

(No Model.)

J. I. CARR.

TOOL HOLDER FOR GRINDSTONES.

No. 277,882.

Patented May 22, 1883.

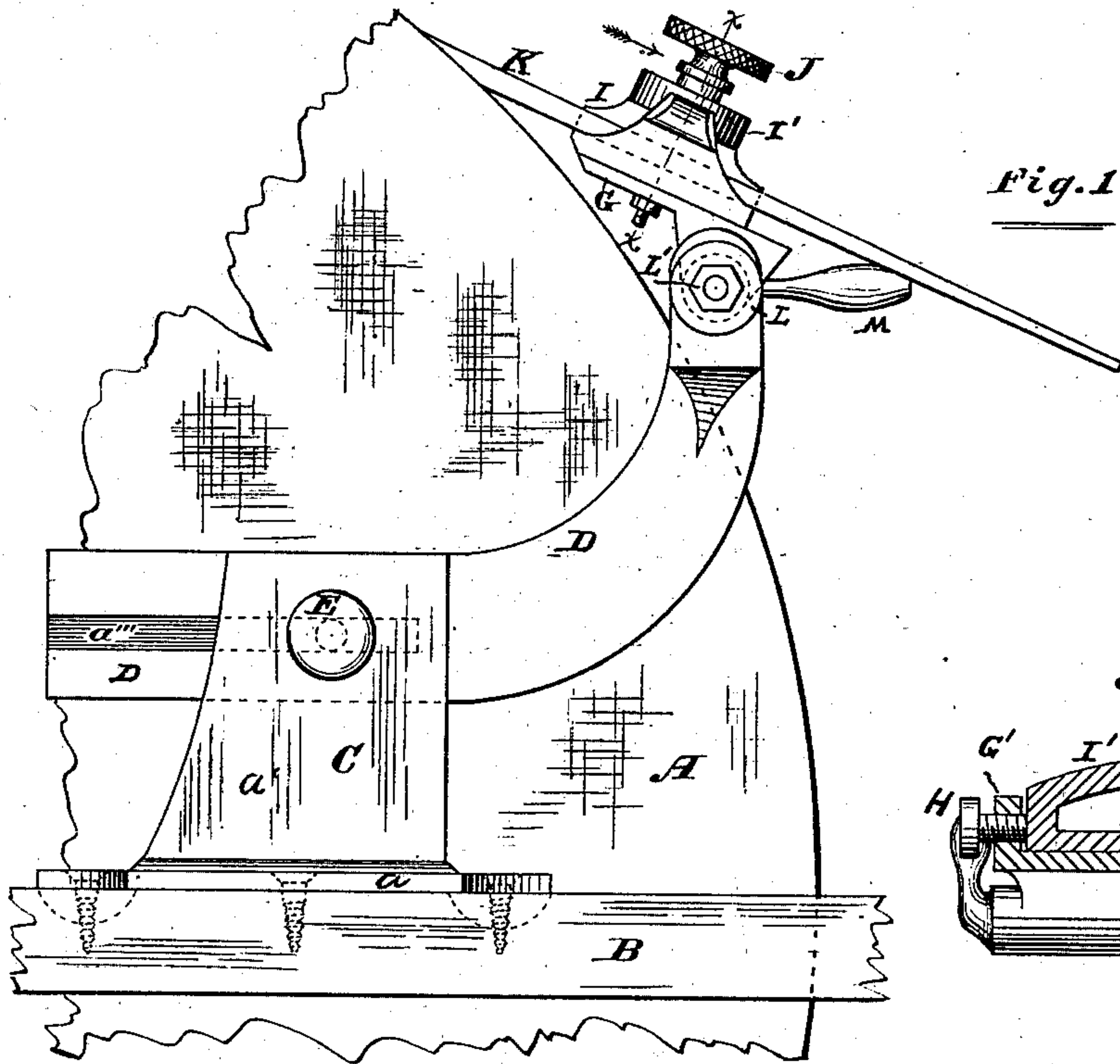


Fig. 1

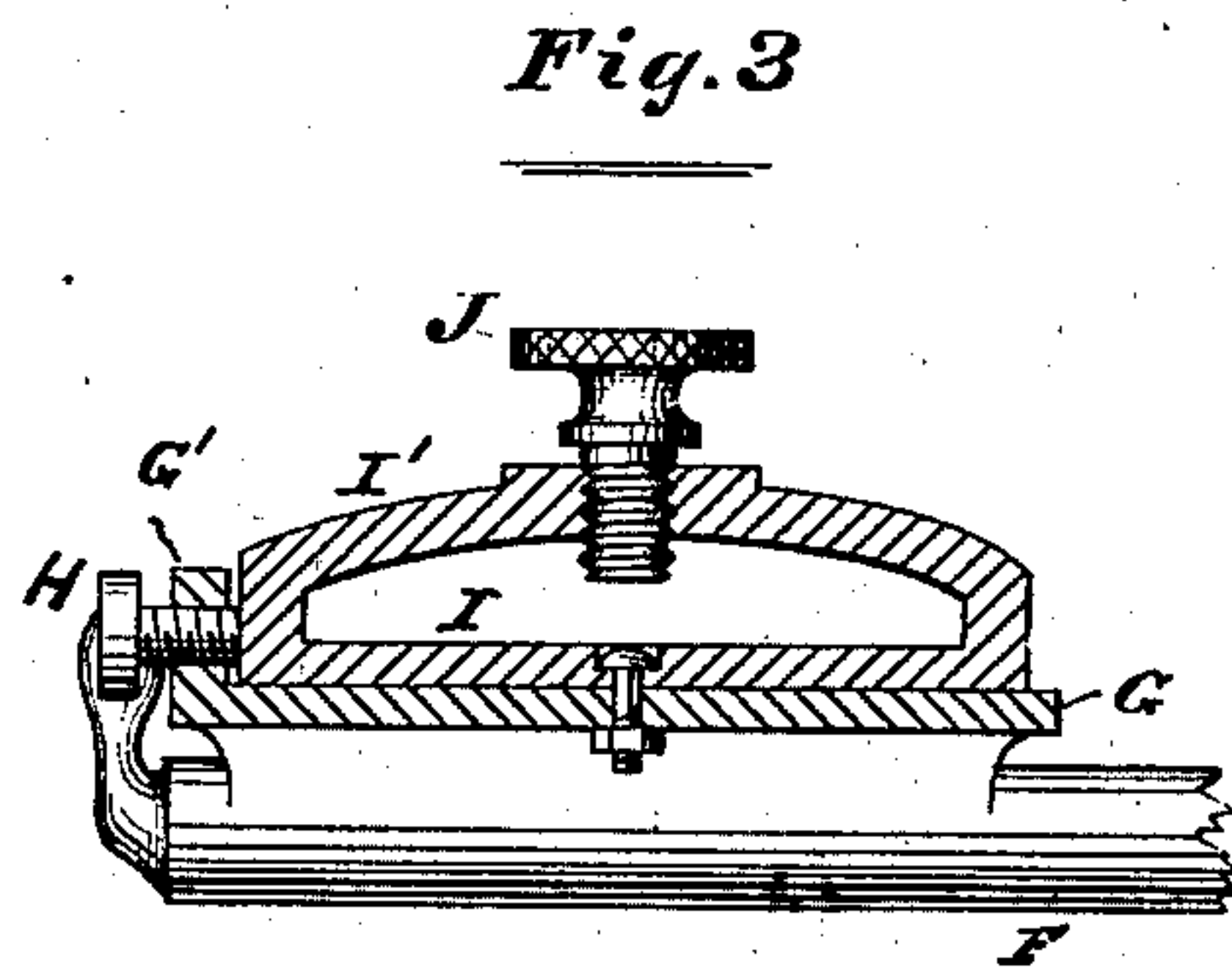


Fig. 3

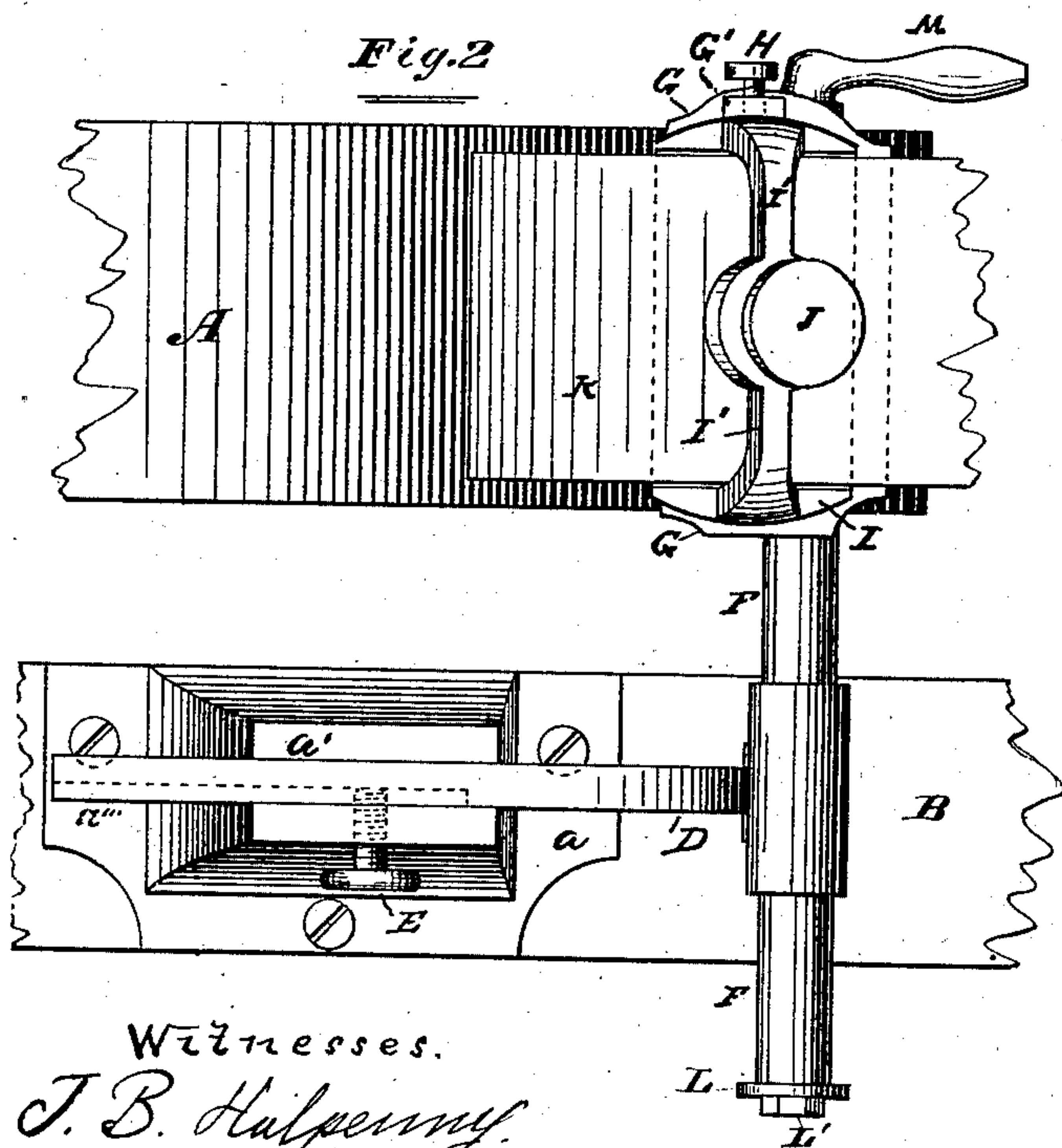


Fig. 2

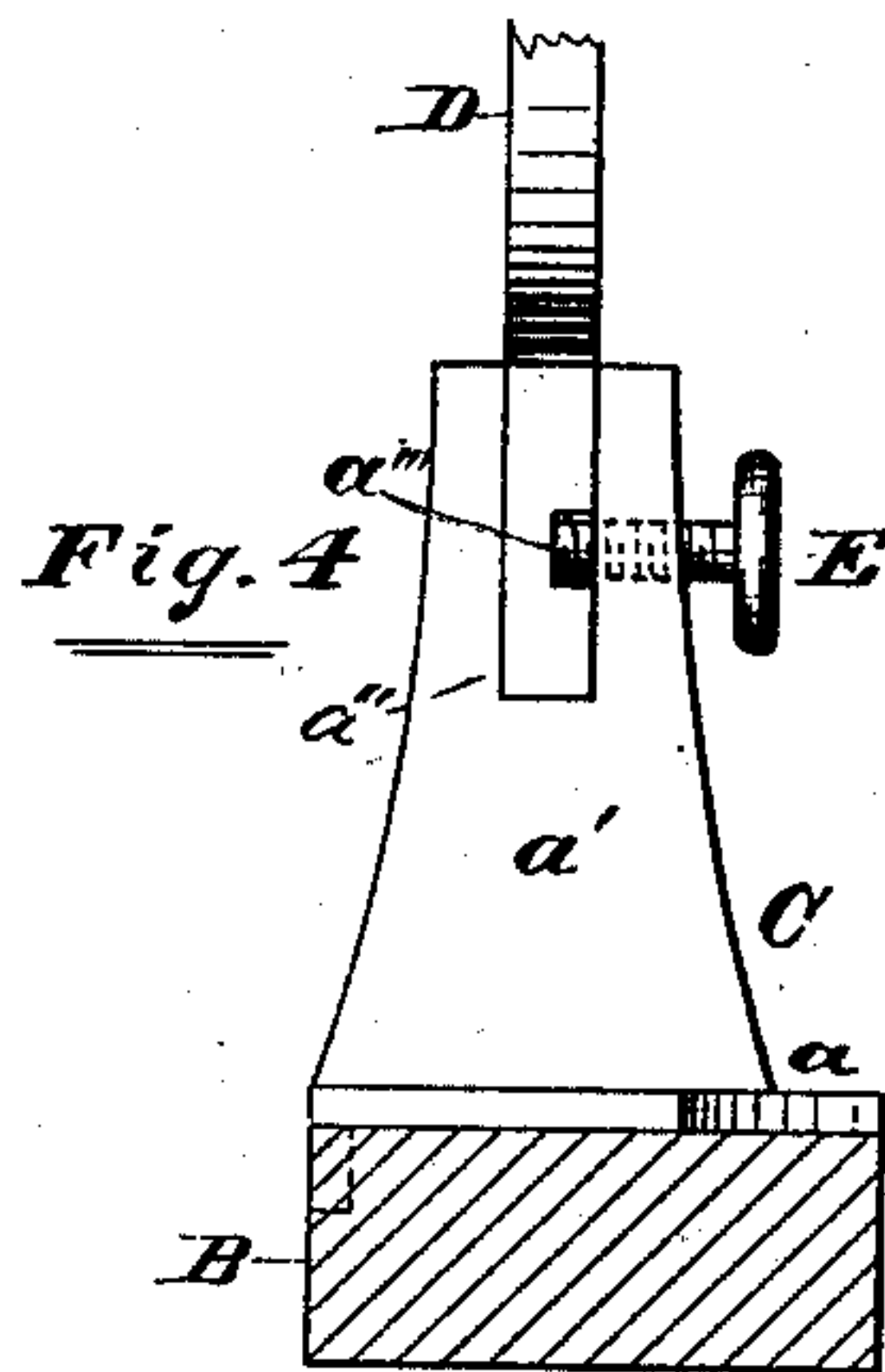


Fig. 4

Witnesses.

J. B. Halperny.

R. J. Moss.

Inventor
John I. Carr.

By *F. F. Harman,*
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN I. CARR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO LAWRENCE W. TATUM,
OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

TOOL-HOLDER FOR GRINDSTONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 277,882, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed March 19, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN I. CARR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tool-Holders for Grindstones, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of
10 a tool-holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a section in the plane of the line *xx* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is an end view of the base of the tool-holder.

15 Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents the grindstone, and B its supporting-frame.

C is the base of the tool-holder. This base has a flat or horizontal part, *a*, and a vertical
20 or upright part, *a'*, and in the top of the part *a'* is a deep groove, *a''*.

D is a curved arm, the lower part of which is horizontal and enters the groove *a''*, and
25 *a'''* is a groove in the horizontal part of the said arm. E is a set-screw or binder passing through the upright part *a'* and into the groove *a'''*. The screw E performs the function of holding the arm D firmly at a greater or less
30 distance from the perimeter of the stone A, the said arm being adjustable in the groove *a''*. The upper part of the arm D is vertical, as shown.

F is a cylindrical bar or rod, passing freely through the upper end of the arm D; and G is
35 a plate or small table, cast on the rod F, and located near one end thereof.

G' is a vertical flange, cast on the plate G; and H is a set-screw passing through the flange G'.

40 I is a plate pivoted to the plate G, and I' is a bridge-piece or arch extending from side to side of the said plate.

J is a set-screw passing vertically through the arch I'.

45 K is the knife or blade of a carpenter's plane.

L is a washer, and L' a nut on one end of the rod F.

M is a handle, which may be applied either to the rod F or to the plate G.

To use this holder for the purpose for which
50 it is intended, I secure the base C of the tool-holder to the frame B, locating the said base at one side of the stone A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The rod F, by passing freely through
55 the upper end of the arm D, is capable of being rotated therein. I pass the knife or tool K underneath the bridge-piece I, bringing the edge to be sharpened against the stone, tilt-
60 ing the plate G by rotating the rod F until the tool is presented at such an inclination to the stone as to produce the proper or desired bevel on the ground edge of the tool. I then tighten
the tool in its place by turning down the screw J. In some cases the tool may have a cutting-
65 edge which is diagonal or at an angle with relation to its lateral edges. In such cases I turn the plate I on its pivot until the tool is presented at the proper angle to produce the
diagonal edge desired, and set the screw H against the edge of the plate I, so as to hold
70 the tool properly in place for being ground or sharpened. To examine the cutting-edge of the tool from time to time, I tilt it up by means of the handle M. Also, by means of the said
75 handle, I am enabled to move the tool back and forth laterally across the perimeter of the stone by sliding the rod F laterally in its bearing or seat. The tool may also be moved or
80 rocked slightly from side to side while being ground, so as to make the cutting-edge of the tool slightly rounding, as is frequently the case in jack-planes. To do this the screw H should
be left loose, and the plate I turned slightly in both directions on its pivot. The washer L
85 and nut L', though not absolutely essential, prevent the rod F from being drawn entirely out of the arm D in one direction, and the plate G in the other. By locating the plate G on
90 one end of the rod F the base C may be placed at the side of the stone.

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

1. The combination of the base C, having therein the groove *a''*, the sliding arm D, the
95 screw E, the rotary and laterally-movable rod F, passing freely through the upper end of the arm D, and having on one end thereof the plate

or table G, with its flange G', the said rod and table being made in one and the same piece, the arched or bridged plate I, pivoted to the plate G, and the screws H and J, substantially
5 as and for the purposes specified.

2. The combination, in a tool-holder for grindstones, of the rotary and laterally-movable rod F, having cast on one end thereof the plate G,

with its flange G', the arched or bridged plate I, pivoted to the plate G, and the screws H 10 and J, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JOHN I. CARR.

Witnesses:

F. F. WARNER,

GEORGE N. STONE.