

J. LEE.

WISE.

No. 68,215.

Patented Aug. 27, 1867.

Fig: 3.

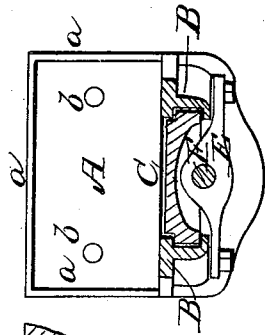


Fig: 2.

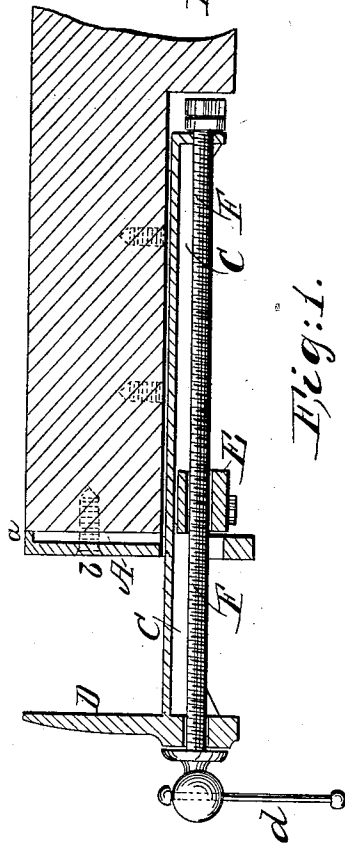
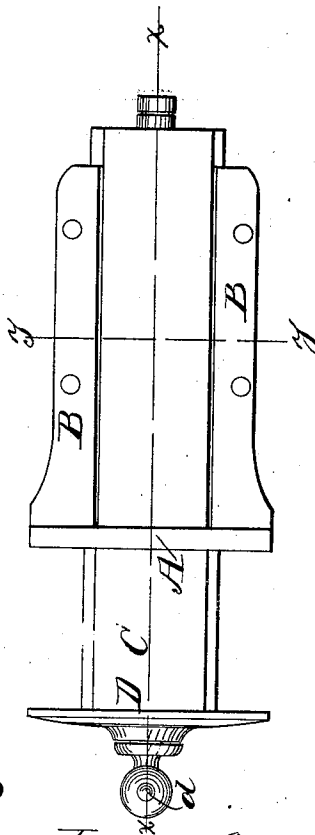


Fig: 1.



Witnesses:
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Per [Signature]
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN LEE, OF NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO ISAAC C. TATE, OF THE SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 68,215, dated August 27, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN VISES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN LEE, of New London, New London county, Connecticut, have invented a new and improved Vise; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of my improved vise.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, taken on the line *x x*, fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical cross-section of the same, taken on the line *y y*, fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a vise which is to be chiefly used by carpenters, but which may also be used with advantage for all purposes for which vises are now used.

The chief object of the invention is to so arrange the vise that it can be let into a carpenter's bench, so that the stationary jaw is flush with the top of the table, and with the front edge of the same.

The clamps now in use amongst carpenters and other wood-workers are generally made of plank, and are arranged with a lock near the floor to steady the upright plank, and a screw near the top to fasten it to the side of the bench. As the lock and screw operate separately, they will not hold a board firmly, and are constantly getting out of order. The usual iron vise, used by metal-workers, cannot be used by carpenters, as the jaws project above the level of the bench. My vise can be made of any suitable size, so as to grip a plank of sixteen feet length at one end, so that the carpenter can joint the edge at the other, and

A represents the stationary jaw, which is made rectangular or of any other suitable shape or form. It is mortised into the side of the bench so that its top and front are flush with the bench, as is clearly shown in fig. 2. Flanges *a a* may be arranged around the inner face of the jaw A, to better steady the same. The said jaw is secured to the table by screws, which pass through countersunk holes *b b* in the face of the jaw. Two horizontal arms, B B, are secured to the inside of the jaw A, near to the lower end of the same, and are attached to the under side of the bench by means of screws. They are the guides for the shank C of the movable jaw D, and between the guides is a nut, E, firmly secured to them by bolts, through which nut the screw F passes. This screw is swivelled to the movable jaw and to the end of the shank C, and operates in the usual manner, so that the movable jaw is operated by a slip-handle, *d*, passing through the head of the screw, as in all the parallel vises now used.

I do not claim the construction of the parts for operating the movable jaw, nor do I claim the particular form or shape of the parts.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The stationary jaw A, when provided with a flange, *a*, as and for the purpose specified.
2. In combination with the above, a sliding jaw, when the same has a tongued shank fitting in grooves, arranged on the arms of the stationary jaw, said arm being fitted to the under side of the bench, substantially as described for the purpose specified.

JOHN LEE.

Witnesses:

ABIEL CONVERSE,

I. C. TATE.