A. J. PARRISH.

TEMPLET.

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1,230,768.

Patented June 19, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

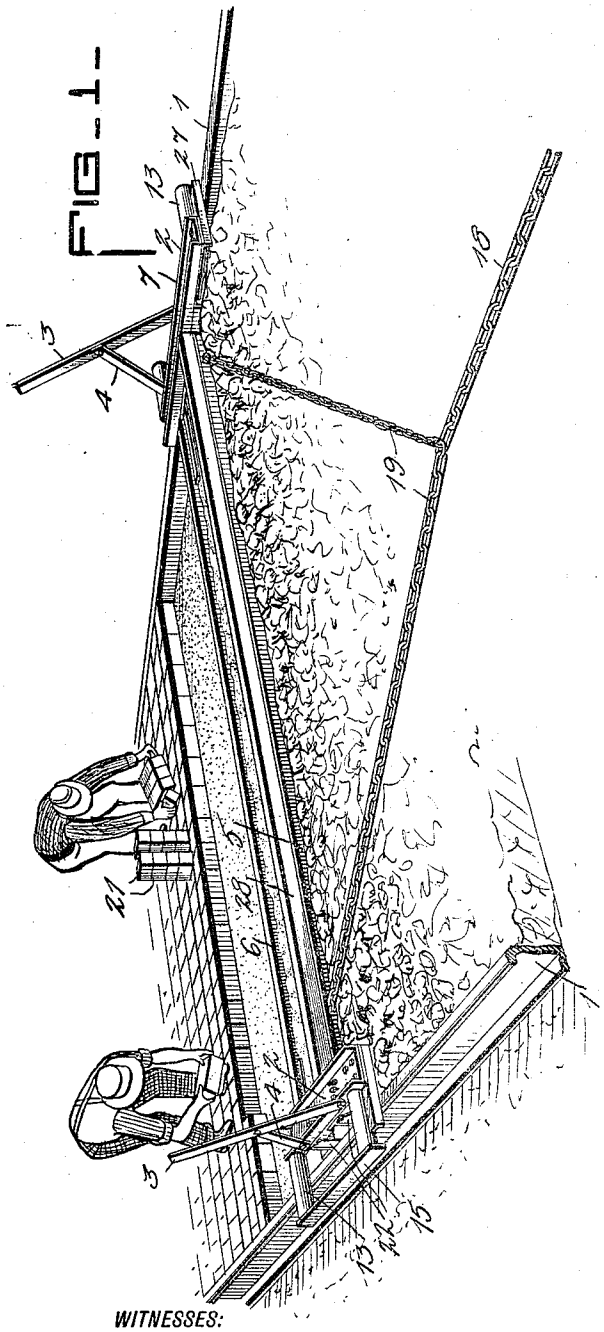
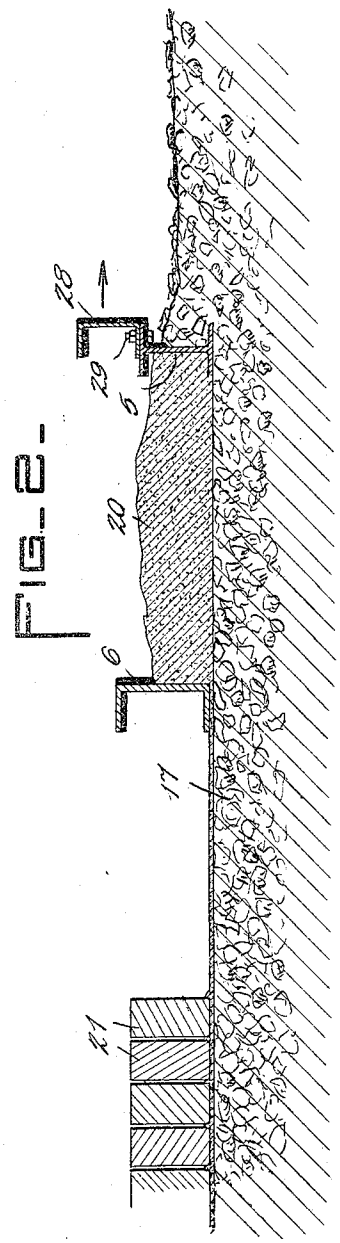


Fig. 2.



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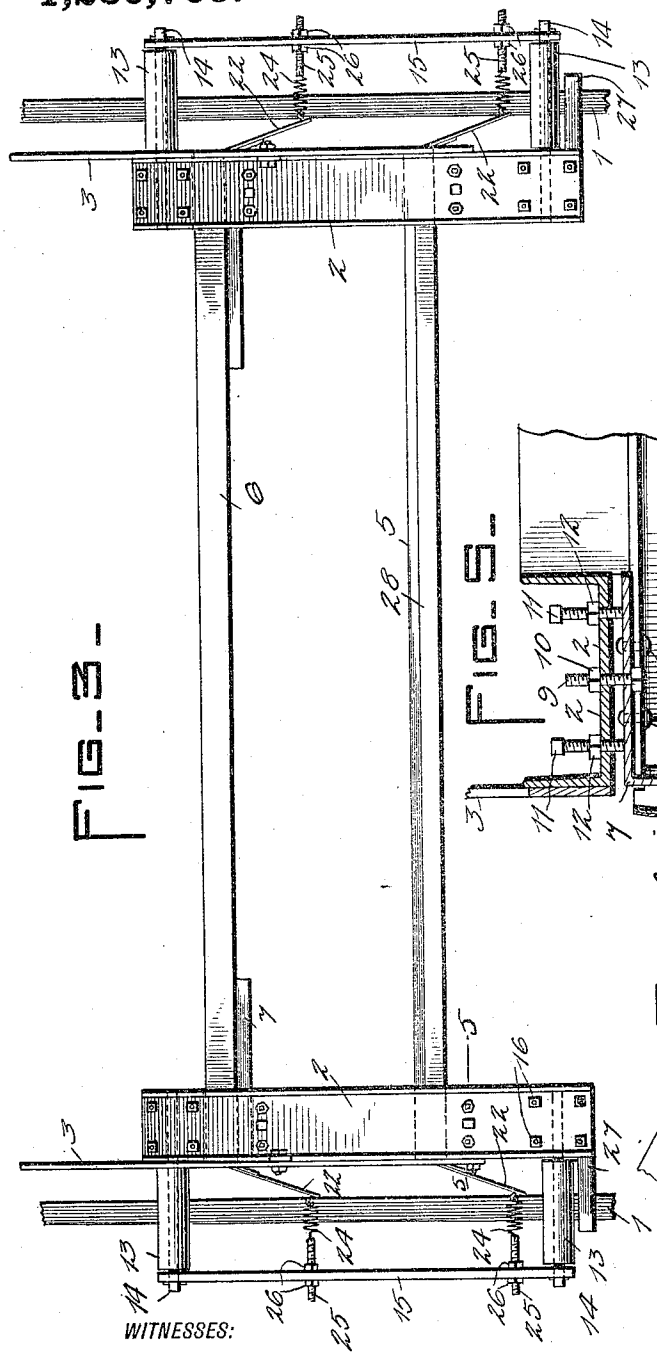


FIG. 3.

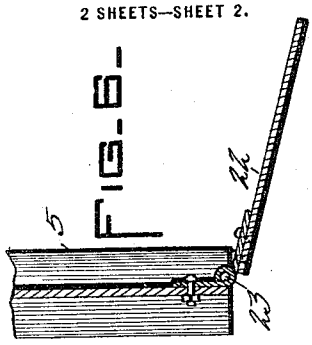


FIG. 6.

FIG. 5.

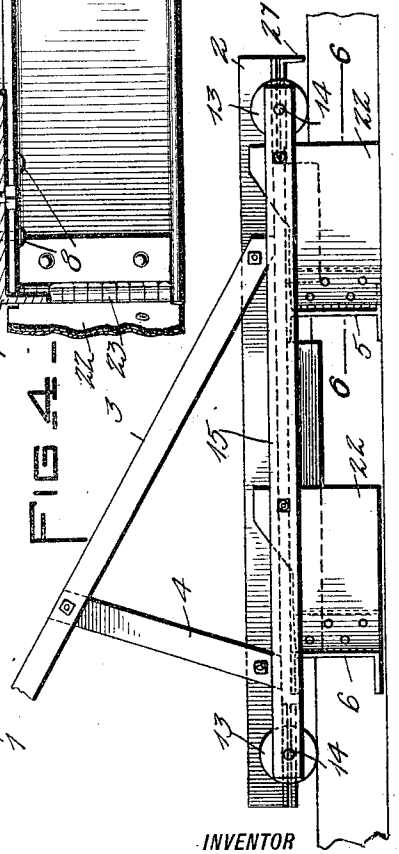


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TEMPLET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALAN J. PARRISH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Paris, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Templets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in templets, and has for its object to provide a device of the character specified for constructing monolithic brick roads, wherein mechanism is provided capable of being moved ahead as the work progresses, for smoothing and leveling the concrete base of the road, and for applying a thin layer of dry cement and sand to the leveled base upon which the brick may be laid and wherein means is provided in connection with the templet for removing the edges of the laid cement and sand at the sides of the roadway.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the templet in use,

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section,

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the templet,

Fig. 4 is an end view,

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3, and

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4.

The present embodiment of the invention is shown in use in the laying of a roadway and the templet is supported by the elements 1, which may be the side walls of a form or the curb. The improved templet comprises a pair of end frames consisting of a channel bar 2 arranged with the channel upward, and to the outer side wall of each channel bar a lever 3 is secured, the said lever extending upwardly and rearwardly and being connected intermediate its ends to the said side wall by a brace 4.

The channel bars or I-beams are connected and held in spaced relation by a reducing and grading member 5 in the form of an I-bar, and a leveling and distributing member 6 in the form of a channel bar or I-beam. These members 5 and 6 are arranged below the channel bars 3 of the frames, and are adjustably connected thereto by the mechanism shown more particularly in Fig. 5.

An angle plate 7 is arranged transversely of the bars at each end thereof, with the vertical wall of the plate depending at the ends of the bars, and the said plate is riveted to the bars as shown at 8 for the bar 5. In front of each bar, a set screw 9 is passed upward through the angle plate and through the body or bottom of the channel bar 3 of the adjacent frame, and the said screw is engaged by a nut 10 above the said body. Other set screws are passed downward through the body of the channel bar, into engagement with the angle plate, and each set screw has a locking nut 12 threaded thereon for engaging the channel bar. It will be evident that by means of the set screws, either bar may be adjusted toward and from the end frames.

Each end frame is provided with a pair of parallel laterally and outwardly extending rollers 13, and each roller is journaled on a shaft 14 supported at one end by the adjacent frame and at the other end by a bar 15, which connects the shafts, the ends of the shafts being held in the bar, and cotter pins are passed through the shafts to hold the bar in place. The inner end of the shafts 14 are secured to the under face of the body of the channel bar 2 by means of bearing plates which are connected to the channel bar by bolts and nuts 16, and the rollers 13 of each frame are at the ends of the frame and are adapted to roll upon the elements 1, which may be, as before stated, the form walls or the curb.

In practice, the channel or I-beam 6 is arranged with the channel rearwardly, and this bar is in the rear of the I-bar and spaced apart therefrom as shown in Fig. 3. The lower edge of the bar 6 is spaced slightly above the lower edge of the bar 5 as shown in Fig. 2, in order that the bar 6 will, under conditions to be presently described, distribute a thin layer of sand and cement on the graded roadway indicated at 17. The templet is drawn along the roadway by means of a chain 18, which is provided with branches 19 at the end adjacent to the templet, and these branches are connected with the I-bar 5 near the ends thereof.

In use, the templet is arranged as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, with the rollers 13 resting upon the upper edges of the form walls or curbs. The bars 5 and 6 are adjusted, with respect to each other and with respect to the elements 1, that is with respect to the end frame, the bar 5 at such a depth that it will grade and reduce the base to the proper level, and the bar 6 to a point slightly above the level of the bar 5. A mixture of dry

cement and sand indicated at 20, is placed between the end frames and the bars 5 and 6, and the device is ready for operation.

As the templet is drawn forward, the front edge of the lower cross member of the I-bar will cut away the superfluous material as shown in Fig. 2, and will carry the said material forward, thus grading and leveling the roadway. The rear bar 6 will distribute a thin layer of the dry mixture onto the graded roadway, the depth of the layer being determined by the height of the rear bar above the I-bar. All the little depressions of the base will be filled in, and a level uniform surface will be provided for the laying of the brick 21. If desired, wet concrete may be arranged in the space between the bars, and may be distributed in the same manner over the roadway. The grading member 5 not only smooths and levels the road, but also compacts the same, and the member 6 during its passage over the roadway again compacts the surface, thus insuring a uniformly compact and smooth surface for laying the brick. After the bricks have been laid, as shown in Fig. 1, a filling of grouting is placed between the brick, the said grouting being thin enough to flow readily into the space between the brick. After the grouting has settled, a second application is made.

Means is also provided for cutting away the excess material at the outer sides of the end frames or heads of the templet, between the said frames and the elements 1. This mechanism comprises plates 22, each of which is hinged at its rear edge, as indicated at 23 to the adjacent end of the adjacent bar 5 or 6, and these plates are normally held in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3, by means of coil springs 24. These springs are connected at one end with the plates 22, and at the other end with adjusting screws 25, which are through the adjacent bar 15, and are engaged by locking nuts 26 on each side of the bar.

The springs 24 normally hold the free or outer edges of the plates in engagement with the inner surface of the elements 1. The lower edges of the plates 22 are flush with the lower edges of the I-bar and the rear bar respectively. A guard 27 in the form of an outwardly extending angle plate is bolted to each channel bar 2 at the front end thereof, each guard extending above the adjacent element 1, as shown more particularly in Fig. 4, for cleaning the upper edge of the said element in advance of the rollers. These guards may be of belting or they may be brooms for sweeping the surface of said elements. In practice the I-bar 5 is provided with an extension 28 in the form of a channel bar, the channel facing rearwardly. This channel bar is arranged on the upper edge of the I-bar and is secured thereto by bolts and nuts 29.

I claim:

1. A device of the character specified, comprising a pair of end frames, an I-bar and a channel bar arranged parallel and in spaced relation and connected at their ends to the frames to hold the frames parallel, said bars being arranged below the frames and being adjustable with respect thereto, each end frame having a pair of outwardly extending parallel rollers for engaging and rolling upon a supporting element, a trimming and deflecting plate hinged to each end of each bar outside the adjacent frame and having its lower edge flush with the lower edge of the bar, a spring in connection with each plate and normally pressing the free end of the plate outward, and a guard connected with each end frame at the front end thereof and extending laterally outward in front of the adjacent pair of rollers.

2. A device of the character specified, comprising a pair of end frames, a pair of bars arranged parallel and in spaced relation and connected at their ends to the frames to hold the frames parallel, said bars being arranged below the frames and being adjustable with respect thereto, each end frame having a pair of outwardly extending parallel rollers for engaging and rolling upon a supporting element, a trimming and deflecting plate hinged to each end of each bar outside the adjacent frame and having its lower edge flush with the lower edge of the bar, and a spring in connection with each plate and normally pressing the free end of the plate outward.

3. A device of the character specified, comprising a pair of end frames, an I-bar and a channel bar arranged parallel and in spaced relation and connected at their ends to the frames to hold the frames parallel, said bars being arranged below the frames and being adjustable with respect thereto, each end frame having a pair of outwardly extending parallel rollers for engaging and rolling upon a supporting element.

ALAN JAY PARRISH.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."