

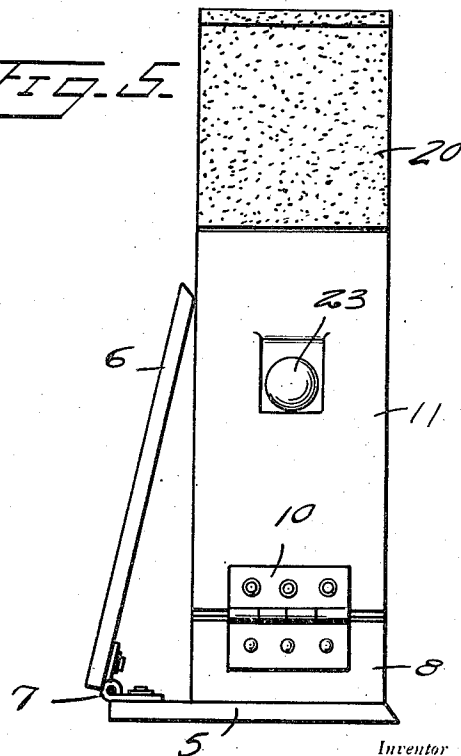
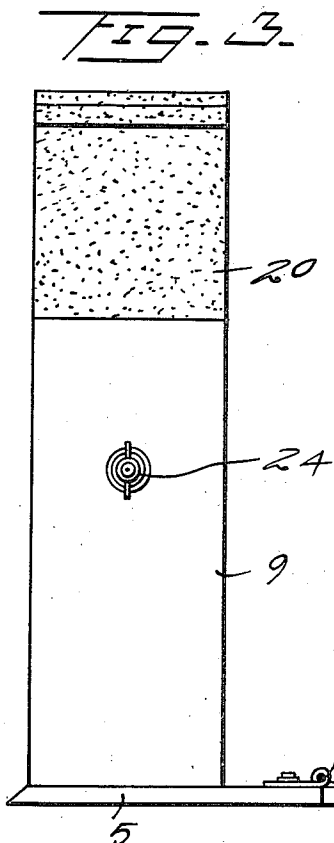
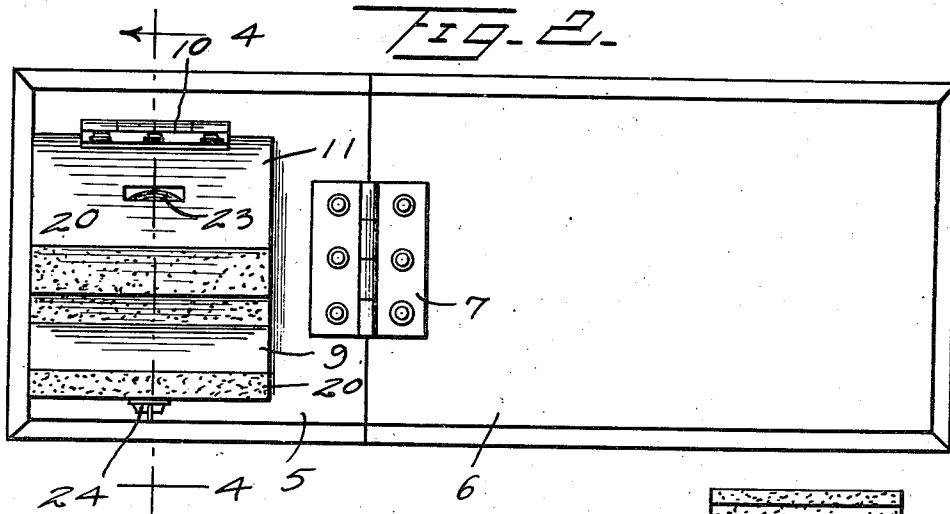
Oct. 26, 1948.

R. G. SWEET
LEATHER VISE

2,452,271

Filed June 6, 1947

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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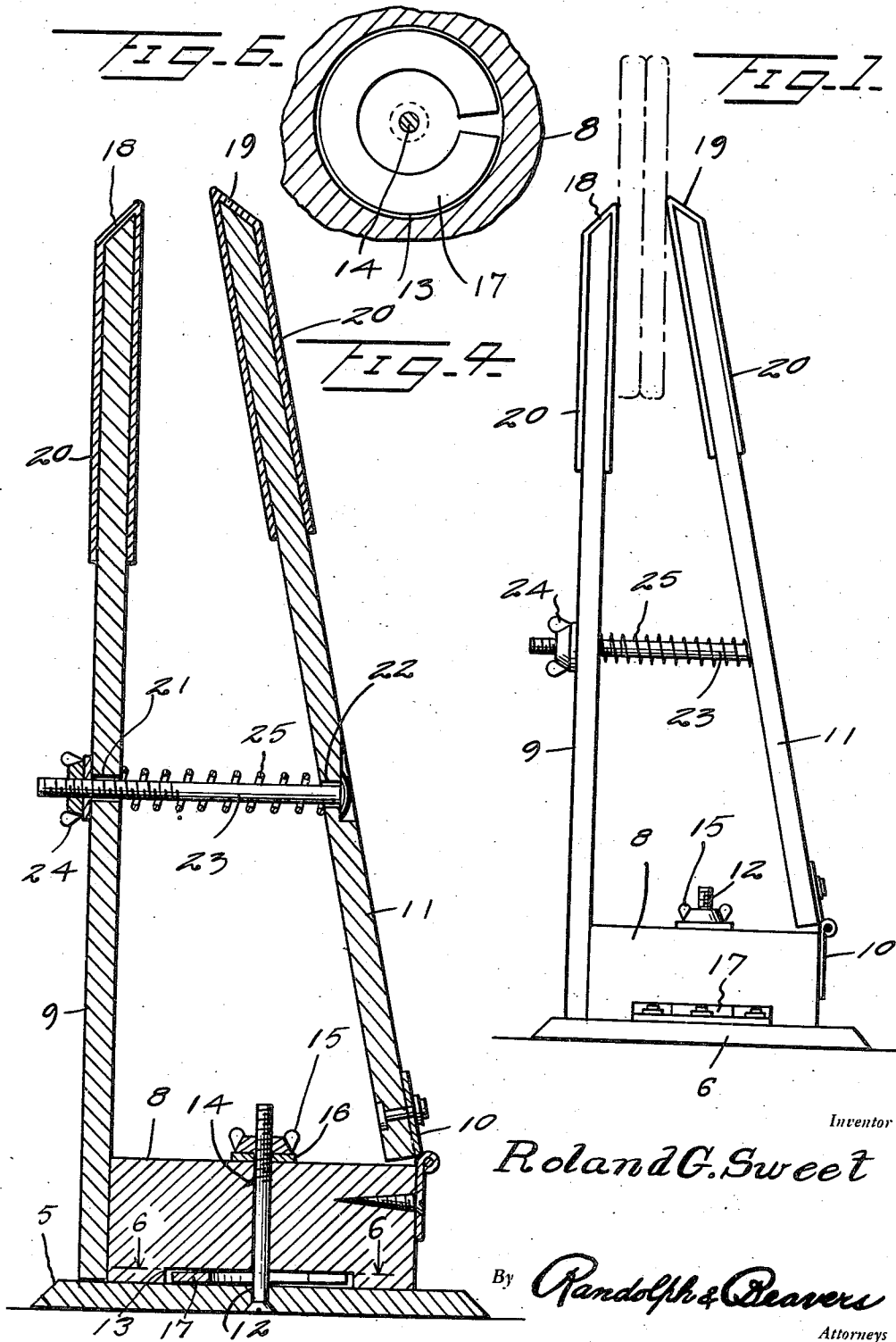
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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LEATHER VISE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 69—19)

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This invention appertains to work holders and more particularly to a vise for holding leather articles such as purses, billfolds, wallets, key holders and belts, while work is being performed thereon.

An important object of the invention is to provide a device of the character stated which includes a base portion which may be placed on a chair seat and sat on by the worker, with the vise proper interposed between the knee portions of the worker for convenient operations on the work held by the vise.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a work supporting vise which includes a seat portion extending therefrom and upon which the worker can sit while the vise proper is interposed between his knees.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a work holding vise which can be easily rotated for the convenience of both left and right-handed workers.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide a work holder which in use will leave the work free and clearly visible to the end that the desired operation thereon can be performed conveniently and efficiently.

These and various other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following description.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a rear elevational view of the structure.

Figure 2 is a top plan view.

Figure 3 is a side elevational view.

Figure 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a side elevational view, looking at the opposite side from that shown in Figure 3 and showing the seat section of the base hinged upwardly.

Figure 6 is a section taken substantially on line 6—6 of Figure 4.

Referring to the drawings, it can be seen that a base structure is made up of a substantially square base section 5 and an elongated or rectangular shaped seat forming base section 6, these sections being hinged together as at 7, so as to permit the seat section 6 to be swung upwardly to the position shown in Figure 5 when not in use and when storage in a small space is desired.

On the base section 5 is a block 8 and from one side of this block 8 rises an upright 9, while hinged to the opposite side of the block 8, as at 10, is a second upright 11.

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A bolt 12 extends upwardly through the base section 5, through a pocket 13 in the bottom of the block 8 and through an opening 14 centrally located in the block 8 to project above the block 8 where it is equipped with a wing nut 15 bearing against a washer 16. By screwing downwardly on the wing nut 15, the block 8 can be held snugly against the base section 5.

Located within the pocket 13 of the block 8 is a spring washer 17 for frictional engagement against the bottom side of the block 8 and the top side of the base section 5.

Obviously by loosening the wing nut 15, the assembly can be rotated on the base section 5 so as to accommodate both left and right-handed workers.

The upper end portions of the uprights 9, 11 are beveled as at 18, 19 respectively and these portions of the uprights define jaws which are covered by suede jackets or the like 20, 20.

The uprights 9, 11 have opposite openings 21, 22 respectively, through which a headed bolt 23 is disposed and at the outer side of the upright 9, the bolt 23 is equipped with a wing nut 24 or the like.

A coiled compression spring 25 is convoluted on the bolt 23 and has its end impinging against the opposed sides of the uprights 9, 11, as substantially shown in Figure 4.

In the use and operation of the structure, the seat section 6 of the base is placed on the seat of a chair (not shown) and the worker sits upon this section 6, with the base section 5 and uprights 9, 11 between his knees. With the device in that position, he places the article to be worked on between the jaw portions of the uprights 9, 11 and then tightens the wing nut 24 to hold the work firmly in place between the suede covered end portions of the uprights. By loosening the wing nut 24 from time to time, the work can be swung from one position to another and then by again tightening the nut 24, the work is firmly clamped for further work operations thereon.

As before stated, the wing nut 15, located above the block 8, can be loosened and the assembly rotated so as to accommodate both left and right-handed persons.

Obviously, when the device is not being used, the seat section 6 of the base can be swung upwardly to contact the uprights 9, 11 and to permit the structure to be stored away in a closet or other limited space.

While the foregoing description sets forth the invention in specific terms, it is to be understood that numerous changes in the shape, size

and materials may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A work holding vise comprising a base, a pair of uprights on the base and means for drawing the upper ends of said uprights together and against work interposed therebetween, a block provided on the base, one of said uprights being hinged to the block, and means whereby the block and the uprights can be rotated as a unit on the base and held.

2. A work holding vise comprising a base, a pair of uprights on the base and means for drawing the upper ends of said uprights together and against work interposed therebetween, said

base being divided into a pair of sections hingedly connected together, the outermost section serving as a seat for a workman.

ROLAND G. SWEET.

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