

(No Model.)

E. F. FANCHER.
CENTER TEMPLET.

No. 575,469.

Patented Jan. 19, 1897.

Fig. 1.

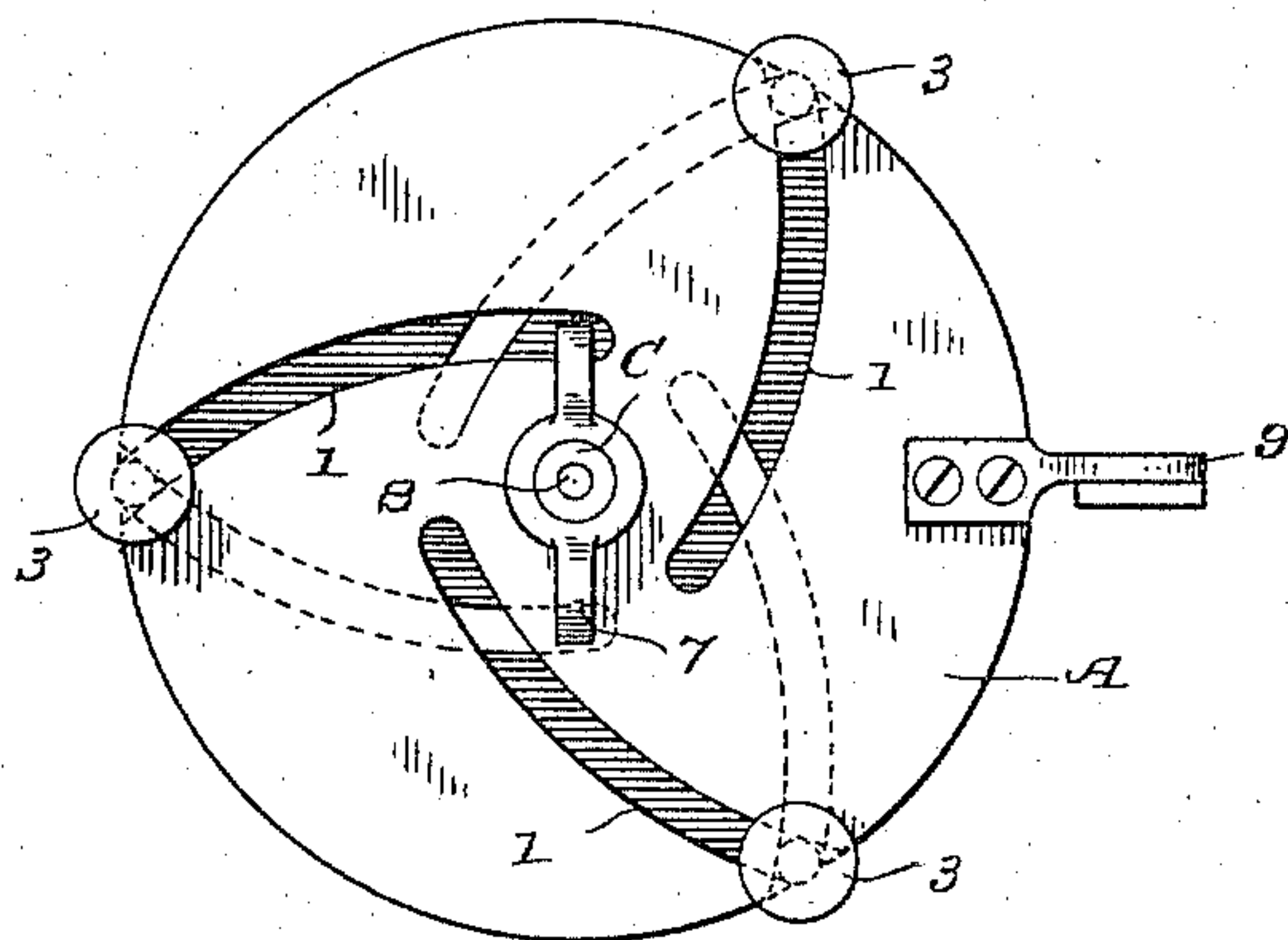


Fig. 2.

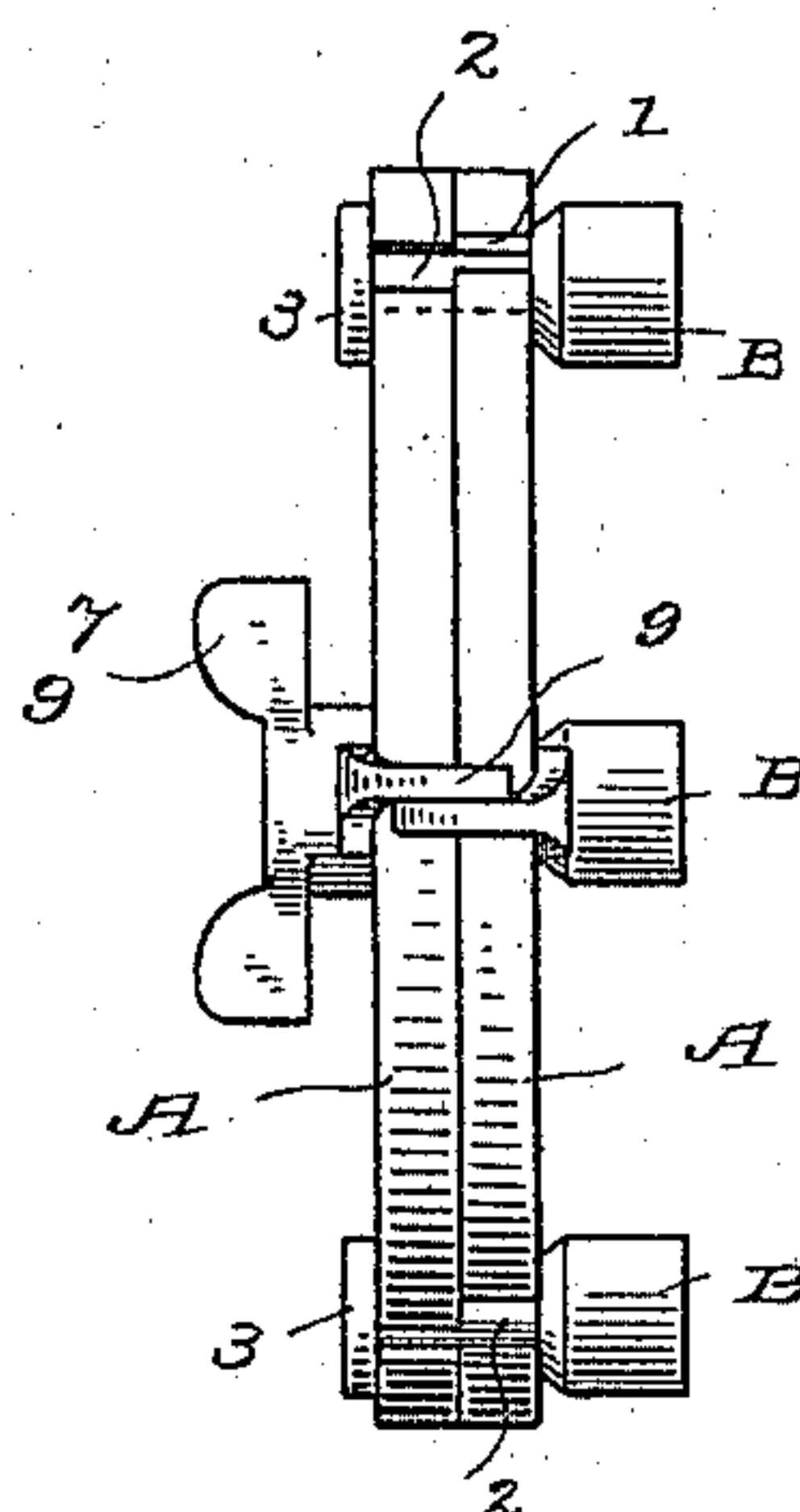


Fig. 3.

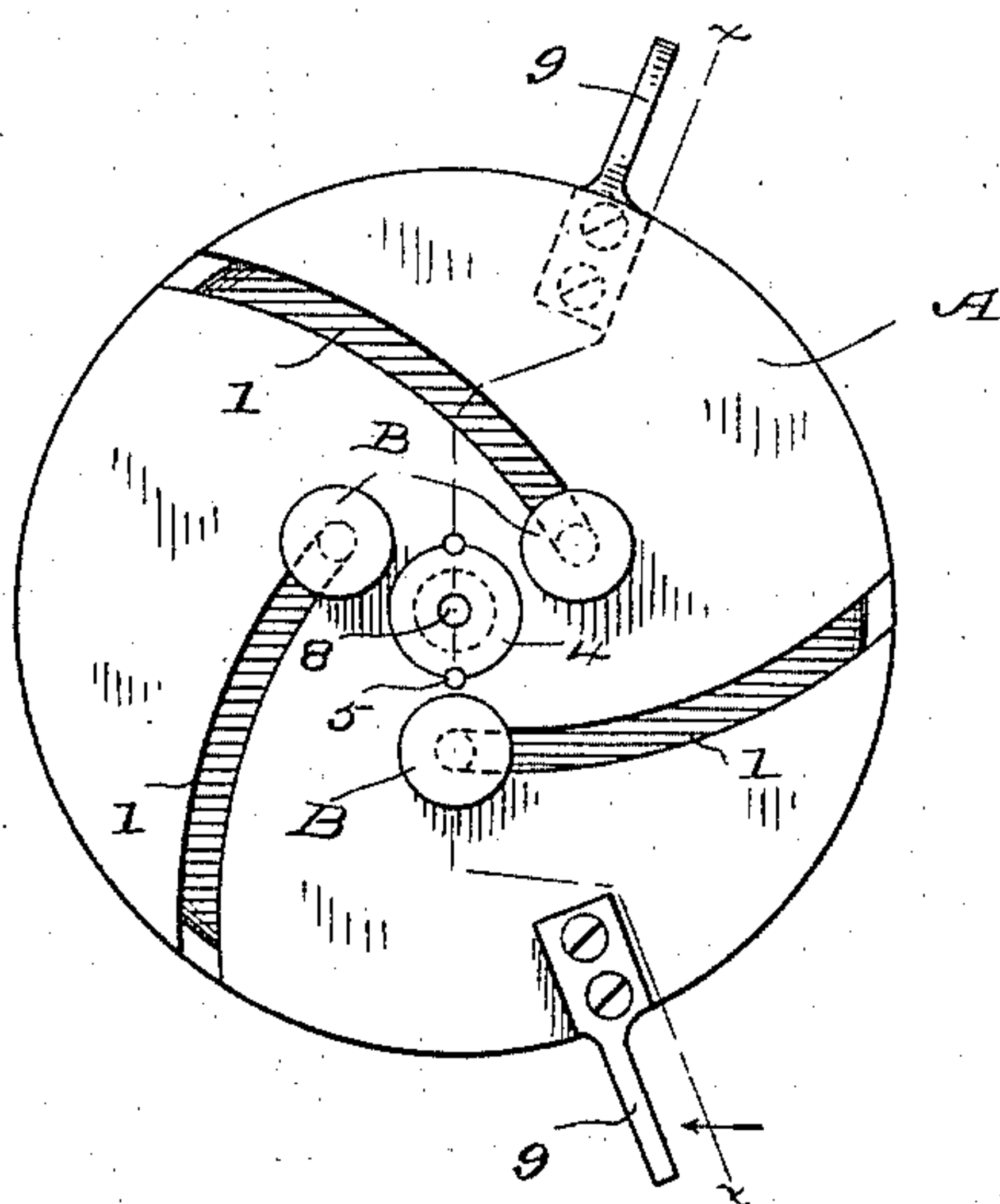
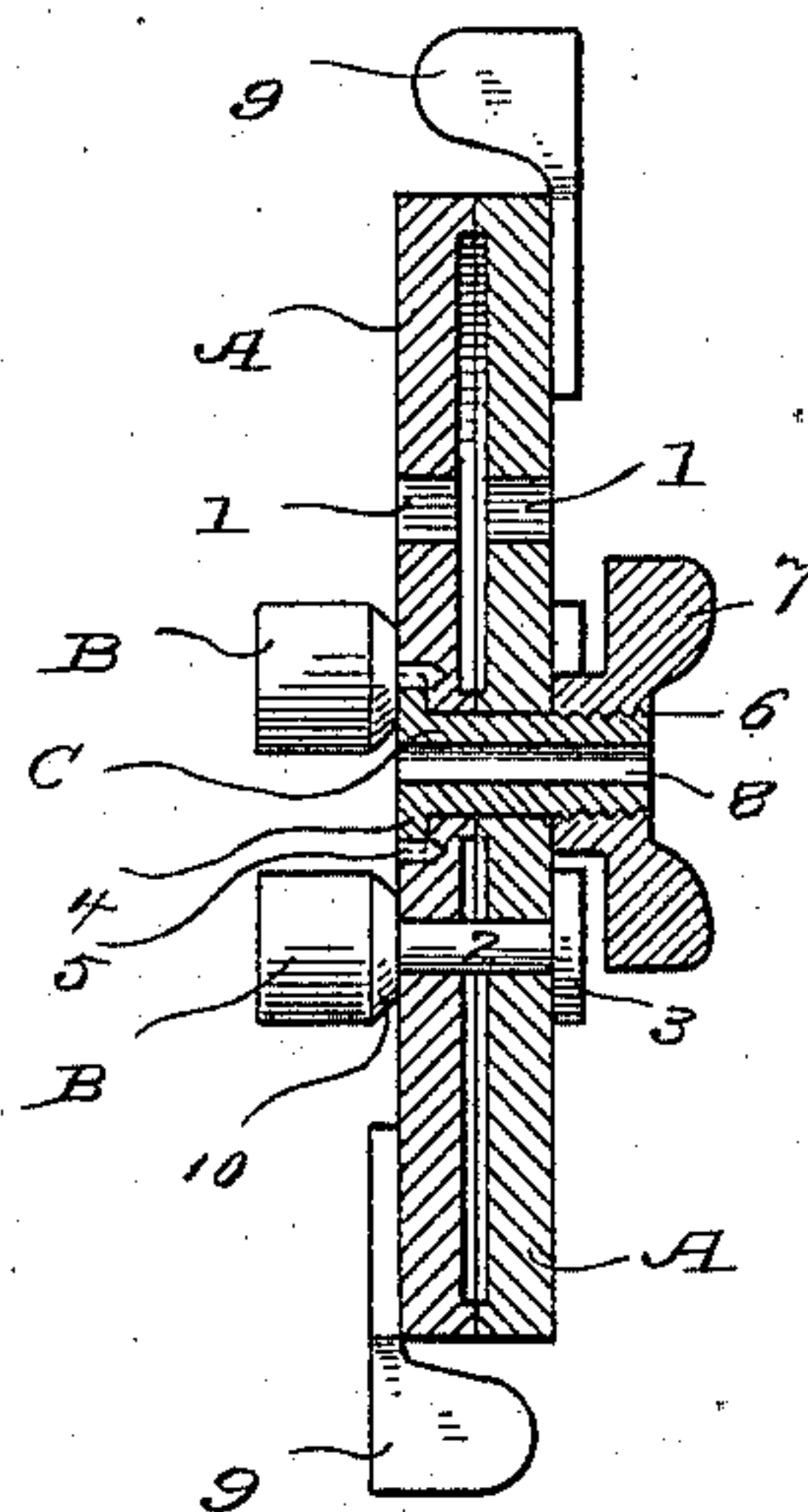


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CENTER-TEMPLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,469, dated January 19, 1897.

Application filed June 18, 1896. Serial No. 596,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR F. FANCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Center-Templets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide a hand-tool for use in drilling centers in round pieces of metal, for example, rods, bars, or shafts, which shall be simple and inexpensive to make, accurate in operation, and which will save all laying out, punching, and experimental work in finding and drilling centers. With this end in view I have devised the novel center templet or template, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers and letters being used to designate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of my novel center-templet; Fig. 2, an edge view; Fig. 3, a front elevation, and Fig. 4 is a section on the line *xx* in Fig. 3.

My novel templet consists, essentially, of two disks A, each of which is provided with curved slots 1. These disks are placed face to face in such a manner that the slots cross each other, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

B denotes holders provided with shanks 2, which lie in the slots at their points of intersection, that is to say, each shank passes through a slot in each of the disks. Upon the other ends of the shanks and lying upon the opposite face of the templet are heads 3, which retain the holders in place. The holders are preferably chamfered on their under sides, as at 10, for the purpose of clearing the bur which may be raised on the end of the piece of metal by the cutting-off tool. The disks are retained in operative position by means of a central stud C, provided with a head 4, which is countersunk in the face of one of the disks and locked there by pins 5 and upon which the other disk turns freely. The outer end of the stud is threaded, as at 6, and is engaged by a thumb-nut 7.

8 denotes a central opening through the stud which serves as a guide for the centering-drill.

9 denotes finger-pieces, one of which is placed upon each of the disks for convenience in operation and which are adapted to engage, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to limit the oscillation of the disks and prevent the shanks of the holders from being thrown out of the slots at the extreme of the outward movement. These finger-pieces 9 project, as shown, from the disks, and therefore enable them to be used as handles to adjust the disks relatively to each other with accuracy.

The operation will be clearly understood from the drawings. It will of course be obvious that as the shanks of the holders are held by the curved slots which cross each other the shanks and holders will be forced in or out, as may be when the disks are oscillated, and owing to the slots of both disks being curved in opposite directions from the radii of the disks the holders are moved in or out rapidly and with a uniform movement and are caused to firmly grip the work.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the holders are shown as moved outward the full extent of their throw and in Figs. 3 and 4 as moved inward to the inner ends of the slots. In use the operator loosens the thumb-nut and throws the holders outward by oscillating the disk from the position shown in Figs. 3 and 4 toward the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The piece of metal to be centered is placed between the holders. Then the holders are moved inward until they grip the piece of metal firmly. The parts are then locked in the holding position by tightening up the thumb-nut firmly. Having centered the piece of metal by means of the templet, the center is marked and drilled as deeply as may be required by passing a drill (not shown) through opening 8 in the central stud.

Owing to the fact that the holders project from the face of one of the disks instead of extending toward the central opening to reduce the size of the latter as in some forms of chucks, the said holders are adapted to grasp the piece of work with its end against the face of the disk, the center of the said end being thus brought opposite the small central opening through which a punch or drill is to be operated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A center-templet consisting of a pair of

disks provided with grooved slots which incline in opposite directions, a central stud fixed in one disk and upon which the other turns freely, said stud having a central opening to serve as a drill-guide, holders for the article to be centered having shanks engaging slots in the respective disks and a thumb-nut engaging the central stud by which the disks and the holders are locked in position after adjustment.

2. A center-templet consisting of a pair of disks adapted to oscillate relatively to each other and provided with a central opening and with curved slots inclined in opposite directions from the radii of the disks, holders projecting from the face of one of the disks

to grasp the piece to be centered and provided with shanks engaging slots in the respective disks, means for locking the disks and holders in position after adjustment and finger-pieces projecting from the disks and adapted to overlap or abut against each other for limiting the oscillation of the disks in moving the holders outward so as to prevent the shanks from being thrown out of the slots.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR F. FANCHER.

Witnesses:

MATILDA KEELER,
J. STURGIS RANDALL.