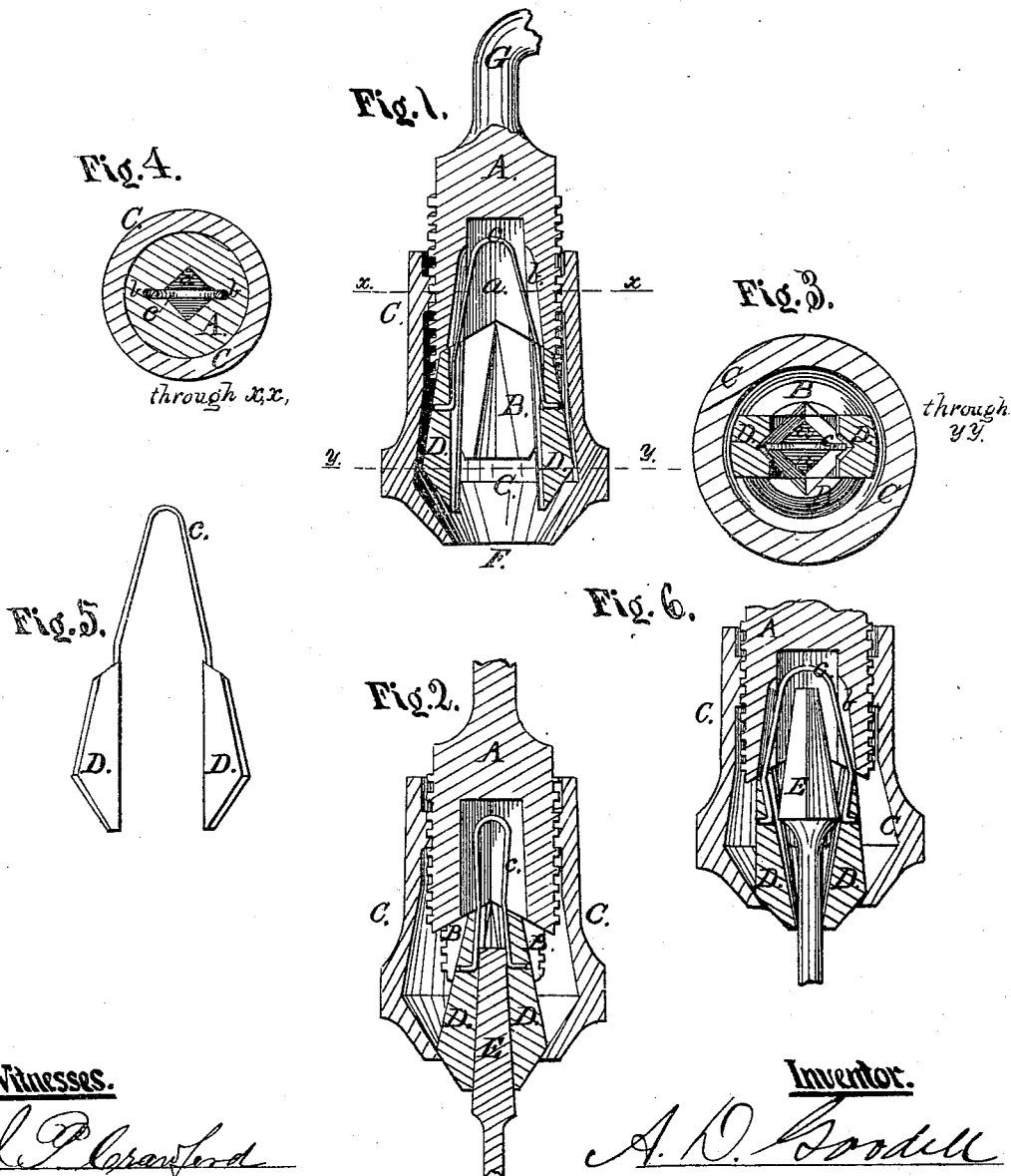


A. D. GOODELL.

Bit-Stocks.

No. 141,345.

Patented July 29, 1873.



Witnesses.

J. P. Crawford

C. H. Johnson

Inventor.

A. D. Goodell

per L. D. Morgan
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT D. GOODELL, OF MILLER'S FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
MILLER'S FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN BIT-STOCKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 141,345, dated July 29, 1873; application filed
December 16, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT D. GOODELL, of Miller's Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tool-Holders, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to bit-stocks, or holders of various kinds and sizes of tools; and the invention consists in a novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, which have for their object to make a tool-holder capable of holding a greater variety of tools than has been heretofore made.

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is the same, showing the instrument gripping a tool-tang. Fig. 3 shows a transverse section taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows the gripping-jaws and their connection. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section, showing the jaws gripping both the spindle and tang of a tool.

A represents a cylinder, which has a long socket, *a*, and grooves *b* made therein, and is provided upon its periphery with a screw-thread. The end of this cylinder A is slotted, to form walls B, between which jaws D move and are supported. These jaws have tapering longitudinal grooves, so as to readily embrace the corners of a square-tang tool, and they are loosely attached to a bow-spring, *c*, by means of hooks, which enter holes in the jaws, or in any other convenient manner. Portions of the spring *c* rest in cavities in the jaws, so that the grooves thereof are unobstructed. The jaws D have the widest portion of their groove in their lower ends, which are beveled to fit a corresponding bevel in the socket A. C is a sleeve-nut having an enlarged chamber, with a conical mouth or opening, F, and revolving upon the socket A.

The operation will be as follows: The jaws D, being pivoted to the spring *c*, are inserted between the walls B B of the socket A, the spring resting in the grooves in the socket, and the sleeve-nut is turned upon the socket. The spring *c* will force the jaws asunder, and their outer surfaces will rest upon the interior of the sleeve-nut, they being prevented from any rotary movement by the walls B. The jaws being open, a tool is inserted, the sleeve-nut is turned down, and the tang or spindle of the tool is grasped firmly, the jaws being self-adjusting to the taper of the tool-tang, or to the spindle thereof.

This method of construction enables me to hold equally well tools of every-shaped tang, round, flat, square, &c., and in size from an auger to a brad-awl.

In Fig. 6, the jaws D are shown as grasping both the spindle and tang of the tool E. The jaws have tapering grooves, which are wider and deeper at their inner ends, by means of which the tool-tang is forced into the socket when the spindle part of the tool is grasped, the said jaws being fulcrumed upon the shoulders of the tang.

G represents the bit-stock part, and may be made in any of the well-known forms or shapes.

I am aware of Letters Patent No. 73,279, dated January 14, 1868, and I disclaim said invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

The self-adjusting jaws D D, and spring *c*, in combination with cylinder A and screw-sleeve C, constructed and operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

ALBERT D. GOODELL.

Witnesses:

L. J. GUNN,

D. P. ABERCROMBIE.