

H. B. ASH.
 TEMPLET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 19, 1910. RENEWED MAR. 1, 1913.

1,064,593.

Patented June 10, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

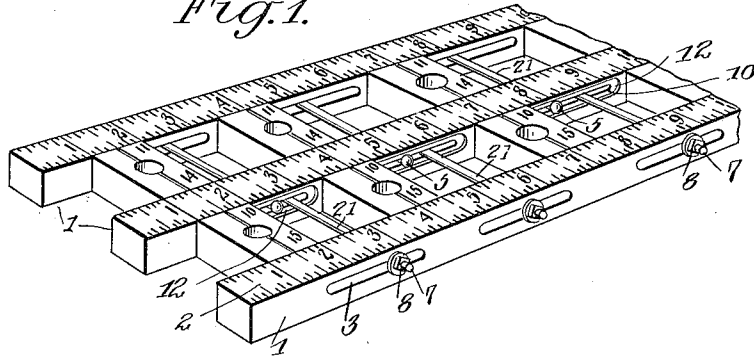


Fig. 2.

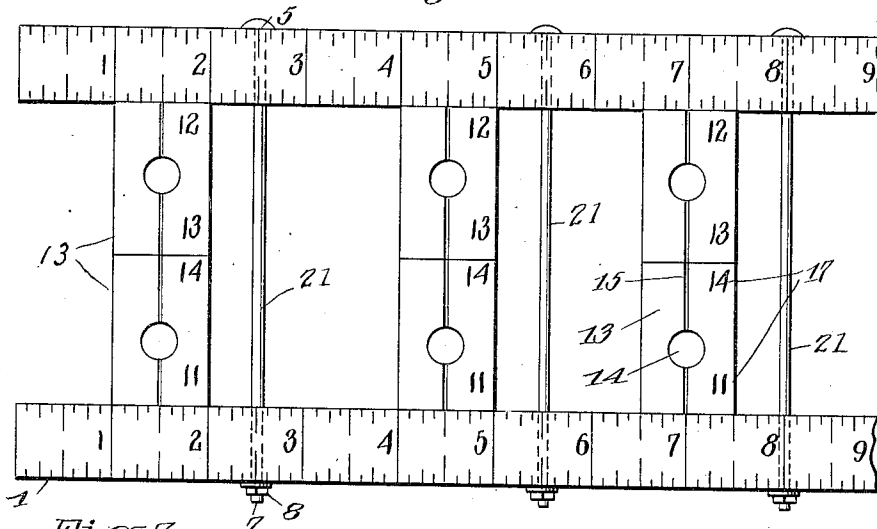


Fig. 7.

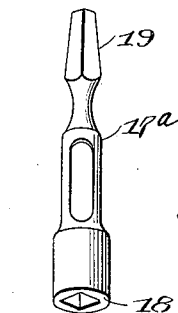


Fig. 3.

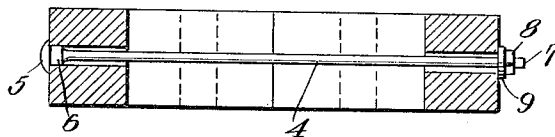
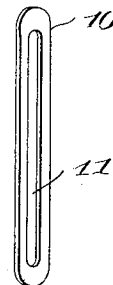


Fig. 8.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

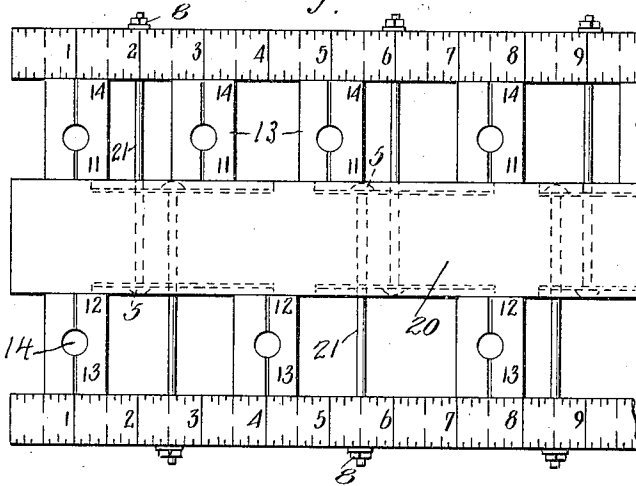


Fig. 9.

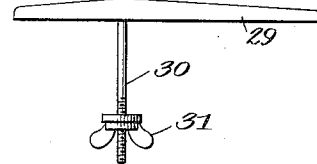


Fig. 10.

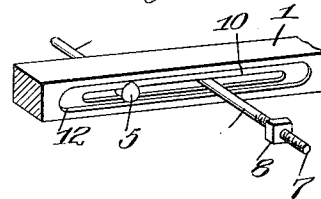
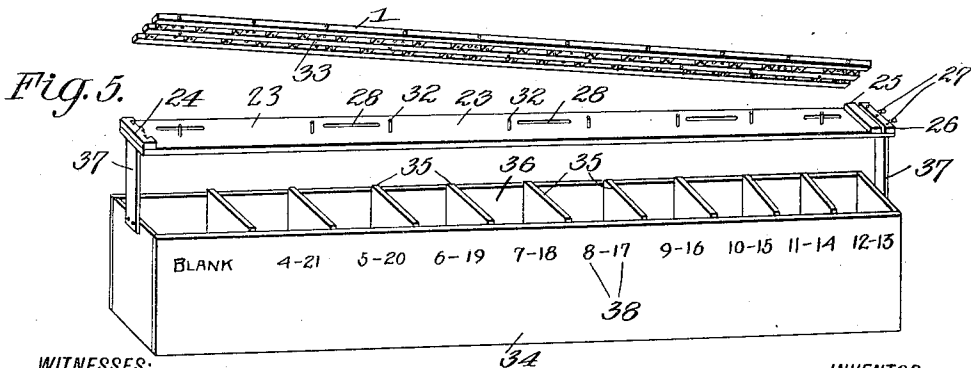
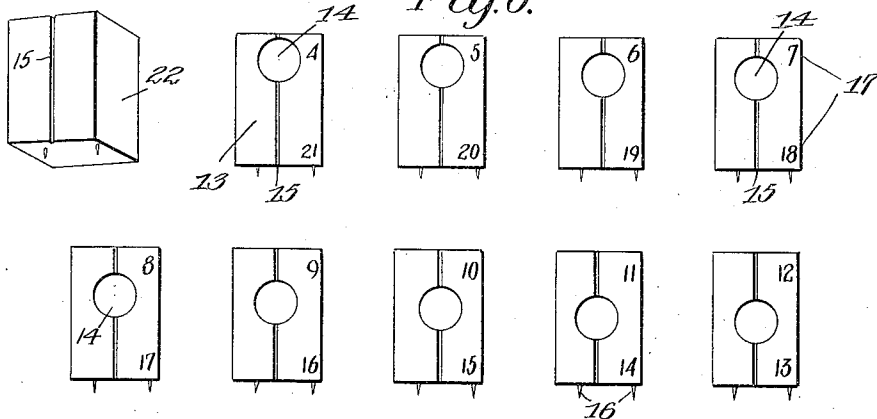


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TEMPLET.

1,064,593.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed July 19, 1910, Serial No. 572,702. Renewed March 1, 1913. Serial No. 751,647.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY B. ASH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented
5 certain new and useful Improvements in Templets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in tem-
plets, and consists in certain novel construc-
10 tions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide
a simple device of the character specified,
15 which may be produced at a greatly reduced cost, and which will permit of easy and speedy manipulation in assembling and disassembling.

Referring to the drawings forming a part
hereof: Figure 1 is a perspective view of
20 the improvement, showing one manner of assembling the same; Fig. 2 is a plan view of another manner; Fig. 3 is a transverse section of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a plan view of another method of assembling; Fig. 5 is a per-
25 spective view of the templet, the setting board and gage block case; Fig. 6 is a plan view of the gage blocks, one being in perspective; Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a tool for assembling and disassembling the
30 templet; Fig. 8 is a similar view of a slot reinforcing plate; Fig. 9 is a side view of the clamp; and Fig. 10 is a partial perspective view of one of the holding bars.

As is known, templets are for use in pre-
35 paring the metallic parts for iron or steel structural work, acting as a temporary guide or pattern for locating the several bolt or rivet holes, and the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings consists of a
40 plurality of strips 1, preferably of wood, each of which is provided on its upper face with a scale 2, and with a plurality of longitudinal slots 3 extending from one side edge to the other.

The bars or strips are arranged in paral-
45 lelism, as shown in Fig. 1, with the corresponding slots of the bars in alinement, and bolts 4 are passed through the registering slots for holding the bars together. Each
50 bolt is provided with a head 5 and with a squared portion 6 adjacent to the head, and the threaded end 7 of the bolt is engaged by a nut 8, a washer 9 being arranged between the nut and the bar.

Preferably a steel plate 10, rounded at its
55 ends and longitudinally slotted, as at 11, is arranged in a countersink 12 encircling each slot, especially where the head of the bolt plays.

The gage blocks 13 are arranged between
60 the bars 1 in a position perpendicular to the said bars, and are clamped in place by the bolts. Each block as shown is provided with an opening 14 for the passage of the
center punch and with a center line 15 by
65 means of which the block may be adjusted to the scale 2. Each block is also provided at one end with a pair of spaced barbs,
prongs or points 16 which engage the bars
70 to prevent slipping of the gage blocks.

It will be observed from an inspection of
Figs. 2 and 4 that the holes 14 are at varying
distances from the ends of the blocks, and
each block is stamped near its opposite ends
75 with a numeral 17 designating the distance of the opening from the end adjacent to the numeral. In the drawings the unit used is the
1/16th inch and each block is 25/16 in length,
and each block is thus provided with two
gages. In practice 10 blocks are made use
80 of, 9 provided with openings, and one, 22, without, the latter termed a blank and used to fill long spaces requiring no bolt or rivet
holes.

In Fig. 7 is shown an instrument for as-
85 sembling and disassembling the templet, the said instrument consisting of a bar 17^a provided at one end with a wrench socket 18 and at the other with a key 19. The wrench
socket is engaged with the nuts on the bolt
90 to tighten and loosen the same.

It will be evident that the templet may
be set up in many different forms with three
bars or with two. When set up with three
bars the central bar 20 may be of greater
95 width than the bars 1 and devoid of a scale.

The ends of the gage blocks are square
and fit flat against the sides of the bars.
When the templet is assembled, and when
assembled as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, two
100 sets of bolts are made use of, the threaded ends of one set extending in one direction and the threaded ends of the other set in the opposite direction. When assembled as
shown in Fig. 2, long bolts 21 are made use
105 of, differing only in length from the bolts 4.

In Fig. 5 is shown the setting board 23,
which is provided with a rigid head stop 24

and a sliding tail stop 25. The latter is arranged adjacent to a transverse rib 26 on the end of the board and a pair of thumb screws 27 passes through the rib and rotatably engages the stop to move it toward or from the head stop. The board is also provided with longitudinally extending slots 28 through which is adapted to pass the threaded stem 30 of clamping bar 29, and the stem is engaged by a wing nut 31 for clamping the bar to the board. A line of pins 32 is also provided running longitudinally of the board for engaging a series of openings 33 on the under faces of the bars to hold said bars straight until the nuts on the binding bolts 4 or 21 are tightened.

The board 23 is supported above a box or case 34, divided by partitions 35 into a plurality of compartments 36, ten in number, for holding the gage blocks. A bracket arm 37 is secured to each end of the box, and the setting board 23 is secured to the upper ends of the arms.

In assembling the templet the bars 1 are placed lengthwise on the setting board in the desired position and number, and are clamped in place by the sliding tail stop 25, and the clamp shown in Fig. 9, several of the said clamps being used. The stem 30 of the clamping bar is passed through a slot 28 with the bar 29 transverse to the bars 1, and the wing nut is tightened. The pins hold the bars until the clamps are in place. The gage blocks are now placed in the proper order, according to the specification, the bolts being previously inserted, and after all are placed the nuts are tightened. The prongs 16 of the blocks stick into the bars, and after the bolts are tightened the entire device may be removed from the setting board and placed on the plate to be marked. When so placed, the center punch is passed through each opening and struck to make an impression. When the combination is desired no longer it is disassembled and a new one set up or the blocks are returned to the case.

It will be observed that the box or case is marked on its side, as at 38, with the same characters found on the individual blocks to designate the compartment to which each block belongs. The device as a whole is simple and cheaply constructed, and is practically indestructible with ordinary care. Innumerable combinations may be made and as many sets of blocks may be made use of as is required, it being understood that ten blocks form a set. When no opening occurs in the pattern for some distance, it is advisable to use a blank, in order to prevent sagging of the bar without a block.

I claim:

1. A templet comprising a plurality of parallel bars, each having on one face a scale, and each having a plurality of longi-

tudinally extending slots, the slots of one bar registering with the slots of the other bars when said bars are arranged alongside each other with the scales uppermost, one of the bars being countersunk around the slot, and a slotted plate filling in the countersink, bolts passing through the registering slots, each bolt having a head engaging the outer face of the plate, and a square portion fitting in the slot, and a threaded portion projecting beyond the bars, nuts engaging the bolts, and a plurality of similar gage blocks supported between the bars substantially perpendicular thereto, each block having a center line running longitudinally of one face, and sundry of the blocks having an opening whose longitudinal center intersects the line at right angles thereto, the said openings of the respective blocks being at different distances from the ends of the said blocks, and barbs projecting from one end of each block.

2. A templet comprising a plurality of bars, each having on one face a scale, and a plurality of longitudinal slots, the slots of one bar registering with the slots of the other bars when the bars are arranged alongside each other with the scales upward, bolts traversing the slots for securing the bars together, and gage blocks supported between and with their ends abutting the bars, each of said blocks having barbs at one end, and a center line along the longitudinal center of one face, said line cooperating with the scale, sundry of the blocks having openings in the line, the opening of each block being at a different point in the line from the openings of the other blocks.

3. A templet comprising a plurality of bars, each having on one face a scale, and a plurality of longitudinal slots, the slots of one bar registering with the slots of the other bars when the bars are arranged alongside each other with the scales upward, bolts traversing the slots for securing the bars together, and gage blocks supported between the bars in a position substantially perpendicular thereto, said blocks having each a center line on its upper face, and a transverse opening in the line.

4. A templet comprising a plurality of bars, each having on one face a scale, and a plurality of longitudinal slots, the slots of one bar registering with the slots of the other bars when the bars are arranged alongside each other with the scales upward, bolts traversing the slots for securing the bars together, and a plurality of gage blocks having means for guiding a punch and arranged between the bars and supported thereby, each of said blocks having a center line longitudinally of one face for cooperating with the scale.

5. A templet comprising a plurality of bars, each having on one face a scale, and a

plurality of longitudinal slots, the slots of one bar registering with the slots of the other bars when the bars are arranged alongside each other with the scales upward, bolts traversing the slots for securing the bars together, and a plurality of gage blocks having means for guiding the punch and supported between the bars and perpendicular thereto.

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Witnesses:

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