O. W. BOCHE.

NURLING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 17, 1912.

1,044,006. Patented Nov. 12, 1912.

Fig. 1.

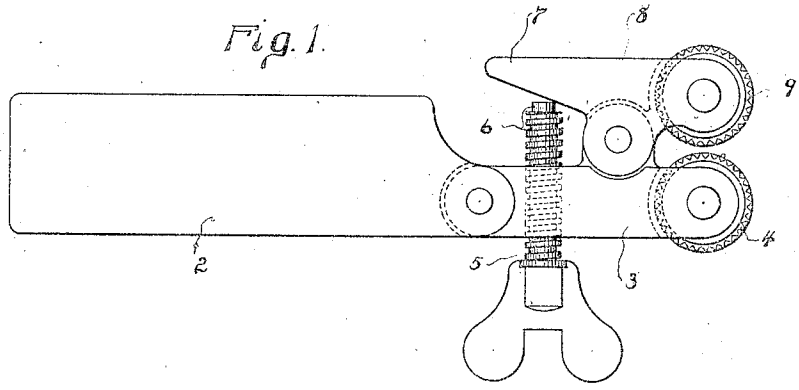

Fig. 3.

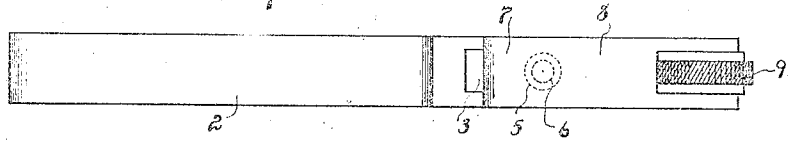

Fig. 2.

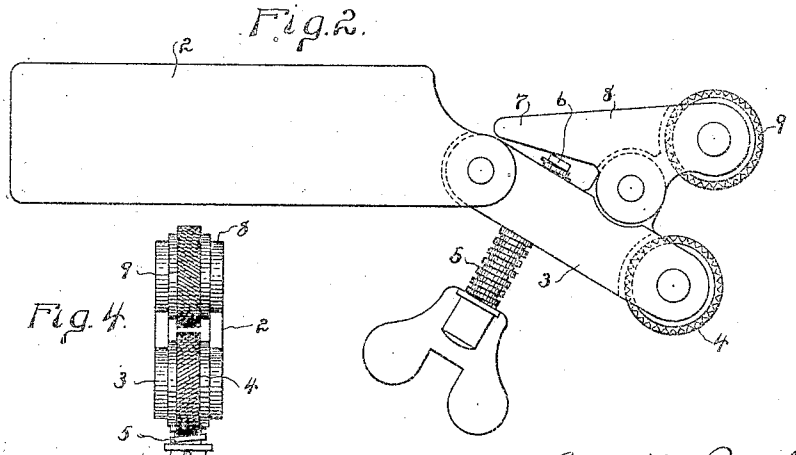

Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO W. BOCHE, OF MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

NURLING-TOOL.

1,044,006. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 12, 1912.

Application filed July 17, 1912. Serial No. 709,873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO W. BOCHE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Nurling-Tools; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this application, and represent, in—

Figure 1 a side view of a nurling tool constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 a side view showing the nurling rolls separated to their greatest extent. Fig. 3 an edge view of the nurling tool. Fig. 4 an end view of the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in nurling tools, and particularly to tools adapted to be mounted in the tool post of a lathe carriage, and more particularly to nurling tools in which the knurls are adapted to operate on opposite sides of the work to be knurled.

The object of this invention is to provide means for conveniently moving the nurling tools and cause them to bite with necessary pressure on the work; and the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and particularly recited in the claims.

In carrying out my invention, I employ the usual stock 2 adapted to be entered into the usual tool post of a lathe. Pivotally connected to the outer end of the stock is a jaw 3 carrying at its outer end a nurling roller 4, and mounted in this jaw 3 is a thumb-screw 5 the inner end 6 of which bears gainst the tail 7 of a swinging jaw 8 which is pivoted the jaw 3 forward of the screw 5. This swinging jaw 8 carries a nurling roller 9 corresponding to the nurling roller 4. These nurling rollers may be adjusted toward and away from each other by turning the thumb-screw 5, and when it is desired to crowd the rollers so as to grip the work on opposite sides, the screw can be turned inward so as to crowd the nurling rollers together with great force, and this adjustment is easily accomplished for the reason that the screw has its bearing on the swinging jaw in rear of its pivot. Thus the point of pivoting the swinging jaw is between the knurl carried by it and its rear end against which the screw bears. While I have referred to clamping work between the two knurls, it is understood that these knurls are frequently used in nurling work which is larger in diameter than the possible distance that can be provided between the two rolls. In such case the nurling rolls are generally brought close together and forced with sufficient pressure against the work. The use of nurling tools of this character is too well known to require further description.

I claim:

1. In a nurling tool, the combination with a stock, of a jaw pivotally connected to the outer end of the stock, a thumb screw extending through said jaw, a swinging jaw pivotally connected with the other jaw forward of said screw, and a nurling roll mounted in the outer end of each of the jaws, said swinging jaw formed at its rear end with a tail against which the said screw bears.

2. A nurling tool, comprising a stock and two jaws, one of the jaws pivotally connected to the stock, the said jaws pivotally connected together, each jaw carrying a nurling roll at its outer end, and a thumb-screw passing through one jaw and bearing against the other jaw at a point in rear of the point at which the jaws are pivoted together.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO W. BOCHE.

Witnesses:
FREDERIC C. EARLE.
CLARA L. WEED.