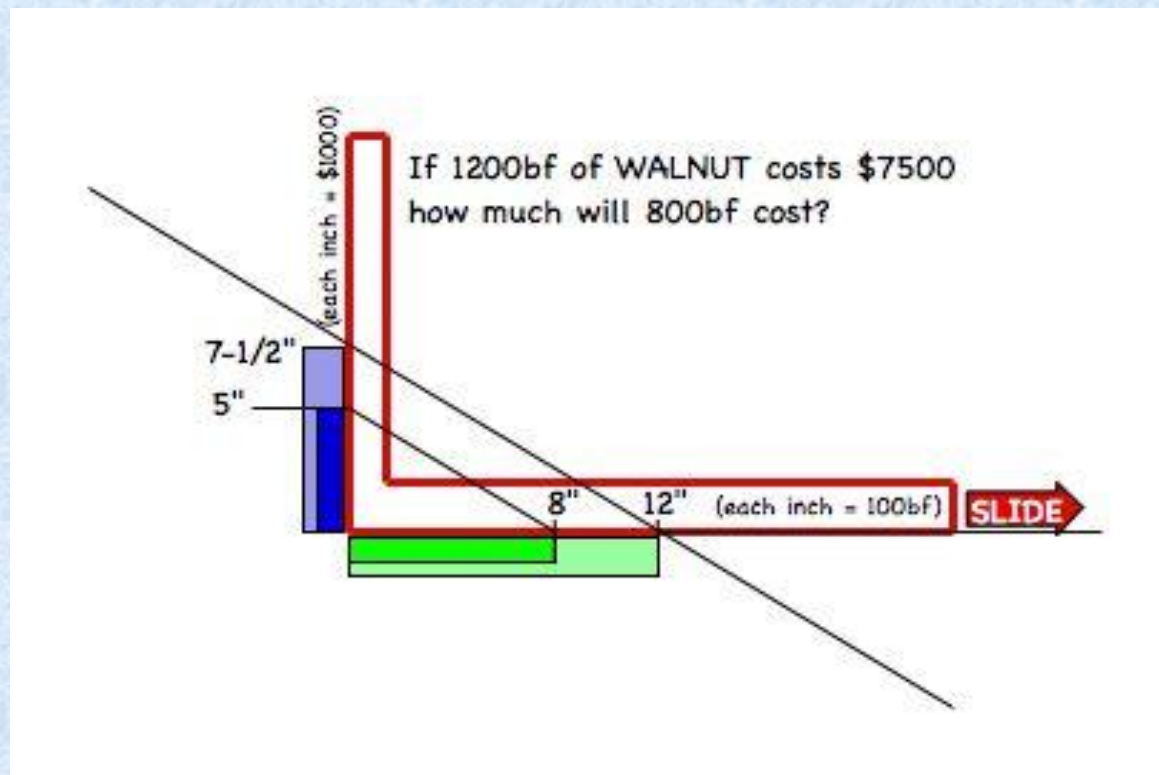


# Finding SQUARE



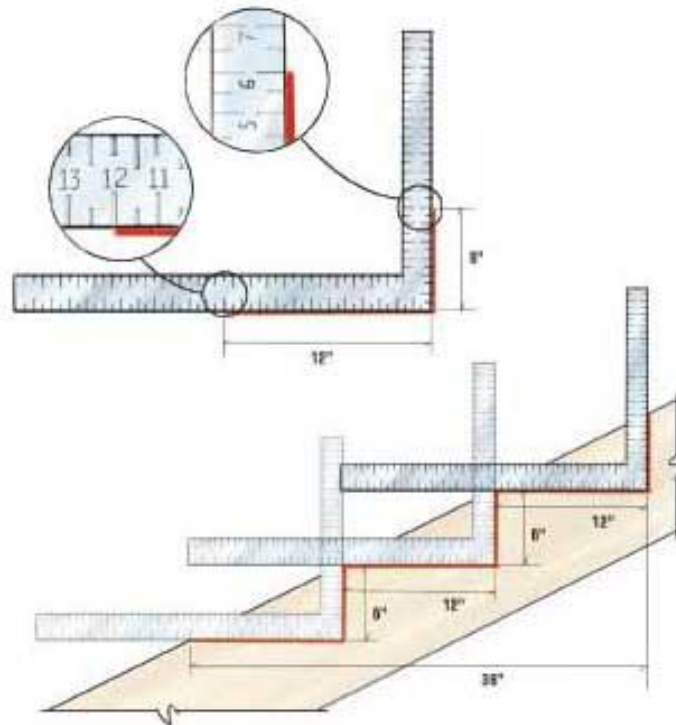
# Scale & Proportion

With the  $1/100$ ,  $1/16$ ,  $1/12$ ,  $1/10$ , and  $1/8$  scales we can easily construct graphical solutions of geometric and mathematical problems.

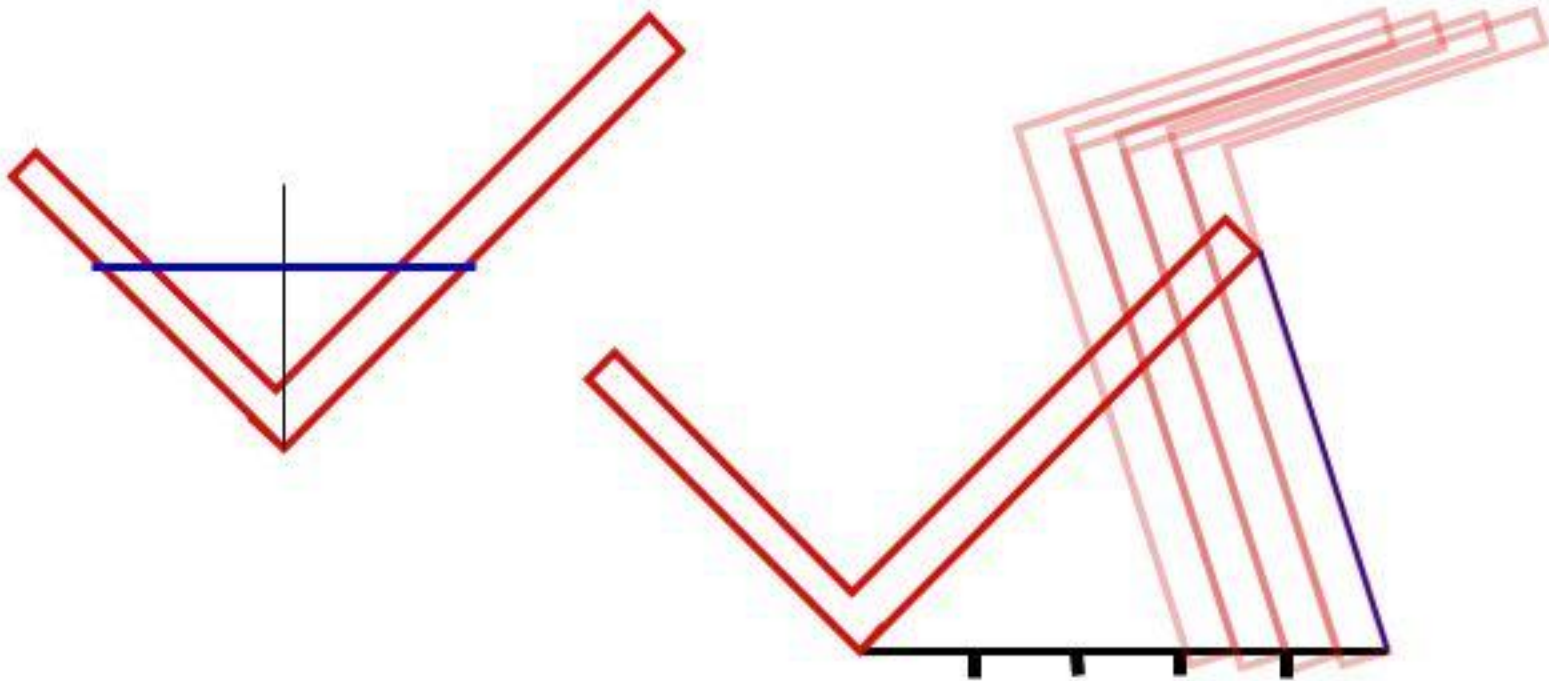


# Stepping Off

**Exercise 1.** Stepping-off a rafter: Stepping-off a rafter with a framing square creates a real connection in your mind to the relationship of rise and run that no rafter table can replicate. The repetition of the steps and marking the plumb and level lines on the "ascending" board creates more than functionality—it breeds true understanding.

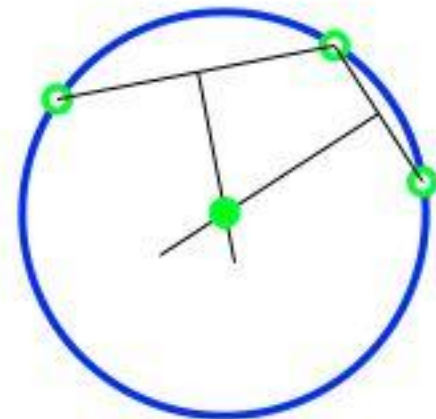
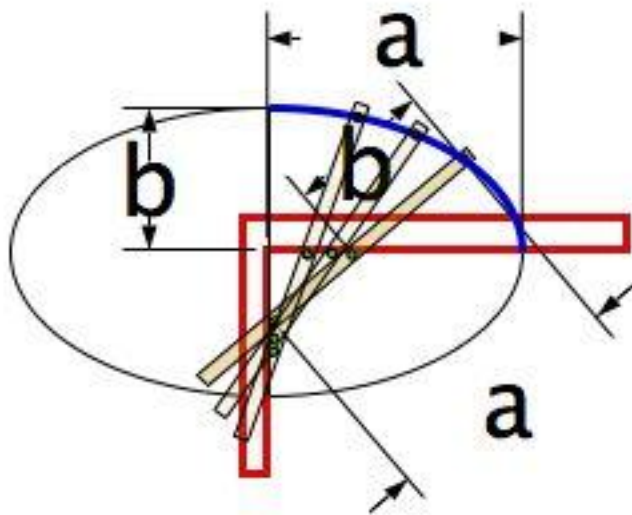
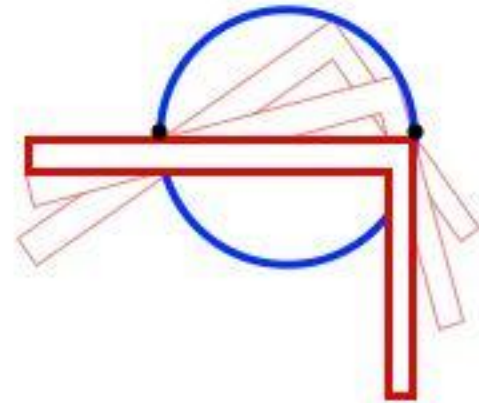
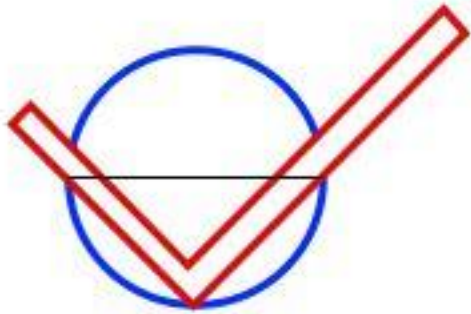


# Geometry Lines

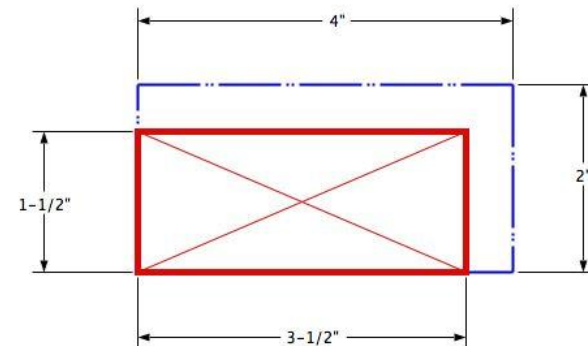
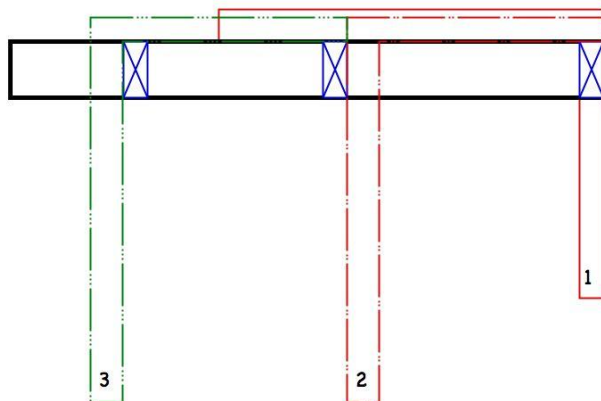
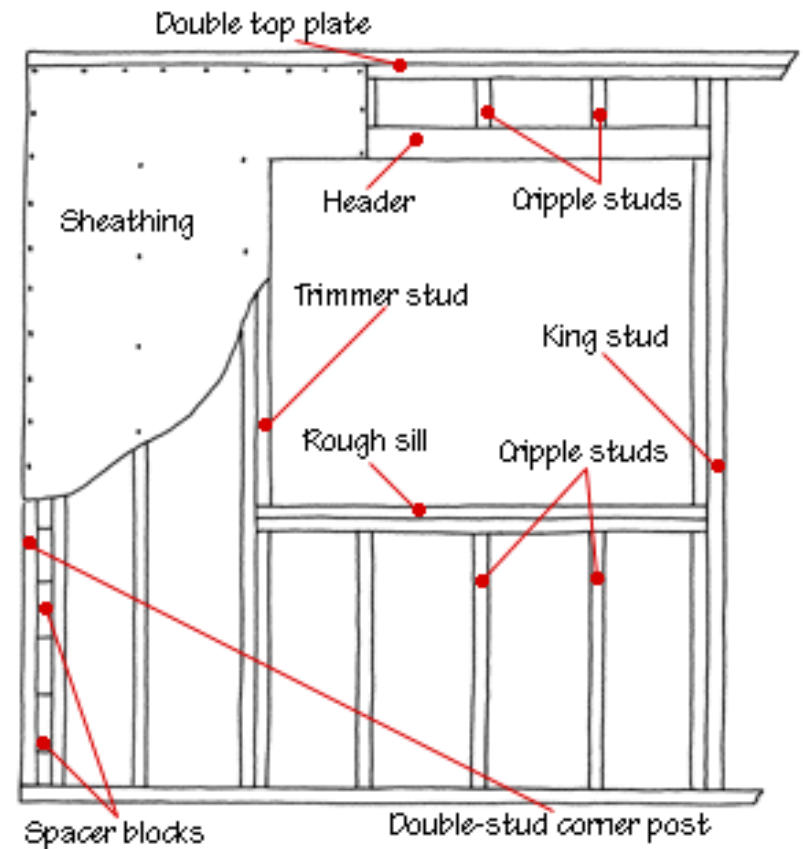
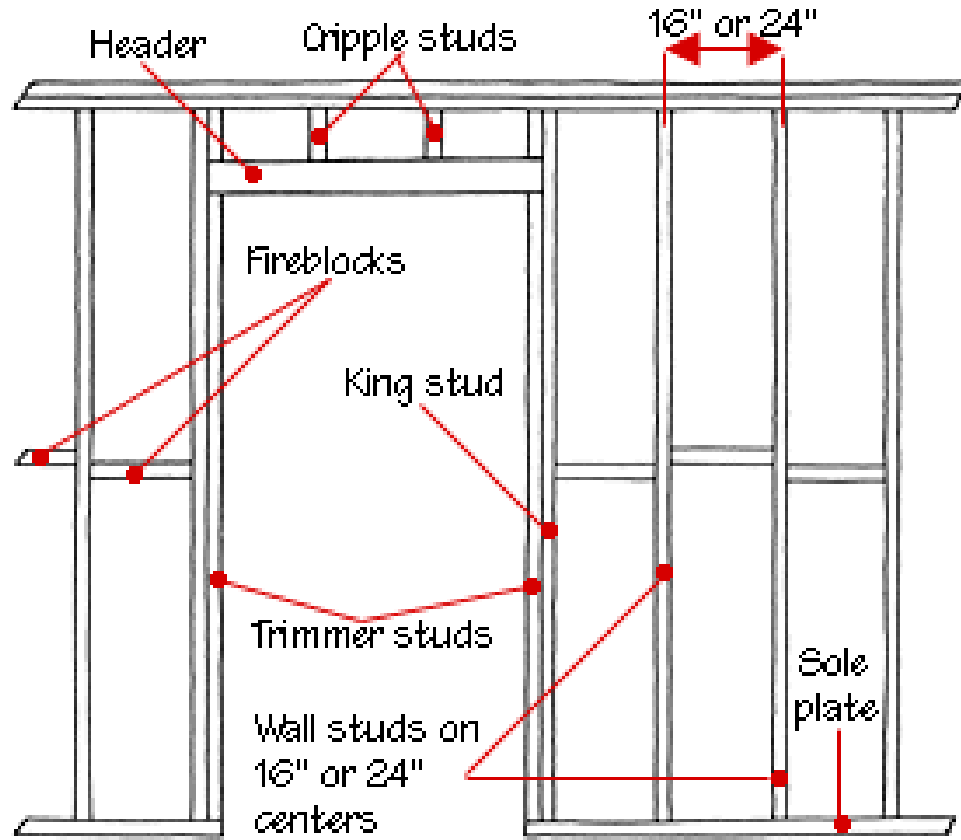




# Geometry Arcs, Circles & Ellipses



# Wall Framing

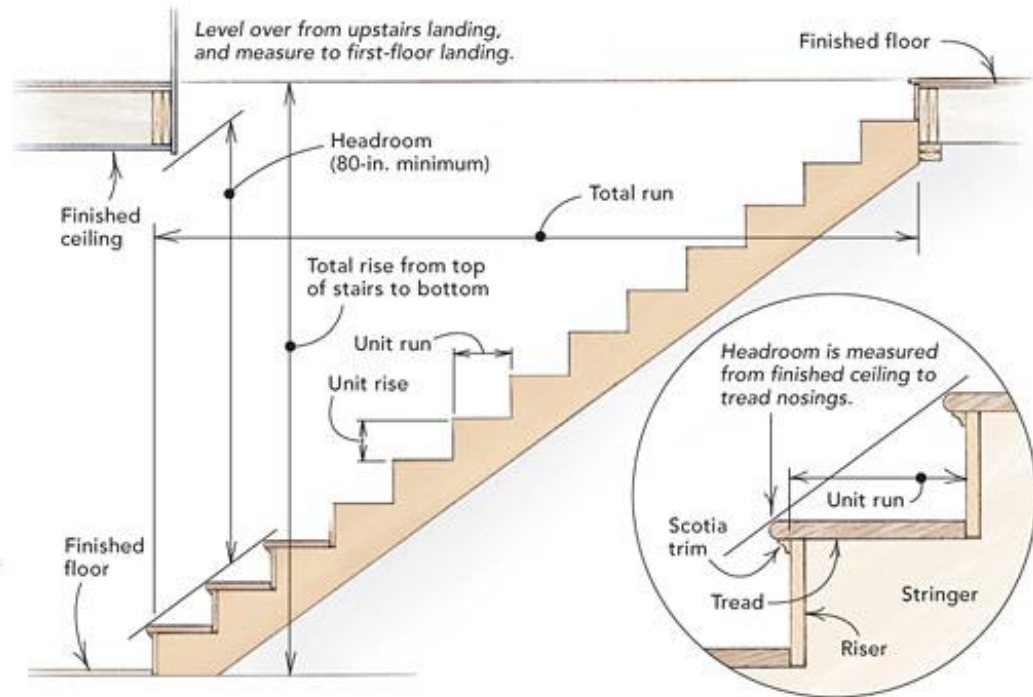


# Stair Framing

## STAIR FORMULAS

Two formulas commonly are used to determine the proportions for interior residential stairs. The first, and most common, is  $(2 \times \text{rise}) + (1 \times \text{run}) = 25 \pm 1$ . This formula is incorporated into some build-

ing codes. The other formula is  $(\text{rise}) \times (\text{run}) = 75 \pm 3$ . This formula is used for atypical applications like attic or landscape stairs. The example below shows the calculations for this stairway.



### Rise calculations

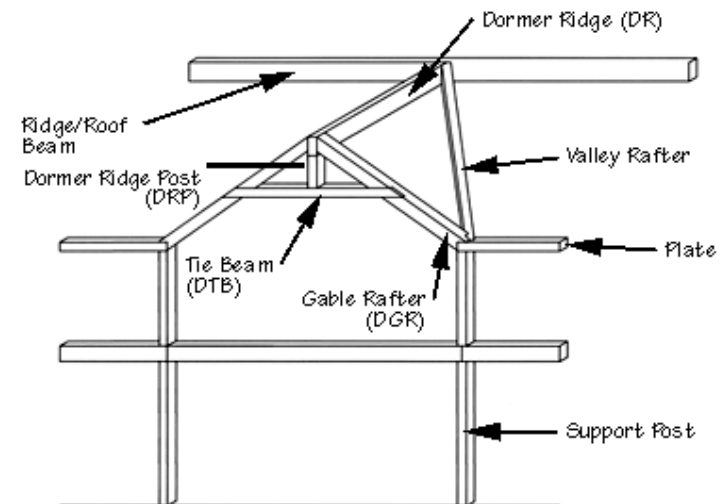
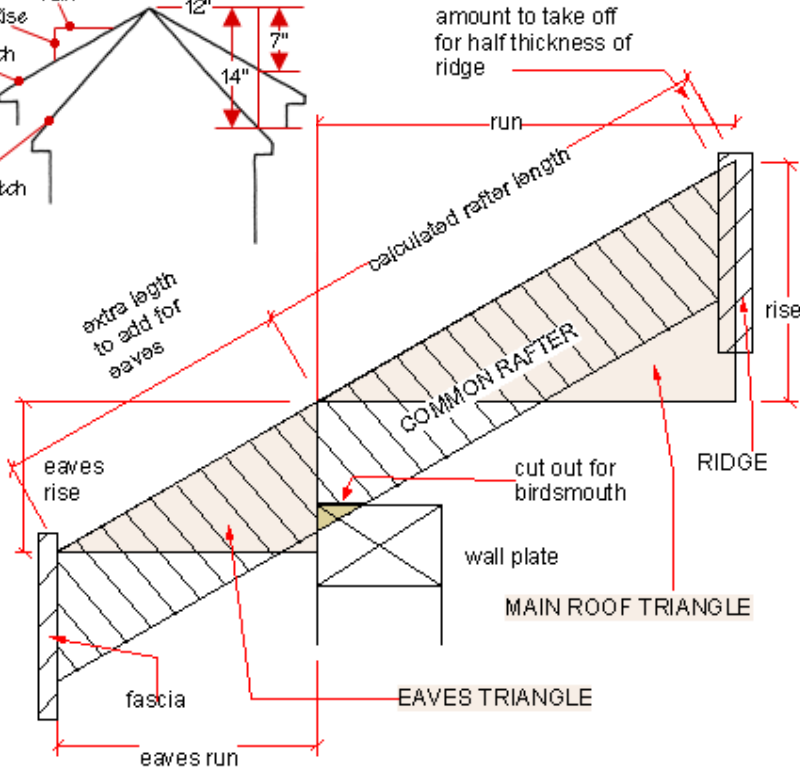
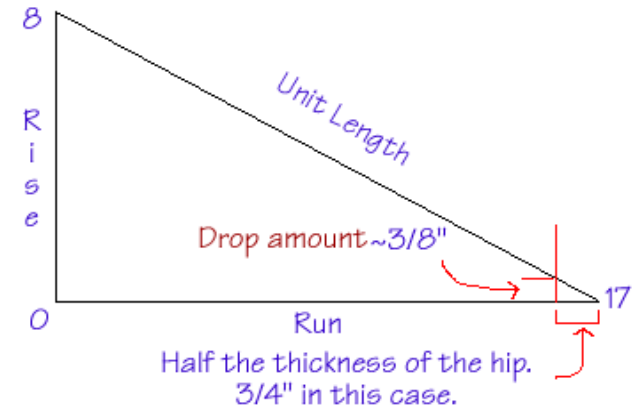
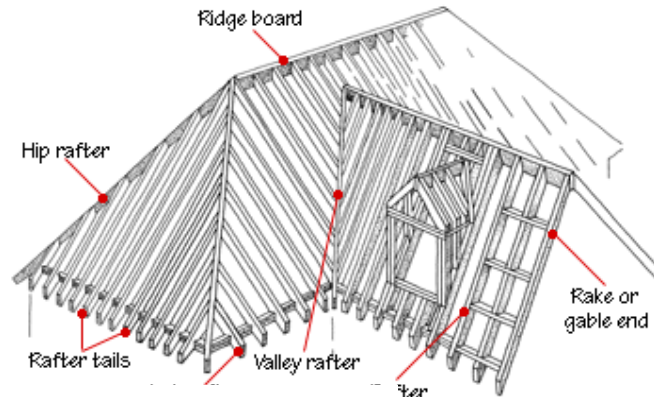
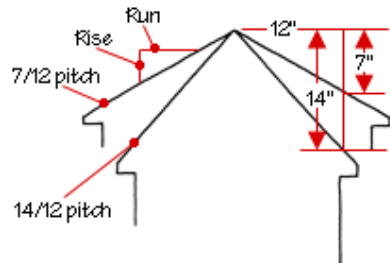
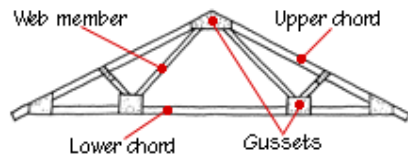
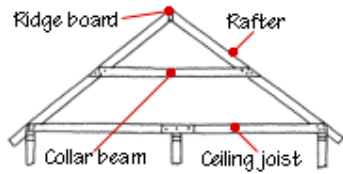
$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 102\frac{1}{2} & \text{(total rise of stair)} & \\
 \div 7 & \text{(approximate riser height)} & \\
 \hline
 14+ & \text{(number of risers)} & \\
 \\
 102\frac{1}{2} & \text{(total rise of stair)} & \\
 \div 14 & \text{(number of risers)} & \\
 \hline
 7\frac{5}{16} & \text{(exact riser height)} &
 \end{array}$$

### Run calculations

$$\begin{array}{l}
 (2 \times \text{rise}) + (1 \times \text{run}) = 25 \pm 1 \\
 14\frac{5}{8} + (1 \times \text{run}) = 25 \pm 1 \\
 25 - 14\frac{5}{8} \text{ (2 x rise)} = 10\frac{3}{8} \pm 1 \\
 \text{(Run can range from } 9\frac{3}{8} \text{ to } 11\frac{3}{8} \text{)}
 \end{array}$$

$$13 \text{ unit runs @ } 10\frac{3}{8} = 131\frac{1}{8} \text{ total run}$$

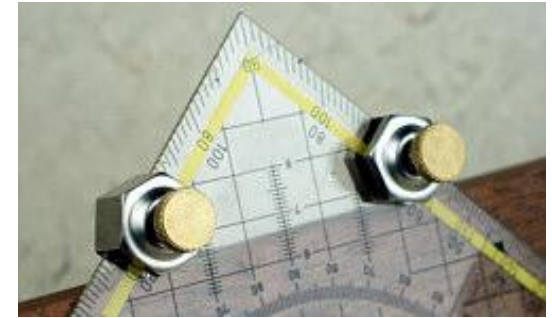
# Roof Framing





# Companion Tools

- Stair Gage / Long / Short
- Level
- Fence
- Plum Bob / String
- Chalk Line
- Compass
- Protractor
- Spring Clamp
- C-Clamps
- Scientific ft/in Calculator
- Laser Framing Square



# Attachments To MAKE

- Slotted Fence
- Edge Fence
- Stair Gage (Bolt & Nuts)

# Hints to PURCHASE

- Look for Squares with a full complement of Scales, & Charts
- Steel // Aluminum
- Natural Metal, Black Coated or Color
- Embossed **not** Printed

# THE FRAMING SQUARE