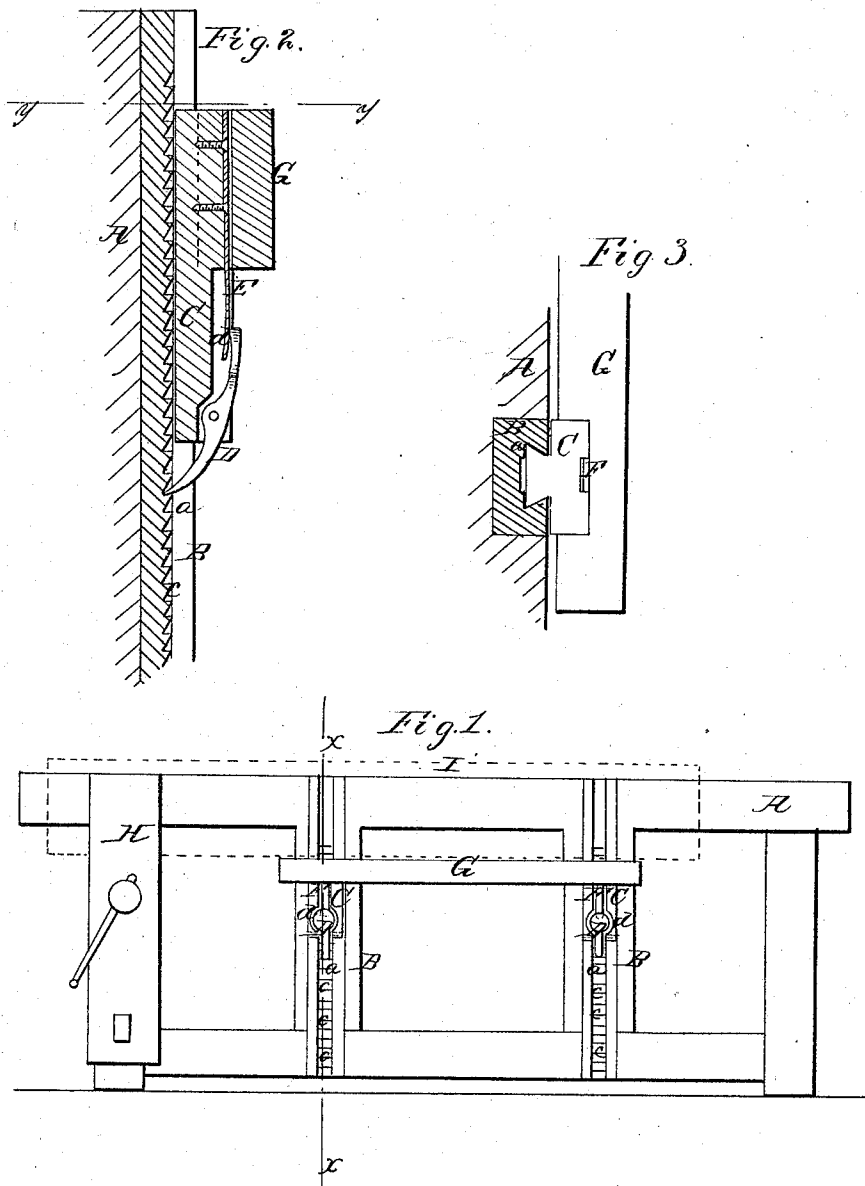


C. T. Pearson,
Work Bench.
N^o 17,292. Patented May 12, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. PEARSON, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

JOINER'S BENCH-STRIP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,292, dated May 12, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES T. PEARSON, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bench-Strips for Joiners' Work-Benches; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a side view of my improvement applied to a work bench. Fig. 2, is a transverse vertical section of ditto, the plane of section passing through one of the rack bars and also through one of the slides as indicated by the line (x,) (x,) Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a horizontal section plan of one of the rack bars, Fig. 2 indicating the plane of section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in bench strips, whereby the strip may be readily adjusted at any desired height to suit the width of the board to be operated upon.

The invention consists in having the strip attached to slides, which are fitted in dove-tail grooves made in bars attached vertically to the side of the bench. The slides have spring pawls attached to them, and these pawls bear upon rack teeth made in the bars. The pawls are so arranged that they may be readily thrown out from the rack teeth and the strip readily adjusted to the desired height.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents a joiner's work bench, and B, B, represent two iron bars which are fitted in, or secured vertically to one side of the bench. These bars have each a longitudinal dove-tail groove (a) in them. These grooves extend the whole length of the bars, and rack teeth (c) are made or formed in their back parts as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the groove (a) of each bar B a slide C is fitted. These slides correspond in form to the dove-tail grooves (a). To the lower end of each slide C a pawl D is fitted, the lower ends of the pawls C fit or catch into the teeth (c) the pawls being kept into the teeth by means of springs F, which are fitted in recesses (d) in the slides C, the springs pressing against the upper ends of the pawls D as plainly shown in Fig. 2. To the upper ends of the slides C, C, a wooden strip G is attached. This strip may be of any proper width, and it is perfectly horizontal, as shown in Fig. 2. The bench A has the usual vise or clamp H attached to it in the usual manner.

The edge of the board to be operated upon is laid on the strip G, the end of the board being secured in the vise as usual, see Fig. 1, in which I¹ is the board represented by dotted lines. It will be seen that by merely pressing the upper ends of the pawls D, inward their lower ends will be thrown out from the rack teeth, and the strip G may consequently be raised or lowered and secured at the desired point with the greatest facility.

At present no adjustable strips for work-benches have been employed. Pins have been placed in holes, the board resting upon the pins, but pins do not form a good and firm support for the board, besides the pins cannot be so readily adjusted as the strip herein described.

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

Attaching the strip G to the slides C, C, which are fitted in dove-tail grooves (a) in the bars B, B, the slides C, being provided with pawls D, against which springs F act, the whole being arranged substantially as shown for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES T. PEARSON.

Witnesses:

WM. WILLETT,
GEORGE J. CARNEY.