

No. 854,832.

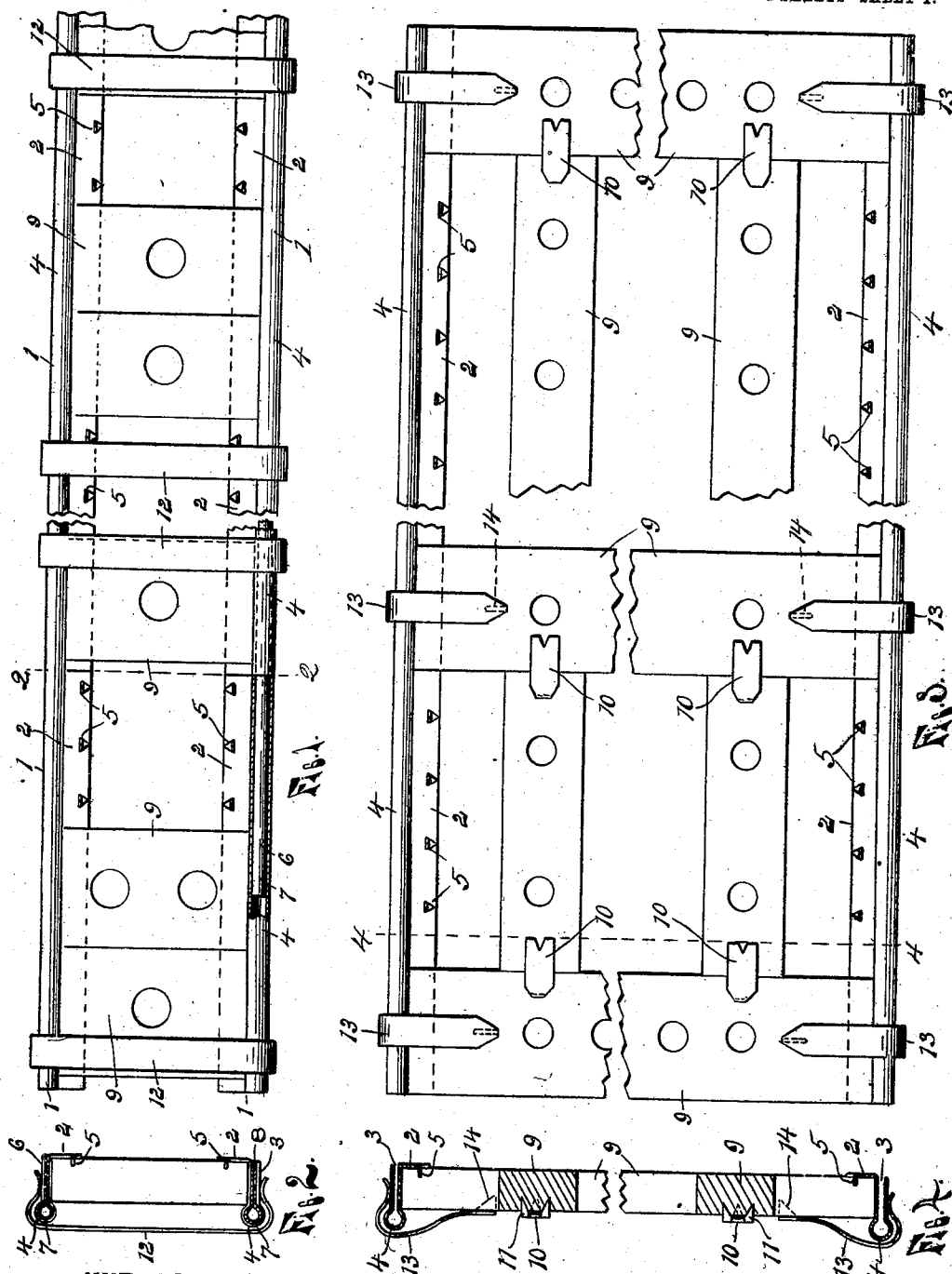
PATENTED MAY 28, 1907.

A. D. McLALIN & H. W. HARRISON.

TEMPLET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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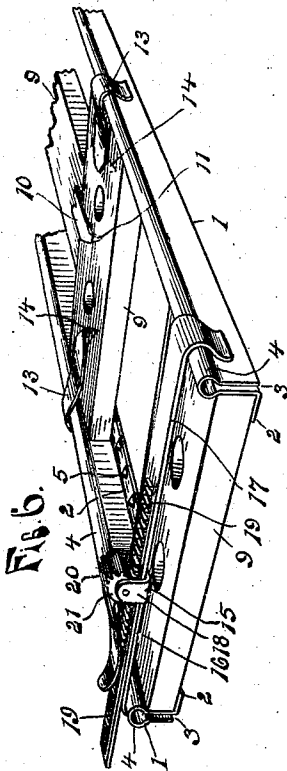


Fig. 6.

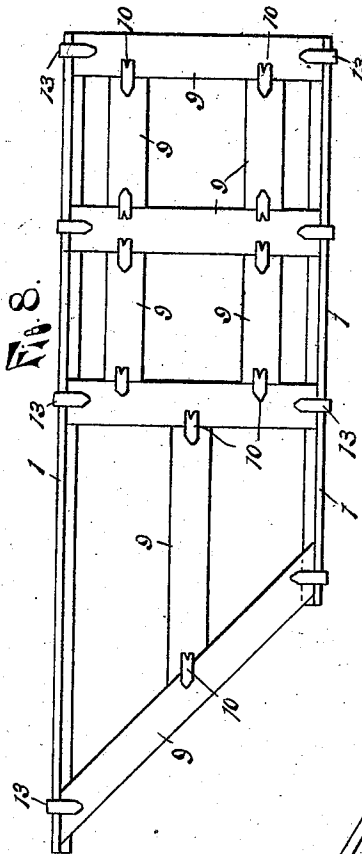


Fig. 8.

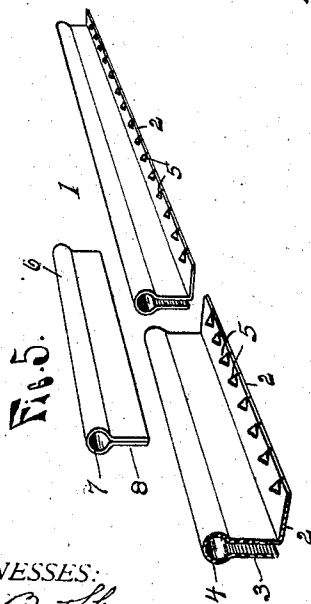


Fig. 5.

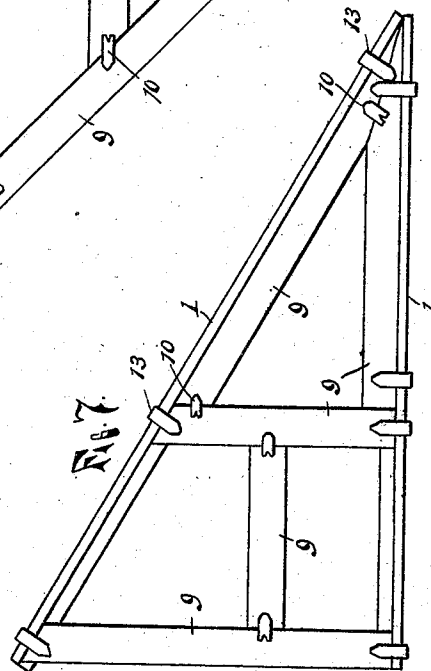


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TEMPLET.

No. 854,832.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 28, 1907.

Application filed September 24, 1906. Serial No. 335,876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT D. McLALIN and HARRY W. HARRISON, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Templets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in templets for use in preparing the metallic parts for iron or steel structures and all other devices where a temporary pattern or guide is desirable to locate the several rivet or bolt holes, and the object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device which is so constructed as to permit the use of strips or blocks of wood of various lengths and widths, and thus cause a great saving in material over the old and common wooden templets, it being possible by reason of providing the templet with suitable clamping and holding devices to use in some forms, very short pieces and thus utilizing all of the timber.

A further object of the invention is to provide a templet which has greater rigidity than the ordinary wooden structure yet is very light and cheap to manufacture and also to provide a construction in which the parts may be readily dis-connected and re-assembled or used in the construction of a different form.

To this end the invention consists in constructing a templet of side bars which are formed of sheet metal bent into a form to give rigidity and made up of detachable lengths, and a filling between said bars consisting of strips or blocks of wood extending in the most convenient direction between said bars and held in place by suitable clamps and other devices for securing the strips together and to the bars.

The invention also consists in certain other new and useful features, all as hereinafter more fully described reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a plan view of a device embodying the invention with portions of its length broken away to shorten the figure; Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modified construction showing portions broken away to narrow and shorten the fig-

ure; Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same on the line 4—4; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the detached parts of one of the side bars; Fig. 6 is a similar view of a templet the side bars of which are shown as engaged by the spring hooks shown in Fig. 3 and also engaged by an adjustable clamp; and Figs. 7 and 8 are diagrammatic plan views illustrating the different forms in which the templets may be made up.

1, 1 are longitudinally extending opposed members forming the side bars of the templet which bars are each formed of sheet metal bent in the form of angle iron bars with a horizontally extending base or supporting flange 2 and a vertically extending double leg 3 formed with a tubular portion 4 along its upper edge by turning the metal forming said double leg into tubular form along its longitudinal center line and extending its free edge portion downward parallel with and at a distance from the other vertical portion of said leg at the outer side thereof. Struck up from the supporting flange 2 along its free edge is a series of spurs 5 for holding the wooden strips more securely in place, said spurs being preferably one inch between centers to form a gage on said bars. These side bars are also preferably made in any desired lengths which may be united by splice bars 6 Fig. 5 in making up the templet to give the desired length of side and each of these splice bars is formed of sheet metal bent to form a tubular portion 7 along its upper edge to fit closely within the tubular portions of the side bars and a leg portion 8 to fit between the two walls of the double legs of said bars, formed by bringing the straight portions of the metal below the tubular portion into contact. The side bar lengths are thus rigidly and detachably united with abutting ends.

Wherever it is desired to locate a hole between the bars in the work upon which the templet is to be used, a strip or block of wood 9 is placed between said bars and holes bored in said strip to form the pattern, said strips extending either longitudinally or transversely between said bars as is most convenient and in a manner to require the least amount of material, and these strips are held to the supporting flanges of the bars by the spurs 5 and to each other wherever they meet, by suitable clips 10 formed of sheet metal with downwardly extending spurs 11 at each end to be driven into the wood.

When the templet is narrow, the bars are clamped together to firmly hold the strips between, by suitable clamps 12 formed of spring steel with downwardly curved ends to spring over and engage the outer side of the side bars but when the templet is so wide that such a clamp would be impractical, spring clips 13 also formed of spring steel with a downwardly curved end to engage the outer sides of the bars are provided. These clips, at their opposite ends are each formed with a downwardly extending spur 14 which may be driven into a strip extending across between the bars, at the proper distance from its end and when so secured to each end of the strip, said clips together with the strip form a spring clamp to firmly hold the bars.

Wherever it is found desirable, the adjustable clamp 15 shown in Fig. 6 may be employed. This clamp consists of two members 16 and 17 each formed with a downwardly extending end or hook to engage the outer sides of the bars and the member 16 is formed at its inner end with upwardly extending ears 18 between which the end of the other member slides freely said member 17 being provided upon its upper surface throughout a portion of its length with teeth 19 forming a rack bar adapted to be engaged by teeth 20 formed upon the cam 21 pivoted eccentrically between said ears and provided with a handle by means of which it is turned. When the cam is turned so that its shortest diameter is toward the rack or member 17, said member may be moved freely, but when the hooks are against the sides of the bars and the cam turned to engage its teeth with the rack, said members will be moved longitudinally relative to each other, clamping the bars firmly and locked in that position by the cam.

A greater portion of the lumber used in the construction of the ordinary wood templet, can be used but once as the holes previously bored therein will not come in the right place in the new templet. In the construction of the various forms of templets in accordance with this invention, the lumber may be utilized down to the smallest piece and may be used over and over again, as all lengths and sizes may be used in the various forms and instead of requiring a single long strip for a narrow templet, such a templet may be made up of any number of very short pieces as shown in Fig. 1, cut from the longer strips previously used in other templets. By providing means for holding a strip between cross-strips wherever it is desired to locate a hole, a great saving in material is made and as shown in Figs. 7 and 8 angle templets may be made up of these strips and bars the same as rectangular ones.

Having thus fully described our invention what we claim is

65 1. In a templet, the combination of wood

strips forming the pattern, metallic side bars supporting said strips, means on said bars engaging and detachably holding said strips, and clamps engaging the bars.

2. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of side bars made in sections, means for detachably securing said sections together, and means for detachably securing the filling between the bars.

3. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of hollow side bars formed of sections to support the filling, and splice bars adapted to telescope within the abutting ends of the sections.

4. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of side bars each formed of sheet metal with a supporting flange for the filling and a tubular strengthening upper edge, and means for detachably securing the filling to the bars.

5. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of side bars made in sections and formed of sheet metal with separated parallel vertical walls joined at their upper edges by a tubular strengthening portion, splice bars formed with a straight portion to fit between the walls of the side bars and a tubular portion to fit within the tubular portion of said bars, and means for detachably securing the filling between said bars.

6. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of side angle-bars formed of metal with a horizontal supporting flange at one side to support the filling and means for detachably securing the filling to the flange.

7. In a templet, the combination with a wood filling forming the pattern, of side angle-bars formed of sheet metal with a horizontal supporting flange and a vertical flange consisting of two parallel walls connected by a tubular strengthening portion at their upper edges, and spurs on the supporting flange to engage and hold the filling.

8. In a templet, the combination of side bars formed with a horizontal supporting flange, wood strips supported at their ends by said flanges and other strips extending between said strips, clamps engaging the bars to hold the same against the ends of the transverse strips, and clips to secure the oppositely extending strips to the transverse strips.

9. In a templet, the combination of side bars formed of sheet metal with a supporting flange, spurs on said flange, a filling consisting of wood strips extending transversely between the bars with spaces between and oppositely extending strips between the transverse strips, clips formed of sheet metal with spurs to engage the strips and detachably secure the same together, and clamps formed of spring steel with downwardly

curved ends to engage the outer sides of the bars and clamp the same together with the strips between.

10. In a templet, the combination of side
5 bars formed of sheet metal sections with a horizontal flange and a vertical flange formed by forming the metal into a tubular upper edge and parallel vertical walls with a space between, splice bars formed of sheet metal
10 bent longitudinally upon itself and forming a tubular portion along one edge to fit within the tubular portion of the side bar sections, a filling forming the pattern consisting of strips of wood, spurs struck up from the

horizontal flange of the side bars to engage 15
the strips, said spurs being arranged at equal distances apart to form a gage, clips to secure the strips together, and clamps having downwardly extending ends to engage the other sides of the bars and clamp the same 20
together with the strips between.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

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HARRY W. HARRISON.

Witnesses:

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