

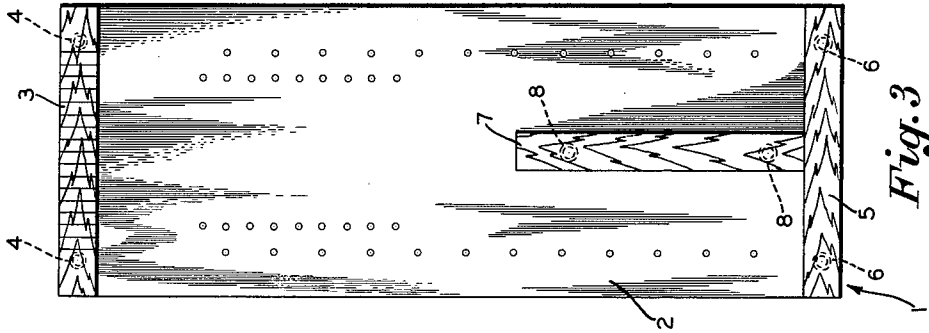
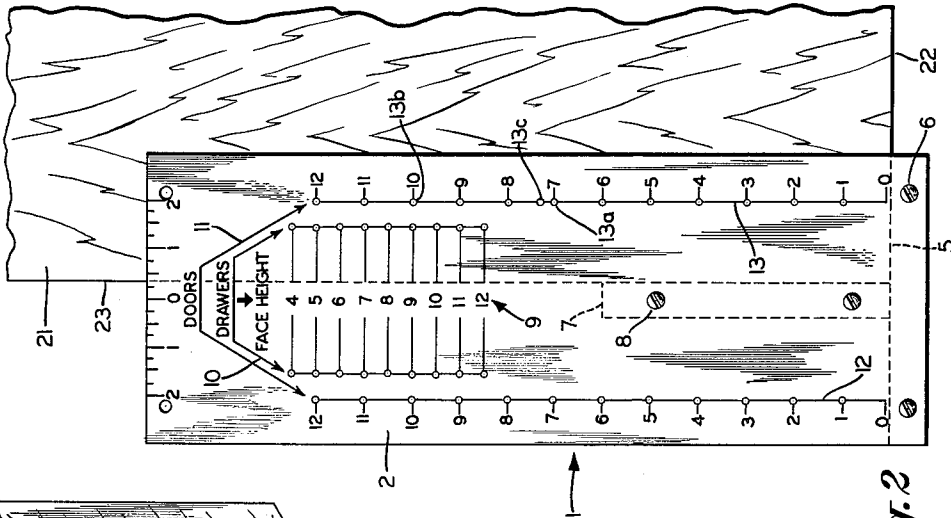
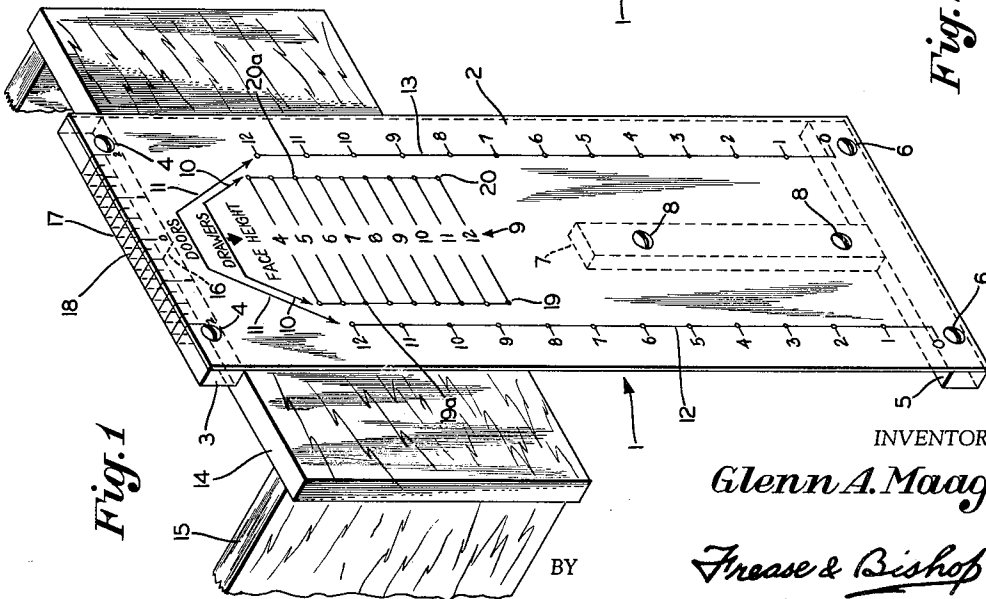
June 19, 1962

G. A. MAAG

3,039,199

CARPENTER'S JIG

Filed Nov. 24, 1958



INVENTOR

Glenn A. Maag

Freese & Bishop

ATTORNEYS

1

3,039,199

CARPENTER'S JIG

Glenn A. Maag, 509 W. 7th St., North Canton, Ohio, assignor of one-half to John C. De Wees, Jr., North Canton, Ohio

Filed Nov. 24, 1958, Ser. No. 775,855

1 Claim. (Cl. 33-189)

This invention relates to carpenters' tools and more particularly it pertains to a device for centering door handles and drawer pulls of cabinets.

When locating drawer pulls or door handles for cabinets, a carpenter usually makes several measurements from the ends and edges of the door or drawer panels in order to properly center the handle. Where a number of drawers are involved, the tedious task of making the proper measurements is all the more necessary so that all handles are uniformly aligned and thereby have a satisfactory appearance.

In the past various devices have existed for measuring and centering the location of drawer pulls and door handles but they have been unsatisfactory for various reasons. Most of the prior devices have been complicated and included many operating parts which necessitated setting or adjustment before they could be used. Other devices have included so many different parts that they have been relatively expensive. Moreover, most of the prior devices have been adapted for only one operation, that is, either locating drawer pulls or door handles but not both. As a result, many of the prior devices have been limited in their use and therefore left something to be desired as far as the carpenter or cabinet maker is concerned.

The device of the applicant is a solution to the foregoing problems in that it is relatively simple for use, includes a minimum number of parts, and is adapted for use in centering either drawer pulls or door handles. It is therefore a highly useful tool for inclusion in any carpenter's tool box.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a carpenter's jig that is very simple in construction and easy to operate.

It is another object of this invention to provide a carpenter's jig that includes a minimum number of parts.

It is another object of this invention to provide a carpenter's jig that is adaptable for use for centering drawer pulls and door handles.

Finally, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved carpenter's jig which accomplishes the foregoing objects and desiderata in a simple and effective manner.

These and other objects and advantages apparent to those skilled in the art from the following description and claim may be obtained, the stated results achieved, and the described difficulties overcome by the discoveries, principles, apparatus, parts, combinations, subcombinations, and elements which comprise the present invention, the nature of which is set forth in the following statement, a preferred embodiment of which—illustrative of the best mode in which applicant has contemplated applying the principles—is set forth in the following description, and which is particularly and distinctly pointed out and set forth in the appended claim forming part hereof.

Generally, the improved carpenter's jig construction of the present invention may be stated as including a rigid flat member having front and back sides, the member having upper and lower ends at right angles to the vertical axis of the member, a guide block detachably secured at each end of the member on the back side thereof, a vertical guide block detachably secured to the back side of the member near the lower guide block, a drawer pull scale vertically disposed on the front face of the member, the scale having increments spaced at one-half the height of a drawer panel, the scale having aperture means

2

for locating a screw hole for a drawer pull on each side of each increment of the scale, the aperture means for each scale increment being located at equal distances from the vertical axis of the member, a mark at the top end of the member aligned with the vertical axis of the member, a second scale on the member extending upwardly from the upper side of the lower guide block on the front side of the member, a third scale extending upwardly on the front face of the member from the upper side of the lower guide block, the second and third scales being equally spaced from the center axis of the member, and each increment of the second and third scale having aperture means extending through the member for marking the location of screw holes on a door for a door handle.

Referring to the drawing, in which a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown by way of example:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of the carpenter's jig mounted on the panel of a drawer for centering a drawer pull;

FIG. 2 is an elevational view showing the carpenter's jig mounted on the panel of a door for centering a door handle; and

FIG. 3 is a rear view of the carpenter's jig showing the location of detachable guide members.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawing.

In FIG. 1 a carpenter's jig is generally indicated at 1. It includes a rigid flat member which is rectangular in shape and has front and rear surfaces. On the rear surface at the upper end a guide block 3 is detachably secured by a pair of screws 4. Likewise, at the lower end of the member 2 a guide block 5 is similarly provided by a pair of screws 6. In addition, a vertical guide block 7 (FIG. 3) is detachably secured to the back surface of the member 2 by screws 8. As shown in FIG. 3, the vertical guide block 7 extends perpendicularly from the guide block 5 and is centrally disposed on the vertical axis of the back side of the member 2.

The front side of the jig 1 includes two pairs of scales, one pair for door handles and the other pair for drawer pulls. The scale generally indicated at 9 is used for centering drawer pulls as indicated above the scale by the word "Drawers" and diverging arrows 10 extending therefrom. The other pair of scales includes a scale 12 and a scale 13, each of which is separately used for locating a door handle. The word "Doors" designates diverging arrows 11 that refer to the scales 12 and 13. The zero marks of the scales 12 and 13 are located at the upper side of the guide block 5 and extend upwardly in inch increments for twelve inches.

As shown in FIG. 1, the jig 1 is mounted on the front panel 14 of a drawer 15. Before the jig 1 is so mounted, the user locates the center of the width dimension of the panel 14 and marks the same such as by a line 16. The jig 1 is provided with a scale 17 on the upper surface of the member 2 having a center mark 18 which extends around the back side of the block 3 and is alignable with the center line 16 on the panel. The center mark 18 of the scale 17 is located on the vertical axis of the jig 1. In this manner the jig 1 is centered with respect to the drawer panel 14.

In order to obtain the vertical location of a drawer pull, the user measures the height of the front face of the panel 14, which, for example, is assumed to be six inches. The scale 9 used for drawer pulls includes numbers which are spaced at half inch intervals. The zero point for the scale 9 is located at the under side of the block 3. The "6" location on the scale 9 refers to a drawer panel having a front face that is six inches high. Thus the "6" location is half the height of the drawer panel. On opposite sides of the scale 9 are disposed

3

rows 19 and 20 of holes that extend through the member 2 from the front to the back side. The holes for a given face height are three inches apart, which dimension is the standard spacing for the screw holes of most drawer pulls of present design. Accordingly, the user inserts a marker through the particular hole 19a and the particular hole 20a for the "6" inch face height and thereby locates the precise location of the screw holes for the drawer pull.

In the event that a drawer pull is to be applied to the drawer 15 which has greater or less spacing than the conventional three inches, the user of the jig 1 may shift the jig to the right or left by fractional inch increments, as indicated by the scale 17, in order to shift the holes 19 and 20 of the scale alternately to the right or left the desired distance and thereby locate the screw holes for the drawer pull. In the event that the face height of a particular drawer panel is relatively large, such as eleven or twelve inches, the lower edge of the panel may interfere with the vertical block 7. In such event, said guide block may be removed so that the back side of the member 2 may be placed flat against the front face of the panel in order to establish the location of the holes for the drawer pull.

In FIG. 2 the jig 1 is used for location of door handles, for which purpose the guide block 3 is temporarily removed so that the back side portion of the member 2 used for such purpose may be placed flat against the front side of a door 21. For that purpose the guide blocks 5 and 7 are used so that the lower horizontal end 22 and vertical edge 23 which form right angles are seated snugly against the sides of the guide blocks 5 and 7, respectively, as shown. With the jig 1 so mounted, the scale 13 is used exclusively; that is, where a door is to be provided with a handle near the vertical edge 23. The scale 13, having its zero point at the upper side of the guide block 5, extends upwardly for twelve inches from the lower end 22 of the door 21. The scale 13 is spaced horizontally from the right edge of the block 7 by a distance which is customarily accepted for locating door handles, such as say 1½ inches. For each inch or fraction thereof, the user may provide a hole through the member 2 for marking the location of screw holes in the front face or side of the door 21.

The location of a door handle is subject to greater variation than the centering of a drawer pull. Assuming, therefore, that it is desirable to locate the door handle approximately seven inches above the lower end 22 of the door 21, the user may insert a marker through the holes 13a and 13b which are three inches apart, which distance is substantially uniform for door handles in present use. If, however, a handle having a different hole space is used, such as 2¾ inches, an additional hole 13c may be provided on the scale 13 at the 7¼ inch location, which is 2¾ inches below the hole 13b for the 10 inch location. Other holes for any fraction of an inch may, of course, be provided where desirable on the scale 13.

Where a door handle is to be provided on the right edge of a door, the scale 12 may be used in a manner similar to that set forth above with respect to the scale 13.

Accordingly, the carpenter's jig 1 of the present in-

4

vention provides a very easy means for establishing screw holes for drawer pulls and door handles. Where many drawers and/or doors are involved, such as in the making of kitchen cabinets, the location of the drawer pulls and door handles is established in a minimum of time without the usual tedious operation of measuring each screw hole location from two edges of the drawer or door. Moreover, the jig provides the location of two screw holes which is standard for most present day drawer pulls and door handles.

Finally, the improved carpenter's jig includes a minimum of parts which are non-moving in operation and merely detachable for some operations and thereby provides a simple inexpensive tool for addition to the tool box of a carpenter or cabinet maker.

In the foregoing description certain terms have been used for brevity, clearness and understanding, but no unnecessary limitations are to be implied therefrom beyond the requirements of the prior art, because such words are used for descriptive purposes herein and are intended to be broadly construed.

Moreover, the embodiment of the improved construction illustrated and described herein is by way of example, and the scope of the present invention is not limited to the exact details of construction shown.

Having now described the features, construction and principles of the invention, the characteristics of the carpenter's jig and the advantageous, new and useful results provided; the new and useful discoveries, principles, parts, elements, combinations, subcombinations, structures and arrangements, and mechanical equivalents obvious to those skilled in the art are set forth in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

A carpenter's jig locating drawer pull screw holes in the panel of a drawer including a rigid flat member having front and back sides, the member having upper and lower ends at right angles to the longitudinal axis thereof, transverse guide means on the back side at the upper end of the member for placement against the edge of a panel, centering means at the upper end of the member alignable with a center axis of a drawer panel, said centering means including aligned mark portions on the member front side and on the top edge and the rear side of the transverse guide means, a scale on the front side of the member extending perpendicularly from the transverse guide means, a pair of transversely spaced aperture means disposed at longitudinal increments of the scale, the aperture means of each pair being spaced on opposite sides of the axis of the scale, whereby the jig may be placed against a drawer panel with the transverse guide means in abutment with the edge of the panel and the drawer pull screw holes located on the panel independently of the aid of a separate measuring device.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

720,824	Lieber	Feb. 17, 1903
778,521	Wheat	Dec. 27, 1904
2,647,325	Little	Aug. 4, 1953
2,842,860	Gray	July 15, 1958