

No. 682,883.

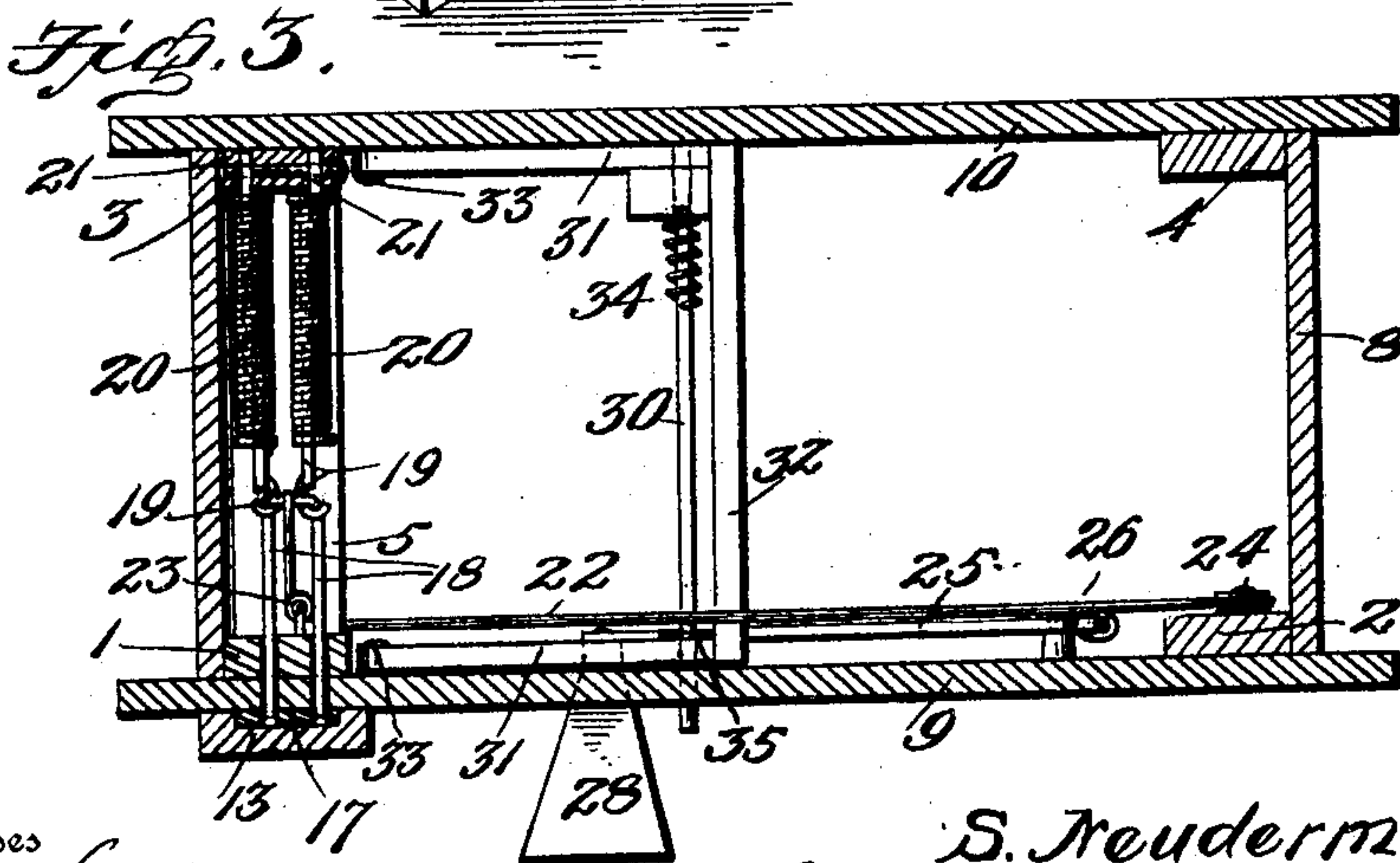
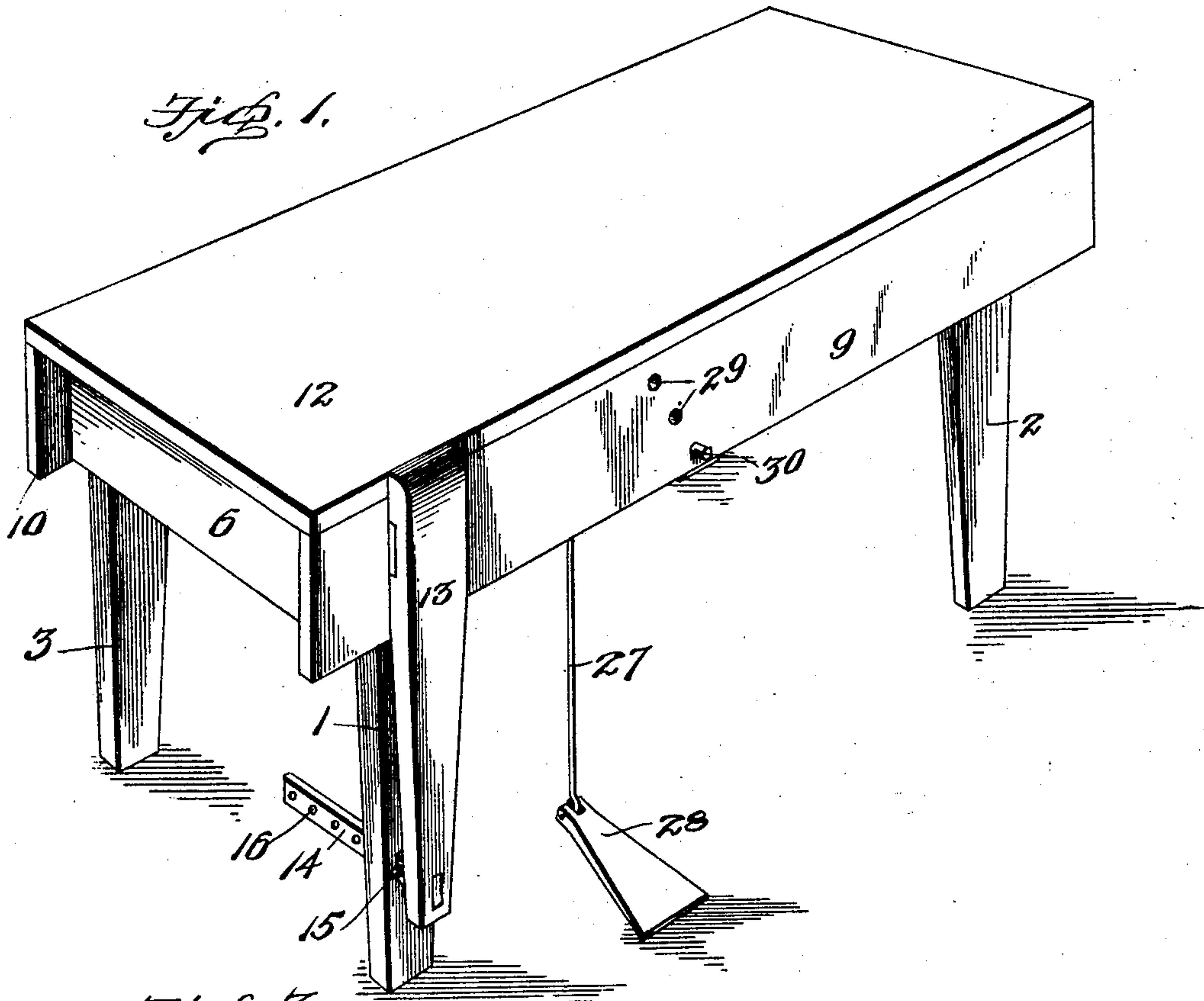
Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

S. NEUDERMANN.  
CABINET MAKER'S WORK BENCH.

(Application filed July 3, 1900. Renewed May 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

*E. C. Hunt*  
*J. A. Billson*

S. Neudermann  
by *A. B. Wilson* & Co

Inventor

Attorneys

**No. 682,883.**

**Patented Sept. 17, 1901.**

**S. NEUDERMANN.**

## CABINET MAKER'S WORK BENCH.

(Application filed July 3, 1900. Renewed May 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

**2 Sheets—Sheet 2.**

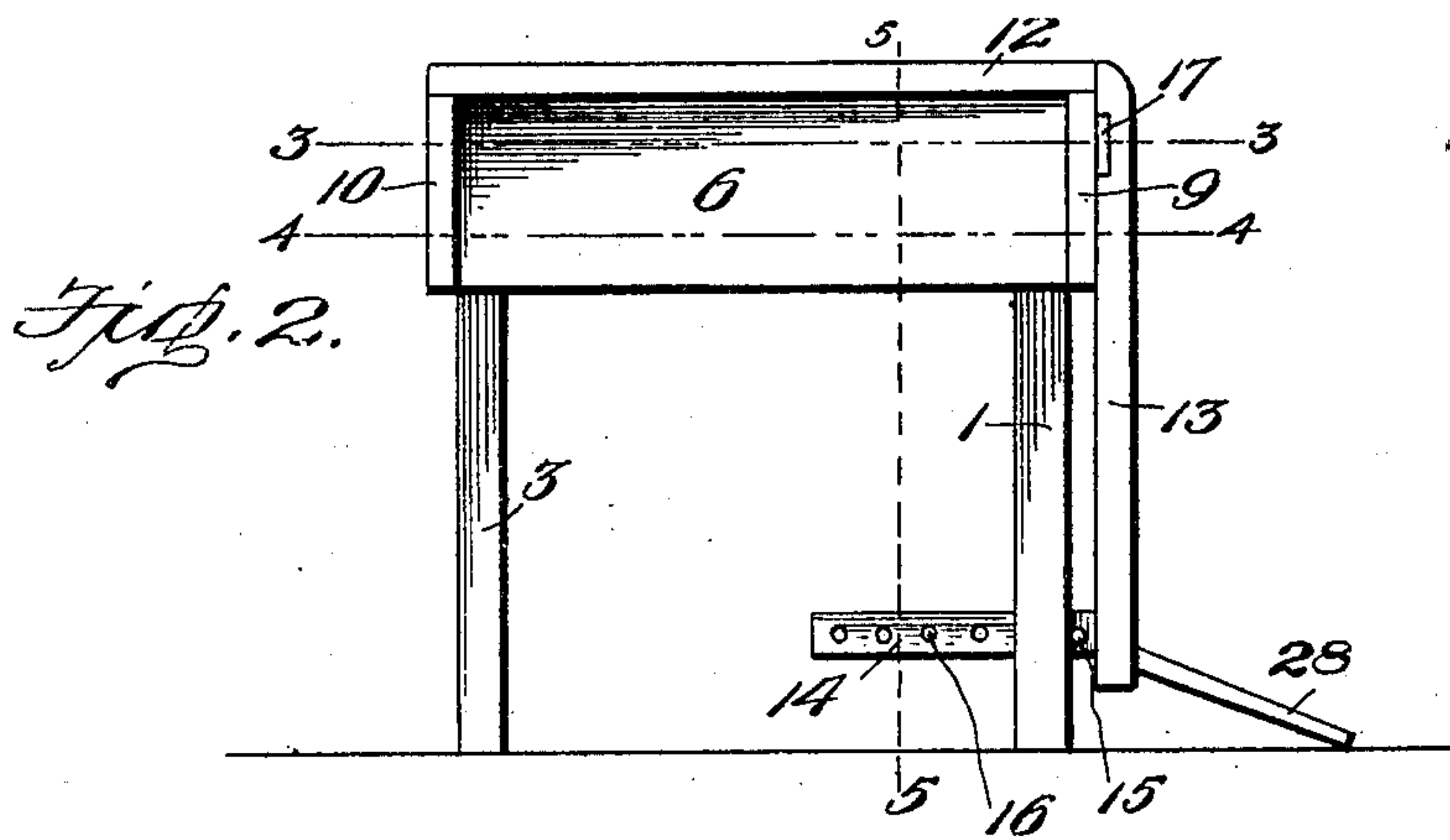


Fig. 4.

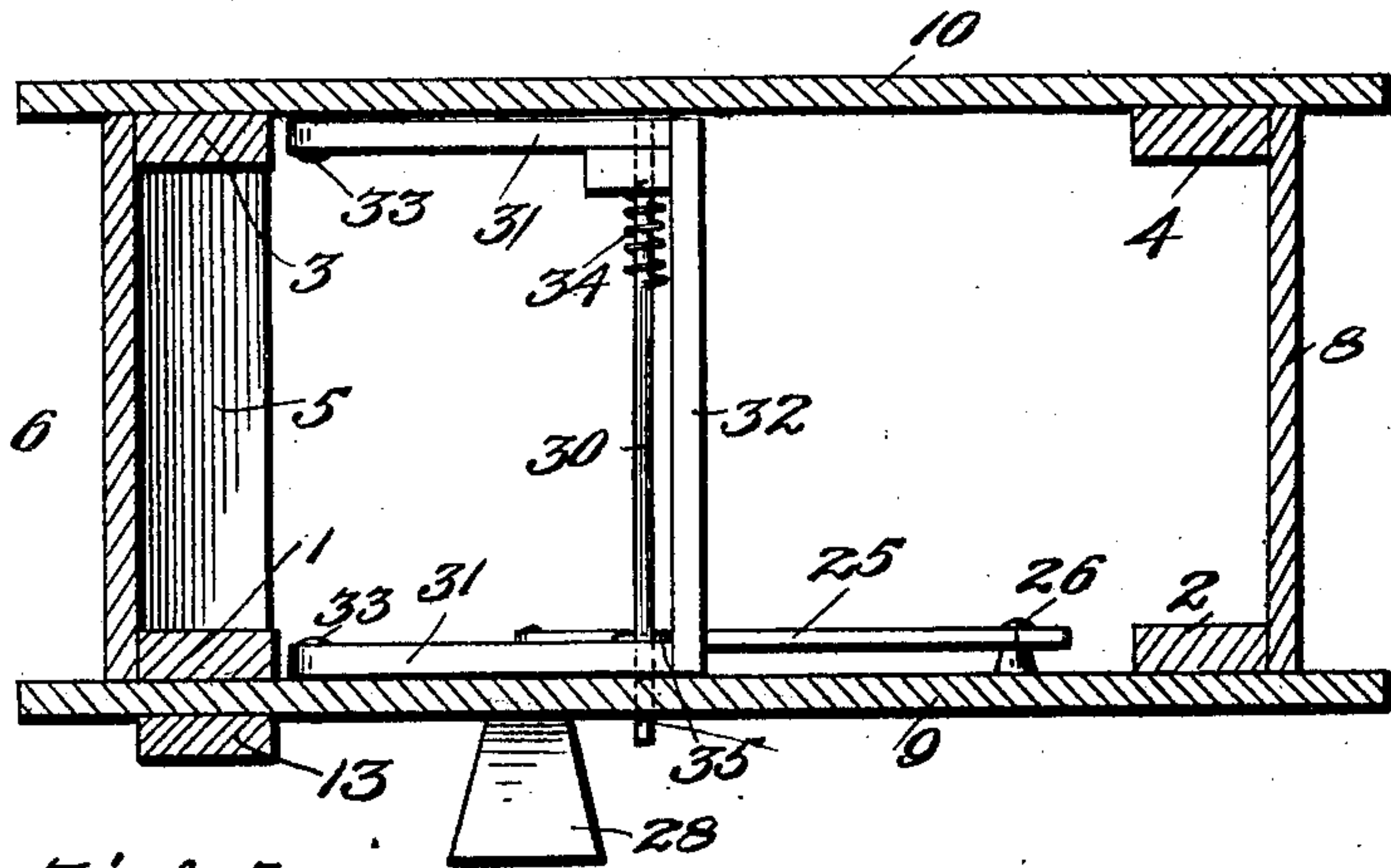
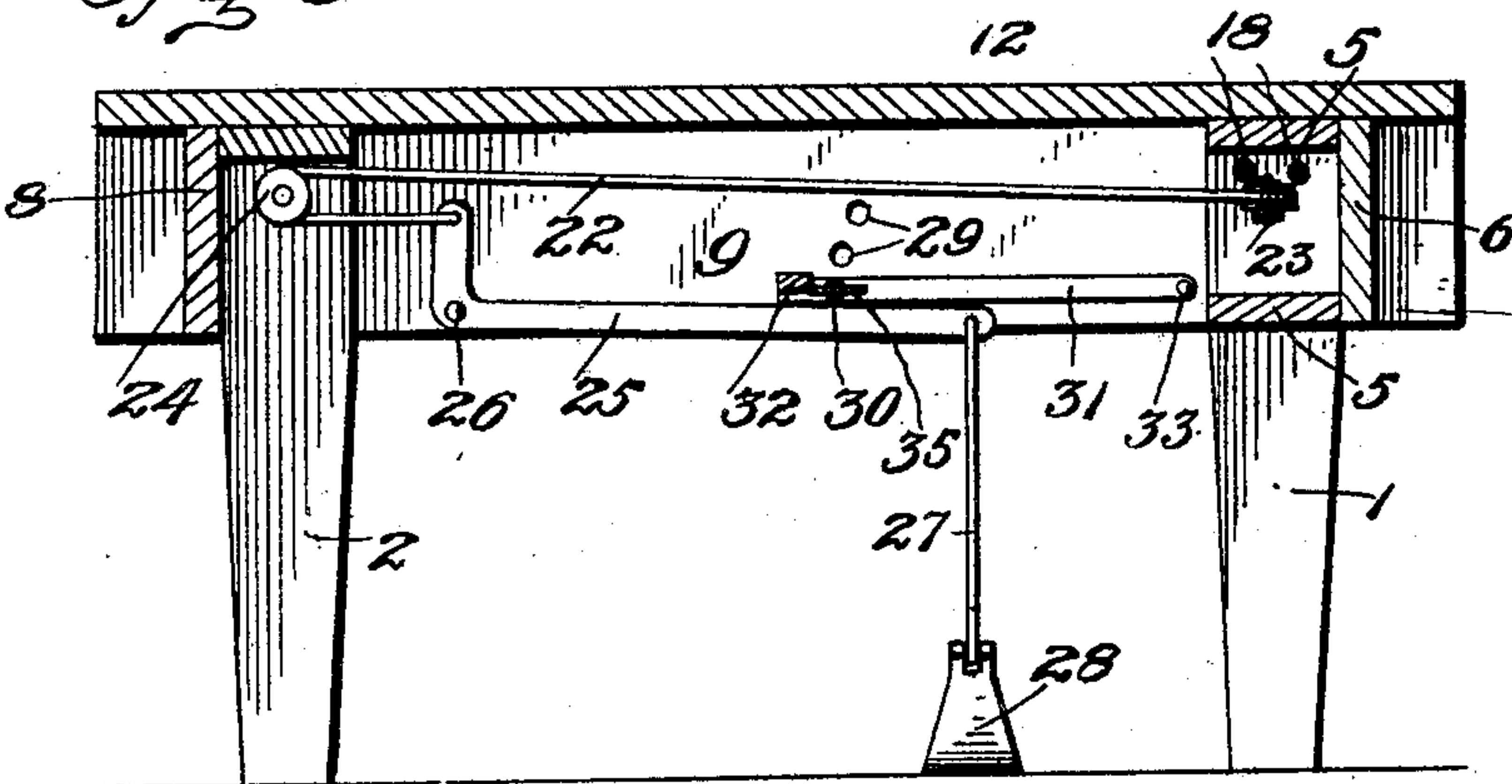


Fig. 5



Inventor

S. Neudermann.

by *H. B. Wilson & Co*

Attorneys

Witnesses

C. E. Hunt.  
J. Carlson



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLEMAN NEUDERMANN, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

## CABINET-MAKER'S WORK-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,883, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed July 3, 1900. Renewed May 15, 1901. Serial No. 60,399. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SOLEMAN NEUDERMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Makers' Work-Benches; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a novel and convenient form of work-bench for woodworkers in general; and the object is to provide a simple inexpensive device of this character, whereby the workman can instantly clamp or release the work without using his hands.

To this end the invention consists in a spring-actuated clamping jaw or vise and a coacting treadle for retracting the jaw.

The invention further consists in the manner of supporting and adjusting the steady-pin on which that portion of the work not held by the vise is supported.

The invention further consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of the several elements of the device, as will hereinafter be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the same reference characters indicate the same parts of the device.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved work-bench. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2.

1 and 2 denote the front and 3 and 4 the rear legs, the legs 1 and 3 being connected by the transverse braces 5 5 and the end board 6, and the legs 2 and 4 by the transverse brace 7 and the end board 8, while the legs 1 and 2 are connected by the side board 9, and the legs 3 and 4 by the corresponding side board 10, and the whole surmounted by the plane top 12.

13 denotes the vise-jaw, mounted parallel with the leg 1 and the side board 9, which latter forms the stationary jaw of the vise. The lower end of the jaw 13 carries a guide-

brace 14, which is adjustably secured in the lower end of the leg 1 by means of the pin 15, removably secured in the holes 16 in said brace.

17 denotes a plate fixed to the inner face of the jaw 13, and it is provided with a yoke 18, the loop of which extends through the side board 9 and leg 1 and is secured to the hooks 19 19 on the compound pressure-springs 20 20, the opposite ends of which are secured to the bolt 21, passing through the leg 3. From the looped end of the yoke 18 a flexible cable 22 extends around the grooved guide-pulleys 23 24 and its end fixed to the vertical arm of a bell-crank lever 25, fulcrumed on the stud-bolt 26, fixed in the side board 9, and from the horizontal arm of said bell-crank lever a rod or cable 27 extends to a treadle 28, so that by pressing downward on the treadle the jaw 13 is moved away from the board 9 to permit the insertion of a piece of work, and by releasing the treadle the springs 20 20 are allowed to exert their tension and draw the movable jaw up and clamp the work in place.

29 29 denote a series of guide-holes arranged in different horizontal planes to receive the steady-pin 30, which is mounted in the parallel arms 31 31 of the rectangular frame 32 on the stud-screws 33 33, fixed in the side boards. The steady-pin is provided with a spiral spring 34, which serves to project it through either of the guide-holes to which it may be alined, and it is also provided with a limit-pin 35 to limit its movement through the side board 9. When not in use, this steady-pin is set between the holes so that its free end rests against the inner face of the board 9, and therefore is not in the way of the workman when not in use.

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

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In combination, the bench, the movable jaw, the yoke fixed to the jaw, and the tension-springs having one end fixed to the bench and the other to the yoke, the treadle, and the

flexible cord connecting the yoke and treadle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination, the bench provided with the guide-holes 29 and the spring-actuated  
5 steady-pin adapted to be removably secured in either of said guide-holes, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SOLEMAN NEUDERMANN.

Witnesses:

A. J. ZWART,

R. H. COLLINS.