

J. T. CARTER.

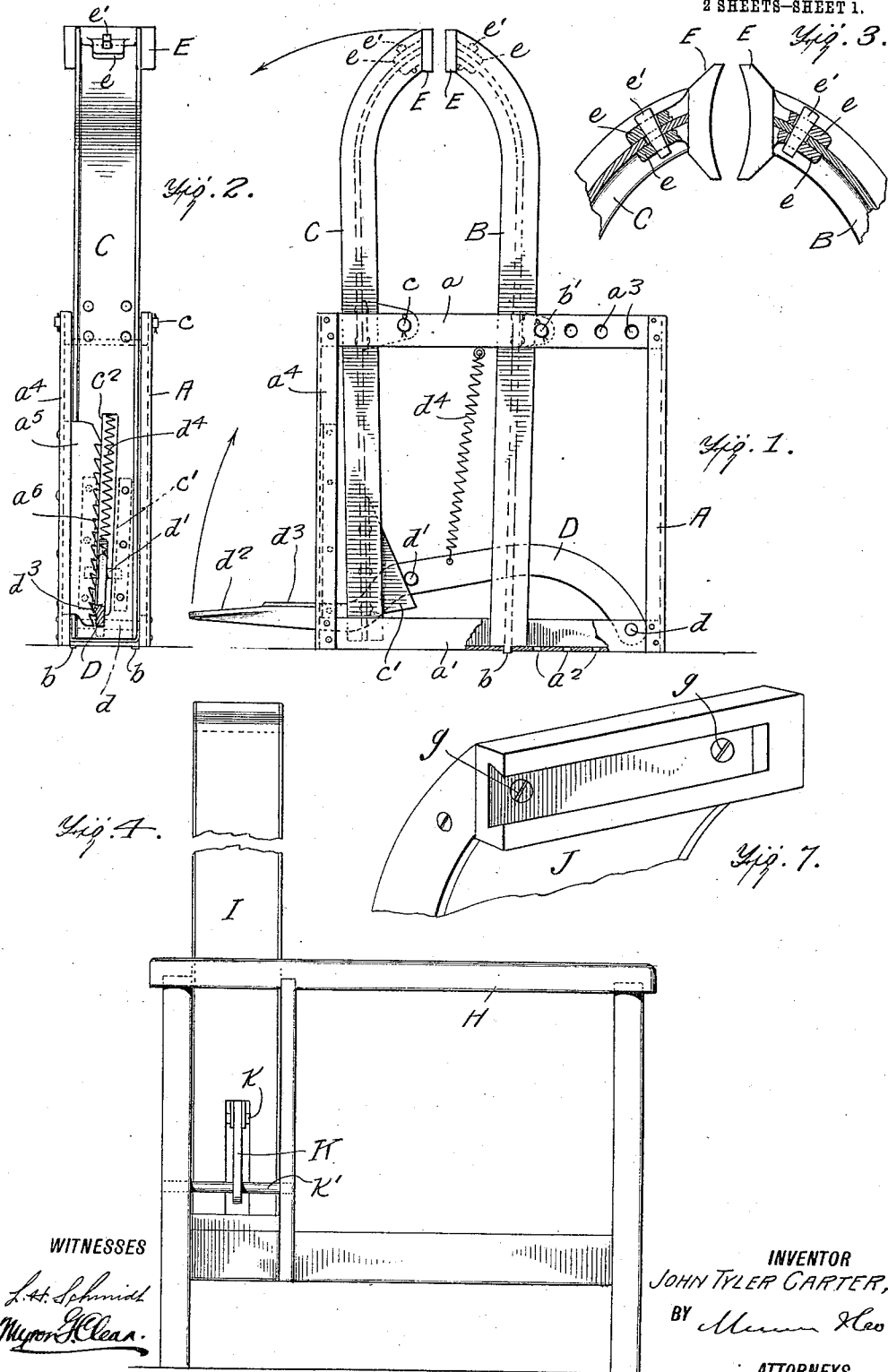
WISE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1912.

1,059,830.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

L. H. Schmidt
Myron H. Clear.

INVENTOR
JOHN TYLER CARTER,
BY Messrs. H. C. & Co.
ATTORNEYS

J. T. CARTER.

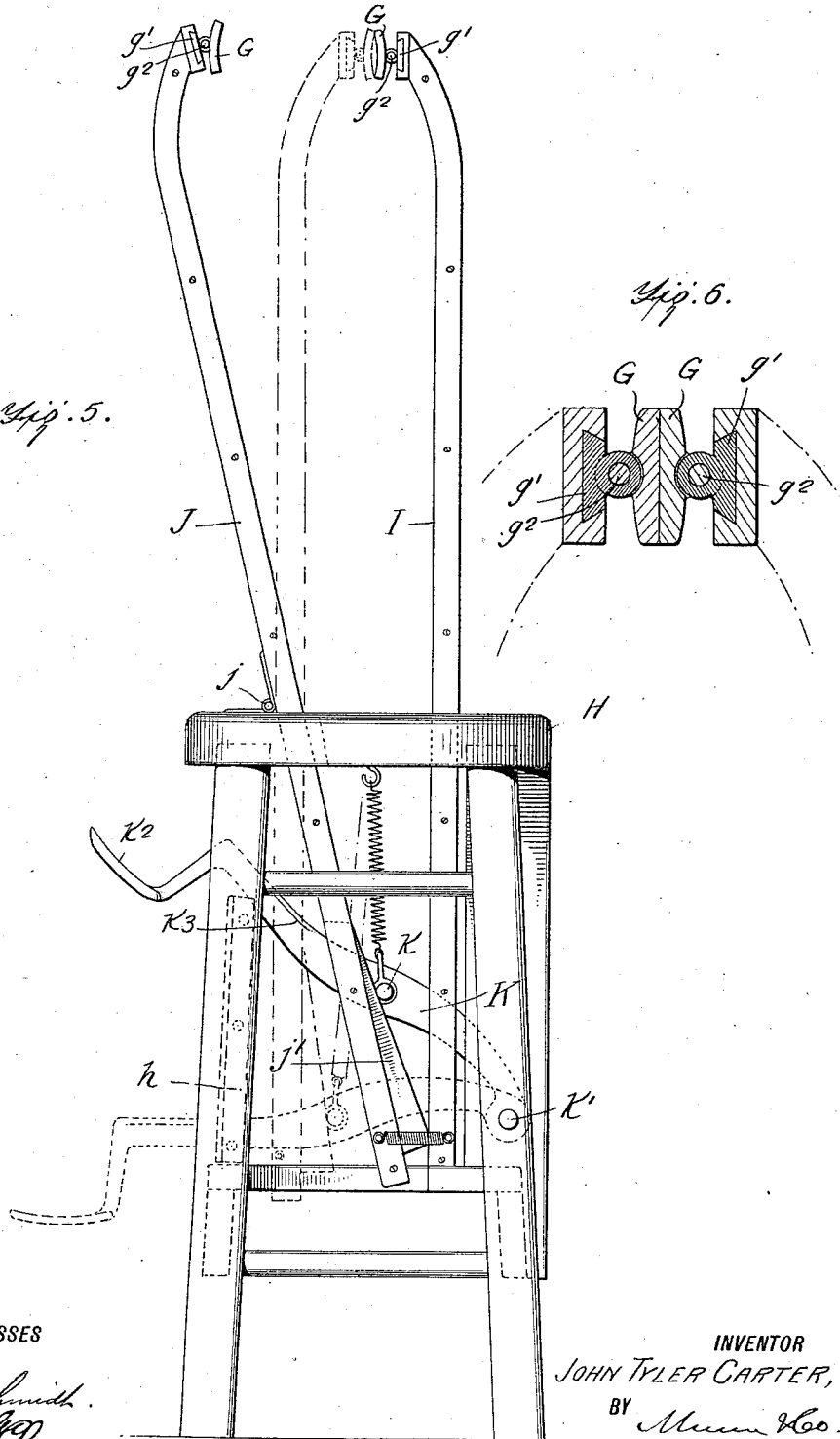
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INVENTOR

JOHN TYLER CARTER,

BY

Myron Hoo.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TYLER CARTER, OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

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1,059,830.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TYLER CARTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pensacola, in the county of Escambia and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vises, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to vises, and more particularly to a vise of the character which is used by harness makers and leather workers, my object being to provide a novel construction whereby clamping members of different types and materials may be interchangeably associated with the jaws of the vise, and in this way adapt the vise to the use of the numerous other workers in wood, metal and, in fact, many other materials.

The usual leather worker's vise, one jaw of which is rigid and the other jaw of which is intermediately pivoted for movement under actuation of a foot lever, is formed almost entirely of wood and is without adjustment beyond the limit of outward movement of the movable jaw, and for this reason a further object of my invention is to provide a metal vise in which the usual rigid jaw is provided with means whereby it may be rigidly secured in several adjusted positions with respect to the pivot ends of the movable jaw.

With the foregoing in mind, my invention resides in the construction, arrangement and operation of the several parts to be hereinafter specifically described in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a vise constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view, on an enlarged scale, taken through the engaging opposing upper ends of the jaws; Fig. 4 is a rear elevation of a modified form of my invention more nearly approximating the usual construction of such vises; Fig. 5 is a side elevation of this form of my invention on an enlarged scale; Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view on an enlarged scale, taken through the opposing upper ends of the jaws; and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the upper end of one of the jaws, with its interchangeable clamping piece removed.

Referring now to Figs. 1 to 3, my improved vise embodies a frame A, of which the top a and the base a' are formed of channel beams, the web of the latter being

provided with a series of openings a^2 adapted to receive and hold the projection b of the rigid though adjustable jaw B. The top a of the frame, as shown, is provided with transverse openings extending through its flanges and adapted to receive the pivot pin c forming the pivot of the movable jaw C and is further provided with a series of transverse openings a^3 through its flanges through a selected one of which the pin b' may be passed, said pin also extending through portions of the rigid jaw B whereby to cooperate with the projection b and the selected base opening a^2 for the purpose of rigidly securing the jaw in selected adjustment with respect to the pivot c of the movable jaw C. As may be clearly seen, the jaws B and C are similarly formed of channel beams, the lower end of the latter being freely movable, however, under the effect of an operating lever D, pivoted at d in the frame A and provided with intermediate transverse projections d' extending from its opposite sides and adapted to engage the inclined edge of spaced wings c' secured to, and projecting rearwardly from, the lower end of the movable jaw C and located upon opposite sides of its central slot c^2 through which the lever D extends. The lever D is further provided with a foot-piece d^2 at its forward end and a laterally extending lip d^3 immediately in rear of the foot-piece d^2 , said lip d^3 having a slight upward inclination and being adapted for movement downwardly over the ratchet face a^5 of a plate a^4 secured to one of the forward uprights a^4 of the frame A, and which normally prevents upward movement of the lever D, under tension of its spring d^4 . The upper ends of the jaws C are curved inwardly toward one another, and the webs thereof, adjacent their extremities are provided with openings and are adapted to receive upon opposite sides thereof the spaced projecting tangs e of clamping members E, which tangs are also provided with openings adapted to register with the web openings and to receive taper pins e' which serve to removably lock the clamping members against the jaw faces. Removable clamping members may, however, be united to the jaws in the manner illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, in which the upper jaw ends are provided with transverse dove-tail recesses g in which plates g' having dove-tail side edges may be disposed, the clamping pieces G being jointed to the plates

g' , at g^2 , in order that the said clamping pieces may compensate for inequalities in the material or object which is to be held in the vise.

5 The construction of the vise itself as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 conforms in a substantial degree to the usual leather worker's vise, and embodies a wooden frame H in which the rigid jaw I is non-adjustably
10 mounted, the movable jaw J being intermediately pivoted by a hinge j connecting the same to the frame H and its lower end being provided with projecting wings j' having inclined edges which are engaged by
15 the side projections k on a lever K pivoted at k' in the frame, and a substantial duplicate of the lever D as before described. Like the former lever, lever K is provided
20 with a foot-piece k^2 , and a side lip k^3 which is adapted to cooperate with a ratchet plate h secured to one of the uprights of the frame H and having a similar function to that of the plate a^5 of the frame A as previously described.
25 Thus by means of the interchangeable clamping pieces, a leather worker's vise of the present character may be readily adapted to the use of workers in wood, metal and other materials, and objects and materials
30 of irregular form and size may be clamped and securely held. Further, by the construction involving the lever having a lip and the plate having a ratchet edge with which the lip is engageable, the lever after
35 being moved downwardly to bring the clamping jaws together, is firmly held without effort on the part of the operator in the clamped position. Furthermore, by the structure illustrated particularly in Fig. 1,
40 the ordinarily rigid jaw B may be rigidly secured in a position of selected adjustment

with respect to the pivot of the movable jaw C, thus enabling the accommodation of larger materials and objects between the jaws, than is at present possible.

I claim:

1. A leather worker's vise, comprising upright opposing jaws formed of channel members and one of which is rigid and the other of which is intermediately pivoted and provided below its pivot with a projection having an inner face inclined downwardly and toward the rigid jaw, a lever pivoted at one end and having outstanding pins located thereon between the jaws and adapted to engage the inclined face of said projection for the purpose of moving the upper end of the said movable jaw toward that of the rigid jaw, and members removably secured at the upper ends of the said jaws and forming the clamping faces thereon.

2. A leather worker's vise, comprising upright opposing jaws, formed of channel members and provided adjacent their upper ends with apertures in the webs thereof, one of the said jaws being rigid and the other jaw being provided with an intermediate pivot, a foot-lever for actuating the movable jaw, clamping members forming the clamping faces of said jaws and provided with spaced projecting tangs adapted to engage upon the opposite sides of the webs of said jaws, and provided with apertures adapted to align with the said web apertures, and pins adapted to extend through the said aligned apertures in order to removably lock the clamping members in operative position.

JOHN TYLER CARTER.

Witnesses:

J. P. STOKES,
JACK RITCHIE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."