

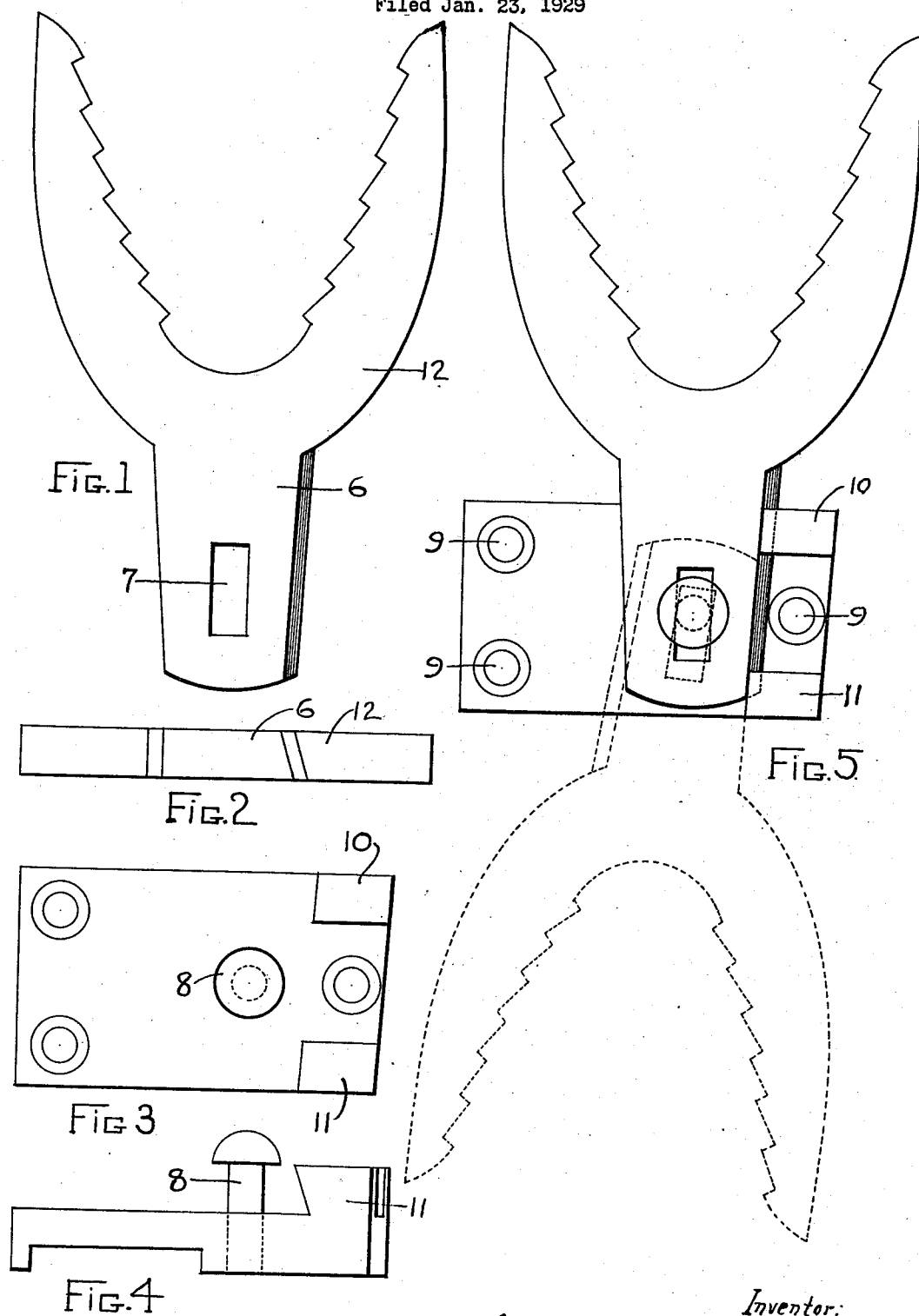
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BONE HOLDER

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## BONE-HOLDER

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The invention relates to devices which are attached to a butcher's meat-cutting block for the purpose of holding bones and the like rigidly while they are being cut with a saw, and the object of the present improvement is to provide such a device with a movable bone-holding jaw which may be very readily swung from an operative position to an inoperative position where it will be out of the way, leaving the block surface entirely clear while the device is not in use, at the same time providing that the jaw, when placed in an operative position, will have all the rigidity of a non-movable jaw. Further objects are durability and cheapness of manufacture.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view of the movable jaw member. Figure 2 is an upward view of the movable jaw member taken on Figure 1. Figure 3 represents a front view of the stationary member, or base plate. Figure 4 is an upward view of the stationary base plate, taken on Figure 3. Figure 5 is a front elevation of the device assembled.

The movable jaw member is formed of a suitable material of uniform thickness, its upper portion, 12, or jaw, being preferably serrated as indicated by drawing in order to effectively grip the bone. Its lower portion, or shank, 6, which I shall call the bolt, tapers gradually in width from its upper to lower extremities, and a slot 7 is formed through its center. The right hand edge of the bolt is bevelled, as indicated more clearly in Figure 2.

The stationary member, or base plate, consists of a flat plate, in which screw holes 9 are provided to permit its being rigidly fixed to the meat-cutting block. Two locking lugs 10 and 11 are integrally formed upon the plate at its upper and lower left hand corners. As indicated by Figure 4, these lugs have a projection from the face of the plate equal to the thickness of the movable jaw member, and their left hand edges are undercut at an angle coinciding with the angle of the bevel given to the edge of the tapered bolt 6 of the movable jaw member.

The movable jaw member is superimposed

upon the stationary base plate and connected to it by a headed pivot 8 through the slot 7, so that the movable jaw member has a vertical motion with relation to the stationary member in addition to its pivoting motion about the pivot 8.

When the movable jaw member is raised to its operative position, its weight will cause it to drop upon its pivot so that the lower end of the bolt 6 falls slightly below the upper edge of the lug 11, whereby the movable member becomes locked through the wedging action of the lugs 10 and 11 upon the tapered bolt 6, forcing it against the pivot 8. In this position, absolute rigidity is secured by the combined separate wedging effects of the taper and of the bevelled edge of the bolt 6, the taper taking up the side play between the pivot 8 and the lugs 10 and 11, by wedging the bolt 6 against the pivot, while the bevelled edge prevents any twisting of the bolt 6 arising from the play between the pivot 8 and the slot 7. By this means, it is possible to connect the movable member to the stationary member with sufficient looseness and freedom as to permit the movable member to be thrown into and out of an operative position very easily and quickly, at the same time securing absolute immobility when the members are engaged in operative position. To disengage the movable member, it is raised slightly so that the lower end of bolt 6, clearing the upper edge of the lug 11, describes an arc between the lugs 10 and 11 as the jaw is swung to one side and falls to its inoperative position, below the surface of the meat-cutting block, as indicated by the dotted lines in Figure 5.

I claim:

1. A folding bench vise, comprising a stationary base plate and a bolt operatively mounted thereon, said plate having a pivot pin and two lugs projecting from one face thereof, the lugs being vertically spaced from each other and having their ends longitudinally spaced from the pivot pin, said bolt having a longitudinal slot therein adjacent one end thereof through which the pivot pin projects, said slot terminating at a distance from the end of the bolt equal to less

than the distance from the pivot pin to the adjacent ends of the lugs, the slotted end of the bolt being wedge-shaped and cooperating with the pivot pin and lugs when in operative position to form a wedging action.

5 2. A folding bench vise as in claim 1, the ends of the lugs adjacent the pivot pin being undercut to coincide with a bevel formed upon the edge of the bolt.

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