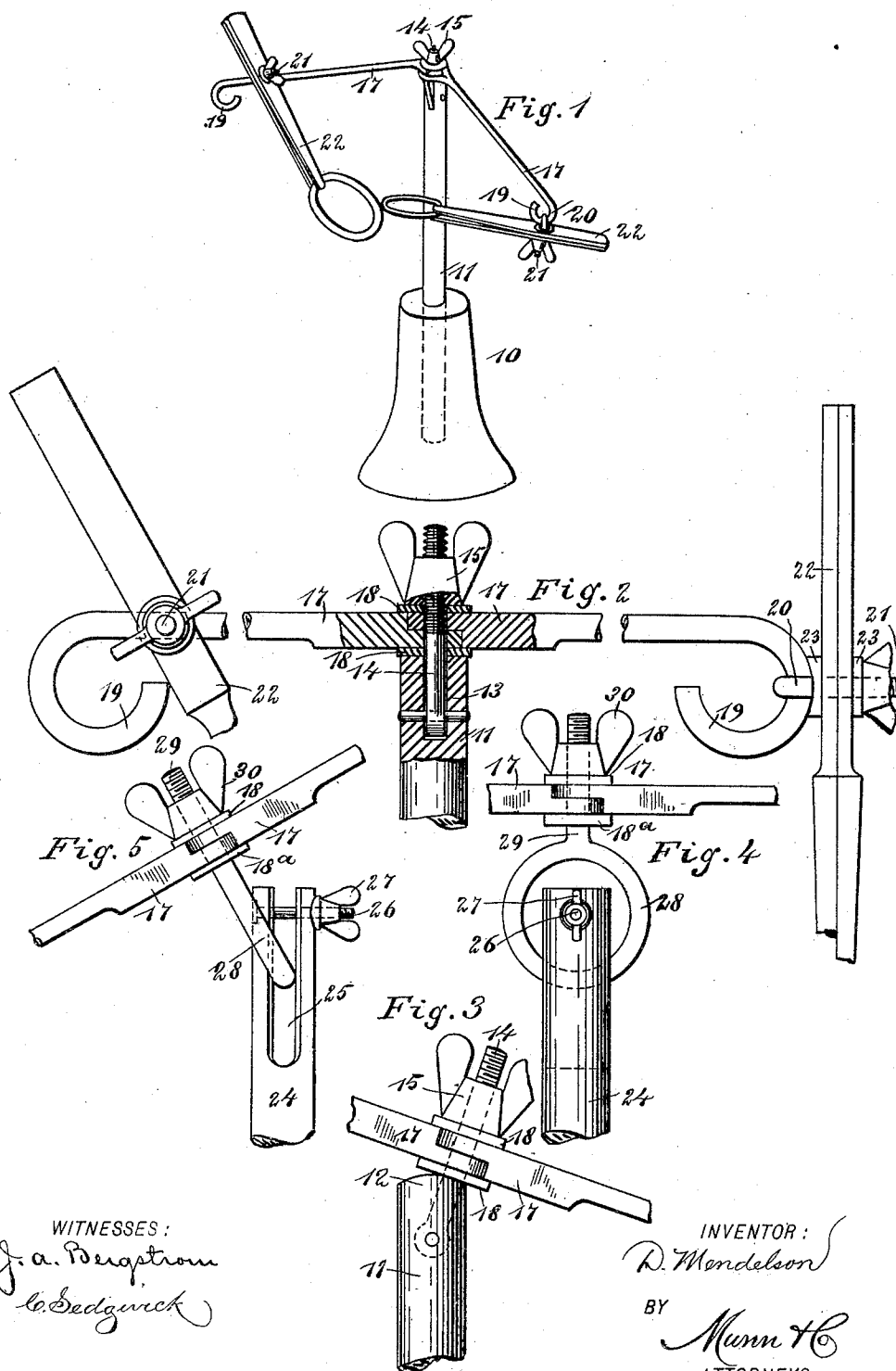


(No Model.)

D. MENDELSON.
JEWELER'S FORCEPS.

No. 476,754.

Patented June 7, 1892.



WITNESSES:
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DAVID MENDELSON, OF EUREKA, UTAH TERRITORY.

JEWELER'S FORCEPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,754, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed October 17, 1891. Serial No. 409,019. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID MENDELSON, of Eureka, in the county of Juab and Territory of Utah, have invented a new and Improved Jeweler's Forceps, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in jewelers' forceps; and the object of my invention is to produce forceps which are especially adapted for jewelers' use, but which may be used in other lines of manufacture, and which are adapted to hold an article or several articles at any desired angle. It is especially adapted for holding or clamping articles to be soldered.

A further object of my invention is to construct the forceps in such a manner that they may be quickly adjusted to the desired angle and may be as quickly fastened in place.

To this end my invention consists in certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the forceps, showing two rings held therein in position to be soldered. Fig. 2 is a broken enlarged side elevation of the same with the joint of the cross-arms in section. Fig. 3 is a broken side elevation taken at right angles to the view shown in Fig. 2, and Figs. 4 and 5 show in front and side elevation a modified means of securing the cross-arms in their supporting-posts.

The device is provided with a suitable base 10, in which is secured a removable post 11, although the post may be formed integral with the base, if desired. The top of the post is rounded, as shown at 12, and the top portion of the post is split vertically, as shown at 13, so as to receive the bolt 14, which bolt is pivoted in the split end or slot of the post and is adapted to swing through the slot. The bolt 14 projects above the top of the post and is provided with a thumb-nut 15, and the thumb-nut and bolt serve to tighten the cross-arms 17 and hold them in a desired position. These cross-arms 17 are pivoted together, the

bolt 14 forming their pivot, and they are adapted to swing toward and away from each other on the bolt 14, and they may also swing together with the bolt on the pivot of the latter, the rounded upper end of the post 11 permitting this latter movement. The arms 17 are clasped at their junction by washers 18, which are on the bolt 14, and it will be readily seen that by tightening the thumb-nut 15 the arms may be held in any position in which they may happen to be. The outer ends of the arms 17 terminate in nearly circular hooks 19, each hook being adapted to receive an eye 20 of a bolt 21, which bolt projects through the tweezers 22, and the bolt is provided at its outer end with a thumb-nut, by means of which the tweezers may be held in any desired position. The tweezers 22 are pivoted on the bolt 21, and the bolt is provided with washers 23, which bear upon the tweezers, the inner washer being shaped to fit the circular surface of the hook 19. The tweezers are the common spring-tweezers, such as are ordinarily used by jewelers, and it will be seen that as both ends of the cross-arms are provided with tweezers and as the tweezers swing on the bolts 21 and the latter slide on the hooks 19 the tweezers may be brought into almost any conceivable position and held there by tightening the thumb-nuts on the bolts 21. This tightening of the thumb-nuts secures the tweezers on the bolts 21, and it also holds the eyes 20 in place upon the hooks 19.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a slight modification of the device, and in this case the post 24 is provided with a slot 25 at its upper end, and a bolt 26 extends through the slot transversely and connects the two upper parts of the post, the bolt having the thumb-nut 27 thereon. The split portion of the post will yield sufficiently for its parts to be forced together by tightening the thumb-nut, and consequently the ring 28, which is placed in the slot 25, may be held in any desired position. This ring 28 is formed on the end of a bolt 29, which latter serves as a pivot for the arms 17, and the bolt is provided with a thumb-nut 30, by means of which the arms may be fastened. The bolt 29 has a collar 18^a fixed to it near the ring 28, and it is provided with

a washer 18 next the thumb-nut, and when the thumb-nut is tightened the jointed ends of the arms 17 will be clamped between the collar and washer. By reference to Fig. 5 it will be seen that the ring may be tipped into almost any position and held in place in the manner described, and it will be understood that the arms 17 and tweezers 22 may be operated and adjusted on the bolt 29 as well as on the bolt 14.

To use the forceps, the articles to be operated upon are clamped in the tweezers in the usual manner, and the tweezers are then brought into the desired position and held there by the various thumb-nuts in the manner already described.

In reference to the construction shown in Figs. 4 and 5 it will be seen that the ring 28 may be entirely removed from the post and that it will form a convenient handle, so that the forceps may, if desired, be held in the hand.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a jeweler's forceps, the arm 17, having its outer extremity gradually curved upon it-

self, as shown at 19, an eyebolt or clamp on the arm and adapted to slide from its body portion around upon the curved extremity, and tweezers mounted on the bolt or clamp, substantially as set forth.

2. A jeweler's forceps comprising a supporting-post slotted at its upper end, a bolt mounted in the slot to swing, arms adjustably secured at their inner ends to said bolt and gradually curved at their outer extremities upon themselves, and tweezers provided with eyebolts adapted to slide from the said arms around upon their curved extremities, substantially as set forth.

3. In a jeweler's forceps, the combination, with the post, of a ring-bolt the ring 28 of which is adjustably clamped on the upper end of the post to slide thereon and of sufficient diameter to swing over the top of the post in either direction, and tweezers carrying arms mounted on the shank of said bolt, substantially as described.

DAVID MENDELSON.

Witnesses:

ERNEST OATES,

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