J. MASON.

TEMPLET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1918.

1,362,726. Patented Dec. 21, 1920.

FIG. I.

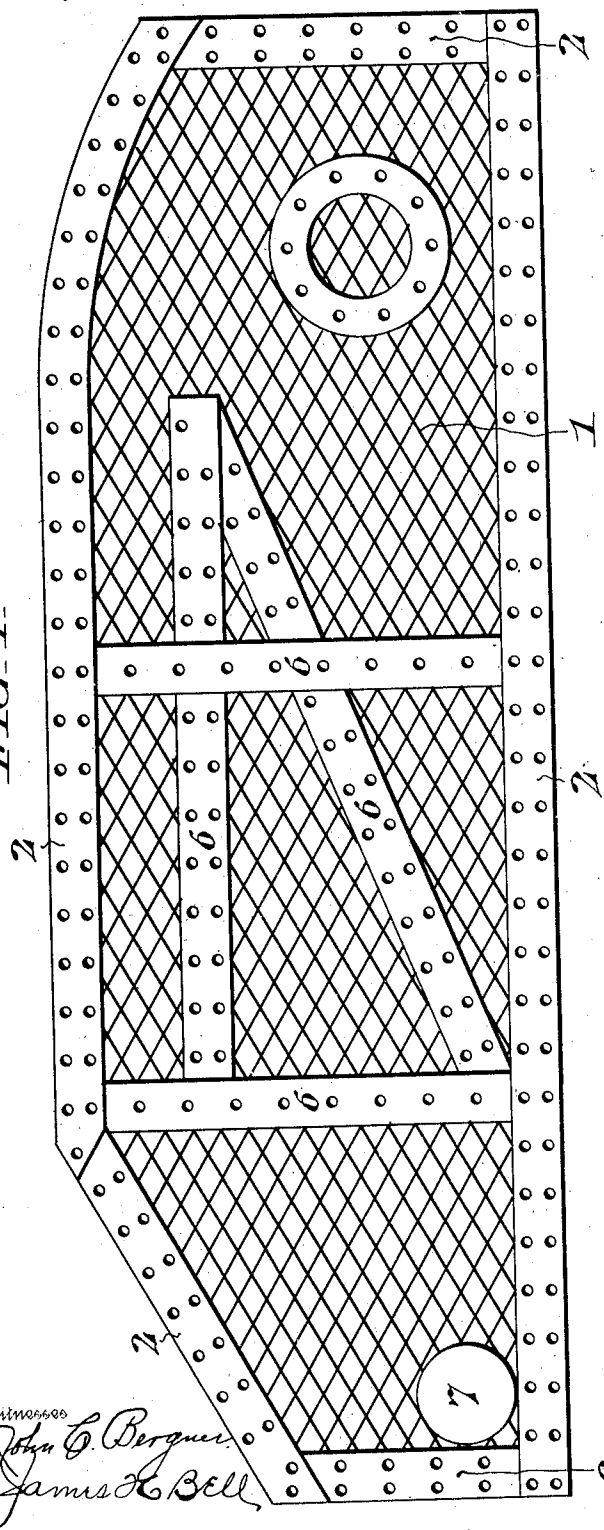



FIG. IV.




FIG. III.

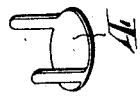



FIG. II.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TEMPLET.

1,362,726. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 21, 1920.

Application filed November 26, 1918. Serial No. 264,165.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN MASON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Templets, whereof the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to templets for the reproduction of standard measurements, especially such as are used in laying off or otherwise gaging or controlling the shape or dimensions of members for structural work, as in ship or bridge building, and particularly for the proper location of rivet holes in connection with such work.

Such templets have hitherto been made of wood, or paper, or sheet iron. According to my invention, I make them of wire mesh, framed or traversed with metallic tape, including supplemental metallic strips, where lines of rivet holes other than marginal ones, are needed. The framing or other strips of tape serve not only to strengthen the wire mesh body of the templet and retain it in definite shape,—and, preferably, to afford a sharp, smooth, definite outline for the templet,—but also to embody or carry in definite relative positions the "indices of location" of the templet: *i. e.*, the marks by which it is to indicate on the structural member the places within its outline where work (as the punching of rivet holes) is to be done on it. The mesh, on the other hand, serves to unite the strips and maintain them in proper definite relative positions. Strips and mesh thus coöperate in giving the templet structure its necessary fixity and stability of form, while allowing it desirable flexibility.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure I, represents a templet constructed according to my invention.

Fig. II, is an enlarged sectional view showing the method of joining the wire mesh and the metallic tape.

Fig. III, represents one of the staples used for this purpose.

Fig. IV, is a sectional view of the metallic tape showing how it may be reinforced by longitudinal corrugations.

Referring to Fig. I, the templet is formed of a sheet of wire mesh 1, the meshes being of any convenient size. This sheet of wire mesh, cut to the proper shape, is framed by strips of metallic tape 2. By metallic tape I means a strip of thin sheet metal capable of affording a sharp outline for the templet, but also capable of being bent or of rolling. The outer edge of the metallic tape is preferably bent over to form a welt 3, (See Fig. II), within which may be received the edge of the wire mesh, which may be secured to the metallic tape either by soldering or riveting, or stapling, as shown in Fig. II, where 4, represents the staple, (shown in perspective in Fig. III), by which the metallic tape and the wire mesh are fixedly joined. Such methods of securing the flexible strips and mesh together in suitable locations allow the slight relative movement between them locally that is necessary to the desired flexibility of the templet; whereas otherwise the effect of securing together strips and mesh which are themselves flexible might be to render the templet structure substantially rigid,—or nearly so.

Additional strips of metallic tape, as shown at 6, 6, 6, of suitable shape and length may be attached to the wire mesh in position to register with such additional rivet holes besides the marginal rivet holes, as may be desired in connection with the templet.

Attached to the templet is an indicator plate 7, upon which may be stamped such words or figures as may be necessary to identify or describe the templet. The metallic tape is punched at the required intervals with holes, constituting punch marks, by which may be determined the position of the rivet holes which are to be cut in the templet. It is convenient to manufacture the metallic tape in indefinite lengths, carrying punch marks, spaced at standard intervals, and then to cut the tape and fit it to the templet according to the shape or outline thereof, as shown in Fig. I, which, it will be understood, however, is merely an example of a particular form of templet, it being intended that the same principle of construction be applied to templets whatever their form may be.

The advantages of my templet are, among others, its permanence and durability, including resistance to fire and water; its flexibility and its comparative insusceptibility to expansion due to temperature resulting from its being laid upon metal. Or-

dinary metal templets when laid against a very hot or very cold surface, rapidly absorb heat or cold therefrom, and expand or contract accordingly, but templets constructed according to my invention have no such contact with the surface against which they are laid, as to produce this result. My templets are easily stored and transported. They are nonresistant to wind, so that when used out of doors, they do not blow about, nor is their handling rendered difficult in moving air. The fact that one can see through the wire mesh renders their accurate application to the surface more readily accomplished.

Another advantage of the construction is that correction can be made by moving the entire row of punch holes in one or the other direction as the master piece of work is completed. This makes especially advantageous the detachability of the strips 6 traversing the body of the templet when clipped thereto by such means as the staples 4. In the above and other respects my templet has a marked improvement over the paper, wooden or solid sheet metal templets heretofore employed.

Under some circumstances the templet may be stiffened by employing metallic tape having longitudinal ridges, or corrugations 9, 9, as shown in Fig. IV.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A templet for laying off structural members comprising a flexible wire mesh body and flexible metallic strips embodying the indices of location of the templet, said strips and mesh being so secured together as to permit the slight relative movement locally therebetween necessary to flexibility of the templet while coöperating to give the same its necessary fixity of form.

2. A flexible templet for laying off structural members comprising a wire mesh body and metallic strips embodying the indices of location of the templet detachably clipped thereto, strips and mesh coöperating to give the templet structure its necessary fixity of form.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this ninth day of November, 1918.

JOHN MASON.

Witnesses:
JAMES H. BELL,
E. L. FULLERTON.