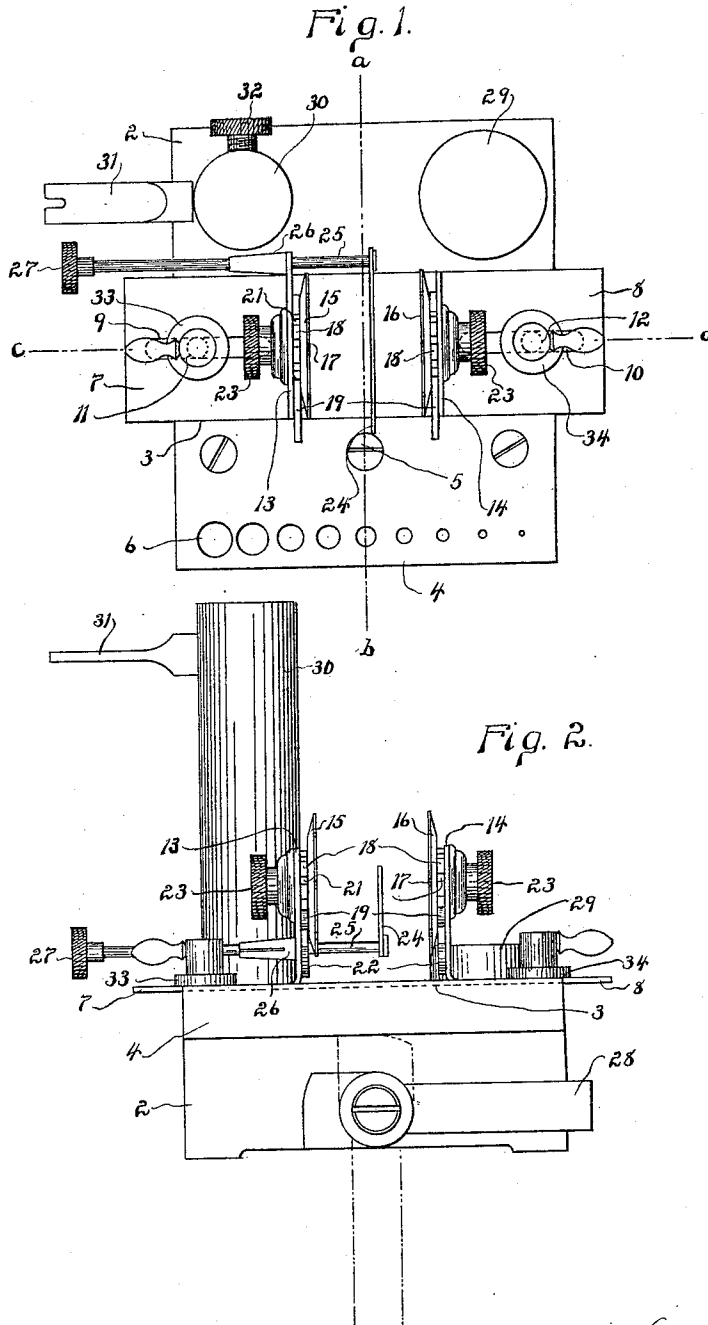


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JEWELER'S BENCH BLOCK.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 22, 1912.

1,046,818.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

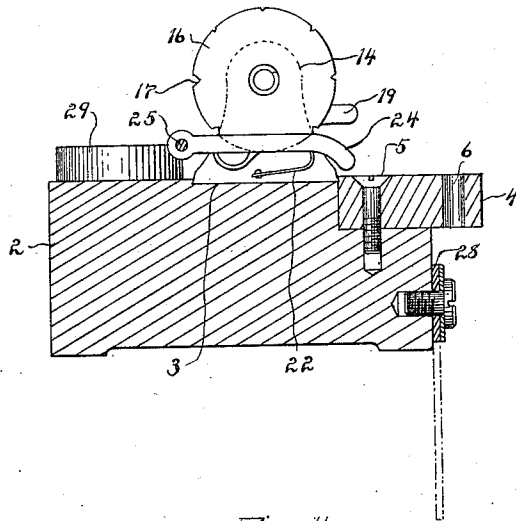


Fig. 4.

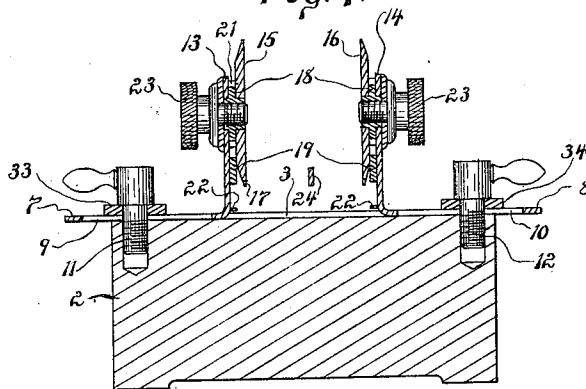
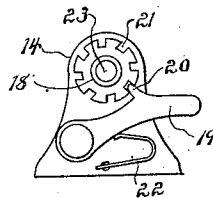


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL LUX AND FRED LUX, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

JEWELER'S BENCH-BLOCK.

1,046,818.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

Application filed July 22, 1912. Serial No. 710,918.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL LUX and FRED LUX, citizens of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Jewelers' Bench-Blocks; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this application, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a top or plan view of a bench block constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 a front view of the same. Fig. 3 a sectional view on the line *a—b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 a sectional view on the line *c—d* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 a detached view of the end of one of the arms with the disk carried thereby removed, showing the means for locking the disk in various positions of adjustment.

This invention relates to an improvement in jewelers' bench blocks, that is, a block adapted to rest on a jeweler's bench and in which watch and clock wheels, pinions, and staffs may be trued, and on which various operations necessary in repairing and setting up clock and watch movements may be conveniently accomplished; and the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In carrying out the invention, a rectangular block 2 is employed, said block being provided with a transverse groove 3 for the purpose as will hereinafter appear. The upper face of the front edge of the block is cut away for the reception of a supplemental block 4 which is secured to the main block 2 by screws 5. Preferably, and as herein shown, the upper rear edge of this auxiliary block forms one wall of the transverse groove 3. Extending vertically through this block are a series of holes 6, varying in sizes through which the staffs of clock and watch pinions or wheels may extend and which are adapted for use in driving and staking pinions. Mounted in the groove 3 are slides 7 and 8 formed respectively with clearance slots 9, 10, for set screws 11 and 12 having heads bearing on washers 33, 34, by which the slides may be clamped in various positions of adjustment. These slides are formed respectively with upwardly projecting arms

13, 14, in the upper ends of which are mounted disks 15, 16, each formed in their peripheries with V-shaped notches 17 varying in depth. Concentrically secured to these disks are circular racks 18 by which they may be locked against rotation by levers 19 pivotally secured to the arms and formed with fingers 20 adapted to engage with notches 21 in the racks, these levers being normally held in engagement with the racks by springs 22. When adjusted the disks may be locked in position by thumb nuts 23. These disks 15, 16, form bearings for the ends of pinion or wheel staffs which rest in the notches 17, the disk being turned to present the desired depth of notch for any particular pinion. The disks being adjusted in proper relation to each other for a certain pinion or wheel, that pinion or wheel may be suspended in the uppermost notches and rotated so that the eye can at once determine whether or not it runs true. To assist the eye in determining whether or not the pinion is true, an arm 24 is mounted on the end of a longitudinally movable shaft 25 which extends through a frictional bearing 26 mounted in the rear wall of the bracket 13, this shaft 25 being provided with a finger button 27 by which it may be conveniently moved back and forth and rotated so as to raise the finger into line with the edge of the pinion or closely adjacent to either face thereof.

To enable the operator to more conveniently view the pinion or wheel being adjusted, the block is provided with a foot 28 pivoted to the front of the block and adapted to be turned down so as to tilt the block rearward.

Mounted in the block at the rear and near one side is an anvil 29, and at the opposite side is a vertical post 30 which is adapted to support a forked arm 31 or any other tool used by jewelers, this tool being clamped in the post by the set screw 32.

We claim:—

1. The herein described bench block for jewelers comprising a block, slides mounted in the upper face of the block and longitudinally adjustable toward or from each other, disks carried by said slides, said disks adapted to be rotated, and means for locking the disks in various positions.

2. A bench block for jewelers' use comprising a block, two slides longitudinally adjustable in said block toward and from

each other, notched disks mounted in said slides, a longitudinally movable shaft carried by one of said slides, and a gage finger carried by said shaft and extending between
5 said disks.

3. A bench block for jewelers' use comprising a block formed in its upper face with a transverse groove, two slides mounted in said groove and adapted to be locked
10 in various positions of adjustment, said slides formed with upwardly projecting arms, notched disks mounted in said arms, said disks capable of rotation, and means for locking them at various positions

of adjustment, a gage-finger located between the said disks, a shaft connected with said gage-finger and a frictional bearing carried by one of said arms through which the said shaft is longitudinally movable.

In testimony whereof, we have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 20

PAUL LUX.
FRED LUX.

Witnesses:

EUGENE J. SWEENEY,
EMIL C. STEINMAN.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."