

F. J. FENSTERMACHER.
 PRINTER'S TOOL.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1911.

1,054,964.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

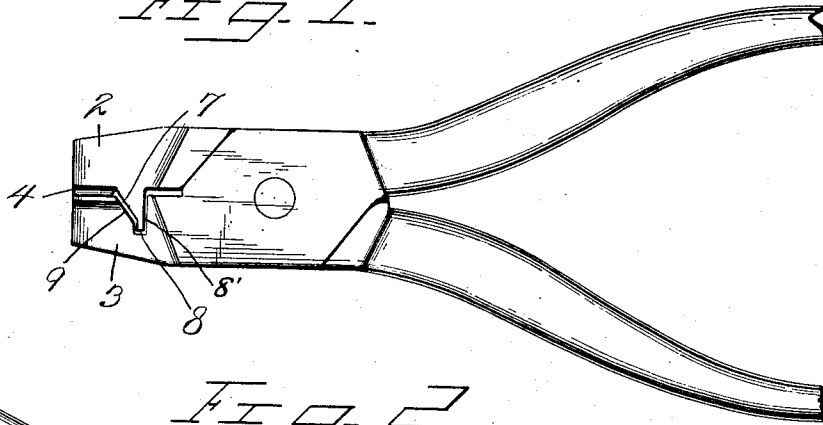


Fig. 2.

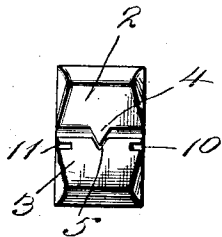
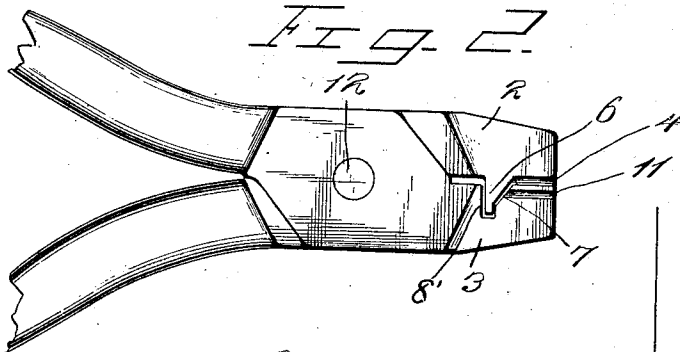
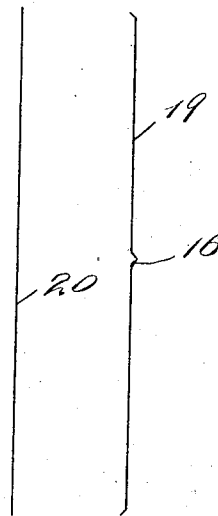


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

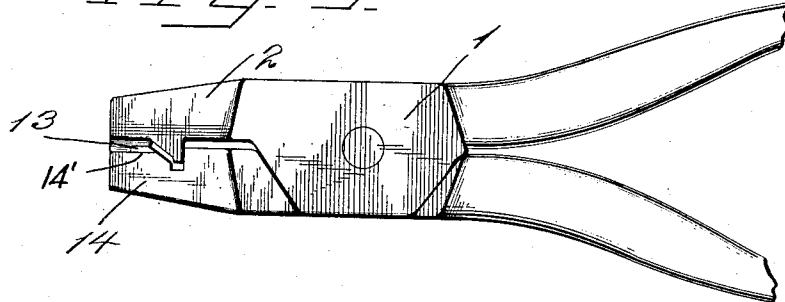


Fig. 6

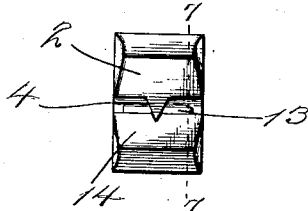


Fig. 7

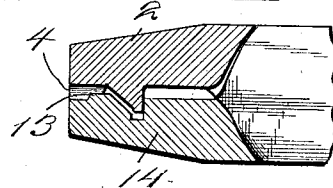
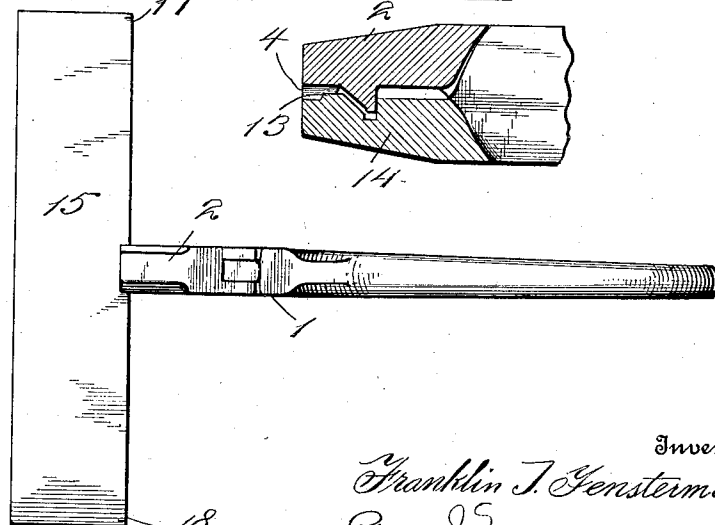


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PRINTER'S TOOL.

1,054,964.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Application filed February 21, 1911. Serial No. 610,114

REISSUED.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN JACOB FENSTERMACHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in printers' tools and the principal object of the invention is to provide a tool by means of which an ordinary brass printer's rule may be quickly changed to a brace.

With the above object in view, I have constructed the tool illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved brace former, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the reverse side of the head thereof, Fig. 3 is an end view of the head, Fig. 4 illustrates two designs of a rule, before and after being formed into a brace, Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified form of the invention, Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 5, Fig. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view through the head taken on line 7-7 of Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a top plan of the device applied to form a brace.

Referring to the accompanying drawings 1 is a pair of pliers having jaws 2 and 3. The jaw 2 is provided with a wedge shaped projection 4. The jaw 3 is provided with a recess 5 which conforms to the shape of the projection 4 and which is directly opposite said projection. The jaw 2 has a projection 6, which has its forward face 7 inclined rearwardly, and this lug extends entirely across the jaw 2 and is adapted to seat in a recess 8 in the jaw 3, which is also provided with one inclined face 9. Both sides of the jaw 3 are provided with slots 10 and 11 which extend from the outer end of the jaw to the recess 8. It is to be noticed that the recess 8 extends transversely in the female jaw or die 3 and intersects the latter intermediate its ends, and that the slots 10 and 11 are substantially open-ended recess communicating with recess 8. The arrangement of the parts of jaw 3 is such that the back edge 8' of said recess 8 will be vertical in contour and extend upwardly a sufficient distance to serve as a stop for the metal strip held in either recess 10 or 11 and bridging recess 8. This is an essential feature because the metal strip, in order to be bent to the proper

shape to serve as a printer's brace must be incline terminally as shown clearly in Fig. 4, and this is what I attain by means of the front edge 9 of recess 8 which is inclined and the rear vertical edge 8', and it is obvious that when the metal strip is held horizontally disposed in either recess 10 or 11 and when its edge contacts edge 8', the projection 6 may be caused to work upon the end of the strip, forcing it against the inclined edge 9 and bending it to give it a corresponding incline. These jaws are pivoted together by means of the bolt 12.

In Figs. 5, 6, and 7 a modified form of the device is shown. This differs from the one above described in that the side slots are eliminated and a gage 13 is provided on the jaw 14. This gage or guide wall 13 is shown integrally formed upon the jaw member 14, and extends transversely of said jaw, having its back wall forming the upper end of the inclined forward wall of the V-shaped transverse recess. The wall 13 is spaced at opposite ends from the margins of jaw member 14 so that flat side walls 14' are also integral with the said inclined wall upon which the stock will rest.

To form a rule 15 into a printer's brace, the center of the face of the rule is placed between the jaws and set in the proper distance, or up to the gage, the handles of the device are brought together and the center of the rule is then bent out in the manner indicated at 16 in the design shown in Fig. 4. The end 17 of the rule is then placed in the slot 10 the extreme end thereof being placed between the projection 6 and its opposing recess and the handles brought together, the other end 18 is then placed in the slot 11 in a sliding position and the handles again brought together. The two ends are bent and a bracket is thus formed, a design of which is indicated at 19; showing the same rule before being formed.

The modified form of the tool shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is used as follows—The stock is passed over the top of jaw 14 and is slid against the gage or wall 13 until it is in position to bridge the groove or recess 8, whereupon the jaws will be closed to form the terminal offset. Whether the guide wall 13 or the longitudinal recesses 10 and 11 are used, the action of the jaws will be the same.

With this tool a compositor can, in a moment form a brace of any desired length, obviating the necessity of setting a brace

and at the same time having a much more perfect brace.

Having described my invention I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

- 5 A tool comprising two handles having a pivotal movement, a jaw formed on each handle, one of said jaws formed with a recess intersecting its body intermediate its ends and extending transversely thereof, the
10 front edge of said recess sloping forwardly to form an inclined surface, lateral horizontally-extending open-ended recesses formed upon said jaw communicating with said re-

cess, the back edge of said recess being vertical and serving as a stop for metal disposed in said lateral recesses and bridging said first-named recess, and a tongue on said other jaw taking into said transverse recess to shape said metal to the incline of its front edge. 15 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRANKLIN JACOB FENSTERMACHER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE G. MANSER,
WILLIAM BOGAN.

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