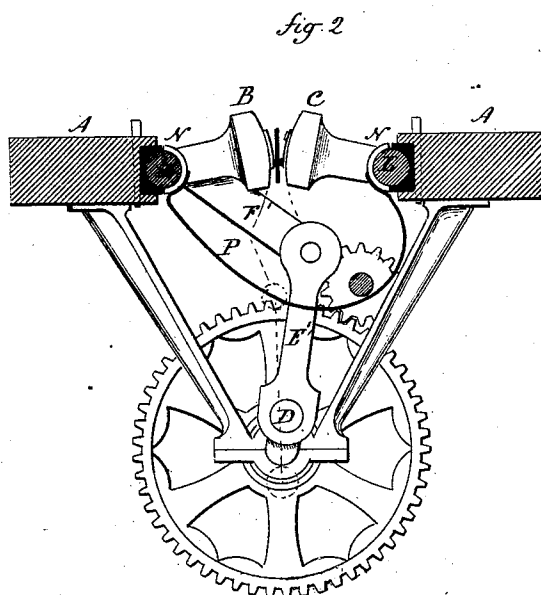
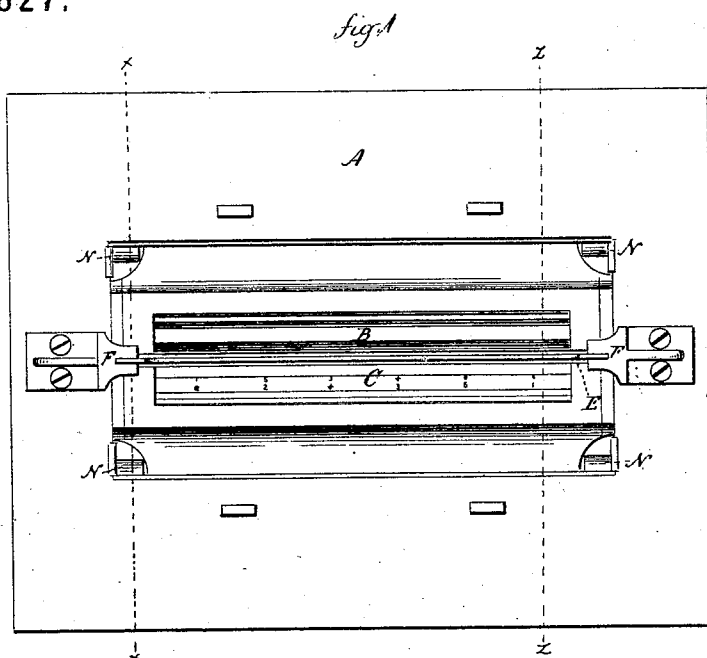


C. S. BEMENT.

Machines for Stamping Carpenters' Squares.

No. 151,827.

Patented June 9, 1874.



Witnesses.

J. H. Shumway
A. J. Tibbitts

Charles S. Bennett
Inventor.

By Atty.

John F. Earle

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fig. 3.

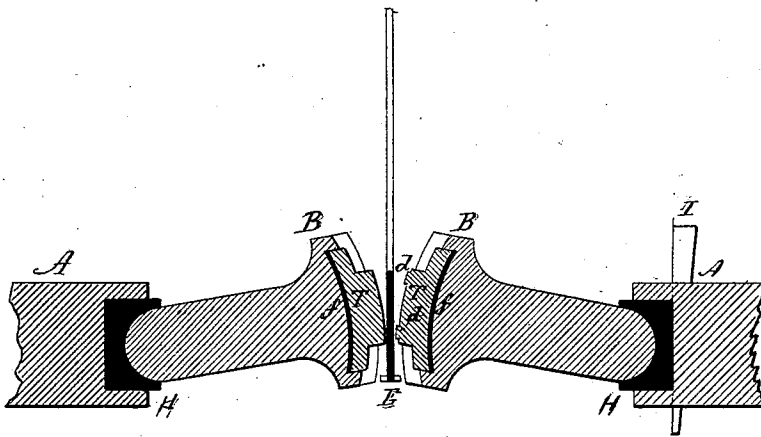
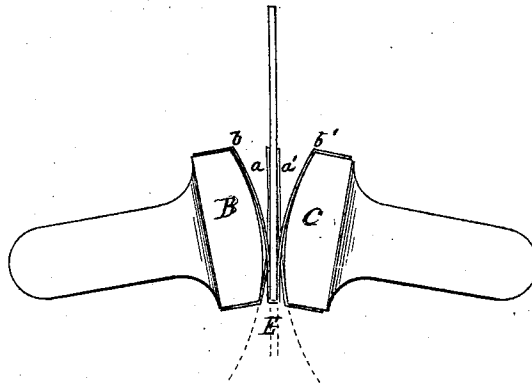


fig. 4.



Witnesses.

W. H. Channing
A. J. Dehler

Charles S. Bement

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. BEMENT, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
SARGENT & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR STAMPING CARPENTERS' SQUARES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **151,827**, dated June 9, 1874; application filed
January 21, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. BEMENT, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Machine for Stamping Squares; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a top view; Fig. 2, a section on line *x x*; Fig. 3, a central transverse section through the jaws, enlarged; and in Fig. 4 an end view of the jaws, detached.

This invention relates to a machine for stamping or impressing the figures upon carpenters' squares, designed more particularly for impressing figures and letters before the graduating has been done; and it consists in a pair of vibrating jaws working upon axes parallel to each other, so that the faces of said jaws approach each other as they move into the same line, the said faces, or one of them, provided with dies corresponding to the figures or marks to be made upon the square, and so that the blade of the square carried between the jaws as they come together will be depressed by the said dies.

A is the frame or bed of the machine, within which the two jaws B C are arranged, the jaws hung in a bearing in the frame, as seen in Fig. 2, so as to vibrate up and down, their surfaces being in an arc of a circle drawn from their bearings, and a vibratory motion imparted by a crank, D, or other suitable device, through a connection, F F', to the jaws, substantially as seen in Fig. 2. In order that the two jaws may move perfectly together, so that there will be no sliding of one upon the other, this connection is made to but one of the jaws, and between the jaws a frame or plate, E, is arranged, supported vertically by guides F, as seen in Fig. 1. This frame is connected to each of the jaws, as seen in Fig. 4, by flexible straps *a a'* and *b b'*, the straps *a a'* connected to the plate E and extending

down, the strap *a* attached to the lower edge of the jaw B and the strap *a'* connected to the lower edge of the jaw C. The lower ends of the straps *b b'* are attached to the plate E below, and the upper ends of these straps connected, respectively, to the upper edges of the jaws B C, as seen in Fig. 4; hence, as one jaw moves, the straps, in connection with the other jaw, cause that to move with it to the other extreme, as denoted by the broken lines in Fig. 4, and carry with them the frame or plate E. The face of one or both of these jaws is provided with dies, as shown at *d*, Fig. 3, corresponding to the marks required to be made upon the blades. When standing in the extreme upward and open position the blade is placed between the jaws against the frame E, the frame serving as a guide for the proper position of the blade, and the jaws then turned, carrying the blade down between them, the relative position of the faces of the jaws being such that the blade so carried in between the jaws will be impressed by the dies so as to leave the impression of the dies on the blade. In order to adjust the jaws so that their faces may bear the proper relative position to each other, and to conform to different thicknesses of blades, I set the bearings H of the jaws in grooves in the frame, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3, and in the rear of these bearings I place wedges I, (or may be screws through the frame,) so that the bearings may thereby be forced forward or allowed to fall back, and thus adjust the jaws to the desired relative position. To hold the jaws back in their bearing the jaws are formed with trunnions L at their ends, and over these trunnions a cap, N, is set, as seen in Fig. 2, and a spring, P, placed between the caps, the tendency of which is to force the jaws apart. In order to provide for slight variations in the thickness of the blade, I make the faces T of the jaws separate from the jaws, and place back of the faces an india-rubber or elastic material, *f*, denoted in solid black, Fig. 3, sufficient to allow the jaws to yield to slight variations in the thickness of the blades.

By this construction the whole surface of the blade is stamped at the same instant, and

hence any elongation or springing of the blade by the stamping process is avoided.

I claim as my invention—

1. The vibrating jaws B C, the face of one or both of which is furnished with dies for stamping the square, the said jaws having a simultaneous movement imparted to each, combined with a guide for the square moving with the said jaws, so that the blade to be stamped will be carried in between the jaws by the movement of the jaws, and receive the impression from the dies on the jaws.

2. In combination with the vibrating jaws B C, provided with a guide for the square, the adjustable bearings H H for said jaws, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with the two jaws B C, the guide or plate E, attached to both the upper and lower edges of the said jaws by flexible straps *a a' b b'*, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES S. BEMENT.

Witnesses:

A. J. TIBBITS,
J. H. SHUMWAY.