T. G. LEWIS.

SOLDERING BLOCK HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 7, 1910.

**1,067,993.** Patented July 22, 1913.

Fig. 1

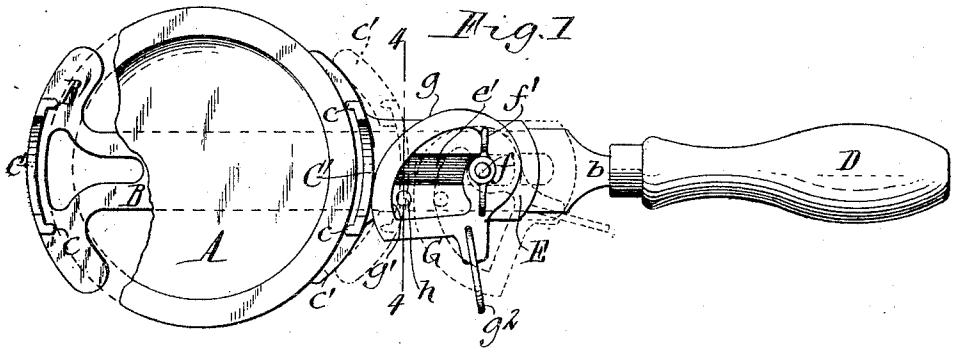



Fig. 2.

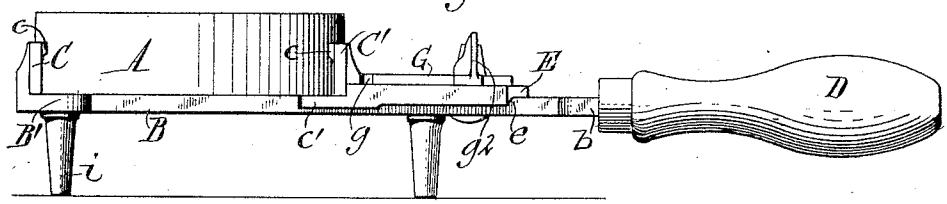



Fig. 3.

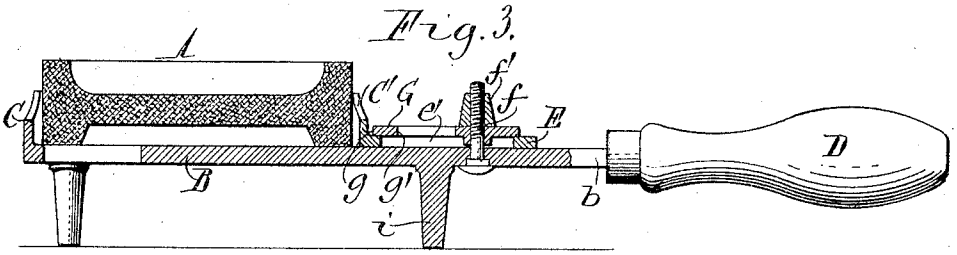
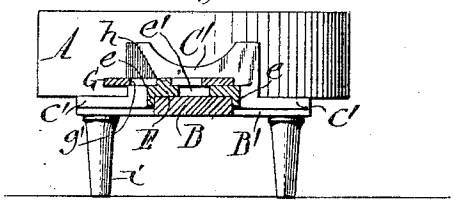



Fig. 4.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SOLDERING-BLOCK HOLDER.

1,067,993. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 22, 1913.

Application filed November 7, 1910. Serial No. 591,034.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THEODORE G. LEWIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Soldering-Block Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the holders employed for manipulating the carbon and asbestos soldering blocks used principally by dentists and jewelers. Such blocks shrink more or less in firing them and therefore vary in size.

The holders heretofore employed are non-adjustable, and unless the block is of the proper size to snugly fit the holder it is held more or less loosely, allowing it to shift in the holder and rendering the solder and work liable to be spilled.

It is the object of my invention to produce a simple block-holder of inexpensive construction which can be readily adjusted to receive and clamp blocks of varying sizes, thus firmly grasping the block and giving the user full control of it.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view of the holder. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section of the same, with the handle shown in elevation. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on line 4—4, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

A indicates a soldering block of the usual circular form.

The improved holder comprises a base plate or bar B upon which the block rests and which is provided at its front end with an upwardly-projecting lug or fixed jaw C, and opposite the latter with an adjustable jaw $C^1$, between which jaws the block is adapted to be clamped. The jaws are curved to conform approximately to the circular edge of the block and are preferably provided with gripping points $c$ to more reliably grasp the block. In the preferred construction shown in the drawings, the base bar B has a widened or T-shaped head $B^1$ to form a more extensive base for the block, and for the same purpose the movable jaw is provided at its base with horns or extensions $c^1$ which project laterally and forwardly therefrom, as shown in Fig. 1 and which are substantially flush with the base bar, as shown in Fig. 2. The base bar terminates in a reduced portion or tang $b$ to which a handle D of wood or other suitable material is applied.

The movable jaw $C^1$ is carried by a slide E mounted upon the portion of the base bar immediately in front of the handle and provided with depending guide-flanges $e$ which overlap the edges of said bar. The slide is held down upon the base bar by a clamping bolt $f$ passing through an opening in said bar and a longitudinal slot $e^1$ in the slide. To the upper end of this bolt is applied a thumb nut $f^1$ that bears upon a shifting or adjusting device G which in turn bears upon the slide. This adjusting device preferably consists of a slotted double-acting cam pivoted upon the bolt $f$ to swing transversely of the jaw-slide E and adapted to shift the movable jaw $C^1$ toward and from the fixed jaw C. For this purpose the outer face $g$ of the cam is arranged to bear against the rear side of the movable jaw, while its inner face $g^1$ is arranged to engage a stud or pin $h$ projecting from the slide E into the slot of the cam. The latter has a suitable operating-handle $g^2$.

The holder has the customary feet $i$ for supporting it and the soldering block upon a work-bench or table.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that upon loosening the thumb nut $f^1$, the movable jaw can be drawn back by means of the cam to admit a soldering block, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and after inserting the block, the same is firmly clamped between the jaws by swinging the cam forwardly, the cam and the adjustable jaw being finally clamped in position by tightening the thumb nut.

The adjustability of the holder enables it to receive and tightly clamp soldering blocks of various sizes within its adjusting range, overcoming the objections to the ordinary non-adjustable holders hereinbefore referred to and avoiding the necessity of manufacturing and keeping in stock different-sized holders.

I claim as my invention:

1. A soldering-block holder, comprising a base plate having a fixed jaw, a slide guided on said plate and having a longitudinal slot and a shifting pin, a jaw mounted on said slide in front of said pin, a clamping bolt passing through said base plate and the slot

of the slide and having a thumb nut, and a slotted shifting cam pivoted on said bolt between its nut and said slide and having inner and outer faces arranged to engage said pin and the movable jaw, respectively.

2. A soldering-block holder, comprising a base plate upon which the block is adapted to rest, a fixed jaw projecting upwardly from said base plate, an opposing movable jaw also projecting upwardly from said plate and guided thereon, said movable jaw being provided at its base with block-supports projecting laterally beyond said base plate, and means for clamping the movable jaw in position.

Witness my hand this 4th day of November, 1910.

THEODORE G. LEWIS.

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