(No Model.)

R. M. REILLY.

CLAMPING JAW FOR VISES.

No. 569,057. Patented Oct. 6, 1896.

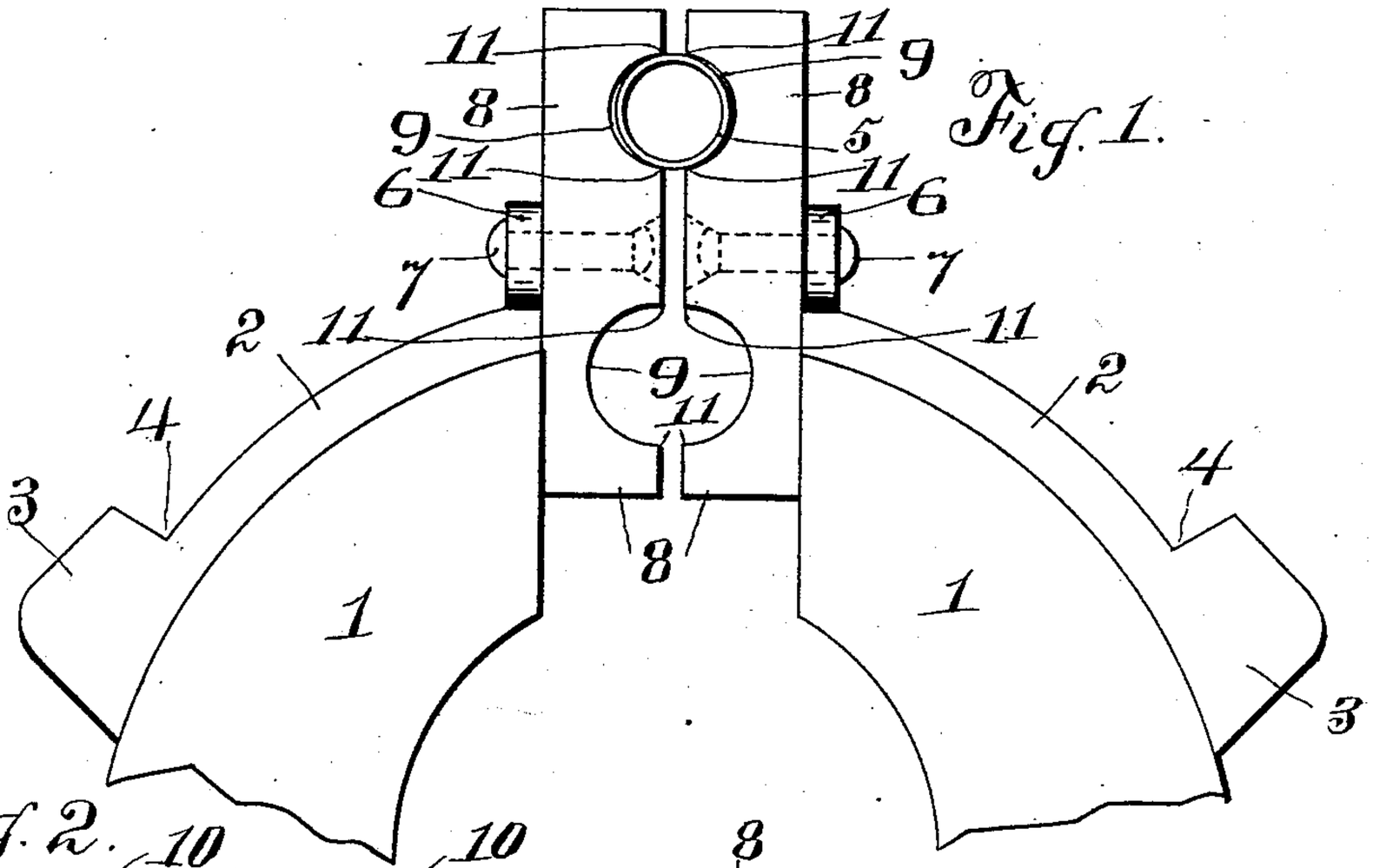

Fig. 1.

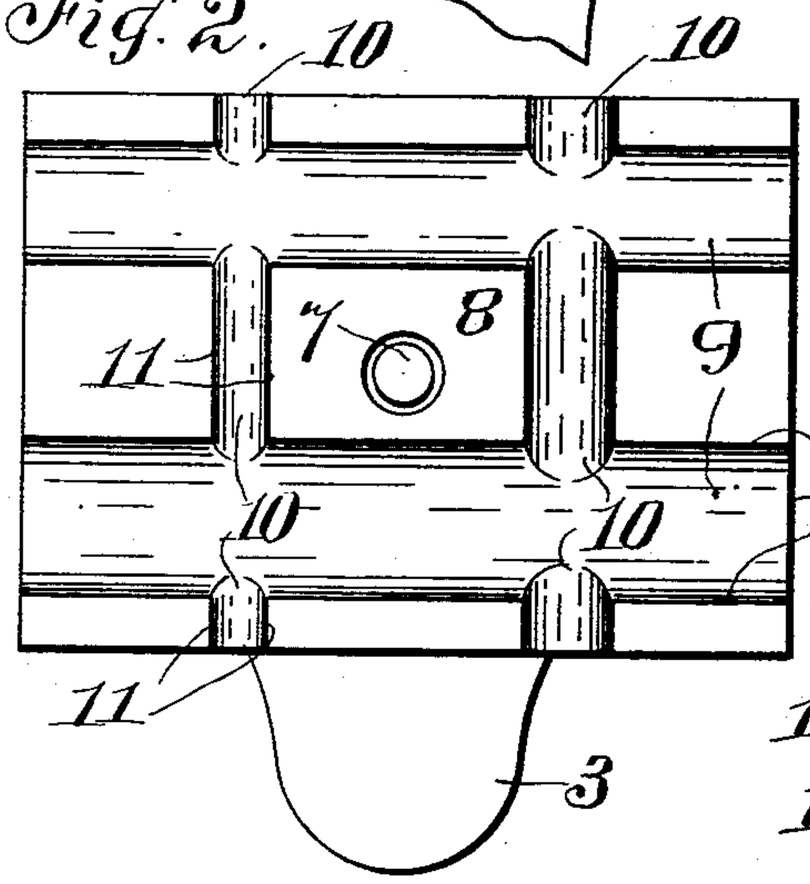

Fig. 2.

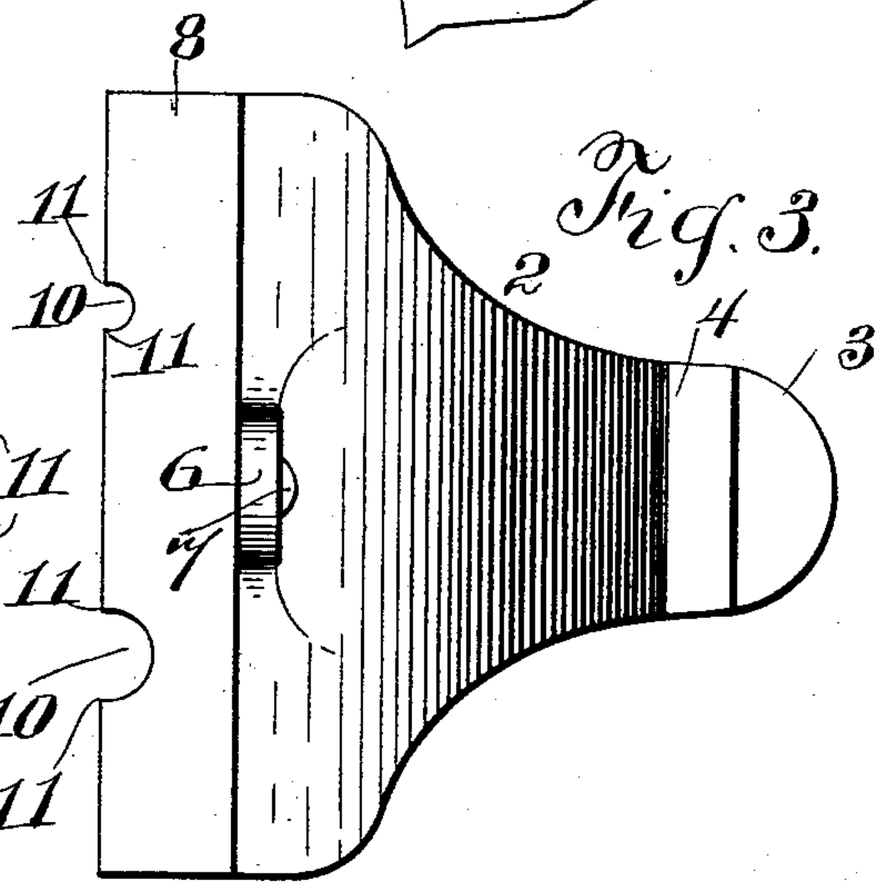

Fig. 3.

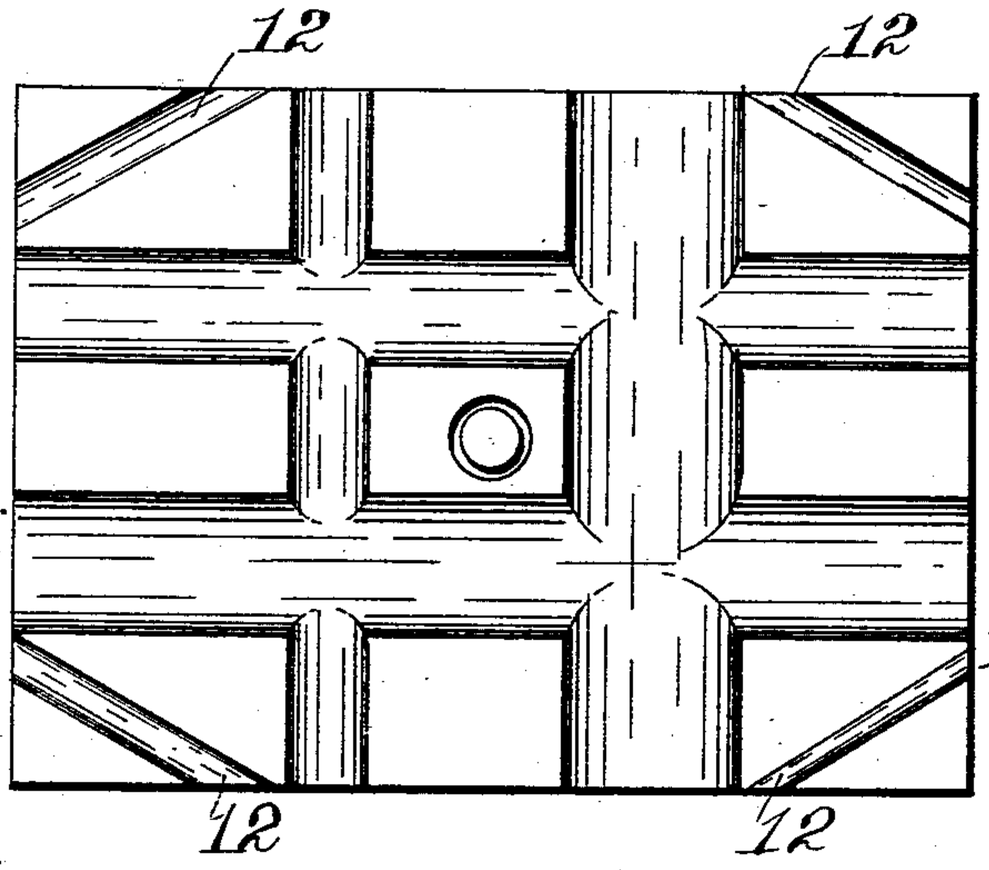

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT MICHAEL REILLY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

CLAMPING-JAW FOR VISES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,057, dated October 6, 1896.

Application filed March 23, 1896. Serial No. 584,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT MICHAEL REILLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clamping-Jaws for Vises, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pipe and rod vises, and particularly to clamping-jaws adapted to be held between the jaws of ordinary vises.

The object of the invention is to provide jaws having graduated grooves or corrugations in their face at angles to each other, said grooves or corrugations being of such curvature or shape that a pipe is clenched or clamped by and between the points of intersection of the grooves and flat portions of the jaws.

A further object of the invention is to provide a weighted anchor or counterweight for the jaws, to which the latter are pivoted, to rest upon the vise-jaws of any size or shape and leave the major portion, or the grooves in which a pipe is to be clamped, projecting above and clear of the vise-jaws.

Other objects and advantages occurring from the special construction and arrangement will be revealed in the specification to follow.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this application, Figure 1 is an end elevation of my improved clamps applied to a vise and holding a pipe. Fig. 2 is a face view of one of the clamping-jaws. Fig. 3 is a top view of one of the clamping-jaws and its pivoted anchor or counterweight. Fig. 4 is a modification.

The same numeral references denote the same parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

All pipe-clamps heretofore known used in connection with smiths' vises set down between the vise-jaws and the pipe to be operated upon has to be extended through or between the vise, which is a great disadvantage, owing to the interference of the work-bench, table, or wall to which the vise is attached, and where there are two or more pipes joined together it is impossible to hold them in position to be treated without disjoining them. It is to overcome these objections and disadvantages that this invention is designed.

The vise-jaws 1 are of ordinary construction and may be of any shape. The counterweights or anchors 2 are made of such shape as to rest upon vise-jaws of any form or size without altering or changing the size or shape of the said anchors. The free end of the anchor 2 has an enlarged portion 3 with a shoulder 4, which may be used for temporarily holding a file, chisel, or other tool while the position of the pipe 5 is being changed. The body of the anchor is curved or in the shape of an arc of a circle, and has an ear or lug 6 formed at right angles to the curved body flush with the inner edge of the latter, said ear or lug having an aperture through which extends a pivot 7.

The jaw 8 is pivoted about its center upon the pivot 7 and is free to be revolved or turned at any desired angle with at least one of the graduated grooves or corrugations 9 and 10 clear above the vise-jaws and also above and out of interference with the anchors—that is, the pivots of the clamping-jaws are always above the vise-jaws and not between the latter, and thereby allow a pipe to be held by the elevated grooves over the vise-jaws and above the vise-bench.

The grooves 9 are graduated in size and extend lengthwise the face of the clamping-jaws, and the grooves 10 are likewise graduated and are formed crosswise the jaw-face at right angles to the grooves 9. All these grooves are made deeper than usual, so that their face width is less than their depth, and at the juncture of each groove and the flat face of the clamping-jaw is formed a pipe-contact edge or point 11. Thus when a pipe is clamped it is not mutilated or defaced by coming in contact with the groove-surfaces, but is securely held pinched between the said edges.

Referring to the modification shown by Fig. 4 of the drawings, the jaw is identical with those already described, except the width of the jaw is increased and provided with diagonal grooves 12, of the same character as the grooves hereinbefore described.

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

1. In an attachment for vises, the combination of the jaws having graduated grooves

with counterweights pivoted to said jaws and adapted to anchor the jaws with certain of the grooves above the vise, substantially as set forth.

2. In an attachment for vises, the combination of the jaws having grooves forming clamping-points at the intersection of the grooves and the face of the clamps, with the counterweights pivoted to the center of the jaws, and adapted to anchor the latter to a vise with the pivot above the vise-jaws, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination with the jaws having graduated grooves at right angles to each other, of the anchors pivoted centrally to the jaws, and having an enlarged free-end portion provided with a shoulder, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a pipe-clamp attachment for smiths' vises, the combination of the jaws having grooves at right angles to each other and diagonal corner-grooves, with anchors having one end pivoted to the jaws and the other end left free and provided with an enlarged portion to weight the clamps in operative position to a vise, as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT MICHAEL REILLY.

Witnesses:

J. P. B. SADTLER,

J. W. B. KAUFFMAN.