

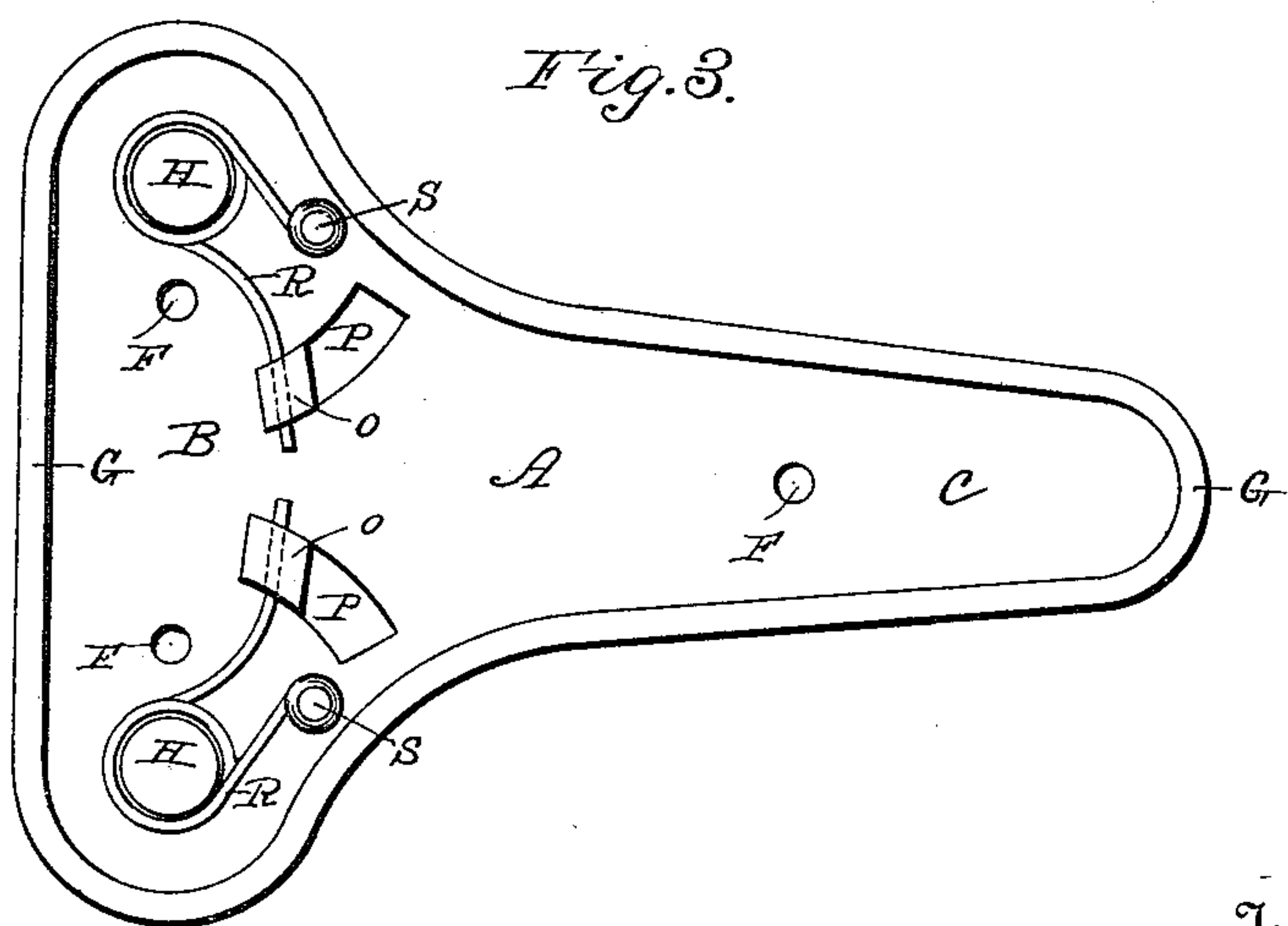
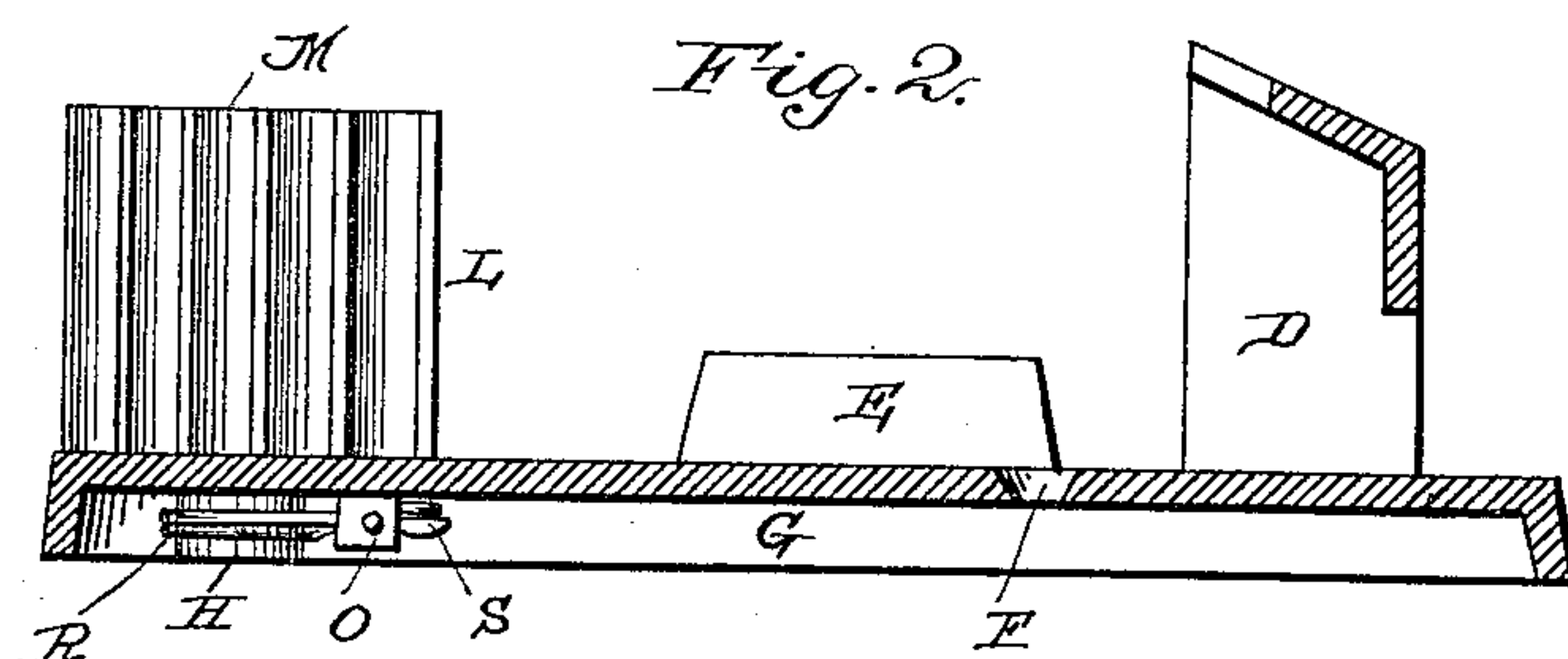
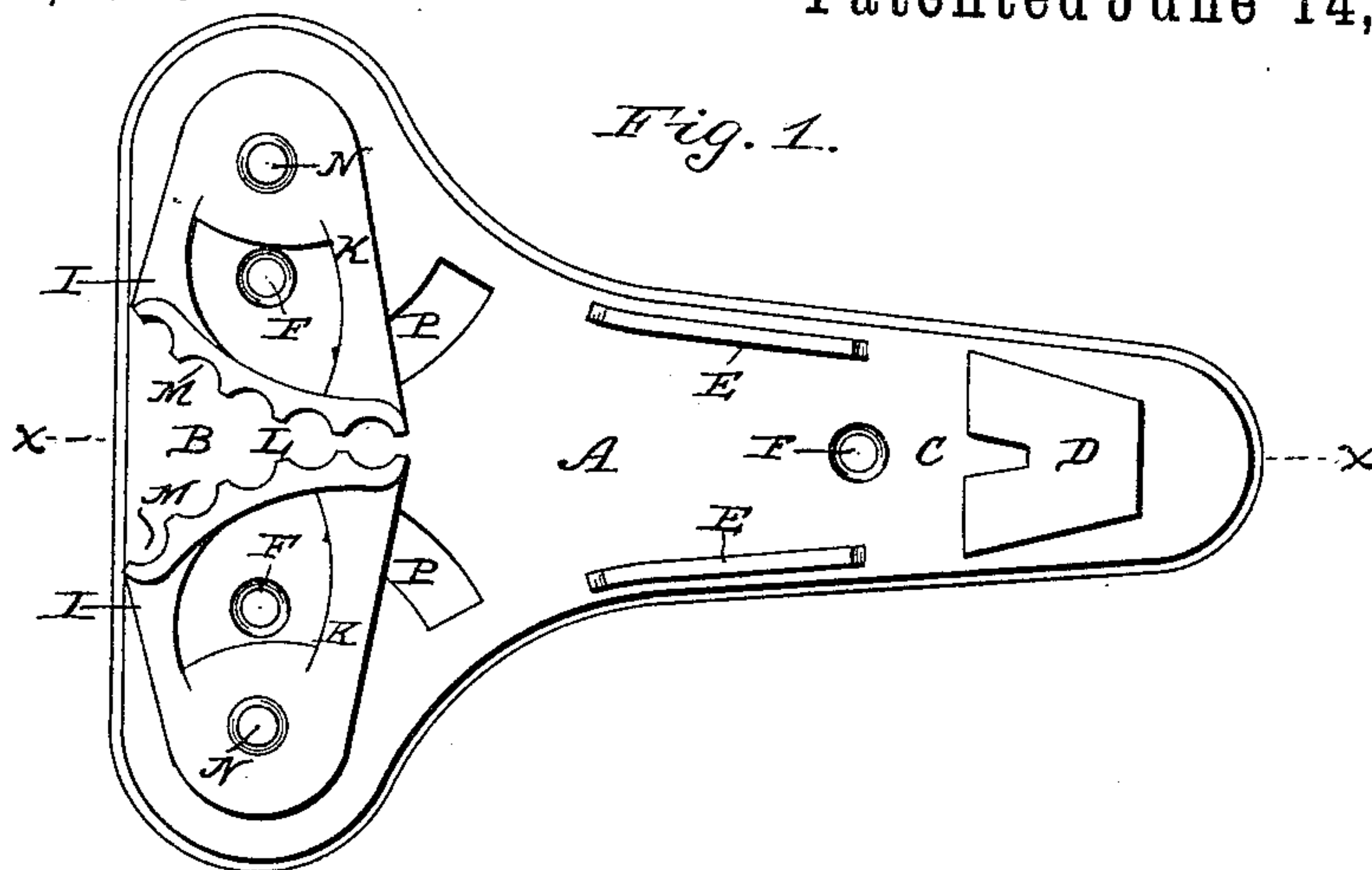
(No Model.)

F. L. VINTREE & W. W. CLIMENSON.

TOBACCO LATH HOLDER.

No. 364,978.

Patented June 14, 1887.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK L. VINTREE AND WILLIAM W. CLIMENSON, OF HONEY BROOK,
PENNSYLVANIA.

TOBACCO-LATH HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,978, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed January 4, 1887. Serial No. 223,360. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK L. VINTREE and WILLIAM W. CLIMENSON, residents of Honey Brook, county of Chester, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tobacco-Lath Holders, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in tobacco-lath holders; and it consists in the peculiar construction and combination of devices, that will be more fully set forth hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a tobacco-lath holder embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of the same, taken on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view.

A represents the base-plate, which is approximately triangular in form, having a broad head, B, formed at one end, and an arm, C, projecting rearwardly from the center of the head. On the upper side of the arm, at its rear end, is a vertical socket, D, having converging sides and top and adapted to receive one end of the lath, and on the said arm, at a suitable distance in front of the socket, is a pair of rearwardly-converging guiding-flanges, E, adapted to direct the end of the lath into the socket.

The base-plate is provided with openings F to receive screws, which are employed to secure the holder to any suitable object. From the under side of the base-plate depend flanges G. Near the ends of the head and from the lower side of the base-plate depend studs H. These studs, the base-plate, the depending flanges, and the guiding-flanges and socket on the upper side of the base-plate are formed integrally of cast metal.

I represents a pair of clamping-jaws, comprising arms K, having eccentrically-arranged curved heads L at their inner meeting ends. The opposing faces of the said curved heads are provided with vertical flutes or scallops M, thereby giving the said heads a roughened gripping-surface, and adapted to firmly engage a lath when it is forced between the clamping-jaws. The outer ends of the arms

K are pivoted upon headed pins N, that pass through openings made in the corners of the base-plate and extend downwardly into the studs H. Ears O depend from the lower sides of the clamping-jaws and project through curved slots P that are made in the base-plate.

R represents springs which are coiled on the studs H and have their outer ends passed through transverse openings made in the ears O, the inner ends of the springs being attached to pins S, that depend from the lower side of the base-plate. The function of the springs is to cause the jaws to be tightly pressed against the opposite sides of the lath when the latter is forced between them and directed into the socket, and the fluted sides of the eccentrically-arranged heads of the clamping-jaws impinge against the sides of the lath, so as to effectually prevent it from being withdrawn from the socket by pulling upon the lath, as the greater the strain upon the lath the more firmly the clamping-jaws will be caused to engage the same, as will be very readily understood. The depending flanges on the under side of the base-plate raise the latter above the object to which it is secured and form a recess in the under side of the base-plate for the springs, thus entirely concealing from sight and protecting them from exposure.

It will be observed that the sides and top of the socket D converge toward the outer end thereof, thereby providing a gradually-reduced opening, which is adapted to fit and hold the ends of laths of various sizes and prevent the end of the lath from moving about in the socket during the operation of spearing tobacco.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. In a tobacco-lath holder, the base-plate having the socket on its upper side at one end to receive one end of the tobacco-lath, and the guiding-flanges projecting from the upper side of the base-plate in advance of the socket to direct the lath into the latter, in combination with the clamping-jaws arranged in front of the guiding-flanges and adapted to clamp the lath between them, substantially as described.

2. In a tobacco-lath holder, the combination of the base-plate having the socket to receive one end of the lath, and the spring-actuated

clamping-jaws pivoted to the base-plate and having the eccentric rearward-converging heads at their inner ends to impinge against opposite sides of the lath when the latter is inserted between them, substantially as described.

3. In a tobacco-lath holder, the combination of the base-plate having at its rear end the socket provided with the rearward-converging sides and top, and the guiding-flanges to direct the end of the tobacco-lath into the socket, with the spring-actuated clamping-jaws piv-

oted at the front end of the base-plate to grasp the lath and retain the same in the socket, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 24th day of December, A. D. 1886.

FRANK L. VINTREE.

WILLIAM W. CLIMENSON.

Witnesses:

O. H. BRANSON;

INGRAM GRIFFITH.