No. 877,879. PATENTED JAN. 28, 1908.

H. B. ASH.

TEMPLET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1.

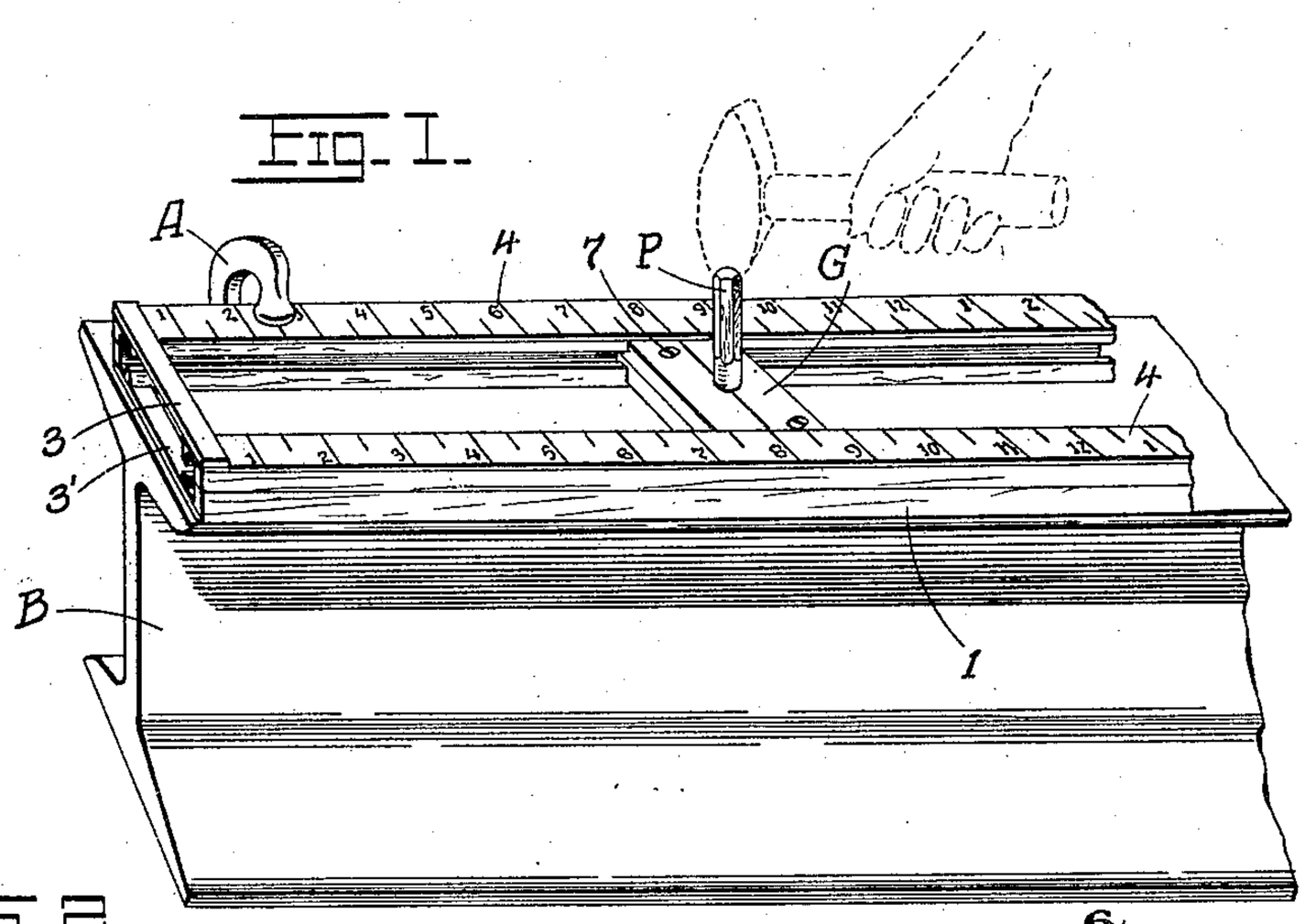
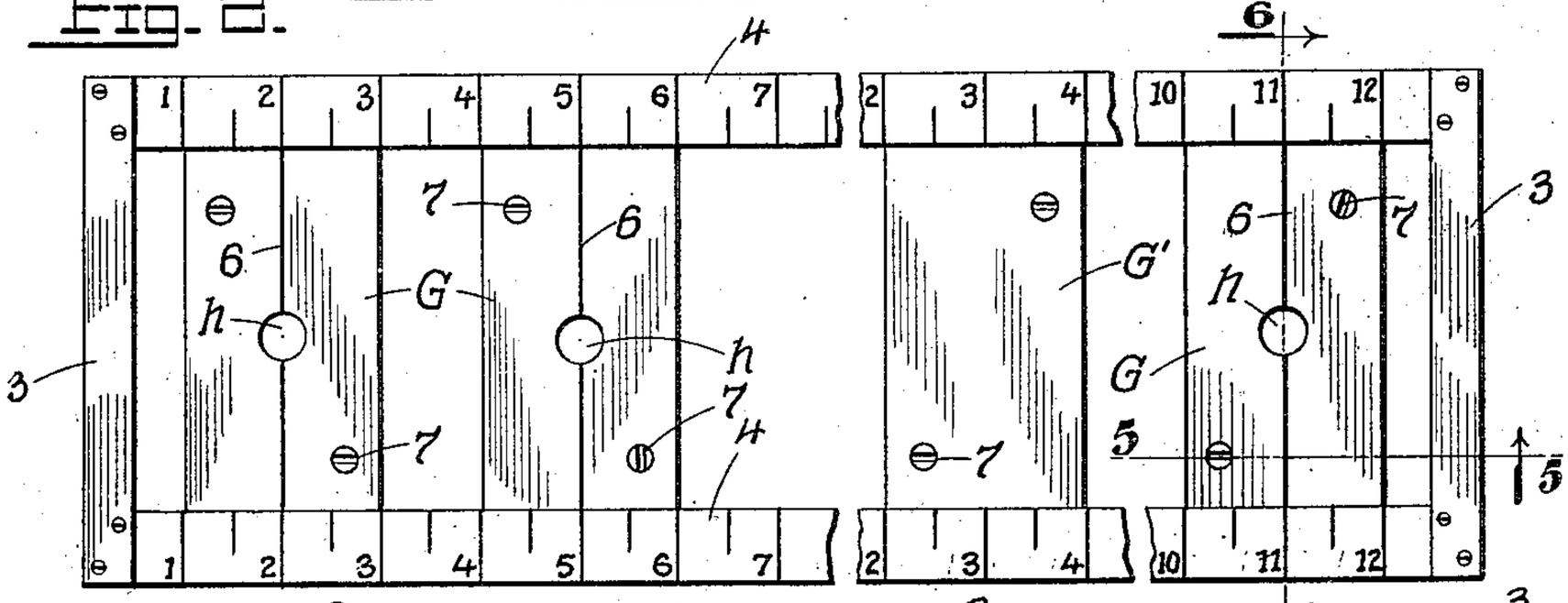


Fig. 2.



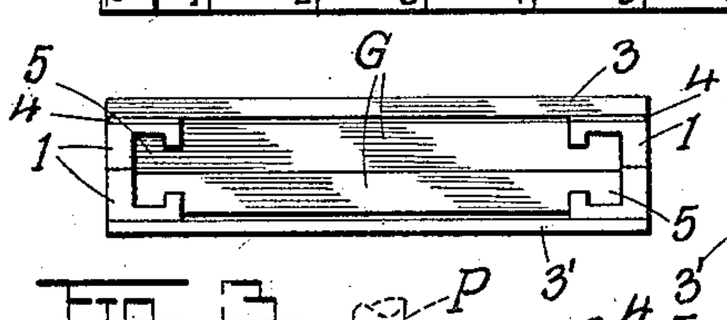


Fig. 3.

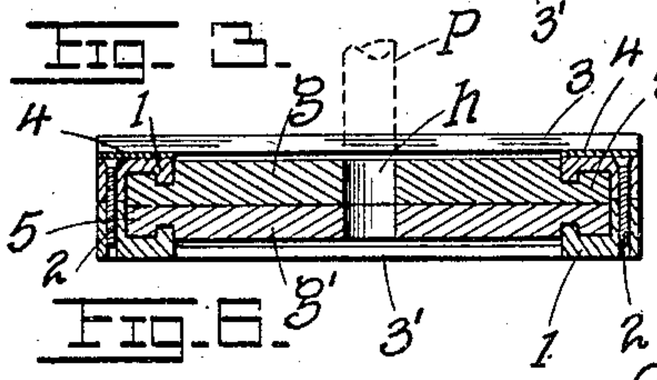


Fig. 4.

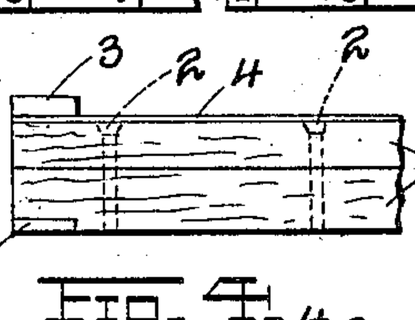


Fig. 5.

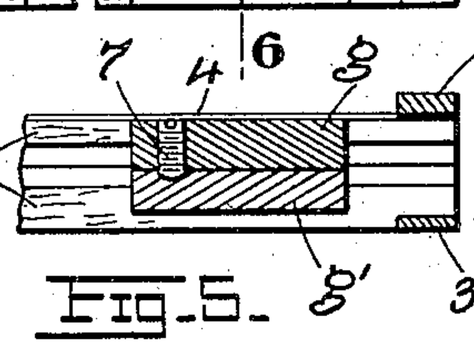


Fig. 6.

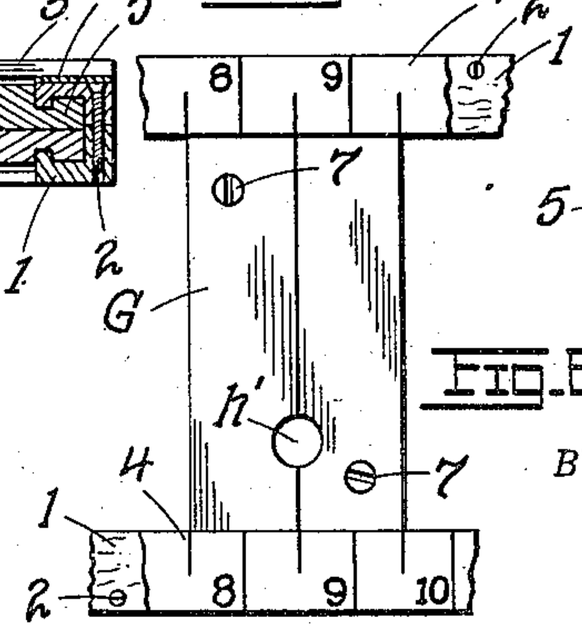


Fig. 7.

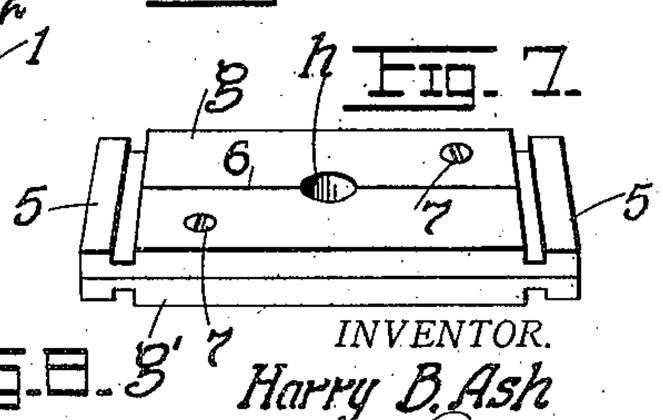


Fig. 8.

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TEMPLET.

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Application filed January 16, 1907. Serial No. 352,572.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY B. ASH, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Templets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in adjustable templets; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied to an I-beam; Fig. 2 is a top plan of the templet; Fig. 3 is an end view; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of one end of the templet; Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2 taken through one of the adjustable sliding blocks; Fig. 6 is a vertical transverse section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2; Fig. 7 is a perspective of one of the sliding gage blocks; and Fig. 8 is a top plan showing a gage-block with centering hole between the edge of the templet and center of the block.

The present invention has relation to templets for marking the centers of holes to be punched or drilled in structural members such as plates, channel-bars, I-beams, T-bars, angle-bars, and in fact any kind of member entering into engineering and architectural constructions. Its object is to dispense with the use of individual templets improvised for each and every separate piece of work, and to substitute a single templet capable of adjustment to any size or character of work and serviceable under all circumstances; a further object is to facilitate the laying out or marking of centers, thereby saving time and labor, all as will herein more fully appear from a detailed description of the invention which is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, B, represents an I-beam along the flange of which the centers are to be marked. The templet is composed of side channel members 1, 1, preferably of wood, and preferably too of two grooved sections secured together by means of countersunk screws 2, (Fig. 6). The channels, however, can be made if desired, out of a single piece of wood grooved out to form a suitable way or track for the sliding gage-blocks presently to be referred to. The opposite upper ends of the channels are connected by transverse metallic plates 3, and the opposite lower ends by similar metallic plates 3′ preferably countersunk so as to be flush with the bottom surfaces of the channels. Along the top of each channel is secured a scale-plate 4 graduated to inches and fractions thereof, (or to any convenient subdivisions) the ends of the plates 4 extending under the cross plates 3 to raise the latter slightly above the upper surface of the channels thereby forming a slight clearance for the free passage of the gage-blocks into and out of the grooves of the channel members 1.

The channel members 1, 1, joined together at their opposite ends in the manner indicated, form a longitudinal frame for the reception of the gage-blocks G. Each block is composed of two sections *g*, *g′* respectively (Fig. 7) separated along a horizontal plane of division, and terminating in heads 5 which are received by, and slide in the grooves or channels of the channel members 1, 1, so that the blocks can be shifted to any position along the scales 4. The center of each block has marked thereon an index line 6 disposed the length of the block and extending across the frame, which line registers or coöperates with the scale-marks on the plates 4, so that any block can be accurately positioned along such scale. When any block has been shifted to its proper position, it is clamped in place to the frame by means of the clamping screws 7 carried at the diagonal corners of the section *g*, the inner ends of the screws bearing against section *g′*, so that by driving the screws home, the effect will be to spread the sections *g*, *g′* apart, and thus clamp them securely in place to the frame in which they are otherwise free to slide. The hole *h* of the block G through which the center punch P is inserted may be at any convenient point along the index line 6. In the main figures (1 to 7 inclusive) the hole *h* is in the center of the block; in the modification Fig. 8, the hole *h′* is nearer the ruled plate 4 the position of the hole depending on the position the holes to be drilled shall occupy relatively to the edge of the structural member operated on.

For very long frames a "solid" or imperforate block G′ may be interposed at convenient points between the perforated blocks to insure stiffness for the frame. As best seen in Figs. 3 and 6, the blocks G, G′ are conveniently inserted into the frame from

either end thereof, a sufficient clearance being left between the upper and lower faces of the blocks and the transverse plates 3, 3′. In Fig. 2, the first two blocks are set three inches apart, the first at the two inch mark on the scale, and the second opposite the five inch division.

The frame can be provided with any variety and number of blocks depending on the kind of work to be done, and any blocks not needed for the gaging of centers may be temporarily removed from the frame. A represents a clamp by which the templet is secured to the structural member.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A templet comprising a longitudinal frame composed of side channel members, transverse terminal plates connecting the adjacent ends of the channels, gage-blocks mounted in the frame and sliding in the ways formed by the channels of the side members, each block being composed of two sections their adjacent faces being in a plane parallel to the upper and lower faces of the frame, screws mounted in one section and having their inner ends bearing against the adjacent section of the block whereby upon driving home the said screws the sections are forced into frictional engagement with the walls of the channels and thus clamped in position, the blocks being provided with holes for the passage therethrough of a centering punch, a scale marked along each side member of the frame, and an index on each block coöperating with the marks on the scale, the blocks being insertible into the channels of the frame from either end thereof.

2. A templet comprising a longitudinal frame having a suitable scale, a series of gage-blocks mounted in the frame and adapted to be shifted on the same to predetermined distances apart from one another, means carried by the blocks for securing the same to the frame in their adjusted position, the blocks being provided with holes for the reception of centering punches or tools.

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

HARRY B. ASH.

Witnesses:
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MARY D. WHITCOMB.