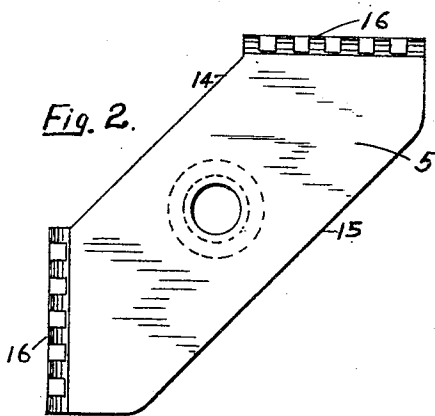
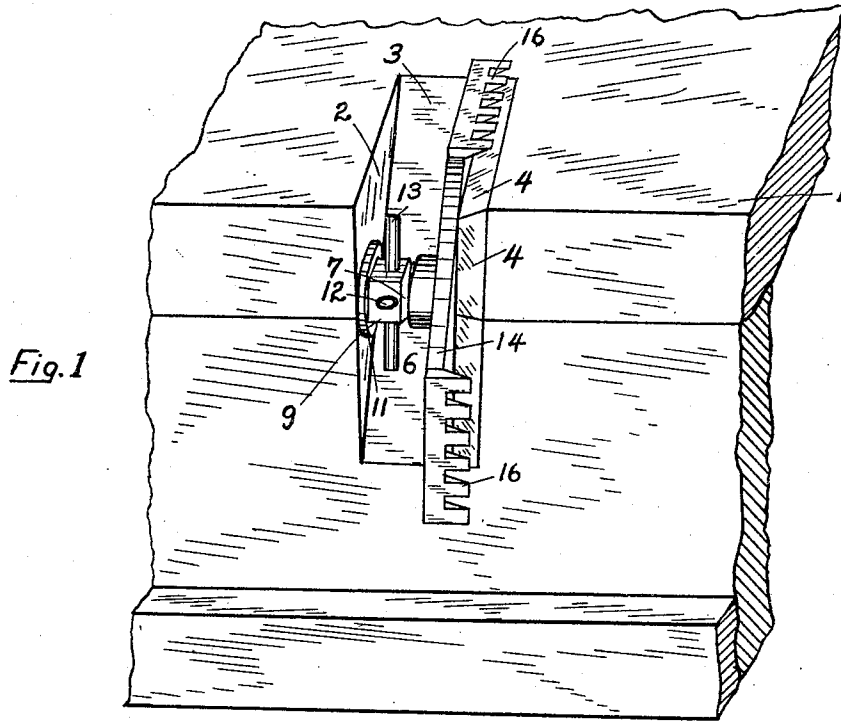


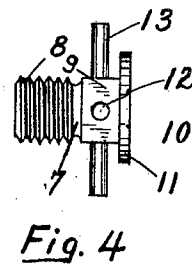
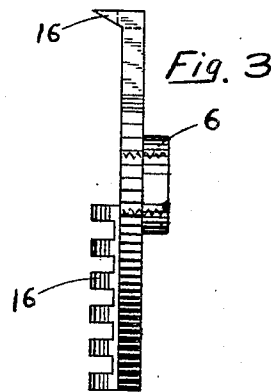
D. F. LARKIN.
CARPENTER'S BENCH STOP.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1908.

933,081.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.



WITNESSES



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DENNIS F. LARKIN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO D. I. WHITESIDE, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

CARPENTER'S BENCH-STOP.

933,081.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

Application filed December 9, 1908. Serial No. 466,593.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DENNIS F. LARKIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Bench-Stops, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a carpenter's bench stop which will be simple in construction, which can quickly and readily be removed when not in use, and, being of comparatively small size, can easily be transported, which can be used as a stop for a board either laid on the top of a bench or placed on its edge at the front side of the bench, which can be arranged so as to have a smooth surface for stopping the end of the board when it is desired not to indent said end, and which can be quickly adjusted to vary the height of its teeth above the bench.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of a carpenter's bench equipped with my improved stop; Fig. 2 is a side view of the stop; Fig. 3 is an edge view thereof, the clamping jack being detached; Fig. 4 is a side view of the screw of the clamping jack.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates a carpenter's bench, in the upper edge of which for securing in position my improved bench stop, the carpenter cuts a recess 2. Said recess has a rear or bottom surface 3 which is at an angle of 45 degrees with the top of the bench. The edges 4 of one side of said recess are preferably beveled to permit the teeth of the bench stop to be adjusted as nearly as may be required in the plane of the bench top. In said recess is inserted the bench stop, which comprises a plate 5 having an internally threaded apertured hub or boss 6, and a clamping screw 7 having a threaded portion 8 adapted to screw within the threaded hub 6, and a square head 9, upon which is loosely attached, by means of a rivet 10 shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, a circular disk 11, which disk can rest stationarily against a surface while the screw 7 turns. The head 9 is formed with apertures 12 adapted for the insertion of a nail or similar instrument for the purpose of turning the screw. In the drawing I show a pin 13 permanently in place through the head, although this is not necessary. It will be

seen that the hub 6, screw 7 and disk 11 constitute a screw jack.

The plate 5 which constitutes the main portion of the stop is formed with short and long parallel edges 14, 15, and with two series of teeth 16, beveled on their under sides and projecting at right angles to the plate 5, said series extending at right angles to each other, and each at an angle of 45 degrees with the short and long edges 14, 15, of the plate.

In operation, the screw jack having been screwed inward sufficiently, the stop is inserted into the recess 2 until the rear or longer edge 15 rests against the back or bottom of the recess 2 in the bench, and, when so placed, one of the series of teeth 16 is parallel with the top of the bench, while the other series extends in a vertical direction or parallel with the side of the bench. The height of the upper teeth above the surface of the tops of the bench or the distance between the lower teeth and the surface of the side of the bench may be adjusted, as may be desired, before the bench stop has been clamped in position. When the bench stop has been placed in the desired position, the screw jack is turned to firmly clamp the bench stop in position. It is in order to enable the teeth of the bench stop to be placed at as small a distance as possible, if required, above or away from the horizontal or vertical side of the bench stop, that the edges 4 of one side of the recess are beveled in conformity with the bevel of the under surfaces of the teeth. It is evident that, when the bench stop is in position, its position may be readily adjusted by first screwing the jack through a sufficient angle to loosen the bench stop, then moving it into the desired position, and then clamping the same by screwing the jack in the reverse direction.

Since the bench stop can be clamped in position equally well in whichever direction the teeth point, it is evident that, should it be desired to provide an abutment for the end of a board without marring or indenting said end this can readily be done by taking out the bench stop, turning it so that the teeth point to the left instead of to the right, and then clamping it.

The advantages of the device are, its compactness, the rapidity and ease with which

it may be removed and placed into position, its simplicity and cheapness, the fact that it can be reversed to provide a smooth abutment if desired, the ease with which it can
 5 be adjusted to engage the board at any height whatever within the limits of its size, and that the same stop furnishes an abutment for a board either on the top or at the side of the bench.

10 I claim:—

1. A bench stop comprising a plate having short and long parallel edges, and having, at each end, a series of teeth projecting at right angles to said plate, said series being formed
 15 at right angles to each other, but oblique to said short and long edges and means for securing said plate to a bench, substantially as described.

2. A bench stop comprising a plate having
 20 short and long parallel edges, and, at each end, a series of teeth extending at right angles to the plane of the plate, said series being formed at right angles to each other, and oblique to said edges, said plate being
 25 also formed with an internally threaded aperture, and a screw adapted to be screwed into said aperture for securing said plate in a recess in a bench, substantially as described.

30 3. A bench stop comprising a plate having formed at an end thereof a series of teeth

extending at right angles to said plate, and also formed with an internally threaded aperture, and a screw screwed into said aperture and co-acting therewith to secure
 35 the plate in a recess in the bench, substantially as described.

4. A bench stop comprising a plate having formed at an end thereof a series of teeth
 40 extending at right angles to said plate, and also formed with an internally threaded aperture, a screw screwed into said aperture and co-acting therewith to secure the plate in a recess in the bench, said screw being provided with means for turning the same, and
 45 a disk movably supported upon said screw, whereby said screw can be turned without rotating the disk, substantially as described.

5. A bench stop comprising a plate having formed at an end thereof a series of teeth
 50 extending at right angles to said plate and means for clamping the said end stop between opposite sides of a recess in a bench, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
 55 my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DENNIS F. LARKIN.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
 D. B. RICHARDS.