

Dec. 14, 1943.

A. P. STEWART

2,336,705

TEMPLET

Filed Aug. 4, 1940

Fig. 1.

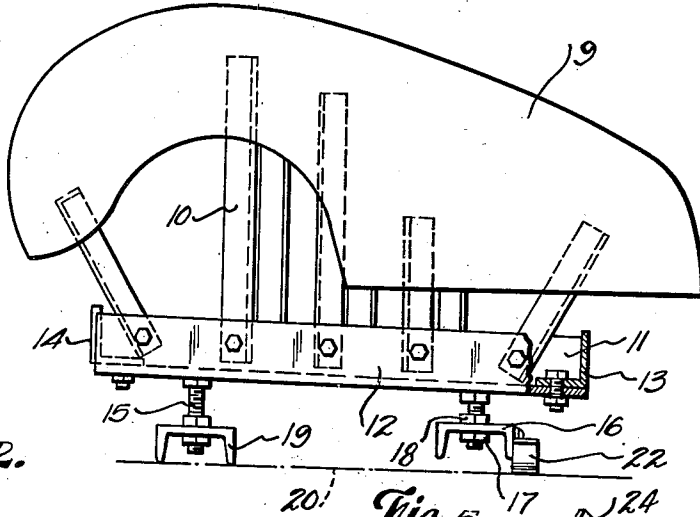


Fig. 2.

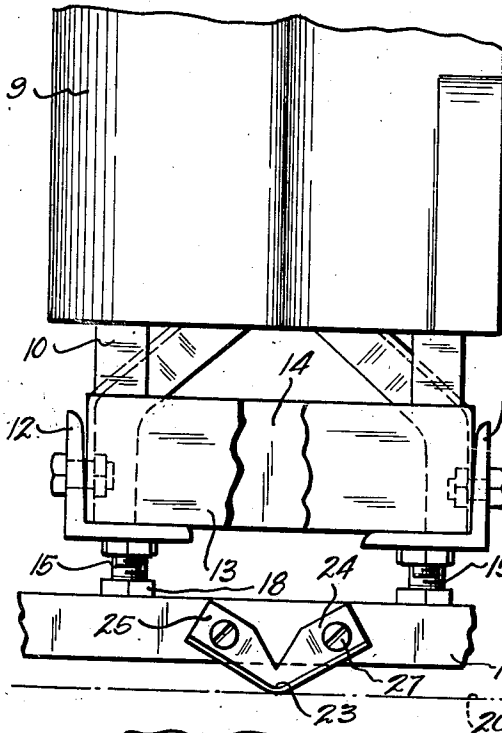


Fig. 5.

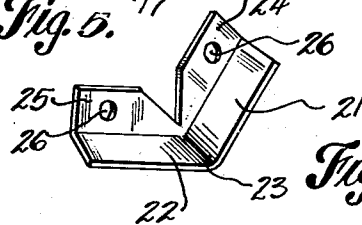


Fig. 3.

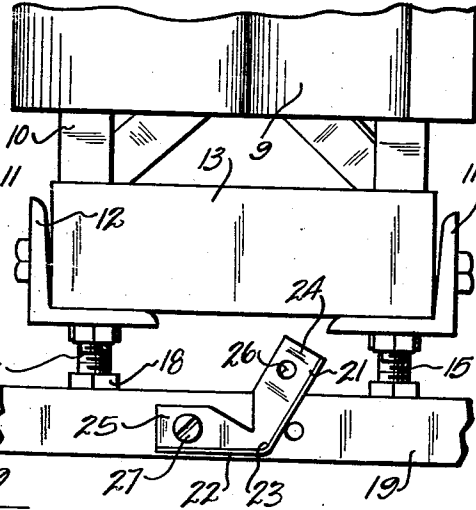
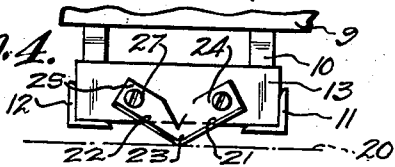


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
Alexander P. Stewart.
BY *Thos. Donnelly*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,336,705

TEMPLET

Alexander P. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.

Application August 4, 1940, Serial No. 351,297

2 Claims. (Cl. 90-62)

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a templet adapted for use on profiling machines, duplicating machines, and the like.

In the construction of such templets, it is customary to provide a templet body having legs projecting outwardly therefrom connecting to a frame which in turn carries skids which are positioned below the frame. Experience has shown that these templets, so constructed, frequently warp and become distorted and twisted out of position after they have been manufactured because of resting upon uneven surfaces, such as a floor. Experience has shown also that if a three-point bearing with the supporting surface is provided, the warping and distortion is quite well eliminated.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a templet of this class so arranged and constructed that when it is rested upon a supporting surface, engagement with the supporting surface will be at separated points with one of the engaging points positioned adjacent one end.

Another object of the invention is the provision in a construction of this type of a contact shoe which serves as a support for one end of the frame and which is so constructed and arranged that it may be easily and quickly moved into position for supporting surfaces and moved out of its supporting position to permit free and easy attachment of the structure to the supporting frame of a profiling machine or the like.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a structure of this type which will be economical of manufacture, durable, light, easily assembled and easily and quickly moved from operative to inoperative position.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

It is recognized that variations, changes and modifications may be made in the present invention without departing from the spirit thereof and it is intended that such variations, changes and modifications in the detail of structure shall be embraced herein.

Forming a part of this specification is a drawing, in which,

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a templet showing the invention applied and having a part of the frame broken away,

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary end elevational view of a templet showing the invention applied with a part of the templet body and frame broken away,

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the invention moved to inoperative position,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary end elevational view

showing the invention applied to the frame of the structure, and,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the supporting shoe used in the invention.

In the drawing I have illustrated the templet as comprising a body 9 having supporting legs 10 secured thereto at one end and projecting outwardly therefrom and attached to the side rails 11 and 12 of the frame, these side rails being connected by the cross-bars 13 and 14. As shown in the drawing, the side rails are formed from angle iron and projecting outwardly therefrom at the opposite ends thereof are threaded bolts 15 which project through skid plates 16 and which are secured thereto by the nuts 17 and 18. These skid plates are utilized for attachment to a suitable supporting body or frame associated with a duplicating or profiling machine. When manufactured, there is a certain relationship of position and angularity between the frame and the body 9 and between the plate 16 and the frame 12 and the body 9. Experience has shown that when the templet, so constructed, is rested upon a surface so that the depending flanges 19 of the plate 16 are rested upon a supporting body 20, a distortion or warping of the structure often results because of the supporting body 20 being uneven. To avoid this, I mount a structure on one end of the frame.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 3 this structure is shown mounted on one of the plates 16 at the outer side thereof and in Fig. 4 the structure is shown as mounted on the outer side of one of the cross-bars 13. In Fig. 4, the bolts 15 and the plate 16 have been removed so that when the structure is rested upon a supporting body 20, the frame would bear against the supporting body excepting at the end where the bearing shoe is mounted. This bearing shoe comprises a V-shaped structure formed preferably from angle iron and having the plates 21 and 22 forming at their line of bend 23 a contact point. The flanges 24 and 25 are provided with an opening 26 through which a screw 27 may be projected for screwing into one of the flanges 19 or into the cross-bar 13 to retain the structure in such a position that the bearing point 23 projects below the lower edge of the flange 19 or below the lower edge of the frame when the device is mounted on the cross-bar 13 as shown in Fig. 4. When this bearing point is mounted on the structure as illustrated and the structure is placed upon a supporting body 20, a three-point bearing is obtained so that if the surface 20 is uneven the body and the frame may rock on the bearing point 23 to

a position which will compensate for the unevenness or roughness of the supporting surface 20. This unevenness of the supporting surface is frequently encountered when the structure is laid upon a concrete floor in which depressions or holes may have been formed or on which blocks or other obstacles may be laid and which the artisan who is handling the structure frequently disregards when placing the structure on a supporting surface such as a floor or the like. When it is desired to use the structure, it is necessary that there be no projections extending beyond the edges of the flanges 19 or of the cross-bar 13 when the plates 16 are removed. To accomplish this, it is but necessary to remove one of the screws 27 and swing the bearing point upwardly as shown in Fig. 3. It is obvious, that after use it may be easily and quickly swung downwardly again to operative position and secured in position by inserting the bolt.

In this way I have provided a simple and effective

means for preventing warping and distortion of a templet body and frame structure and one which is light while at the same time durable and easily operated.

It is believed obvious that the particular shape of the shoe is not essential as it might, with equally good results, be formed arcuate as well as V-shaped.

What I claim as new is:

1. In combination with a profiling machine templet body having a plurality of transversely extending elements for supporting the said body on a common surface, a contacting shoe comprising an angular member, adjustably secured intermediate the ends of one of said transverse elements, and projecting downwardly therefrom.

2. The combination defined in claim 1, in which the contacting shoe is a substantially V shaped member having flanges thereon for securing it to the said transverse element.

ALEXANDER P. STEWART.