To square your 60’ infield, pull a string down the 3rd base line from the back point (apex) of home plate. Remember, the 3rd base line should cross the outside edge of the 3rd base. Measure from the apex of home plate down the string 30’ and drive a pin. Do the same on the 1st base line measure 40 ft. down the string and drive a pin. If the field is square, the measurement between the pins will be 50 ft. The measurement from the furthest outside corner of 1st base to the furthest outside corner of 3rd base should read 84’10 ¼”. On a 90’ field the measurement would read 127’3 12/4”.

To locate the middle of 2nd base it is easiest if you have two tape measures. Simply pull a tape measure from the furthest outside corner of 1st base down the base path toward 2nd base. Do the same from the furthest outside corner of 3rd base toward 2nd base. The point at which 60’ intersects both tapes is the center point of 2nd base. This point should also measure 84’10 ¼” (127’ 3/4” on a 90’ field) from the apex of home plate. Once you have squared the 1st and 3rd base lines, extend the lines to locate the outside edge of each foul pole.

This equation will work with any multiple of 3,4,5 on anything from a sand box to a parking lot as long as it contains a right angle. On baseball fields with 60’ baselines use 30,40,50. On baseball fields with 90’ baselines use 60, 80,100. On soccer and other large fields use 120,160,200. The larger the multiple, the more accurate the layout.

Note: A steel tape measure should be used for this procedure due to the fact that it will not stretch.