June 15, 1948. J. PAUL 2,443,399

SANDING BLOCK

Filed Dec. 31, 1947

Fig. 1.

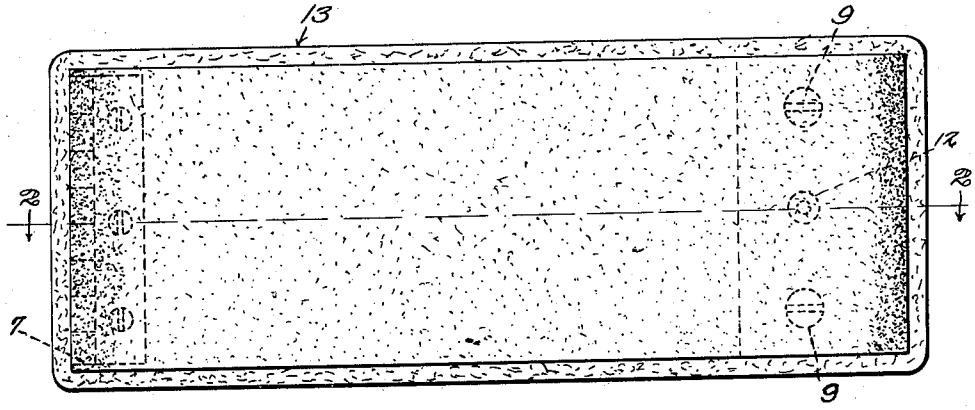


Fig. 2.

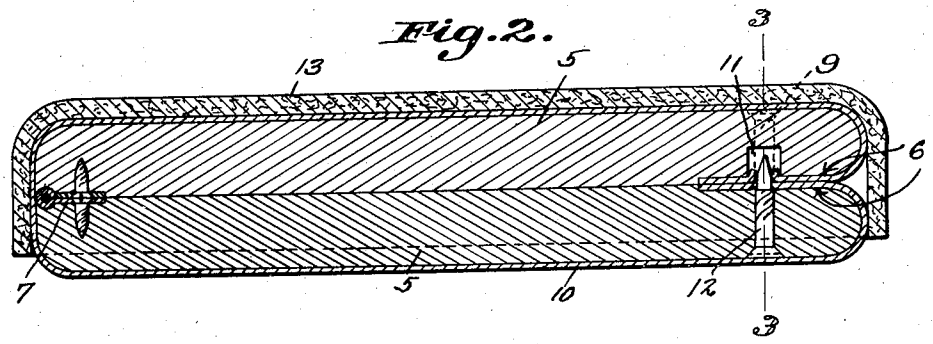
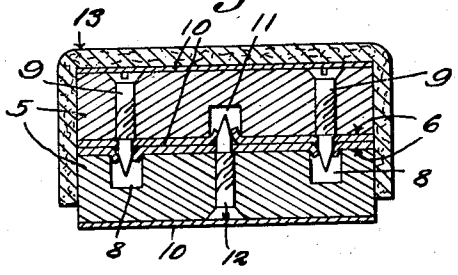


Fig. 3.



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SANDING BLOCK

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4 Claims. (Cl. 51—187)

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This invention relates to sanding block construction, an important object of the invention being to provide a sanding block comprising a body portion having two sanding surfaces one of which is normally encased in a holder whereby the sanding block may be gripped and operated, while the other sanding surface is being moved over the surface being sanded.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the sanding paper or cloth may be readily and easily secured to the body portion in such a way that it will not slip in operation even when excessive pressure is brought to bear thereon.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a casing so constructed that the sanding block may be held in the hand of the operator by loosely gripping the block, the casing preventing slipping of the sanding block in the hand of the operator.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a sanding block constructed in accordance with the invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

The standing block comprises rigidly connected rectangular members 5, the hinge 7 being connected to the members 5 at one of their respective ends.

The opposite ends of the members 5 are recessed at 6 to compensate for the thickness of the sanding cloth or paper positioned around the body portion, so that the rectangular members may be moved into close engagement with each other, as shown by Fig. 2 of the drawing.

The hinge which is indicated by the reference character 7 is also positioned in recesses formed in the adjacent faces of the sections of the sanding block, to permit the adjacent faces to move close together.

Adjacent to the free end of one of the rectangular members, and disposed on the inner surface thereof, are spaced openings 8 into which the pointed ends of the screws 9 extend, the screws

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9 also passing through the ends of the sanding cloth or paper indicated by the reference character 10, thereby securing the sanding cloth in its stretched position over the outer surfaces of the members 5.

The opposite rectangular member is provided with a central opening 11, into which the pointed screw 12 extends, after it has been forced through the sanding cloth or sanding paper 10, as clearly shown by Fig. 3 of the drawing. This construction provides means for holding the sanding cloth or sanding paper stretched over the surfaces of the sanding block.

The invention also includes a casing 13 constructed preferably of suitable heavy felt material, the construction of the casing being such that it will closely fit over the major portion of the sanding block leaving only a small section of one of the members exposed, the exposed portion extending throughout the length and width of the outer surface of the member.

From the foregoing it will be seen that this casing, not only affords a hand grip for the sanding block to protect the hand of the operator against injury caused by gripping the sanding block, but at the same time will, by its frictional contact with the rectangular members, hold the rectangular members together.

When the sanding surface becomes worn, it is an easy matter to remove the casing exposing the sanding surface of the adjacent member, replacing the casing over the worn sanding strip where the sanding block may be gripped without injury to the hand while in operation.

It will also be seen that it is an exceptionally simple matter to remove and replace the sanding cloth or sanding paper, when it becomes worn, without resorting to the necessity of operating clamping means and screws as is common in sanding blocks now in use.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a sanding block, members pivotally connected at one of their respective ends, screws having piercing ends, extending inwardly from the adjacent faces of the members adjacent to the free ends thereof, the piercing ends of the screws passing into openings in adjacent faces of the members, a sanding strip stretched longitudinally over the members, said piercing ends of the screws piercing the sanding strip securing the sanding strip to the sanding block, and a casing fitted over the major portion of the sanding block securing the members together by frictional contact therewith.

2. In a sanding block, rectangular members pivotally connected at one of their respective ends, a sanding strip extending longitudinally of the members, the free ends of the sanding strip being clamped between the free ends of the pivoted members, and a casing fitted over the members holding the members together by frictional contact therewith, said casing constituting a hand grip by means of which the block is handled.

3. In a sanding block, members pivotally connected at one of their respective ends, piercing members extending inwardly from the free ends of the members, a sanding strip fitted over the piercing members whereby the sanding strip is secured to the sanding block, and a casing fitted

over the sanding block covering the ends and one surface of the sanding block, said casing securing the pivotally connected members together, by frictional contact therewith.

4. In a sanding block, members pivotally connected at one of their respective ends, a sanding strip, said sanding strip being stretched longitudinally over the sanding block, the free ends of the sanding strip being clamped between the free ends of the members, and a casing fitted over the block covering substantially the entire side faces and ends as well as one side of the block, holding the members together by frictional contact therewith.

JOSEPH PAUL.