

No. 661,539.

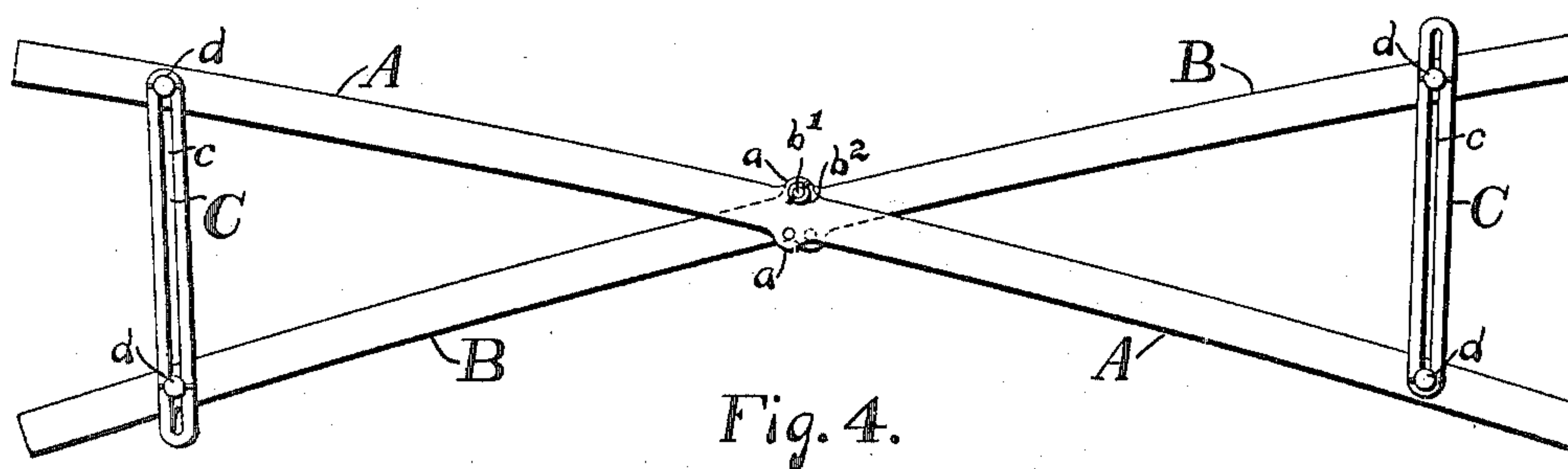
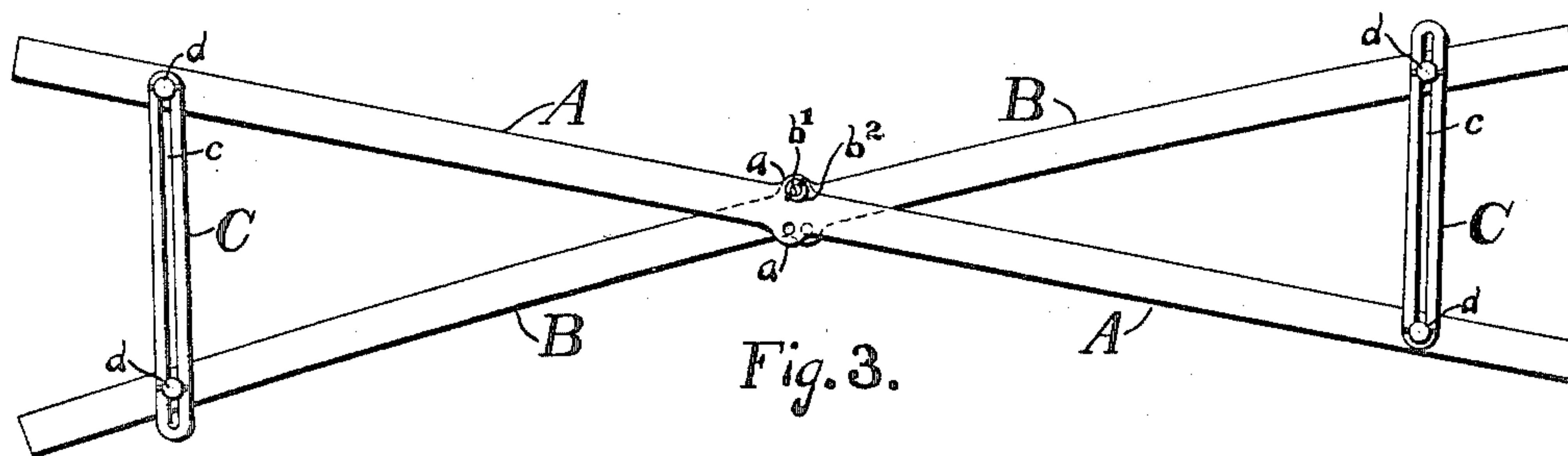
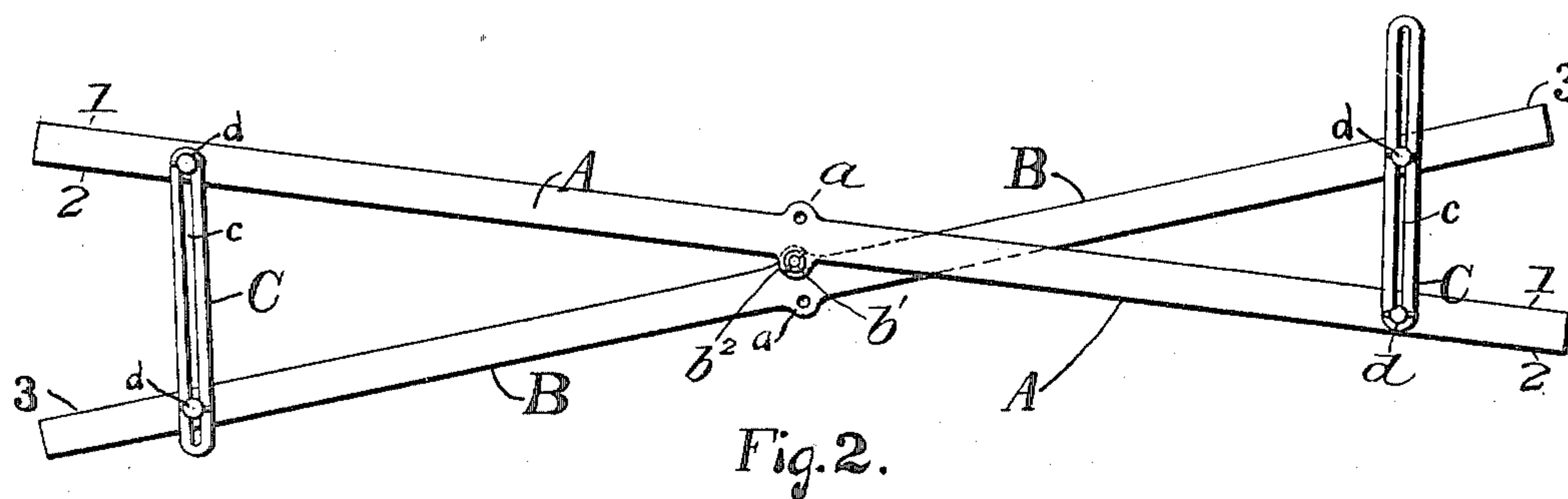
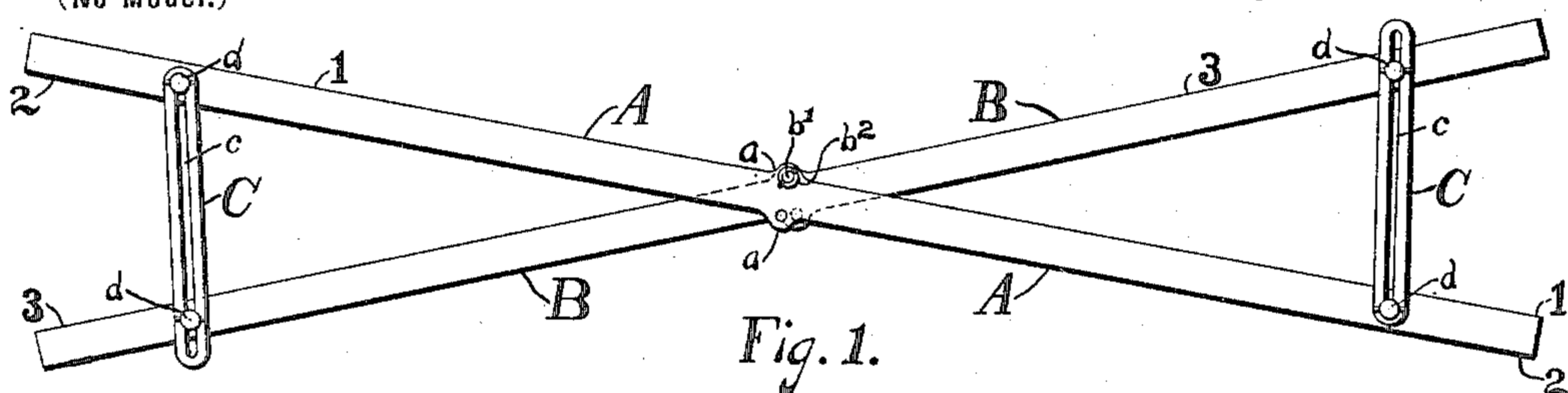
Patented Nov. 13, 1900.

C. H. KRAUSS.
TEMPLET.

(Application filed Dec. 28, 1899.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

G. M. Powell.
M. E. Sharpe.

INVENTOR

C. H. Krauss,
BY
Geo. H. Parmelee,
his ATTORNEY.

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

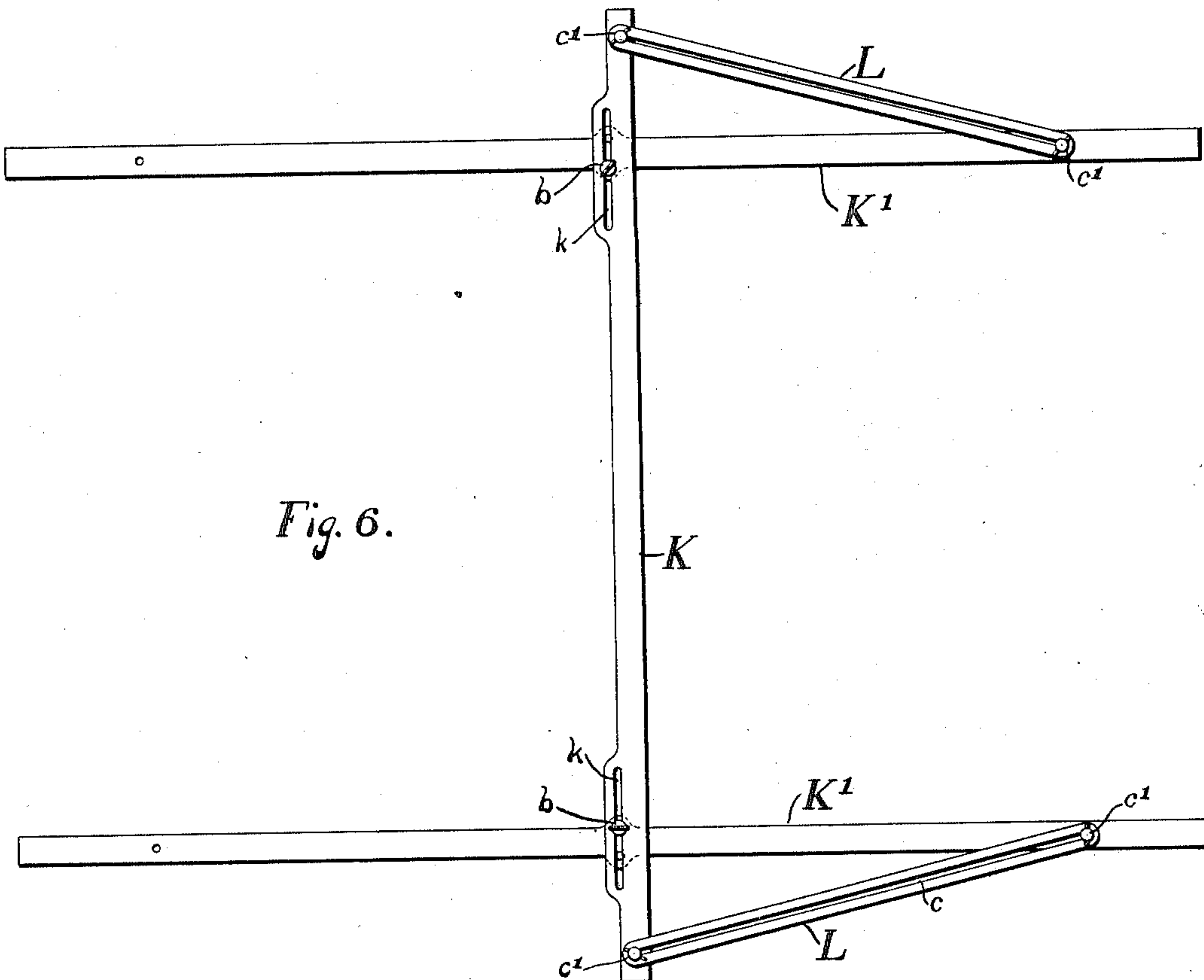
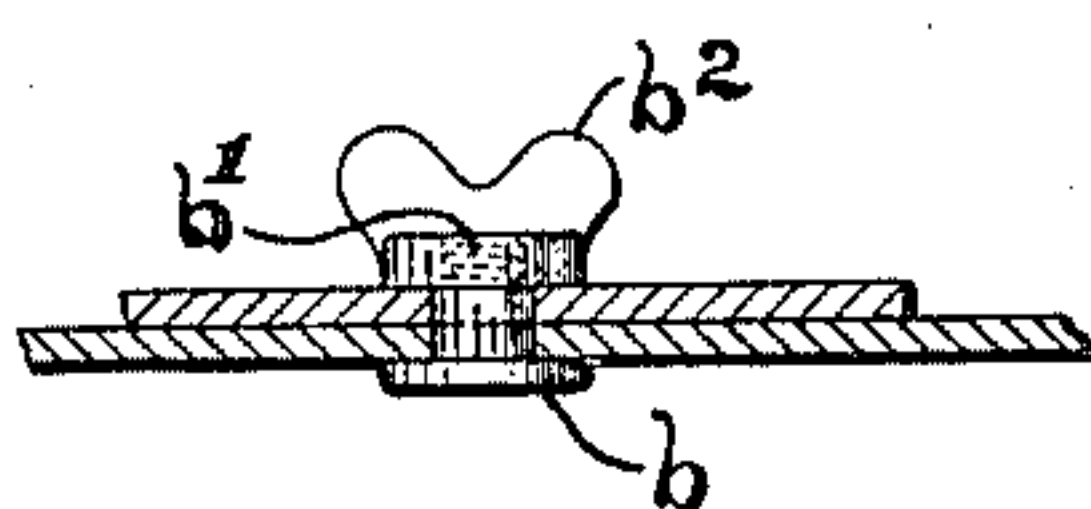


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

G. M. Powell.
M. E. Sharpe.

INVENTOR

C. H. Krauss,

BY

Geo. H. Parmelee,
his ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. KRAUSS, OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE
LORAIN STEEL COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TEMPLET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,539, dated November 13, 1900.

Application filed December 28, 1899. Serial No. 741,810. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. KRAUSS, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Templets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has relation to a templet or gage for use in the construction of railway-track structures—such as frogs, crossings, and the like—which are composed of a plurality of rails or rail-sections. In the manufacture of work of this class great care must necessarily be exercised in securing a proper alignment of the gage-lines of the several rail members of the structure in order that a car-wheel may pass from one member to another with as little disturbance as possible. In the best practice heretofore wooden templets have been employed for setting up and aligning the rail members. As the angle at which the rails meet each other or the curvature of one or both of the intersecting tracks varies greatly in different pieces of work, this practice has required the construction of a separate templet for nearly every piece of work, the cost of labor and expense involved in their construction being a very considerable item. Errors are also likely to be made in cutting and fitting together the various wooden strips composing the templet.

My invention is designed to provide a metal templet composed of members so connected that they can be adjusted for use with different track-pieces whose rail members meet at widely-varying angles. These members are also interchangeable, so that one member can be replaced by another to adapt the templet to a different class of work. They are also preferably reversible in order that the device may be adapted to different arrangements of the rails in the track structures.

By means of my invention the manufacturer by keeping in stock a limited number of templet members can by a proper combination of the same at once provide a templet for use in connection with any piece of work in hand of the general type to which the invention is applicable.

The invention will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a templet constructed in accordance with my invention and adapted for use in a frog or cross where both the intersecting track-rails are straight. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing one of the members reversed to adapt the device to a somewhat different type of work. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the device as adapted for use where one of the intersecting tracks is curved. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the same as constructed where both the intersecting tracks are curved. Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the members of Figs. 1 and 2 detached, and Fig. 6 is a plan view of a templet as constructed for use on a straight crossing. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the pivot connection.

Referring more specifically to the constructions shown in Figs. 1 to 5, the letters A and B designate the two main members of which the templet is composed and which consist each of a thin narrow elongated strip having overlying lugs or offsets *a*, through which passes a connecting pin or pivot *b*. This pivot is formed with a reduced threaded end portion *b'* to receive a removable thumb or binding nut *b²*. C designates braces which adjustably connect the driving-arms of the two members at opposite sides of the pivot. These arms have elongated slots *c*, which engage pins or studs *c'* on the members, the desired adjustment being secured by means of thumb-nuts *d* engaging the threaded projecting ends of said pins or studs.

In Fig. 1 the edge 1 1 of the member A and the edge 3 3 of the member B form the gage or working edges of the templet to which the gage-lines of the rail members of the frog are alined. By reason of the offset lugs *a* it will be seen that the center of the pivot-pin *b'* is exactly at the point where these two lines intersect. Therefore it will be obvious that no matter to what angle the two members may be adjusted the distances from the point of intersection of the gage-lines to the ends of the members remain constant. The same templet can therefore be used in the construction of frogs of widely-varying angles by simple adjustment.

In using the templet it is always laid upon the work so that the strips lie upon the tread portion (as distinguished from the guard or flange portion) of the head of the rail, and inasmuch as the arrangement of the rails varies in different types of frogs or crosses, the treads being brought together in some cases and the guards in other cases, I prefer to make the members A and B reversible by making both edges of each true or gage edges and by providing both pieces with lugs α at each side. To illustrate this more fully, suppose that for a given piece of work it becomes necessary to utilize the edge 2 2 of the member A, together with the edge 3 3 of the member B, as working or gage edges. The member A is then simply reversed in the manner shown in Fig. 2, bringing the pivot α at the intersection of the lines 2 2 and 3 3 instead of at the intersection of the lines 1 1 and 3 3, as in Fig. 1.

For use in a structure where one of the intersecting tracks is curved a member having a gage edge of the desired curvature is used in place of the straight member A or B, as shown in Fig. 3. Where both intersecting tracks are curved, both members are curved, as shown in Fig. 4. For this class of work it is necessary to keep on hand a limited number of member-forming strips of standard curvatures.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modification designed for use in connection with right-angle or wide angle crossings. In this case I provide a third member K, to which are loosely secured two parallel members K', which may be either straight or curved, according to the character of the work, being similar to the members A or B, above described. The member K is formed with slotted lateral projections k , and the pivots which secure the members K' pass loosely through the slots thereof, thereby permitting both lateral and angular adjustment of said members. Slotted braces L connect the members K and K'.

Other combinations besides those which have been described can obviously be made. Variations may also be made in the details of construction and arrangement without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention as set forth in the appended claims. I would also remark that the invention may be found useful in connection with other classes of work than that for which it is more particularly designed, as herein described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a templet, intercrossing members, consisting each of an elongated flat strip having a gage-line edge, a pivot connecting said members, at the intersection of two of their edges, and means whereby said pin may be shifted from one edge of one member to its opposite edge.

2. In a templet, intercrossing members, consisting each of an elongated flat strip having gage-line edges, a pivot connecting said members at the intersection of two of their edges, and means for shifting said pivot so that it may be situated at the intersection of any two gage-line edges.

3. A templet member consisting of a narrow elongated metallic strip having true elongated edges, and provided at its central portion with lateral perforated opposite offsets, the perforations of which are intersected by the lines of said edges, substantially as described.

4. A templet, consisting of a pair of intercrossing members having gage-line edges, and a pivot connecting said members at the point where the lines of two of said edges intersect, one of said members having a pivot-seat at each edge, substantially as described.

5. In a templet, a pair of intercrossing members, each of which consists of a flat elongated strip having true longitudinal edges and has at its central portion offset pivot-seats which are intersected by the lines of its edges, and a pivot adapted to engage any two of said seats, said pivot having a removable head or nut, substantially as described.

6. A templet having two intercrossing members, and a connecting-pivot whose axis is at the point of intersection of the lines of two edges of said members, said members being reversible, whereby the lines of either edge of either member may be made to intersect the line of either edge of the other member at the axis of said pivot, substantially as described.

7. A templet consisting of a pair of members having gage-line edges, a connecting-pivot upon which said members are reversible edge for edge, and adjustable braces connecting the arms of said members, substantially as described.

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

CHAS. H. KRAUSS.

Witnesses:

G. M. POWELL,
H. W. SMITH.