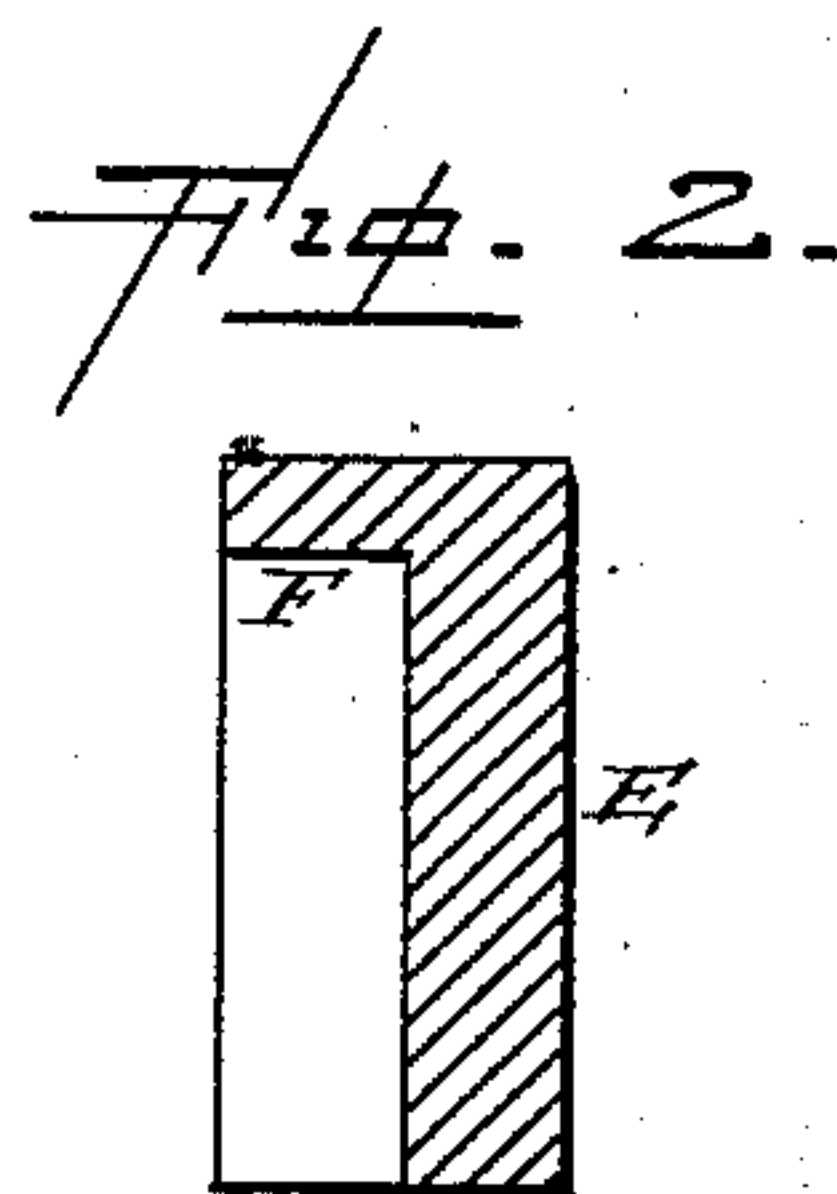
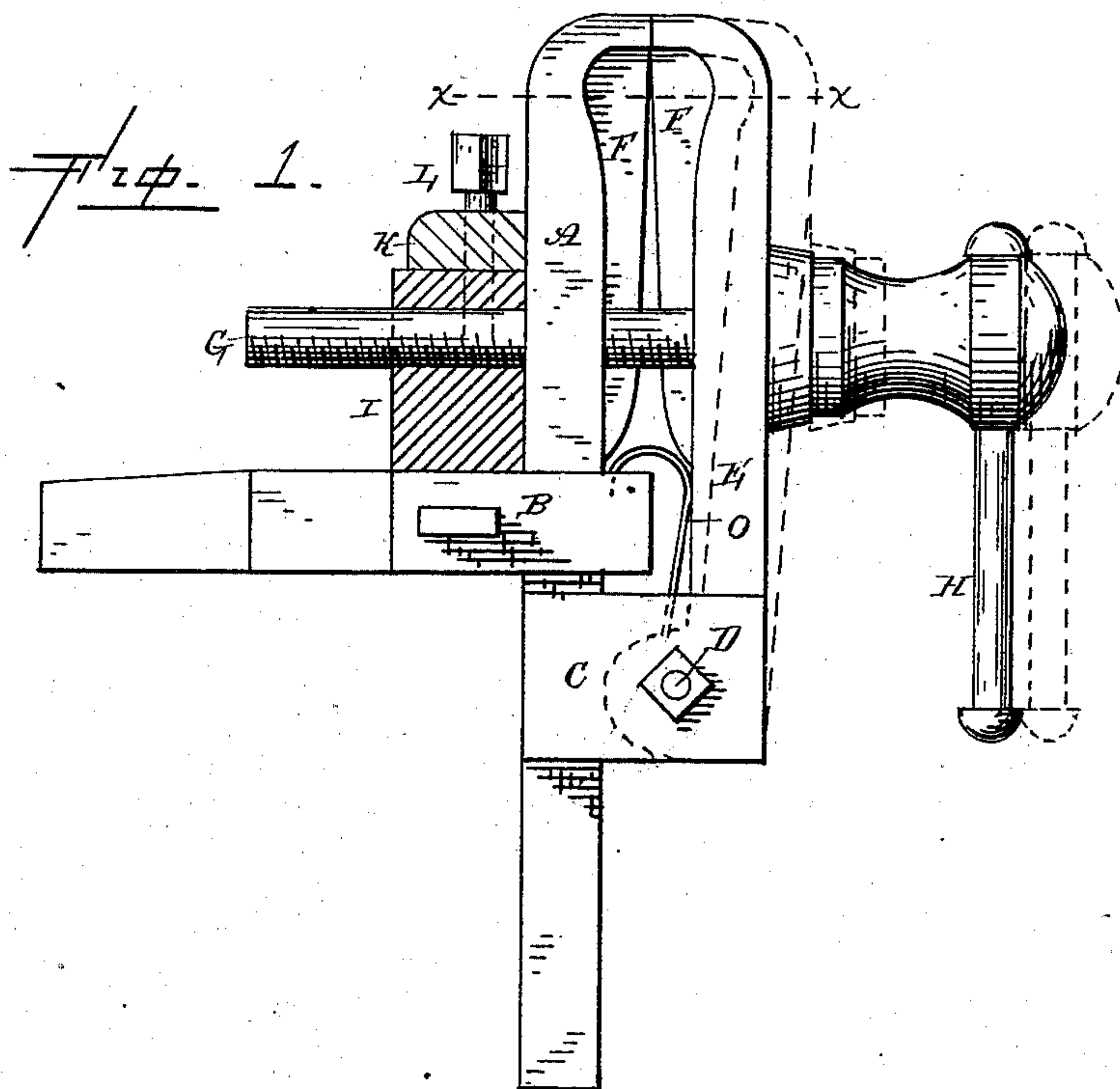


(Model.)

A. J. ODOM.
PIVOTED JAW VISE.

No. 280,226.

Patented June 26, 1883.



— *Witnesses.* —

Louis F. Gardner.

J W Garner

Inventor _____

A. J. Odum
per

J. A. Lehmann,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW J. ODOM, OF SUMNER, GEORGIA.

PIVOTED-JAW VISE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,226, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed May 12, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW J. ODOM, of Sumner, in the county of Worth and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pivoted-Jaw Vises; 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 it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in pivoted-jaw vises, being of the class particularly adapted to be used by blacksmiths; and it consists in the combination of a vise having a pivoted jaw that is spring-actuated in one of its movements with a screw that passes through the jaws and engages in a block or nut that is removably attached to the rigid jaw, the jaws being provided with side jaws, by which means iron bars are enabled to be grasped and bent at right angles, all to be more fully described hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my invention, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a detail section through one of the jaws, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A represents the rigid jaw, which is held by the bracket B, which is adapted to be fastened to the top of a suitable block, and which has projecting from its outer lower side the lugs C, through which passes the bolt D, for the purpose of securing the pivoted jaw E thereto. These jaws are each provided with the side jaws, F, which have their faces slightly inclined, as shown at Fig. 1, for the purpose of enabling them to be parallel, when opened at a suitable distance to receive a bar which is to be bent, whereby the bar will be clutched at all points, and thus avoid uneven pressure upon it and consequent abrasion of the bar. Passing through suitable openings formed in the jaws is a screw, G, which has a lever, H, swiveled in its head, the rear end of the screw passing through the nut or block I, which is secured to the rear side of the rigid jaw A. This block is fastened to the jaw by means of the rearwardly-projecting ledge K, through which protrude the screw-bolts L, which pass into the openings formed in the upper side of the nut, and thus hold it firmly in place, while admitting of its being removed when so de-

sired. The openings in the jaws through which the screw passes are made larger than the screw, so as to allow for the slight vibration consequent upon the workings of the screw, and to admit of the pivoted jaw being turned to the outer extent of its limit without catching upon the screw, and thus injuring its threads.

In the vises now in common use the screw is passed through the rigid jaw, in which threads are cut to receive it. The objection to this mode of construction is that when the screw becomes bent, as it must necessarily do from frequent use, it injures the threads in the rigid jaw, distorts and twists them out of shape, and thus renders the vise useless; but by my mode of construction I substitute a removable nut to receive the screw, and thus adapt the vises to be used for a much longer period than when the screw is passed directly through threads formed in the rigid jaw. In order to cause the pivoted jaw to swing to its outer limit when the screw is turned to the left in releasing its hold upon the bar, I provide the bent spring O, which is secured to the rigid jaw at its upper end, and has its lower end bearing against the lower inner end of the pivoted jaw, as shown.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a vise, the combination of a rigid jaw, a pivoted jaw, a screw for operating them, and a spring for actuating the pivoted jaw in its outer movement, the jaws being provided with suitable side jaws for use in bending rods or bars at right angles, substantially as shown.

2. The combination of a rigid jaw that is provided with a bracket for securing the devices in position, and which has pivoted to it the pivoted jaw, the jaws being provided with side jaws, which are slightly beveled from their upper to their lower ends, for the purpose specified, a screw for operating the jaws, and a nut to receive the inner end thereof, which nut is removably secured to the rigid jaw, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the rigid jaw having a bracket secured thereto, and a rearward-projecting ledge for securing the removable nut in position, a pivoted jaw secured at a suitable point to the rigid jaw, a spring for keeping the pivoted jaw normally pressed open, the jaws being provided with side jaws

which are slightly beveled from their upper to their lower ends, for the purpose specified, the screw that passes loosely through the jaws and engages with a removable nut that is secured to the rear side of the rigid jaw, and a removable nut, all combined and arranged to operate substantially in the manner described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ANDREW JACKSON ODOM.

Witnesses:

W. L. STORY,

W. J. SUMNER.