

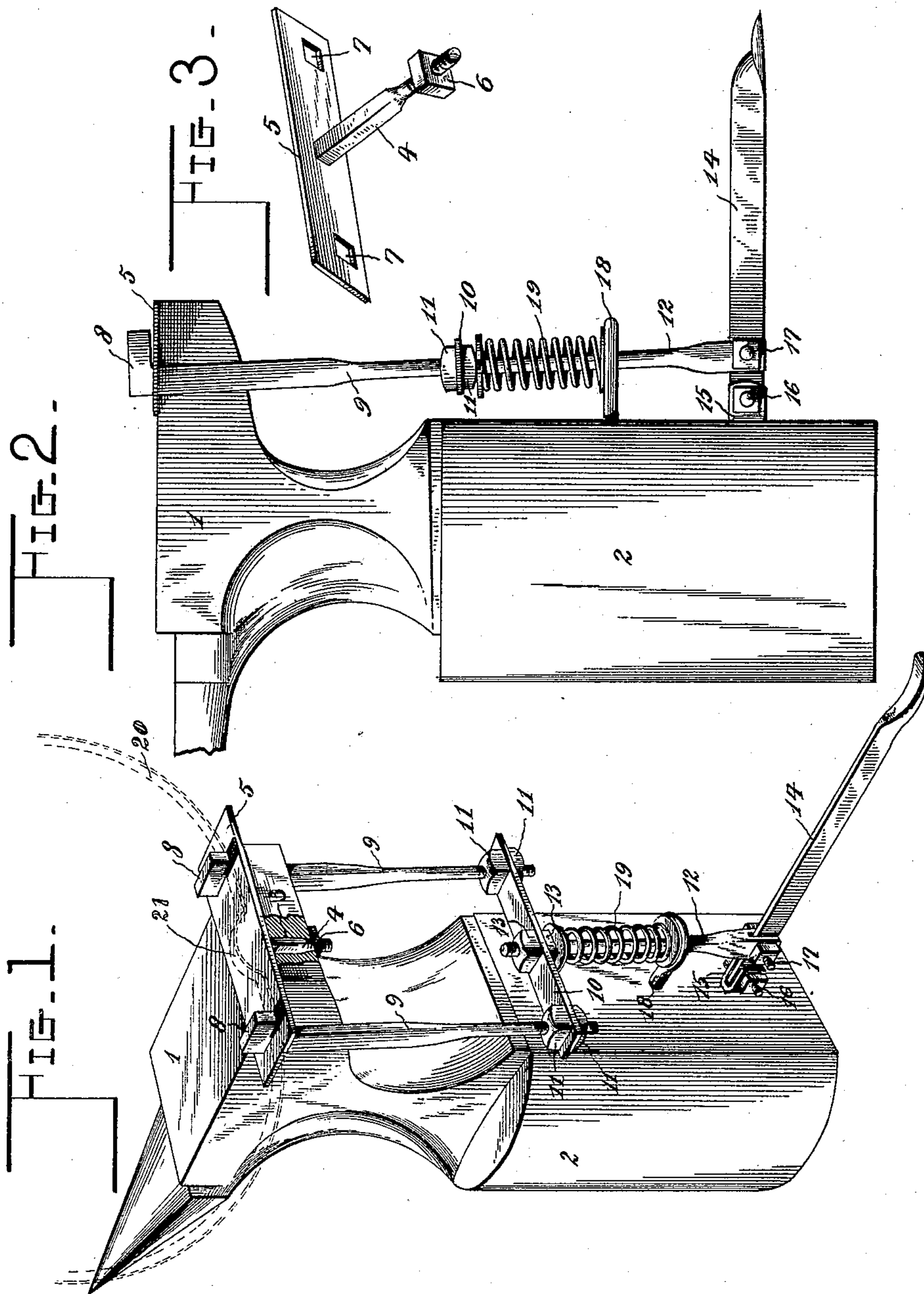
No. 607,126.

Patented July 12, 1898.

M. V. NICHOLS.  
CLAMP ATTACHMENT FOR ANVILS.

(Application filed Oct. 28, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Inventor

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Witnesses

*John F. Deuffermel*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN V. NICHOLS, OF DOYLE STATION, TENNESSEE.

## CLAMP ATTACHMENT FOR ANVILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,126, dated July 12, 1898.

Application filed October 28, 1897. Serial No. 656,665. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARTIN V. NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Doyle Station, in the county of White and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Clamp Attachment for Anvils, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved clamping device adapted to be detachably connected to an anvil and anvil-block, its object being to provide a simple and efficient device of this character to be operated by a foot-lever to securely clamp a piece of metal on the anvil while the operator hammers it for the purpose of shortening or shrinking it or for any other purpose.

With this object in view the invention consists of the several details of construction and combination of parts, as will be fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an anvil-block, an anvil, and my improved clamping attachment in position thereon, the heel of the anvil being partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is perspective view of a portion of the clamping device detached.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates the anvil, and 2 the anvil-block, which may be of any ordinary or approved construction. A rectangular opening 3 is formed in the heel of the anvil and extends vertically through it to receive a rectangular shank 4, projecting from the lower surface of a plate 5 about midway the length of the latter. Preferably this shank will extend beyond the lower surface of the heel of the anvil and be threaded to receive a nut 6 in order to hold the plate firmly in position on the anvil. The plate will be of sufficient length to extend at each end beyond the sides of the anvil and is provided with a rectangular opening (indicated by 7) near each end, these openings being outside the vertical plane of the sides of the anvil.

A pair of spaced clamping-jaws are respectively indicated by 8, and each jaw is provided with a rectangular shank 9, and these shanks extend down through the rectangular openings 7 in the plate and are connected at

their lower ends to a cross-head 10, preferably by rounding and screw-threading their lower ends and securing them to the cross-head by means of nuts (indicated by 11) on each side of the cross-head.

12 indicates a rod the upper end of which is threaded and secured to the cross-head 10 by nuts 13, one on each side of the cross-head midway the length of the latter.

14 indicates a foot-lever pivoted at its inner end between spaced ears 15 on a pin 16, detachably secured in said spaced ears. The spaced ears 15 will be rigidly secured to the anvil-block in any suitable manner. The lower end of the rod 12 is pivotally connected to the lever 14 in advance of the pivotal connection of the lever to the spaced ears by means of a pin 17, detachably secured in position.

18 indicates a screw-eye or other perforated rigid support secured to the anvil-block and through which the rod 12 passes. This screw-eye or other similar device serves as a support for the lower end of a coiled spring 19, which is fitted over the rod 12, and its upper end yieldingly supports the cross-head 10 and the clamping-jaws and normally holds the latter above the plate 5.

The device is designed especially for use in shrinking tires, although it must be understood that its usefulness is not limited to this particular purpose. In the drawings I have indicated in dotted lines a portion of a wheel-tire 20 in position between the clamping-jaws 8 and the plate 5. In order to shrink a tire, the tire will be heated and an indent (indicated by 21) will be made in it by bending it over the horn of the anvil, after which the tire will be placed in position between the plate 5 and the clamping-jaws 8, when by depressing the foot-lever the jaws will securely clamp the tire in position, and the indent 21 can then be hammered down until the desired shortening or shrinking has been accomplished, and the operator will have the work in front of him all the time, and the device will only require one person to operate it and also do the hammering. It is of course obvious that pieces of metal other than tires can be shortened or shrunk by the use of my device, and also that it will serve as an efficient clamp for other purposes.



It is obvious that by removing the nut 6 and the upper nut 13 the plate and clamping-jaws can be easily lifted out of the way, and also that by removing the pins 16 and 17 the lever can also be removed, and the device can thus be quickly detached from the anvil-block when not required for use.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with an anvil-block, and an anvil, of spaced clamping-jaws provided with depending shanks, a cross-head connecting the lower ends of the shanks, an eye mounted on the anvil-block, a rod passing through the eye and connected at its upper end to the cross-head, a foot-lever fulcrumed on the block and connected with the lower end of the rod, and a coiled spring disposed

on the rod and interposed between the cross-head and the eye, substantially as described. 25

2. The combination with an anvil, of a plate arranged on the anvil and provided with a shank passing through the said anvil and having a nut to engage the same, spaced clamping-jaws provided with depending shanks passing through the plate, a cross-head connecting the lower ends of the shanks of the jaws, a guide-eye located beneath the cross-head, a rod passing through the guide-eye and connected with the cross-head, a spring disposed on the rod and interposed between the guide-eye and the cross-head, and a lever connected with the rod, substantially as described. 30 35

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 40

MARTIN V. NICHOLS.

Witnesses:

A. P. JOHNSON,  
J. H. O'CONNOR.