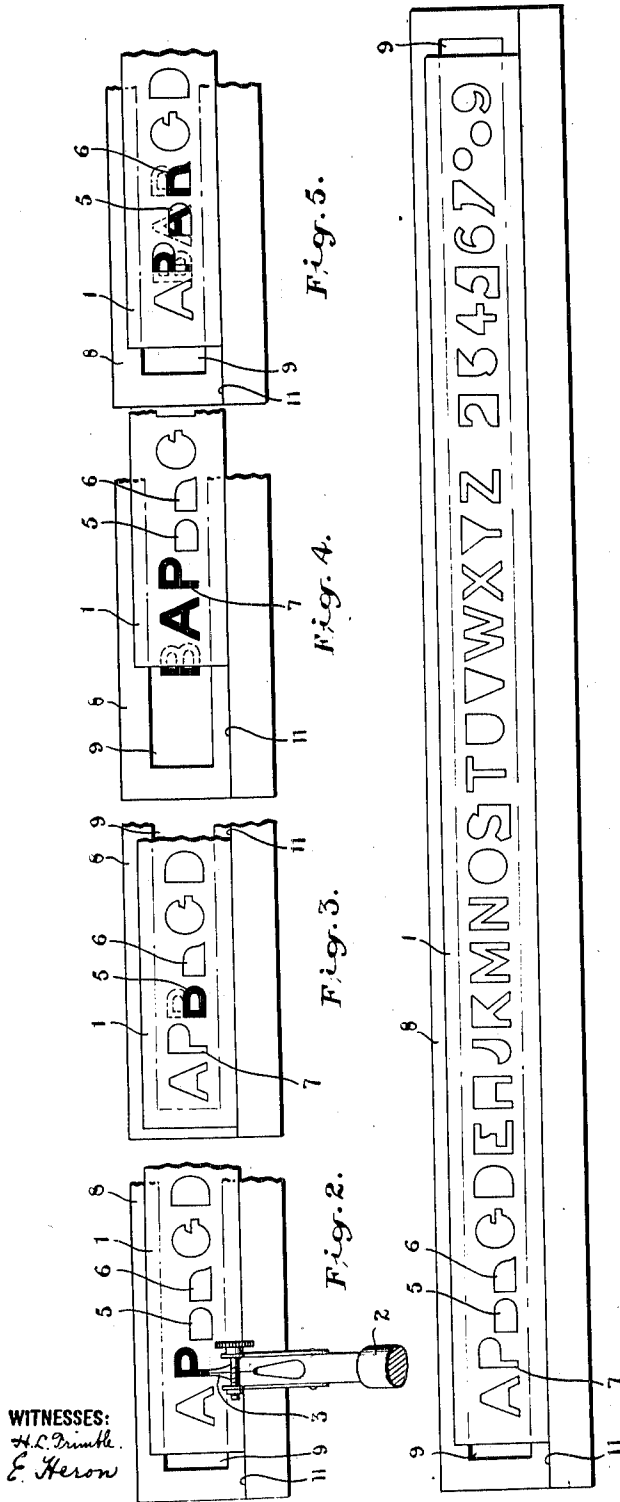


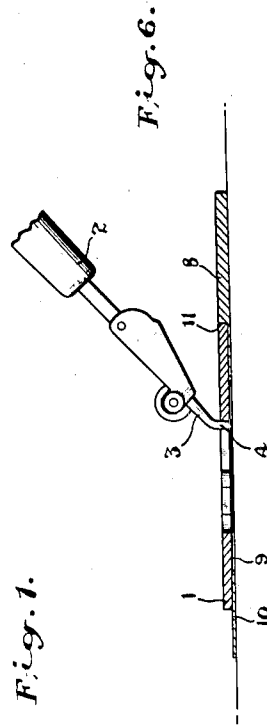
H. W. McALL.
LETTERING TEMPLET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1913.

Patented Aug. 4, 1914.

1,105,810.



WITNESSES:
H. C. Brimble
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WARDLAW McALL, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

LETTERING-TEMPLET.

1,105,810.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 4, 1914.

Application filed May 23, 1913. Serial No. 769,357.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY WARDLAW McALL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lettering-Templates, as described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, that form part of the same.

The objects of the invention are to eliminate the excessive waste of time in placing titles upon drawings, to insure uniformity of letters in such titles and to devise a simple form of templet with which the letters of the alphabet and the numerals may be produced on a drawing with the least possible labor and necessity of manipulation of the templet.

The principal feature of the invention consists in the novel formation of a series of perforations in an adjustable templet strip presenting guiding edges to accurately and definitely guide the lettering pen in the complete formation of the individual letters and numerals.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved lettering templet. Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are a series of plan views showing the operation of forming the word BAR, with my improved templet. Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross sectional view of the templet showing the position of the lettering pen.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is a long narrow strip of suitable material preferably celluloid or xylonite and transparent. This strip of material is formed with perforate letters comprising outlines representing the entire letters of the alphabet and the numerals. These perforations are formed the desired size and style so that the internal edges form the external edges of the letters traced therefrom. This templet is particularly adapted for use with a standard style of lettering pen 2 having a bar shaped nib 3 with a perpendicular portion 4 adapted to move freely between the parallel side of the stem portions of various letters, the pen making a mark the exact width of the end of the nib. I am aware that templates for making letters in a somewhat similar manner have been made known but so far these have not filled the requirements of such a

device so as to enable the draftsman to effectively and definitely guide his pen to form the entire alphabet without a considerable amount of labor and shifting of the templet back and forth to piece the various portions of a letter together and in developing the present invention it has been my aim to produce a templet which will require the minimum number of movements to print the alphabet.

It will be seen on reference to the drawings that the letters A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z can all be completely formed without removing the pen from the templet. The letters B and R require one shift to be made. In making either of these letters the upper portion forming the letter P is first made and the templet is shifted so as to bring the orifices 5 or 6 with the straight edge 7 registering with the stem and the lower loop or tail portion is formed by a second movement of the pen. The letter Q is formed with the templet for the letter O and the tail at the bottom thereof can be made by using the left lower corner of the next letter S which forms a positive guide. This letter can of course be a separate orifice but this is not desirable on account of its infrequent use. It will therefore be seen that there are only three letters which are not formed completely in the one operation and the others require only two very slight and definitely guided operations. The numerals with the exception of the numeral 8 are all formed with one operation and the numeral 8 requires but one shift.

With the present form of templet only 29 movements are required to make the entire alphabet and as practically no piecing has to be done and what little there is is done in the one extra operation the uniformity of letters on the drawing produced will be assured.

In using this templet I provide an under strip or supporting member 8 which is formed of thin celluloid or xylonite having a longitudinal slot 9 therein of greater width than the height of the letters. The bottom edge 10 of the strip 8 is formed of an extra thickness and provides a guiding edge 11 for the strip 1. The strip 1 is placed upon the slotted strip 8 and may be slipped backward and forward as desired to bring the letters into their proper position without blotting those already printed.

Figs 2 to 5 are shown to illustrate the manner of printing the word BAR, the B is formed in two movements as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The strip 1 is then moved to
 5 bring the letter A into its proper position and it is printed in one movement and as the templet opening for the upper portion of the letter R is next to A the pen is simply shifted and when this is made the strip 1 is
 10 again shifted to bring the orifice into the position shown in Fig. 5 and the pen is inserted to form the tail of the R.

It will be seen that several of the letters are grouped in one templet, for instance, C
 15 and G are made in the one orifice. E, F, and I also L may be made in one templet and the remaining letters and numerals have separate templets. In all cases the perforations are formed so as to provide positive
 20 and definite guides for the pen in performing the movement to trace the required letter upon the paper beneath the templet.

The provision of the slotted guide for the sliding templet insures the production of
 25 letters of uniform height and shape and will be in perfect alinement without the necessity of preparatory pencil lines. The sliding of the transparent templet renders the spacing of the letters a very simple matter.

30 The templet as here shown is primarily intended for the formation of gothic letters those of the roman type can be conveniently made by shifting the templet slightly and using a thinner pen.

35 This invention is a very important one in that it provides an instrument for the use of draftsmen in placing titles and lettering upon drawings and it is commonly known to

those skilled in the art that much time is spent in placing the titles upon important
 40 drawings and even with the most expert draftsmen corresponding letters are never formed exactly alike. With the present device the full alphabet may be printed in a
 45 very accurate manner in about one minute by actual test whereas the time taken by even the most expert draftsmen for laying out and printing an accurate alphabet by
 50 hand is about an hour. The saving of time is thus very apparent and the result in a large establishment where more than one
 55 draftsman is employed is that all the drawings will have uniformly printed titles which will always be legible and will enhance the appearance of the drawing. Further, accurate lettering and titles may be
 60 placed upon the drawings by the use of this templet than by any other known method.

What I claim as my invention is:—

A letter templet, comprising, a strip of
 60 thin material having a longitudinal slot therein and a raised portion along the base forming a guiding edge and a strip of suitable material adapted to slide upon the slot-
 65 ted strip and engage the guiding edge thereof and having a series of perforations presenting guiding edges for the lettering instrument in forming the letters and numerals.

Signed at the city of Toronto, county of
 70 York, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, this 8th day of May 1913.

HENRY WARDLAW McALL.

Witnesses:

H. A. TRIMBLE,

E. HERON.