

(No Model.)

W. WAY.
ANVIL CLAMP.

No. 428,980.

Patented May 27, 1890.

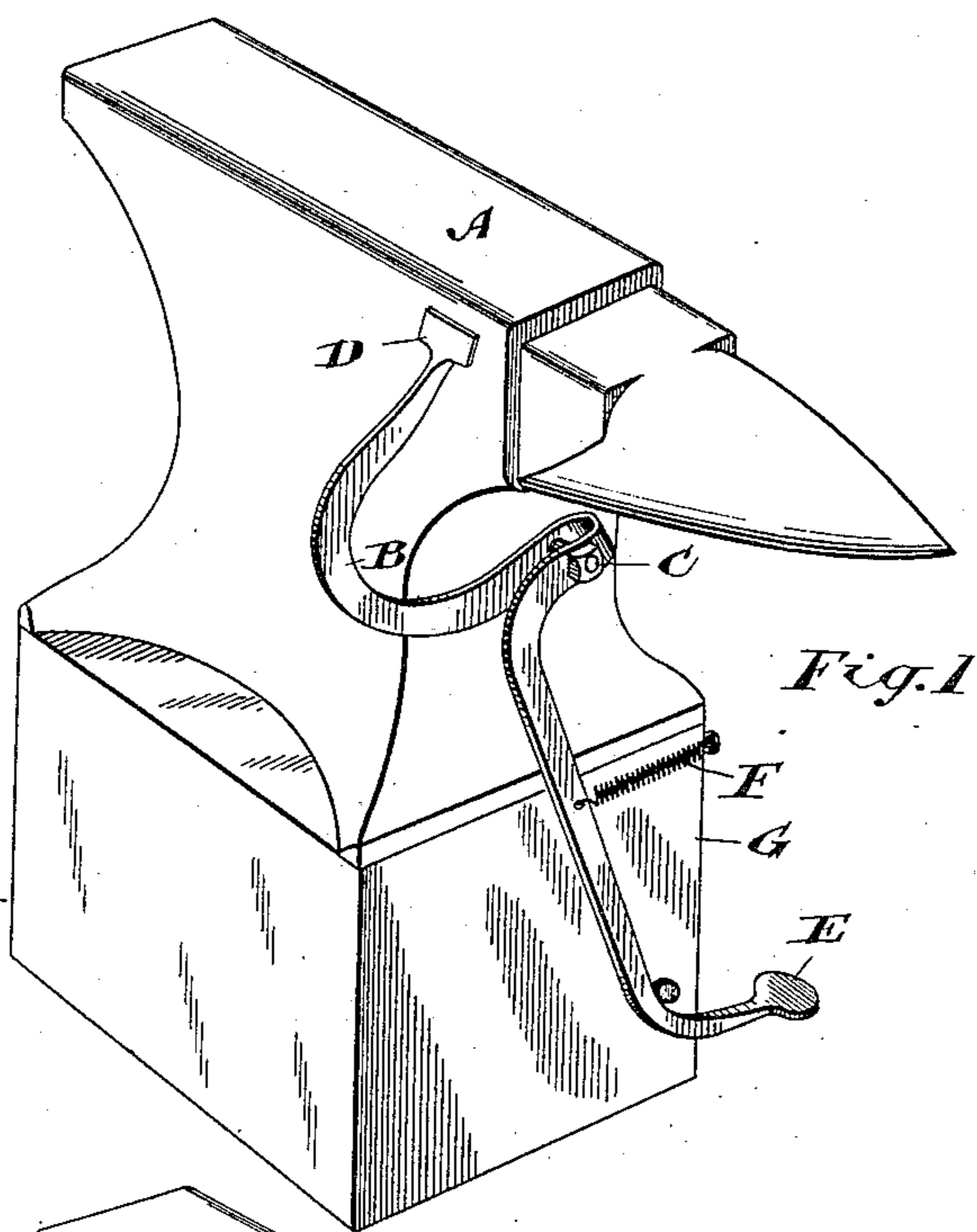


Fig. 1

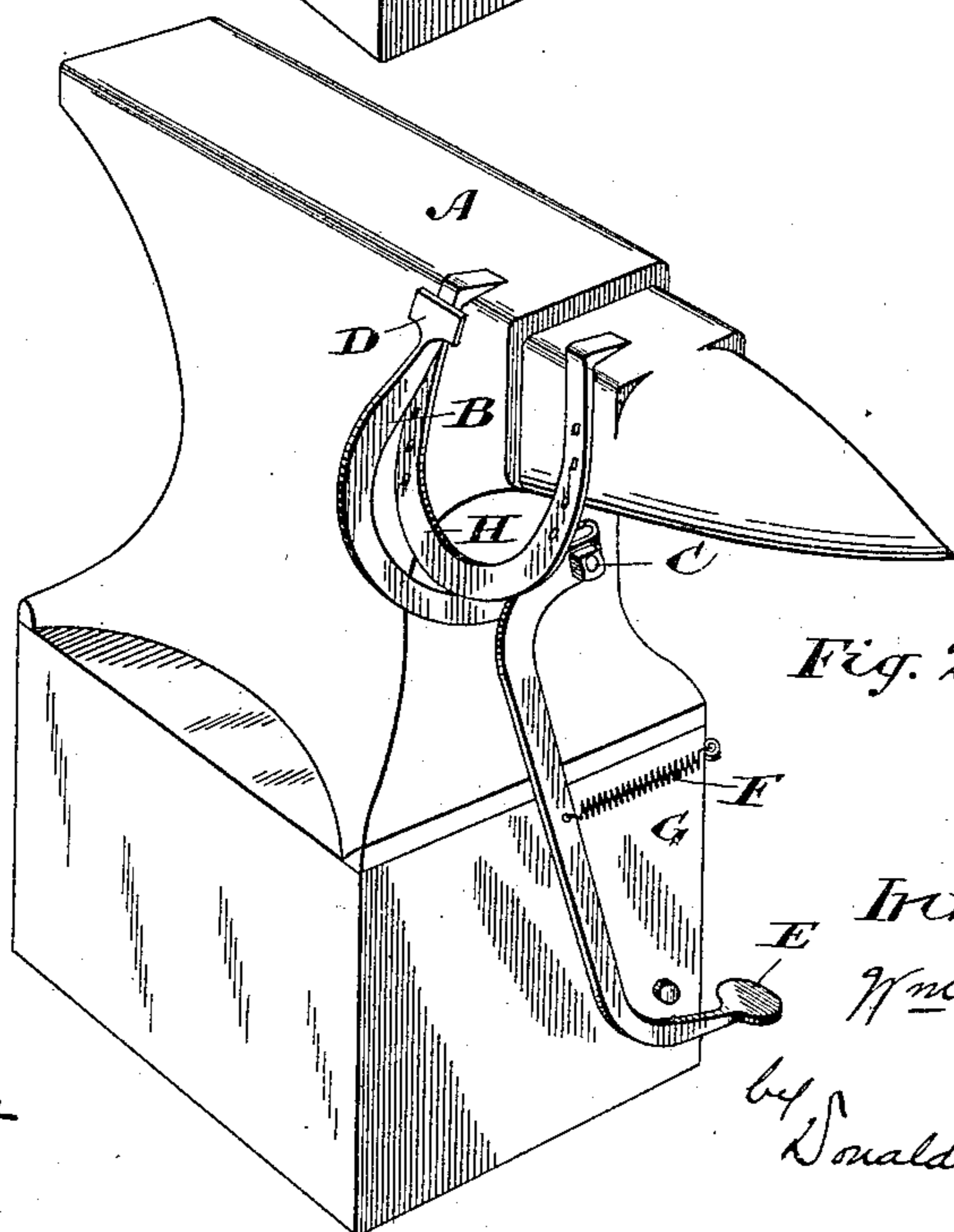


Fig. 2 .

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WAY, OF WILFRID, ONTARIO, CANADA.

ANVIL-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,980, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed March 6, 1890. Serial No. 342,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WAY, inventor, of the village of Wilfrid, in the county of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Anvil-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and durable clamping device arranged in connection with an anvil in such a manner that the blacksmith using the anvil can by a simple movement of his foot clamp against the side of the anvil a horseshoe or other article of metal, in order that a calk or flange may be formed upon it; and it consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing my clamp attached to an anvil as it will appear when not in use. Fig. 2 is a similar view, but showing a horseshoe clamped so that its calk may be formed or repaired.

Although my anvil-clamp may be used for holding a bar of iron or any article of metal, I have specially designed it for holding horseshoes while their calks are being formed or repaired. I therefore show a horseshoe in position.

A is the anvil, and B is a bar bent, as indicated, and pivoted on the bolt C. At the point where the bar B is pivoted it is bent to form a loop, as indicated, so that the bolt C shall pass through the bar B in two places, forming a double joint, which effectually steadies the bar at its pivot-point. The up-

per end of the bar B has a jaw D formed on it, and the lower end of the bar B has a step E made on it, the said step on the bottom end of the bar being located at a point convenient to the foot of the blacksmith.

F is a spiral spring, one end of which is connected to the bar B and the other end to the anvil-block G.

When the clamp is not in use, the spring F holds it in the position indicated in Fig. 1, the top of the jaw D being below the level of the top surface of the anvil A, so that the clamp will not interfere with the usefulness of the anvil at ordinary work.

H represents a horseshoe clamped against the side of the anvil A by the jaw D. The foot of the blacksmith, being pressed upon the step E, holds the jaw D, as indicated, so as to firmly grasp the horseshoe to enable its calk to be hammered down.

By using my anvil-clamp the calks may be much more easily made than in the way now generally followed.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination, with an anvil, of a bar B, having a jaw D, formed on its upper end and bent double, so as to form a loop at the point where it is pivoted, the bolt C on the anvil forming a pivot for the bar, and a spring F, connected to it, as indicated, all substantially as described.

Toronto, February 1, 1890.

WILLIAM WAY.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
E. CUMMINGS.