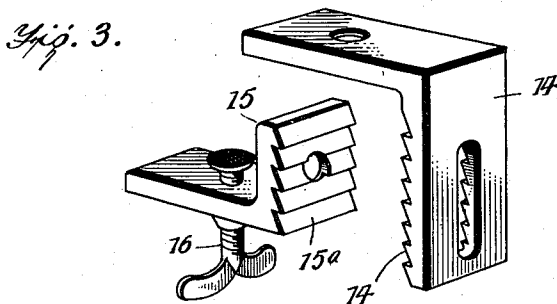
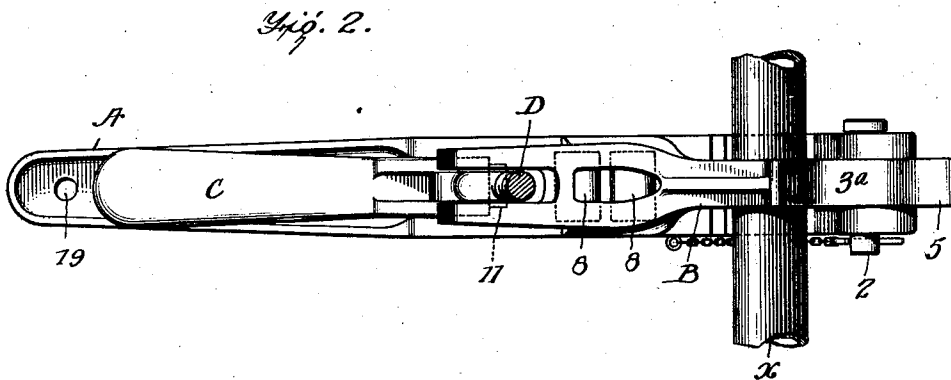
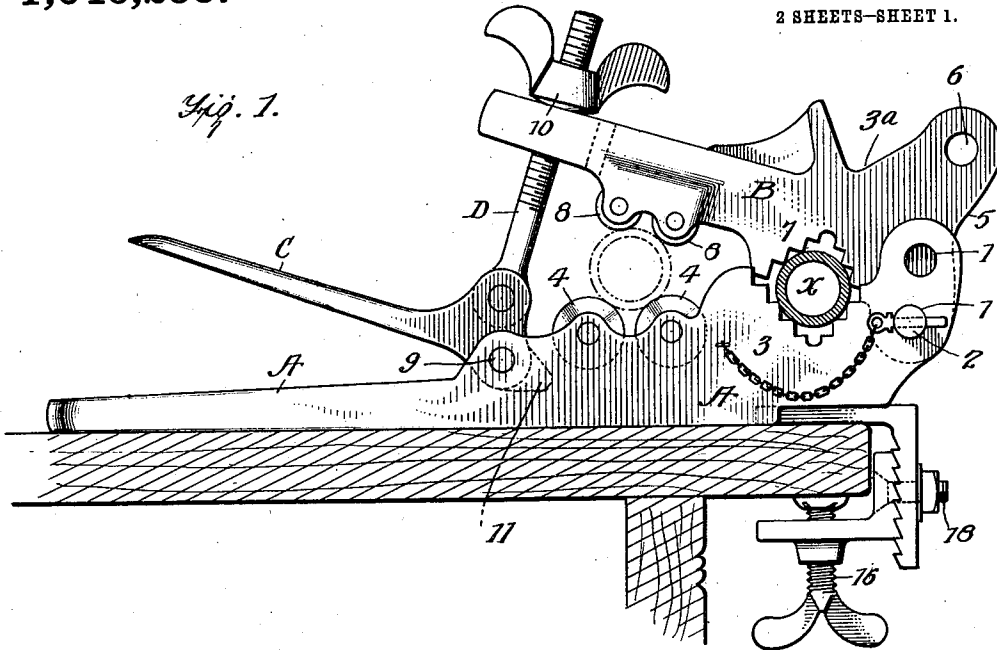


C. BRACK.
COMBINED PIPE VISE AND PIPE CUTTER.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1911.

1,046,255.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

L. H. Schmidt.
Amos Hart

INVENTOR
CHRISTIAN BRACK,
BY *Munn & Co.*

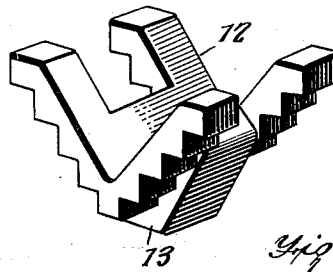
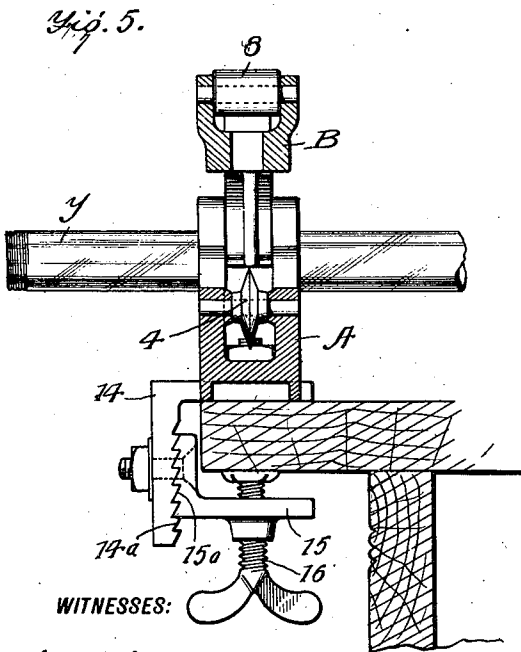
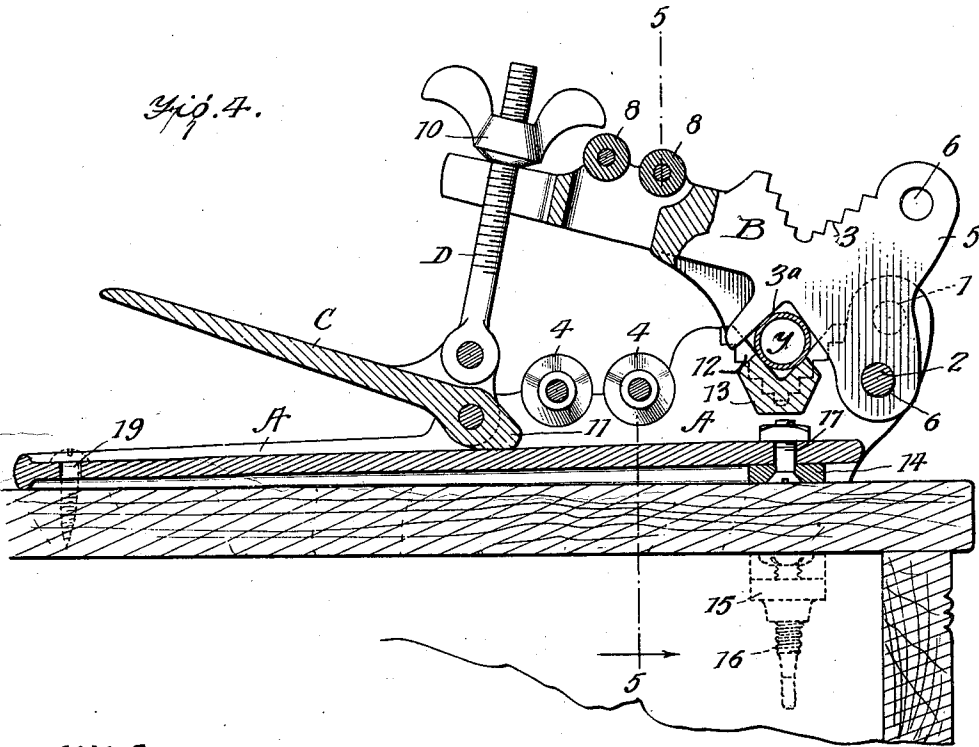
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN BRACK, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

COMBINED PIPE-VISE AND PIPE-CUTTER.

1,046,255.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

Application filed January 14, 1911. Serial No. 602,636.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN BRACK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a Combined Pipe-Vise and Pipe-Cutter, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improved tool for clamping and holding metal pipe while being screw-threaded and also for cutting such pipe in different lengths. The body of the tool may be temporarily clamped upon a bench, table, shelf, or other support, and a detachable, reversible lever is pivoted to such body and adapted for use both in pipe-threading and cutting, according to the position in which it is placed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved tool, the same being shown applied and secured to a bench or table. Fig. 2 is a plan view, save that a portion of an adjusting screw is shown in section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the jaws of the ratchet bench or table clamp. Fig. 4 is mainly a longitudinal section of the tool showing it secured to a bench or table. Fig. 5 is a vertical cross section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the smooth jaw for holding nickel-plated or other ornamental pipe.

Referring, in the first instance, to Figs. 1 and 4, A indicates the body of the tool, B, the reversible lever which coöperates with the body in both clamping and cutting pipe, while C is a supplemental hand lever adjustably connected by a screw and nut D with the said reversible lever.

The body A is formed of cast metal and has sufficient weight and size for its function. The base or underside of the body A is flat so that it is adapted to rest upon a bench or table. At its larger end it is provided with two holes 1, adapted to receive the pivot 2 of the lever B. Adjacent to this portion it is provided with a notched, or ratchet, fixed jaw 3, and adjacent to this portion it is further provided with two rotary and beveled steel pipe-cutters 4, which are journaled in a longitudinal slot or groove of the body.

The detachable and reversible lever B has an enlarged head 5 provided at each end with holes 6 adapted to receive the detachable pivot 2, and, adjacently, it is constructed with a ratchet jaw 7 corresponding

to the angular jaw 3 of the body A; and again, at a point farther removed from the pivot, it is provided with two transverse bearing rollers 8, which are so arranged as to come into direct contact with a pipe laid upon the rotary cutters 4, thus serving to hold the pipe while permitting its rotation with comparatively little friction.

The lever B is operated by a hand-lever C, which is pivoted at 9 to the body A and adjustably connected with the free end of the lever B by means of the screw D and wing-nut 10, said free end of the lever B being slotted to allow convenient insertion and removal of the screw.

The pivot end of the hand-lever C is arranged in a longitudinal groove of the body A and provided with an extension or toe 11, which, when the said lever C is raised at the inclination shown in Figs. 1 and 4, rests and bears upon the body A. When in this position, therefore, the lever C provides a fixed point of attachment for the screw D, and, if a pipe *x* or *y* be inserted, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, between the opposing jaws, it may be clamped as firmly as required by turning the wing-nut 10; or, without resorting to this expedient, a variable hand pressure may be applied by pressing down on the lever C, which will draw the reversible lever B down more firmly on the pipe *x* or *y*. It is thus within the power of the operator to clamp a pipe with a moderate degree of force, as by use of the nut and screw, or a much greater force may be applied through the medium of the lever C and the screw attachment.

It will be understood that, when it is required to lay a pipe on the body A in the angular jaw 3, the screw D and its attached nut 10 may be removed or swung outward from the lever B, and the latter is thus left free to be swung upward. The same is also true with respect to the insertion of a pipe between the lever B and the cutters 4.

In Fig. 1, the lever B is shown provided with an angular ratchet jaw 7 corresponding to the jaw 3 of the body A, such construction being common in pipe-wrenches for holding rough-faced pipe. If a pipe to be cut is of sufficient diameter, the lever B may be pivoted in the lower hole of the body A; but, if the pipe is small, the head of the lever B will be adjusted so that the pivot pin 2 will pass through the lower hole 6 in its head.

By observing Fig. 4 it will be seen that the

lever B has been reversed in position, that is to say, turned half way over, so that the bearing rollers 8 are out of action and another pipe jaw 3* is brought into action.

5 This jaw is smooth instead of being toothed, and I provide, as an opposing jaw, the one shown in Fig. 6 and indicated in Fig. 4 by the numeral 12. The body or lower portion 13 of such jaw is so constructed as to fit into
10 a socket formed in the body A and is thus held securely in place while in use. A pipe y is shown in Fig. 4 as arranged between the jaws 3* and 12.

The tool thus far described may be used
15 for threading or cutting pipe held in a vise of any suitable character, the tool being applied to the pipe and moved around it by hand in a well known manner, or as usual with a large class of pipe-tools. In such
20 case, it is obvious that the tapered, grooved and extended shank of the body A would serve as the handle; but ordinarily, the tool will be used as an attachment of a bench, table, shelf, or other support, and for this
25 purpose it may be clamped at one end and secured by a screw at the other. The clamp I employ is particularly adapted for its function, the same consisting of two ratchet jaws 14 and 15—see especially Fig. 3. The
30 jaw 14 is right-angular in form, one wing having a screw hole and the other a slot and also ratchet teeth at 14* on its inner side. The other jaw 15 is also right angular, one of its arms having ratchet teeth 15* and
35 also a screw opening, while the other arm is provided with a winged clamping screw 16.

As shown in Fig. 4 a screw 17 is applied to the jaw 14 and secured by a nut to the body A through which it passes; and, as
40 will be further seen by observation of Fig. 1, the other jaw, 15, is engaged with the jaw 14 by means of another screw 18, and the clamp-screw 16 is screwed up against the under side of the projecting ledge of a
45 bench or table. This means for detachably securing the tool to a support may ordinarily suffice without the aid of a screw inserted

through the opening 19 in the extreme end of the shank. It is obvious that the jaws 14 and 15 may be adjusted vertically with
50 relation to each other in order to accommodate bench or table ledges of different thicknesses.

In Fig. 1, the clamp is shown arranged in alinement with the body A of the tool, but
55 in Figs. 4 and 5 it is shown arranged at right angles thereto, but the means and the manner of securing the clamp to the body A and to the table remain the same. The tool thus forms a fixture of the support,
60 while in use, but may be readily detached when required for any purpose.

It will be seen that by the construction and combination of parts described and illustrated in the drawings, I provide a single
65 tool capable of different functions and which is distinguished by simplicity, effectiveness, and adaptation for convenient application of a great degree of force.

What I claim is:—

In a tool of the type indicated, the combination with the horizontal body having its larger end provided with transverse holes located at different heights for receiving a pivot pin, and having a jaw portion and
75 rollers arranged as shown, of a reversible lever having an enlarged head, each end of which is provided with a pivot hole, a pivot pin for connecting said lever and body detachably, the lever being provided on opposite
80 sides with a portion forming a jaw and also with rollers corresponding to the body, so that when in one position, the lever is adapted for one function, and when reversed, is adapted for another, and means
85 operatively connecting the free end of such lever with the body, whereby it may be operated for bearing upon a pipe, as shown and described.

CHRISTIAN BRACK

Witnesses:

STEPHEN D. BROADBENT,
OWEN M. LOCKWOOD.