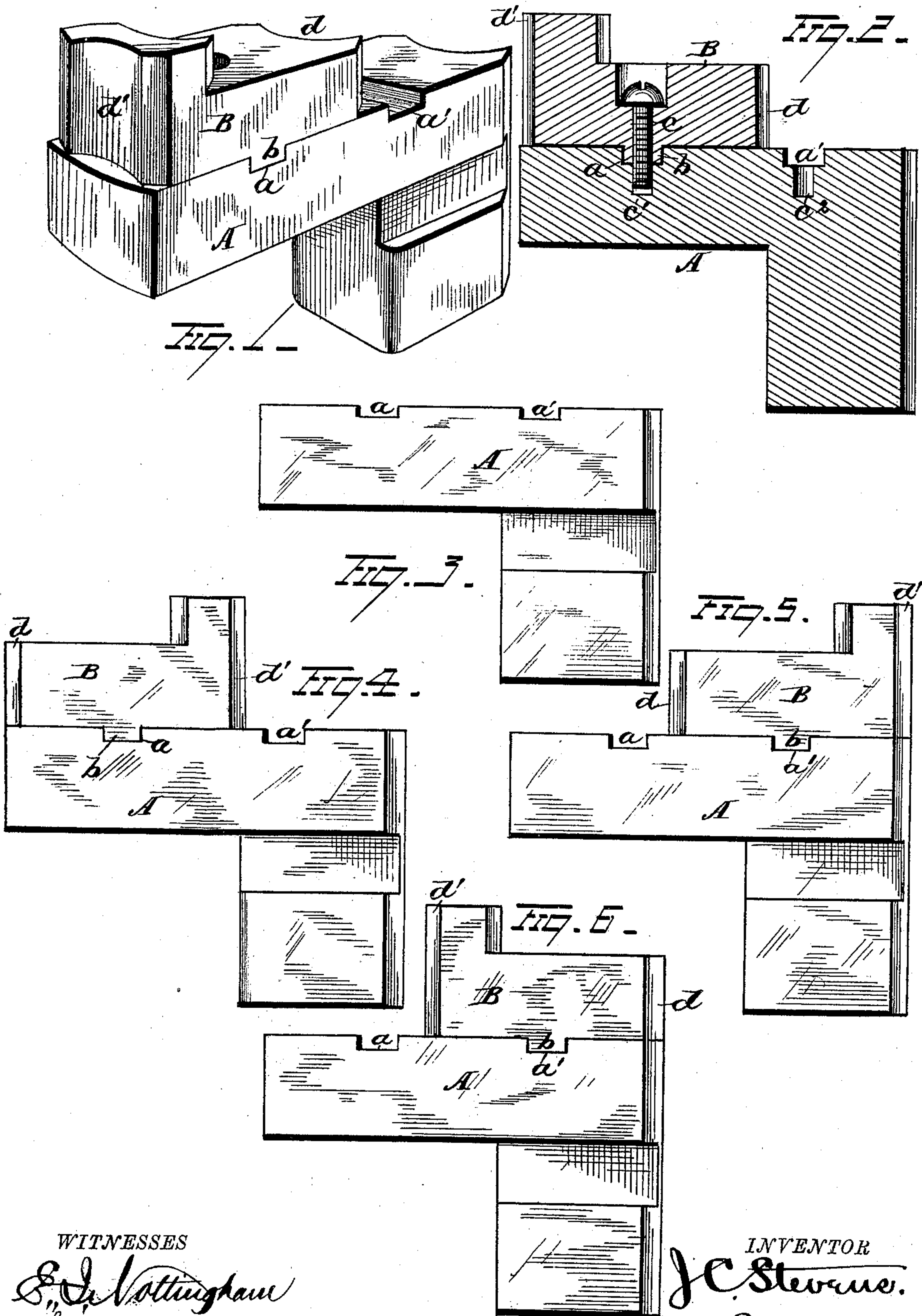


(Model.)

J. C. STEVENS.  
JAW FOR LATHE CHUCKS.

No. 257,250.

Patented May 2, 1882.



WITNESSES

*E. J. Nottingham*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. STEVENS, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## JAW FOR LATHE-CHUCKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,250, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed August 10, 1881. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, J. C. STEVENS, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Reversible Chuck-Jaws; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use  
10 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in jaws for lathe-chucks. In a majority of chucks ordinarily used on lathes two or more steps  
15 are formed integral with each jaw for the purpose of gripping articles of different sizes, and the same steps of the different jaws are used together on the same article. When the inner steps are in use the outer ones project so far  
20 out as to materially interfere with the convenient use of the chuck; and the object of my present invention, among other things, is to obviate the difficulties above mentioned by constructing a jaw capable of being divided  
25 and reversed, so as to combine in the one device the advantages arising from the use of three or more separate sets of jaws; and with these ends in view my invention consists in certain features of construction, as will hereinafter  
30 be explained, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved chuck-jaw. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, and Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 show the different positions in which the removable and reversible  
35 jaw can be secured to the main jaw.

A represents the main jaw, and B the removable and reversible jaw secured thereto. The parts, when secured together as shown in Fig.  
40 1, represent in general appearance the ordinary common jaw so extensively used, and can be secured in the chuck in the same manner, if so desired.

The main jaw A is provided on top with the  
45 two mortises  $a a'$ , running transversely across the same, in which the tenon  $b$  on the under side of the removable jaw fits.

The mortises  $a$  and  $a'$  on the main jaw are situated equidistant from their respective ends,  
50 and the tenon on the removable jaw is so situ-

ated that when the parts are secured together the outer or inner end of the removable and reversible jaw, as the case may be, will rest flush with the outer or inner end of the main jaw.

The removable jaw B is provided immediately over and through the tenon with a screw-hole,  $c$ , while the main jaw A is provided with the screw-holes  $c' c''$ , passing centrally through the mortises and adapted to register with the  
55 screw-hole in the removable jaw. By this means the removable jaw can be secured in the most desirable position on the main jaw to suit the convenience of the operator and the size of the article being worked.  
60  
65

When it is necessary to turn small articles that can be accommodated between the working-faces of the main jaws, the removable jaw can be entirely removed, which relieves the operator of many disadvantages he labors under while working the old style of permanent  
70 jaw or step chucks, the steps of which latter are constantly in his way and considerably impede the progress of his work.

With my improved construction of jaws any  
75 article of ordinary size can be secured in a chuck without inconveniencing the operator, and I am also enabled to get a better grip thereon by enlarging the working-faces of the jaws. To illustrate this, suppose an article to be of  
80 such size as would necessitate its being clamped by the first step or short face of the removable jaw; then the tenon of the jaw is so placed in mortise  $a$  that the short face  $d$  will be in the position shown at Fig. 1. So, instead of using  
85 the short face  $d$ , the long side or face  $d'$  could be turned around and occupy the same position and clamp the article more firmly than it could be held by the short face, as shown in Fig. 4. This arrangement of parts is also ap-  
90 plicable to the innermost end of the main jaw, for by simply securing the removable jaw in the mortise  $a'$ , with either the short face or long face flush with the inner end of the main jaw, an extended holding or gripping face is pro-  
95 vided.

My improved device is simple in construction, compact in form, and of small initial cost, while it possesses numerous advantages over other chucks now in use.

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

1. The combination, with the main chuck-  
5 jaw, having transverse grooves *a a'*, of a removable jaw provided on its under side with tenon *b* and adapted to be secured in either of said grooves, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the main chuck-  
10 jaw, provided with two transverse grooves or mortises, of a double-faced removable jaw pro-

vided on its under side with a depending tenon, and a screw for securing the parts together, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 15  
have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of August, 1881.

JOHN C. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

EDWARD P. ARVINE,  
CHARLES K. BUSH.