

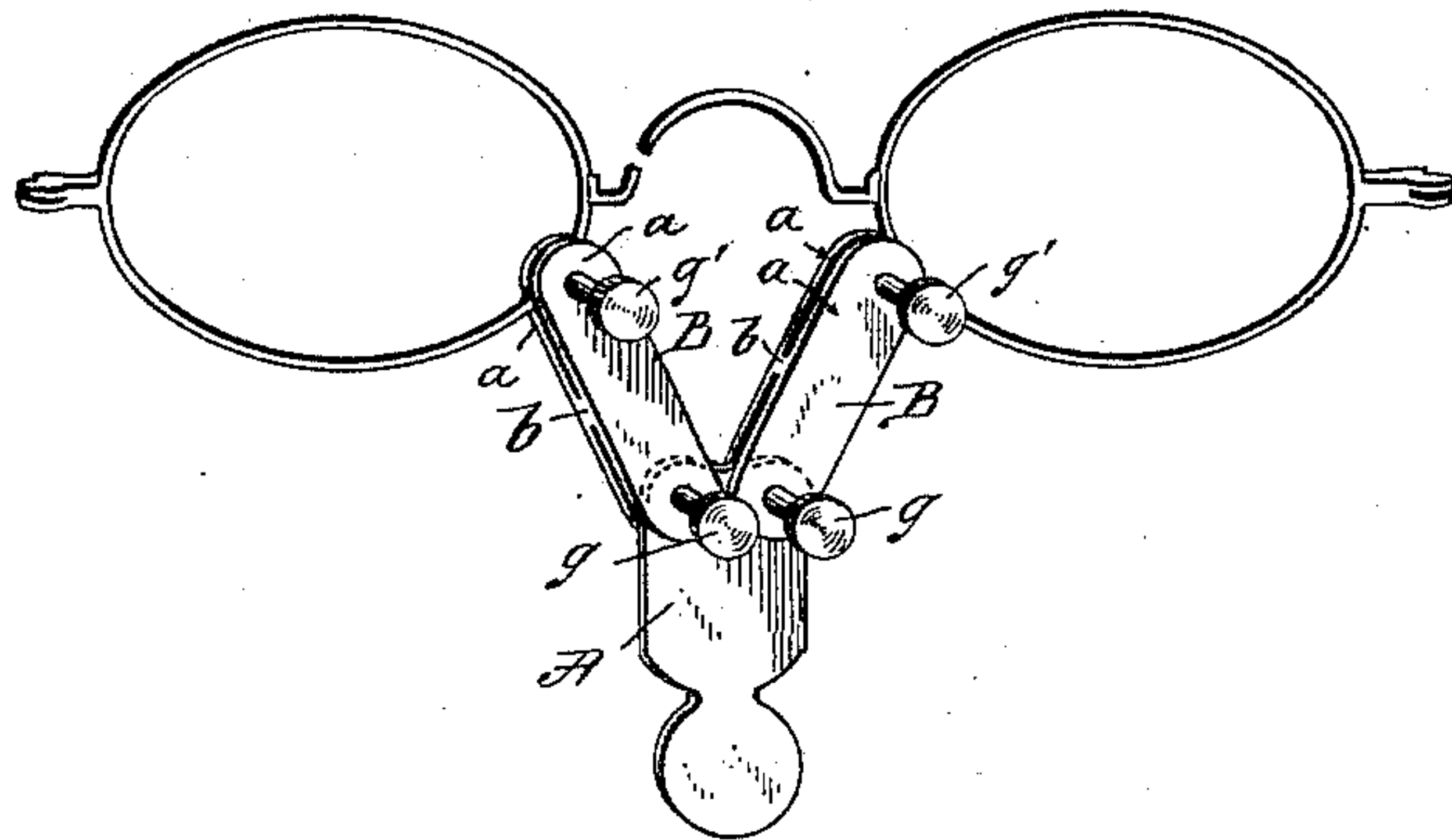
(No Model.)

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TOOL FOR JEWELERS' USE.

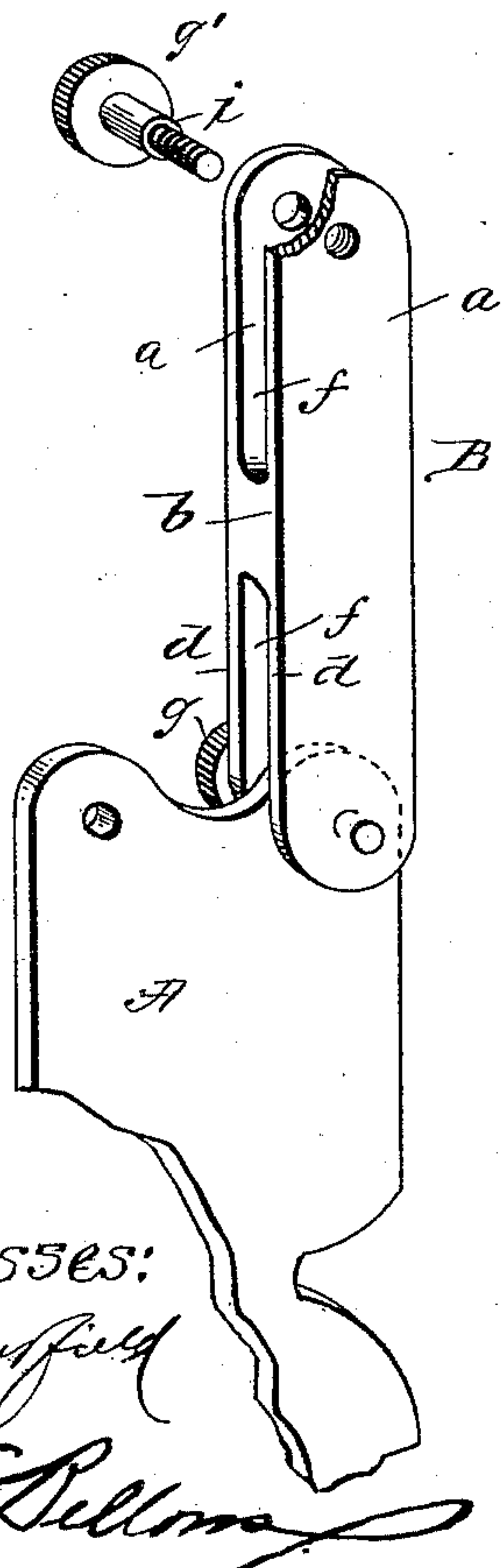
No. 434,946.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.

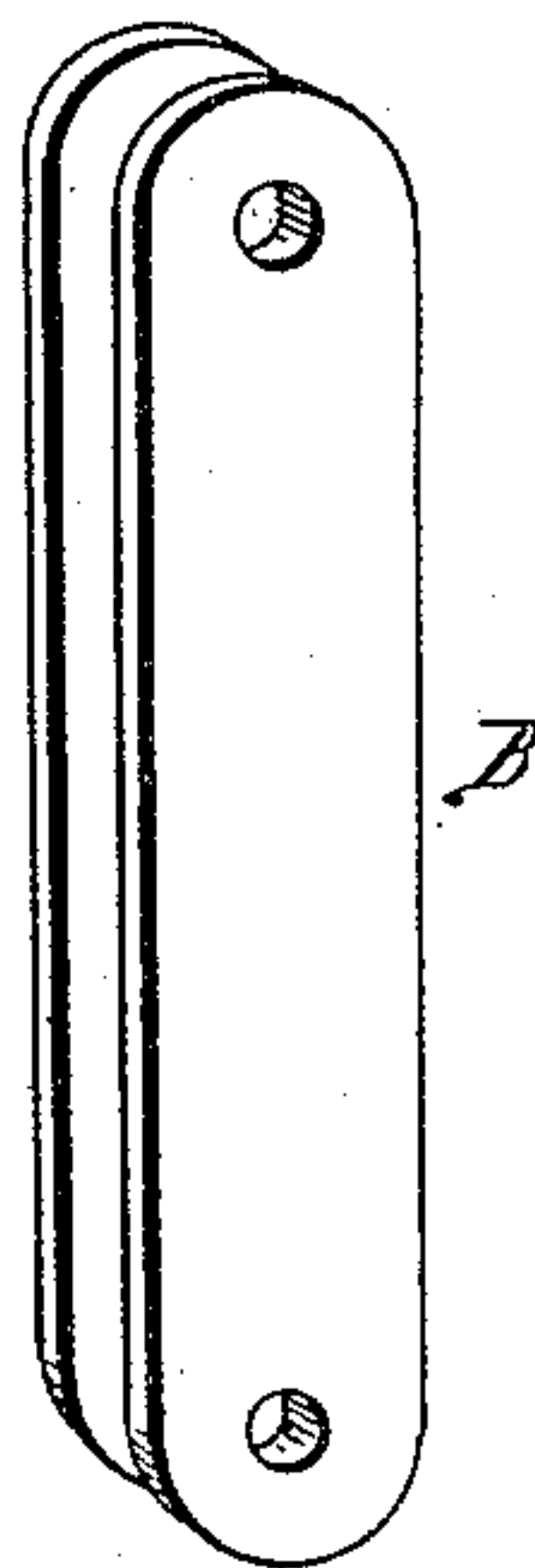
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TOOL FOR JEWELERS' USE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 434,946, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed January 9, 1890. Serial No. 336,424. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern.*

Be it known that I, ERASTUS N. PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tools for Jewelers' Use, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tools or implements for jewelers' use in the nature of clamps for holding small articles or parts in juxtaposition whereby they may be united, as desired, the device of this invention being particularly designed for holding the rims of spectacles and eyeglasses, whereby they may be united by soldering the one to the other, although the device may, as will be apparent, be utilized for other small work; and the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, all substantially as will hereinafter more fully appear, and as herein-after described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the clamping device, said view also illustrating a manner of its use. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of the device, partially dismembered for better illustration; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the holding-arms of a construction slightly modified from that shown in the other two figures.

The device comprises or consists of, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1, a handle or stock A, and two clamping-arms B B, pivotally connected to one extremity of the said stock in a manner to be swung thereon at varying angles thereto and to each other, and adapted to be confined against movement when in adjustment, each arm having at its outer extremity two separate members *a a*, adapted to clamp between them the article to be held, and provided with means for securing a drawing together thereof.

As particularly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, each arm B consists of a bar of metal split between its thickness from each end nearly to its middle portion, which middle portion remains unsevered, as at *b*. This split is preferably formed by sawing into the metal within its thickness, as shown, whereby a comparatively-wide kerf *f* is formed, and the metal at each side thereof and separated thereby at the

outer end constitutes the said members *a a*, between which the article to be worked upon may be held, while the separated metal at each side of the saw-kerf at the inner end of the arm constitutes members *d d*, similar to the ones *a a*, which embrace the extremity of the handle portion A.

A set-screw *g*, having a shoulder, as at *i*, passes by its screw portion loosely through one member *d*, loosely through the part A, and with a screw engagement through the other member *d* of the arm. By turning the screw, which has a knurled rim in one direction, the arm may freely swing on the part A, the said screw acting as the pivot, and when the arm has been put in the proper disposition or adjustment it may be set by turning up the screw. The arm at its outer end is provided with a set-screw *g'*, similarly formed and applied, and secures a drawing together of the outer members *a a* of the arm upon the spectacle-frame or other part. In lieu of sawing into the metal bar, as above described, from each end toward the central part *b*, which is left integral with and as the tie for the four members *a a* and *d d*, the arms of the description shown in Fig. 2 may be formed by taking two metal plates or strips, as seen in Fig. 3, and by placing a block between them and soldering, brazing, or riveting the parts together; but, if desired, each arm may consist of the two strips, as seen in Fig. 3, having no middle tie, as the one *b*, but otherwise practically the same as shown in said Fig. 2. It is, however, much preferred to form the arms each with a tie, as *b*, because the arms so formed afford a less number of parts to control in the setting up or repairing of the device, and in the event of the set-screws being turned out too far there will be no possibility of the one member of an arm getting out of its adjustment on or separated from the other member, and the holding device will altogether be rendered firmer in use, devoid of capabilities of vibration or "wind" or twist, and generally will be more advantageous and desirable both to the maker and user. The arms B B, when the device is not in use, may be folded to positions at or alongside of the opposite edges of the handle, whereby the tool is rendered very compact and may be more conveniently carried.



What I claim as my invention is—

1. A device for holding small articles in juxtaposition, consisting of a stock or handle and two arms independently pivoted on the extremity of the stock at different points thereof, and a set-screw constituting the pivotal connection between each of said arms and the stock, and serving as a means for confining the arm in its independent adjustment on the stock, and each arm comprising the two parallel plate-like members *a a*, adapted to be deflected the one toward the other to clamp the article to be worked upon between them, and the set-screws applied, as shown, on said members for securing the constriction thereof, for the purpose set forth.
2. A device for the purpose, substantially

as set forth, consisting of a stock or handle having two arms, each consisting of the inner and outer pairs of separated members *dd* and *a a*, and the intermediate connecting or tie portion, the inner members of each pair embracing said handle, and the set-screws passing through said members and said stock, and constituting the pivotal supports for the former upon the latter, and also constricting means therefor, and the screws passing through the said outer members for securing the constriction thereof, substantially as described.

ERASTUS N. PARKER.

Witnesses:

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