

JOHN PEACE. Improvement in Vises.

No. 123,195.

Fig. 1.

Patented Jan. 30, 1872.

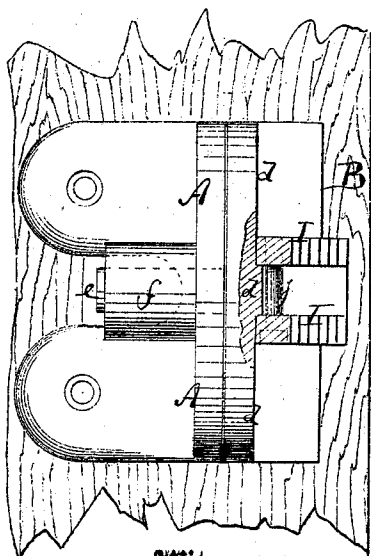
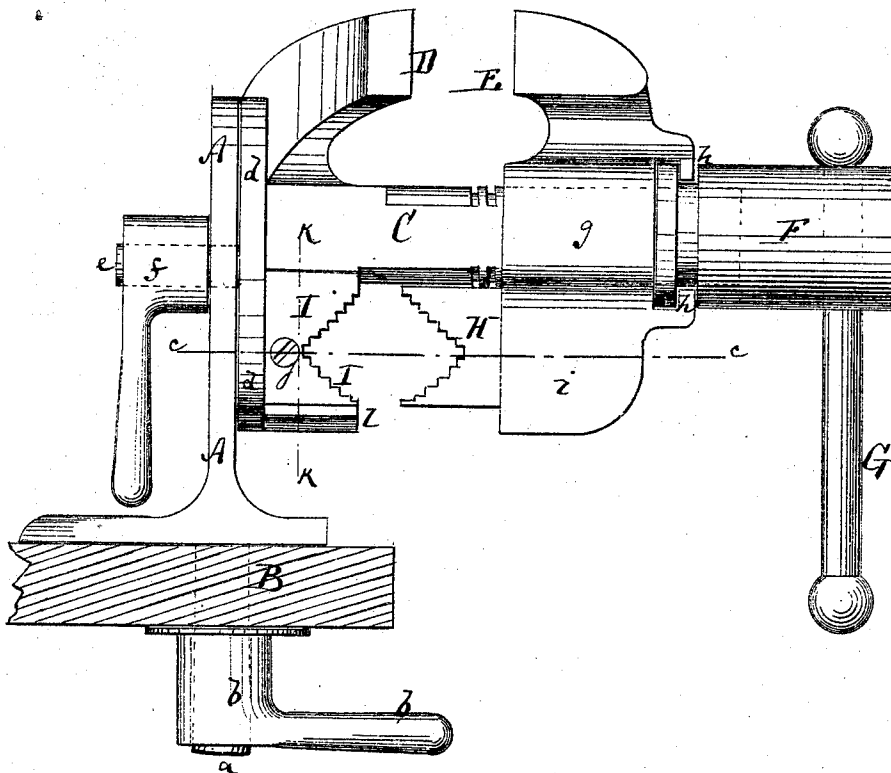


Fig. 2.

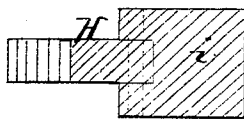
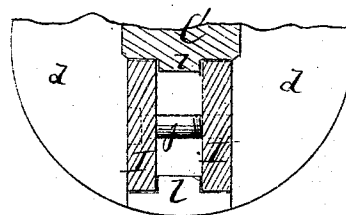


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PEACE, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN VISES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,195, dated January 30, 1872.

Specification describing a new and Improved Vise, invented by JOHN PEACE, of Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved vise. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on the line *c c*, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a detail transverse section on the line *r r*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention will first be fully described and then clearly pointed out in the claim.

The vise is placed on horizontal and vertical swivels, so it can be turned in suitable direction to hold the work in convenient position.

The invention consists in the new general arrangement of parts, and also in the new application of the proper jaws, as hereinafter more fully described.

A in the drawing represents the bench-plate. The same is, by a vertical pin or bolt, *a*, swiveled to the table or bench B, and can, on said bolt, be turned in suitable direction. A nut, *b*, is applied to the bolt *a* below the bench to clamp the plate A. The upper part of the plate A forms a flat, preferably circular, surface, against which the flanged end *d* of the vise-screw C is placed. This screw extends in a horizontal direction from the flange or plate *d*, which is, by a projecting pin, *e*, swiveled to the plate A, so that it can turn in the same in a horizontal direction. A nut, *f*, applied to the pin *e* back of A, serves to clamp the screw in suitable position. From the root of the screw C projects one jaw, D, of the vise. E is the sliding jaw. Its tubular shank *g* is

fitted around the screw C, and swiveled, by hooks *h* and groove, to the operating-nut F that is on the end of the screw C, and can be turned by means of a suitable handle, G. Opposite to the jaw E projects, from the tube G, a rib, *i*, in which a pipe-jaw, H, is secured. A pair of similar pipe-jaws, I I, is secured to the screw C and plate *d*, opposite D and in line with the jaw H, in such manner that said jaw H will be between the two jaws I I, as in Fig. 2, so that the smallest pipe can be held between H and I I. The gripping-edges of the pipe-jaws are gradated in the customary manner. A screw, *j*, serves to draw and hold the two jaws I I against ribs *l l* that project from C and *d*, as in Fig. 3. Thus the pipe-jaws can be removed and replaced by others of different form when required. The screw C is flattened at the sides, so that the shank of the sliding jaws E and H cannot turn on but only with it. When the nut *f* is loosened the screw C can be turned to bring either the jaws D E or H I to the top or in working position, while on the pin *a* the whole vise can be turned to either side.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The flanged and flat-sided screw C *d*, provided on opposite sides with jaws D E and H I I, when combined with and swiveled to nut F, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN PEACE.

Witnesses:

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