UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARPENTER'S TEMPLATE


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2 Claims. (Cl. 33—197)

The present invention relates to a carpenter's
template adapted for use in applying door knobs,
hinges, mortise locks and keepers for the locks,
door stops and trim to doors and frames.

An object of the present invention is to pro-
vide a single device adapted for use by carpenters
to perform a plurality of functions related to the
assembling of doors, locks, knobs and hinges on
doors and frames.

Another object of the present invention is to
provide a carpenter's template that can be em-
ployed as a square as well as for making mark-
ings defining the positioning of stops and trim on
the door jamb.

Still another object of the present invention is
to provide a carpenter's template which is of
simple construction but which will be adapted to
perform substantially all of the functions neces-
sary to preparing a door and frame for assembly.

Various other objects and advantages will be
become apparent from the detailed description to
follow.  The best forms in which I have contem-
plated applying my invention are as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the
template applied to a door jamb for marking the
keeper mortise outline and the trim line;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the template
applied to a door for marking the lock mortise
outline and knob bore;

Figure 3 is an end elevation view of door with
template applied;

Figure 4 is top plan view of jamb with template
applied for making trim markings;

Figure 5 is detail perspective view of the tem-
plate;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of door jamb with
template applied for making hinge outline
markings;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of door with tem-
plate applied for making hinge outline markings;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of jamb with tem-
plate applied for making marking for the door
stop;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of a modified
form of the invention; and

Figure 10 is a horizontal sectional view taken
substantially along the plane of line 10—10 of
Figure 9.

Referring more particularly to the drawings
wherein like numerals designate like parts
throughout, the numeral 10 designates generally
the first form of the invention while the numeral
12 designates generally a modified form of the
invention.

The carpenter's template 10 is comprised of a
main plate 14 and a second plate 16 fixedly se-
cured to the face 18 of the main plate 14.  The
second plate 16 is in perpendicular relation to the
main plate and is disposed transversely thereof.

The second plate 16 is also spaced from the end
20 of the main plate by a distance substantially
equal to the distance the trim is set back from
the edge of the door jamb.

The main plate 14 is of a length substantially
equal to the length of a door hinge so that the
door 13 and jamb 11 can be marked with a pencil
as shown in Figures 6 and 7, preparatory to re-
cessing the door and jamb for the hinges.

The second plate 16 is formed with a pair of rec-
tangular openings 22 and 24 defined by the longi-
tudinal edges 26, 28 and 30, 32 and the transverse
edges 34, 36 and 38, 40.  The plate 16 has upper
and lower edges 42, 44 and an outer edge 46.  The
edges 26 and 30 are provided with notches 48, 50
defining the upper and lower limits of the keeper
mortise in the jamb and the lock mortise in the
door.

The web portion 52 of the second plate 16 has
several pencil point receiving apertures 54 and
56.  The apertures 54 and 56 are spaced a pre-
determined distance from the main plate to de-
fine the longitudinal center line of the outer edge
of the door whereby markings can be made as
center points for drills.

Looking now at Figure 2, it will be seen that
the main plate 14 is also provided with openings
at 58, 60 and 62, the openings being provided for
effecting pencil markings for the drill prepara-
tory to the boring of doors for positioning the
doorknob therein.  The outer markings 58 and
62 indicate the positioning of the screws for the
plate of the door knob assembly.

The plate 14 has its face 64 provided with a
longitudinally disposed guide strip 66 which is in
predetermined spaced parallel relation to the
longitudinal edge 68 of the main plate.  The guide
strip 66 is of a preselected height from the plane
of the main plate so that the surface 70 defines
the positioning of the trim 72 relative to the
jamb 11 as seen best in Figure 4.

A pair of elongated strips 74, 76 are fixedly
secured to the ends of the strip 66 and the plate
14 for rigidifying the strip 66.  The strips 74, 76
are at 45° angles to the surface 70 since that
angle is useful in performing angle cuts on the
trim and like operations.

In the modified form of the invention 12, the
main plate 14' is the same as main plate 14.  How-
ever, the second plate 16' differs from the second
plate 16.  The second plate 16' is substantially
imperforate with the exception that openings 78 and 89 are provided for defining one side of the keeper mortise or lock mortise. The plate 16' is formed with pencil point receiving apertures 54' and 55' for the same purpose as apertures 54 and 55.

The plate 16' is also formed with a cut-out at 82 defining upper and lower edges 82 and 84 for marking upper and lower limits of a portion of the keeper or lock mortise. The upper and lower edges 85 and 86 can be employed for inscribing the upper and lower limits of the main portion of the keeper and lock mortises.

In view of the foregoing description of the structure of the template, it is believed that one skilled in the art will readily understand the manner in which the template can be employed for assembling doors and frames.

Figure 1 shows the template being applied to the jamb for marking the recess for the lock keeper. The dotted line position of the template provides an edge for making a pencil marking for the positioning of the trim.

Figure 2 shows the template applied to a door for making the pencil markings for the lock bore and dowel pin recesses, and also the recesses opening at the edge of the door.

Figure 4 shows the positioning of the template for positioning the trim in a predetermined relation to the edge of the jamb.

Figures 6 and 7 show the template applied to a jamb and a door for making markings for the hinge recesses.

Figure 8 shows how the template is employed for positioning the door stop.

In view of the foregoing it is believed that a device has been provided which will accomplish all of the objects hereinabove set forth.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A carpenter's template comprising a substantially L-shaped body including an apertured member and a plain rectangular member, said rectangular member having an outer face and affording a pair of longitudinal edges and a pair of end edges, a substantially triangular embossment provided on the outer face of said rectangular member and including a relatively long bar extending from one of said end edges to the other in spaced parallel relation to one of said longitudinal edges, and a pair of relatively short convergent bars extending from the ends of the long bar toward the other longitudinal edge, said short bars being disposed at angles of 45 degrees relative to the long bar, and said embossment separating said outer face into a rectangular region and a pair of spaced triangular regions.

2. The device as defined in claim 1, wherein said apertured member is disposed perpendicularly to said rectangular member and is spaced inwardly from the adjacent end edge of the rectangular member, whereby the adjacent end edge portion of the rectangular member affords a flange projecting outwardly beyond the apertured member.

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