

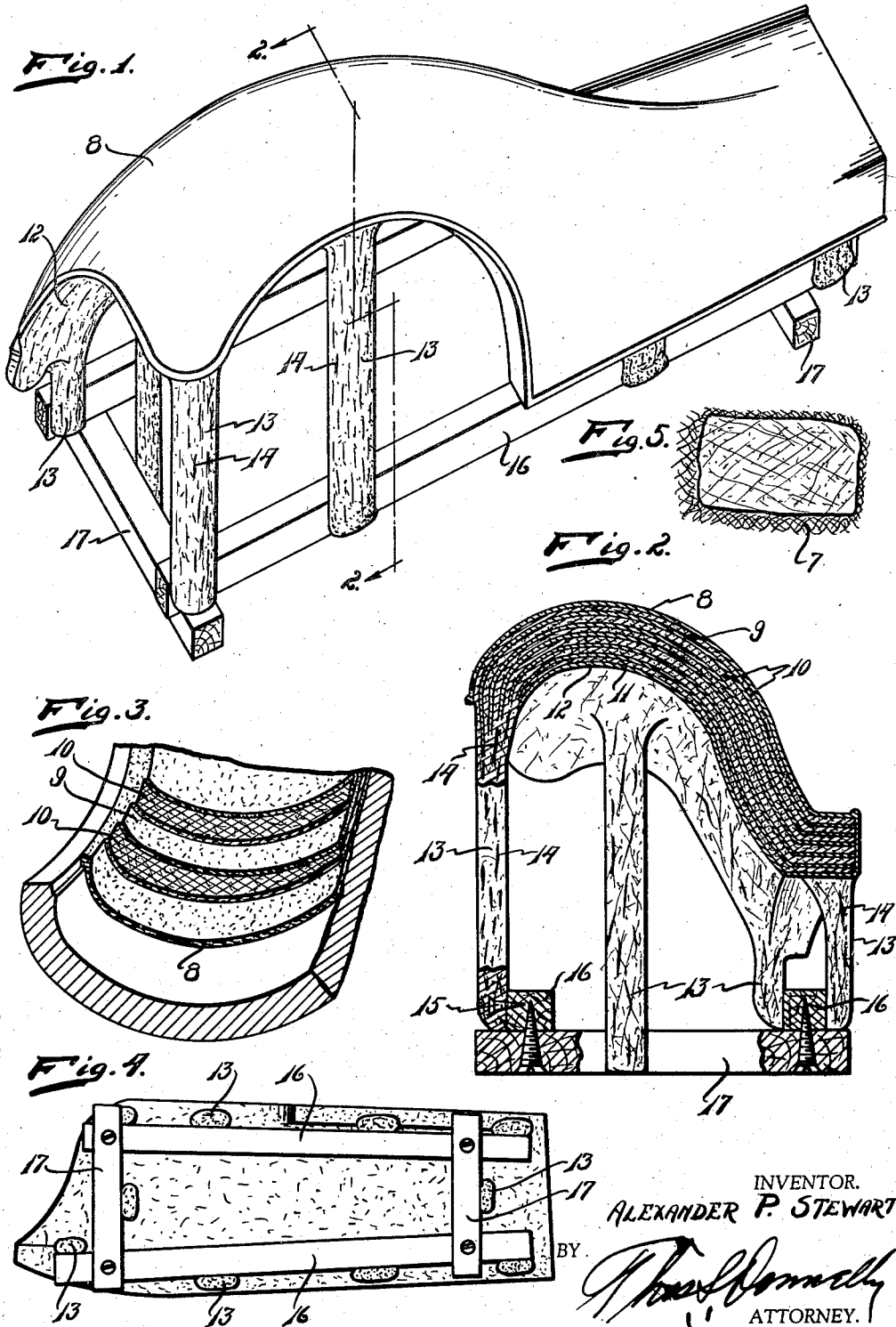
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TEMPLET

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TEMPILET

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11 Claims. (Cl. 18—55)

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a templet, adapted for use as a templet or guide on a profiling machine, which associated with a cutting machine as used primarily in the automotive industry in connection with a type of machine known to the trade as Keller machines. In such machines it is customary to mount either the pattern or a reproduction of the pattern on the profiling machine in such a position that the guide spindle may be moved over the surface of the pattern or the like. The movement of the guide spindle over the surface controls the movement of the cutter on the cutting machine so that the pattern serves as a templet or guide which controls the operation of the cutter, which is cutting into a casting or other suitable work piece from which a die is to be formed. It is customary, to form the templet, to mount the pattern in position in a box built about six inches higher than the highest point of the pattern, and then fill the same with plaster while in plastic condition and permit it to harden. There would thus be formed a block having a female portion of the die formed in one of its sides and this block would similarly be mounted in a suitable housing or enclosure which would be filled with plastic or other suitable hardening material to form the male portion of the die. This is an expensive method of procedure and forms a templet of considerable weight, with no provision for attaching to the profiling machine and not of sufficient strength due to the extremely heavy weight of the material and the lack of reinforcement. Such a block requires about thirty-six hours to dry, while the present invention dries in a comparatively short time. Such a block is also very heavy, sometimes weighing a ton or more on the larger pieces, while the present invention will reduce the weight to about one-fourth. It is an object of the present invention to provide a templet of this class which will be inexpensive of manufacture, light and durable in use and easily strapped or clamped in position on the profiling machine.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a templet of this class formed from a comparatively thin layer of plastic material in a hardened condition and suitably reinforced.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a templet of this class built up of a plurality of successive layers of plastic material and layers of reinforcing material saturated with the plastic material.

Another object of the invention is the pro-

vision of a method of construction whereby a templet of this class may be easily and quickly constructed, and easy to handle and less expensive to manufacture.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a templet of this class having supporting legs projecting outwardly from the inner face thereof attached to a supporting frame.

Another object of the invention is to speed up production by affording a means for quickly and inexpensively making a large number of reproductions of a pattern of the section or part section as may be required instead of being required to use only the wood pattern.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts and the method of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by a reference to the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a templet embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view from the under surface with parts broken away showing the construction of the female form.

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a reinforcing material used in the invention.

In the drawing I have illustrated the invention embodied on a templet of a vehicle fender. In forming the templet the wood pattern would be mounted in a suitable rigid position.

The templet illustrated in Fig. 1 is the male part and it would, of course, be necessary in order to construct the male part, to first construct the female part. After the pattern is mounted in a rigid position the outer surface or face is covered with a suitable grease or similar material which will prevent the plastic hardening material from adhering thereto. The surface or face is then covered with a thin layer of very fine plastic hardening material which forms a stone-like face. This covering is preferably effected by rubbing the plastic material on to the surface with the hand so that all exposed parts will be covered and overlain with a layer of substantially uniform thickness, about one-fourth thickness. Materials of fibrous material, such as are shown in Fig. 5, are then submerged in the plastic material and moved about therein, until the material becomes saturated or impregnated with a plastic material. On this layer

of fine material which forms the face, there will be disposed a layer 9 of cheaper material when the material or layer of reinforcing material 10 is placed thereon. The mats are placed over the entire surface so that they form a substantially uninterrupted layer 10 of reinforcing material. The mats are formed from matted fibers such as hemp, sisal, mineral wool, screening, or other kinds of reinforcement may also be used such as metal bars, angle irons, or the like, especially where a heavy construction is provided. Superimposed on the layer 10 is a layer 11 of plastic hardening material and the templet is built up of these alternate layers of reinforcing and plastering material. Each successive layer is permitted to slightly harden before the superimposed layer is placed thereon, but the hardening is not permitted to progress to such a degree as to prevent an intimate bonding of the successive layers. When the outermost layers 11 and 12 are mounted in position, supporting legs 13 formed from plastic material and reinforced by the fibers 14, are bonded thereto. These supporting legs serve as a means for receiving the screws or nails 15 whereby the device may be mounted on a supporting frame embodying the layers 16 and the crossbars 17. These legs also serve as supports for the plaster templet, holding it rigid and preventing warping. They also establish the specified angle at which the die and punch are to be set and seemingly the legs vary in length. The legs and frame combined provide an easy means of strapping or clamping the templet to the profiling machine.

In forming the male portion, the operation is the same excepting that the female templet so formed is used instead of the pattern. The surface 8, which is the guide surface for the contact spindle, is formed of relatively hard material so that scratching or grooving by the guide spindle will not take place.

With the templet formed in this manner a minimum amount of plaster is used and a light durable structure is provided. Experience has shown that a templet so formed is much more rigid and durable than were it to be formed in a block without the reinforcement.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction, I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details of structure shown but desire to avail myself of such variations and modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A profiling machine templet comprising a shell-like body having a plurality of alternate layers of hardened plastic material and reinforcing material, the outer face of said body formed of said hardened plastic material and providing a stone-like surface, and a plurality of spaced legs of plastic material bonded to the bottom surface of said body.

2. A profiling machine templet comprising a shell-like body having a plurality of alternate layers of hardened plastic material and reinforcing material, the outer face of said body formed of said hardened plastic material and providing a stone-like surface, and a plurality

of spaced legs of reinforced plastic material bonded to the bottom surface of said body.

3. A profiling machine templet comprising a shell-like body having a plurality of alternate layers of hardened plastic material and reinforcing material, the outer face of said body formed of said hardened plastic material and providing a stone-like surface, a plurality of spaced legs of reinforced material bonded to the bottom surface of said body, and a base secured to the lowermost portions of said legs.

4. The method of forming a profiling machine templet comprising taking a pattern or mold, covering a face thereof with a layer of grease, then with a thin layer of plastic material capable of setting, permitting same to partially set, then placing alternate layers of plastic material similar to the first mentioned plastic material and reinforcing material on said partially set layer while permitting partial setting of each layer of plastic material as placed, bonding spaced legs of plastic material thereto and permitting the plastic material to completely set, and finally securing a base to said legs.

5. A profiling machine templet of the class described, comprising: a templet body having a contact surface formed thereon; a plurality of legs secured to and projecting outwardly from said body; means for connecting said legs together to provide a rigid formation; and attachment members carried by said connecting means and adapted for being attached to a supporting surface.

6. A profiling machine templet comprising a templet body having a contact surface on one side thereof; supporting legs secured to and projecting outwardly from the opposite side of said body; and a supporting frame attached to said supporting legs and fixed relatively to said body.

7. A profiling machine templet comprising: a templet body having a contact surface on one side thereof; supporting legs secured to and projecting outwardly from another side of said body; and means mounted on the outer ends of said legs adapted for attachment to a supporting surface.

8. A profiling machine templet adapted for attachment to a suitable support, comprising a templet body having a contact surface on one side thereof, and securing legs secured at one of their ends to said body and adapted for attachment to said support for securing said body mounted on and in spaced relation to the support.

9. A profiling machine templet adapted for attachment to a suitable support, comprising a templet body having a contact surface on one side thereof; and securing means carried by and projecting outwardly from another side of said body and adapted for attachment to said support for securing said body mounted on and in spaced relation to the support.

10. A profiling machine templet comprising a templet body having a working face on one side and supporting legs carried by said body.

11. A profiling machine templet comprising a shell-like body having a working face; and supporting legs secured to and projecting outwardly from said body.