

H. C. WILSON.
 WORK HOLDER.
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1,017,615.

Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

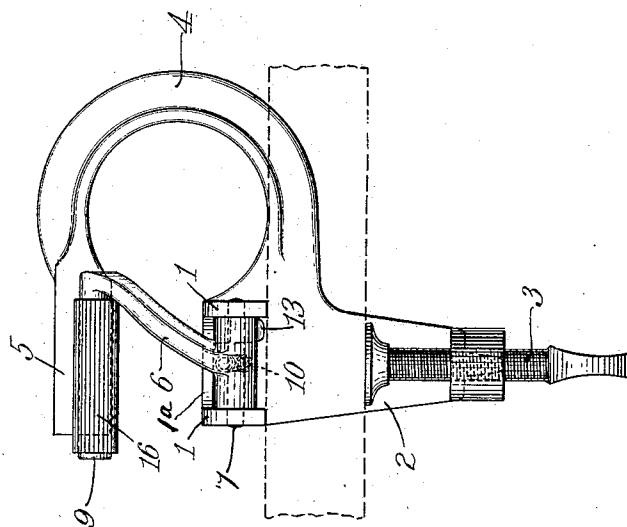


Fig. 2.

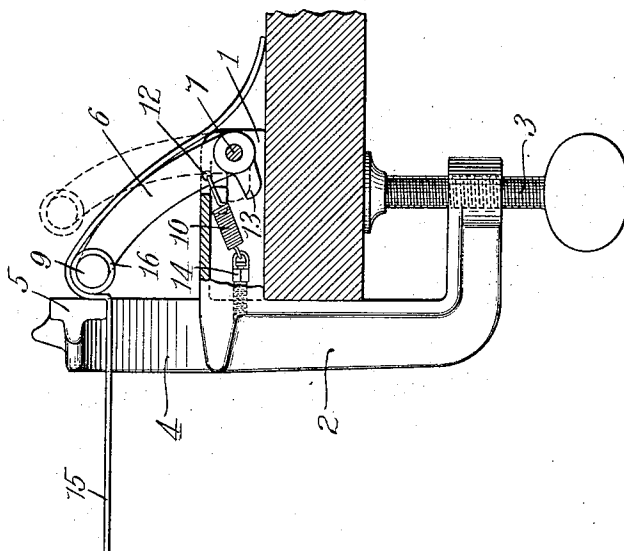


Fig. 1.

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HARRY C. WILSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WORK-HOLDER.

1,017,615.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY C. WILSON, of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Work-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a work-holder designed to be removably secured to a table or other support.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a work-holder which can be quickly secured in position for use.

Another object of the invention is to provide a work-holder which is positive in action and quickly operated by a single movement.

A further object of the invention is to provide a work-holder which will enable tailors and seamstresses to rapidly adjust the cloth or other material in the work-holder, whereby it is to be held conveniently for working thereon.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a work-holder, so designed that its holding efficiency is increased as the weight of and pull on the cloth or work is increased.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a work-holder to be used for both light and heavy work, being firmly fixed, when secured in place, by having large contact surfaces which come into direct contact with a table or other support; also being designed for strength at its various parts and angles, and a still further object is to provide means for increasing or diminishing the tension on the work-holding jaws.

My invention is described in the following specifications, of which the accompanying drawings form a part, and in which similar reference characters indicate similar parts in each of the views, and in which:

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my improved work-holder and illustrates the application of same, a portion being broken away and partly in section, to show certain parts. Fig. 2 represents a rear elevation of my device.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, the work-holder comprises:

A bed-jaw 1 adapted to bear on the upper surface of a table, said jaw being formed with two spaced horizontally extending arms, the tops of which are connected by a bridge 1^a.

2 represents an angular arm formed on the forward edge of jaw 1, said arm extending downwardly across the outer edge of the table and inwardly under jaw 1, and under the table, the arm being provided with a fastening device, preferably a thumb-screw 3, adapted to engage the under surface of the table.

4 represents a U-shaped arm which projects at right angles from one side of the top of arm 2 and over-hangs the forward part of the upper surface of jaw 1, being arranged so that it leaves an unobstructed opening between the free end of said U-shaped arm and the upper surface of jaw 1, from which upper surface it curves downward and outward, extending along the outer edge of the table, thence upward and back over the point of its connection with the jaw 1 and in a plane with arm 2.

5 represents a jaw formed on the free end of arm 4, a vertical surface of which is preferably flat and of a width and length desired, being in a plane with the rearward side of arm 2 and at right angles to the upper surface of jaw 1.

6 represents a lever pivoted at 7 between the rearward ends of the horizontal arms of jaw 1 and rearward of the bridge on jaw 1, said lever being provided with a stop adapted to contact with the under surface of the bridge on jaw 1 for limiting the swing of the pivoted lever in one direction.

Lever 6 is provided with a jaw 9, preferably round, of a diameter and length adapted to cooperate with the opposing jaw 5. Jaw 9 is provided with a sleeve 16, preferably of rubber or other yielding material, being a means to produce a frictional contact with the cloth or work.

Lever 6 is designed in such form and so limited in its swing that it will, when not restrained either keep jaw 9 in operative contact with the opposing jaw 5 or if forced away from jaw 5 will when freed automatically fall into operative contact with jaw 5; the jaws 5 and 9 thus grasping and securely holding the cloth or work.

It will also be noted that the invention is so designed that the automatically acting lever 6 and jaw 9 are placed, when in use, beneath the cloth 15. It is obvious that the weight of the cloth or work resting on said jaw and the necessary pull on the cloth or work greatly increases the gripping effi-

ciency of the members 5 and 9. It will also be noted that the cloth or work actually rests upon the frictional rubber sleeve 16 on jaw 9, and that the pressure of the cloth or work on said frictional sleeve, still further increases the gripping action, and a slight forward pull on the cloth, wedges the same securely between the jaws 5 and 9, thereby resisting forward movement of the cloth, a slight rearward pull on the cloth releasing same. To further insure the automatic action of said jaws, lever 6 is provided with a tension spring 10, said spring being removably connected at one end with lever 6, at 12, in an eye or hole in said lever. The other end of said spring is removably connected with the screw-eye 14, said screw being connected with the rearward side of arm 2, and said screw, by being threaded into a suitable aperture in said arm, is a means of regulating the tension of said spring. Said spring, being removably connected at both ends, can be dispensed with if desired without impairing the successful use of the work-holder for light work.

Jaw 9 extends beyond the free end of jaw 5 a sufficient distance to conveniently serve as a thumb piece or handle, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

To operate this work-holder, the jaws 5 and 9 are separated by an upwardly and rearwardly directed thumb pressure on the extended jaw 9, and said jaws when separated outline an unobstructed passage entering the loop of the U-shaped arm. Through said passage the cloth or work is passed until said cloth or work is suitably placed, whereupon the thumb pressure is released on said jaw and the work is thereby gripped in a manner which is quite obvious.

The various parts of the device may be constructed of any proper material or in any suitable size, the form illustrated and described being intended as the preferred form of construction. Therefore I do not limit my invention to these specific details; but I consider as included within the spirit of the present invention all such changes and modifications as may fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A work-holder including a clamp, having an upper jaw formed with two horizontal arms, said arms partly bridged across the top and adapted to bear on the top of a table, the lower jaw of said clamp being formed with an arm extending downwardly from the front edge of the upper jaw and inwardly under the same, said clamp being provided with a thumb-screw and thereby adapted to coact with said arms for clamping the table, a rigidly mounted over-hanging jaw supported by a U-shaped arm, said U-shaped arm projecting at right angles from one side of the arm connecting the table-clamping jaws, and a lever provided with a jaw pivoted to the horizontal arms of the upper jaw, said lever being positioned to fall and bring its jaw into operating contact with the over-hanging jaw and thereby adapted to hold the work.

2. A work-holder including a clamp, having an upper jaw formed with two horizontal arms, said arms partly bridged across the top and adapted to bear on the top of a table, the lower jaw of said clamp being formed with an arm extending downwardly from the front edge of the upper jaw and inwardly under the same, said clamp being provided with a thumb-screw and thereby adapted to coact with said arms for clamping the table, a rigidly mounted over-hanging jaw supported by a U-shaped arm, said U-shaped arm projecting at right angles from one side of the arm connecting the table-clamping jaws, and a lever provided with a jaw pivoted to the horizontal arms of the upper jaw, said lever being positioned to fall and bring its jaw into operating contact with the over-hanging jaw and thereby adapted to hold the work, and resilient means for holding the pivoted jaw in contact with said work.

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

HARRY C. WILSON.

Witnesses:

SYDNEY E. TAFT,
FRANKLIN E. LOW.