

No. 734,034.

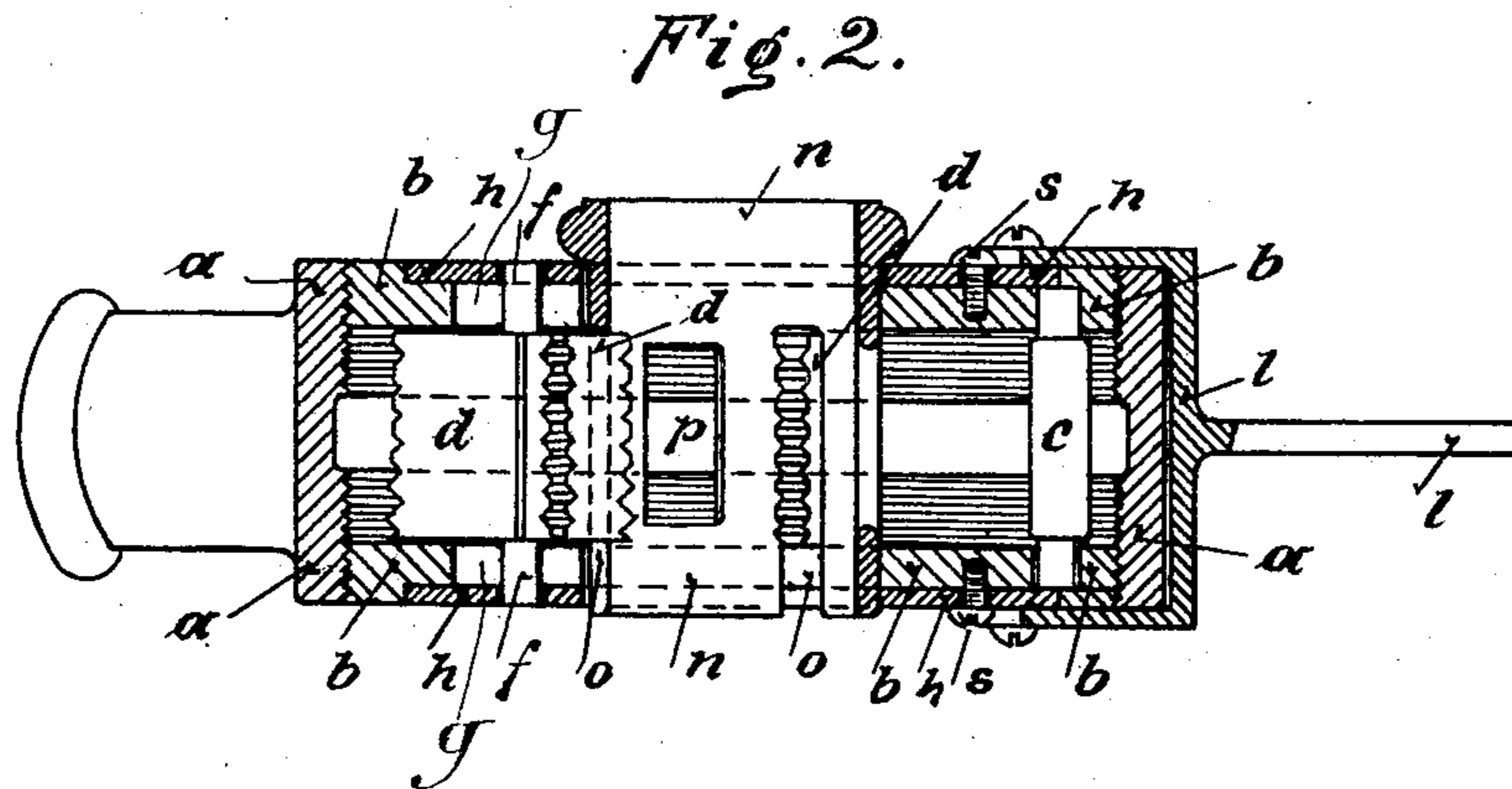
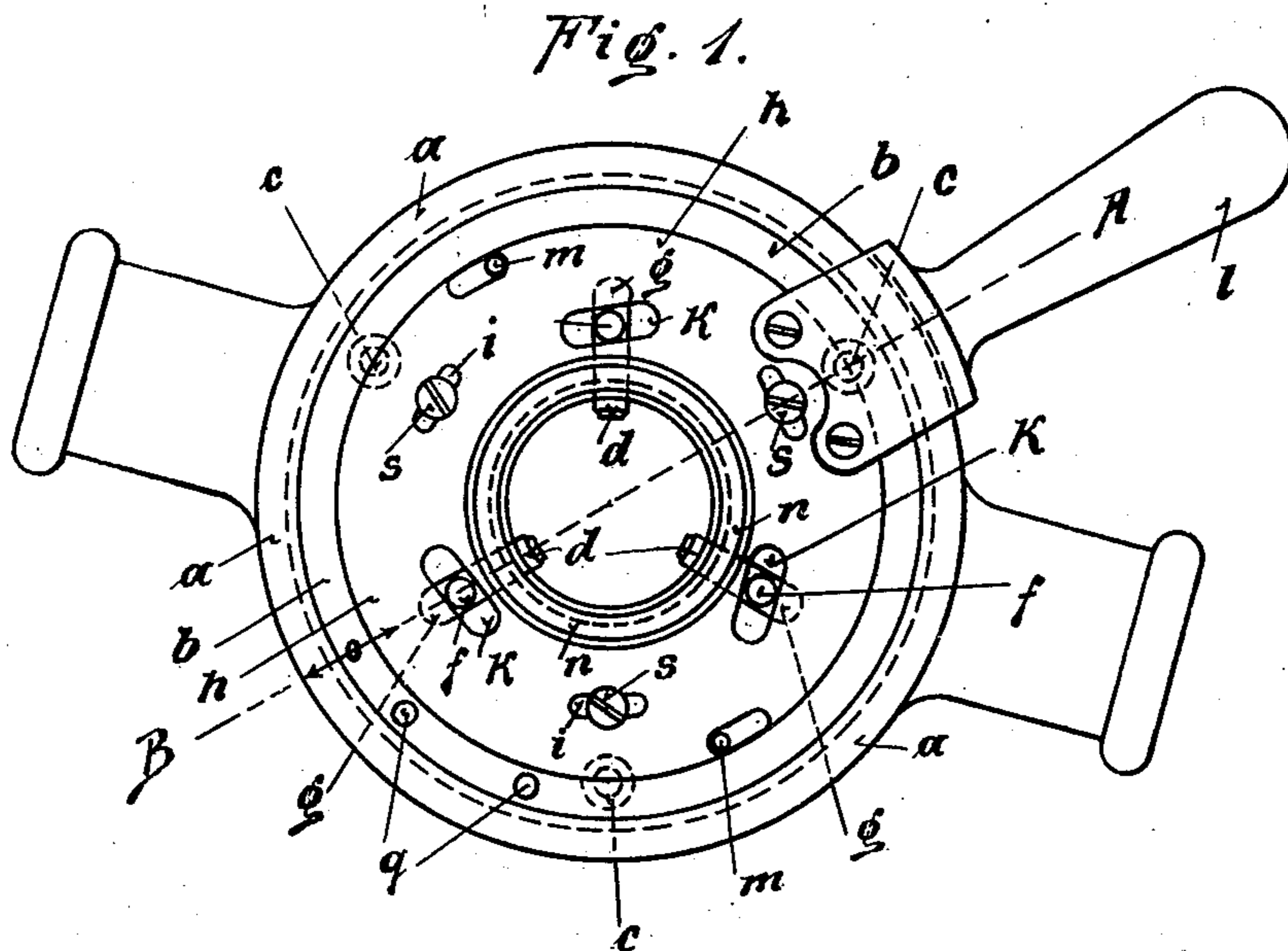
PATENTED JULY 21, 1903.

R. BARTHOLOMÄUS.  
DIE STOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

Max Schneider  
J. J. Böhrer

Inventor:

Rudolf Bartholomäus  
by W. Singer atty.

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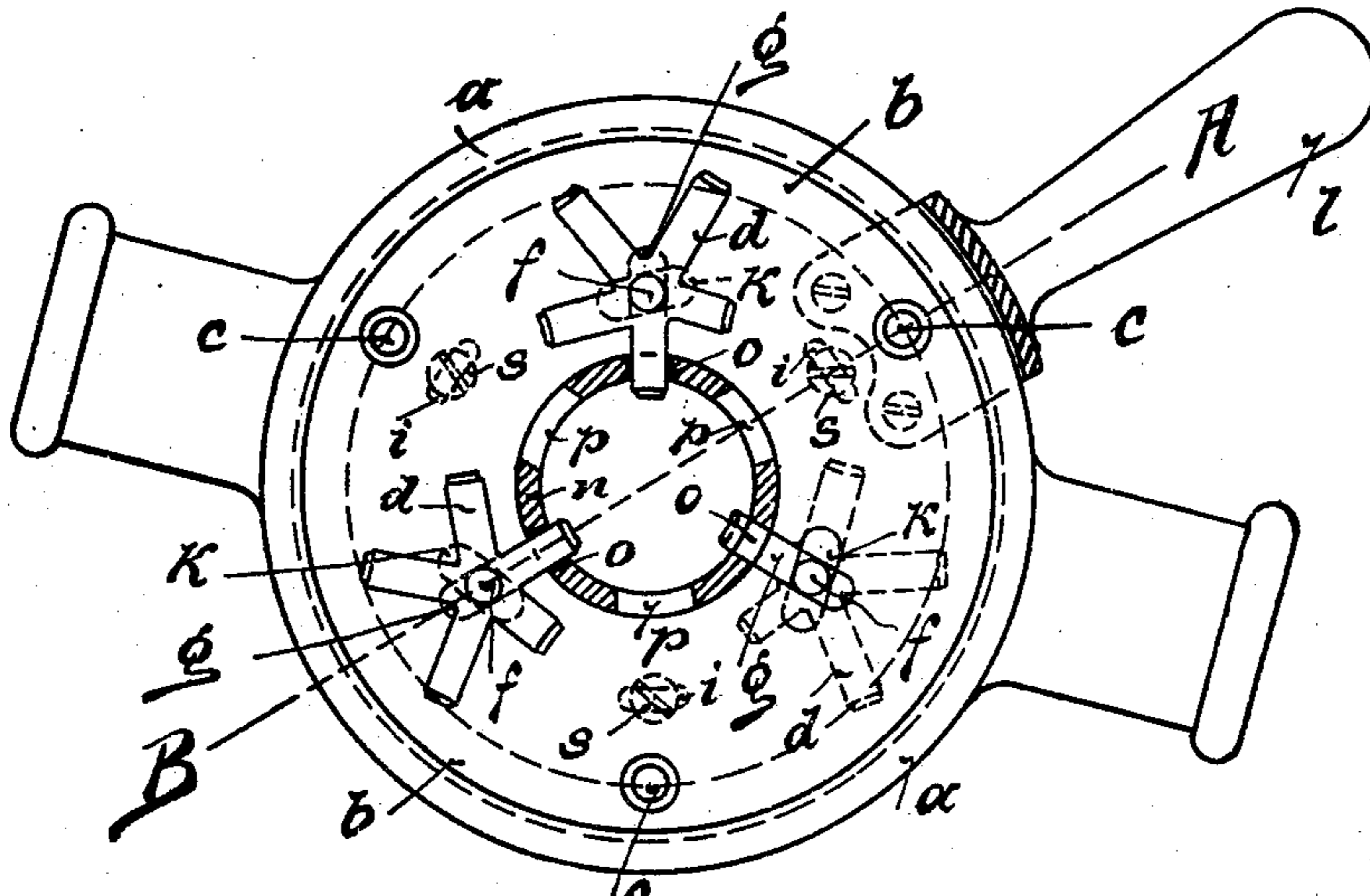
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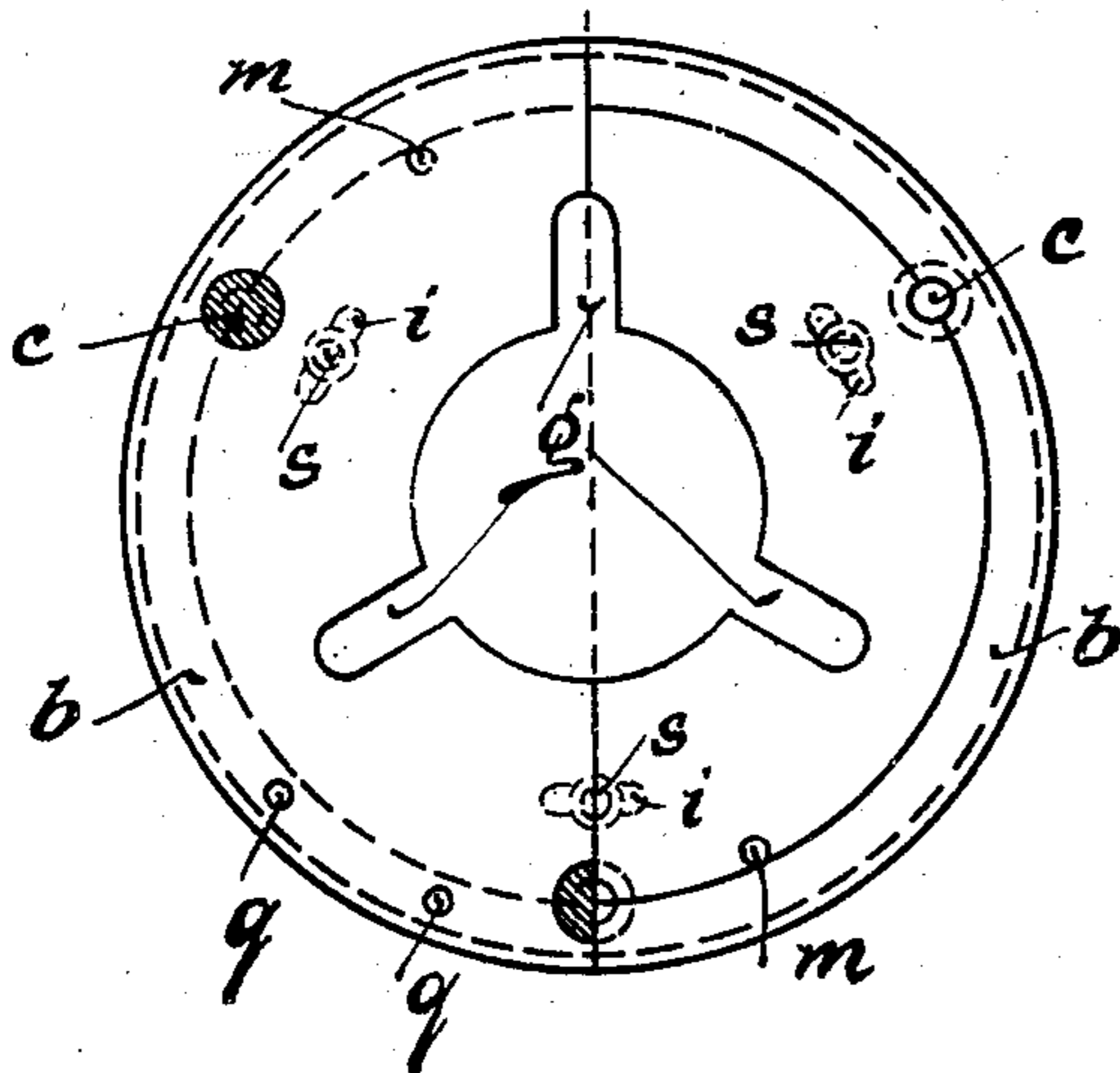
NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

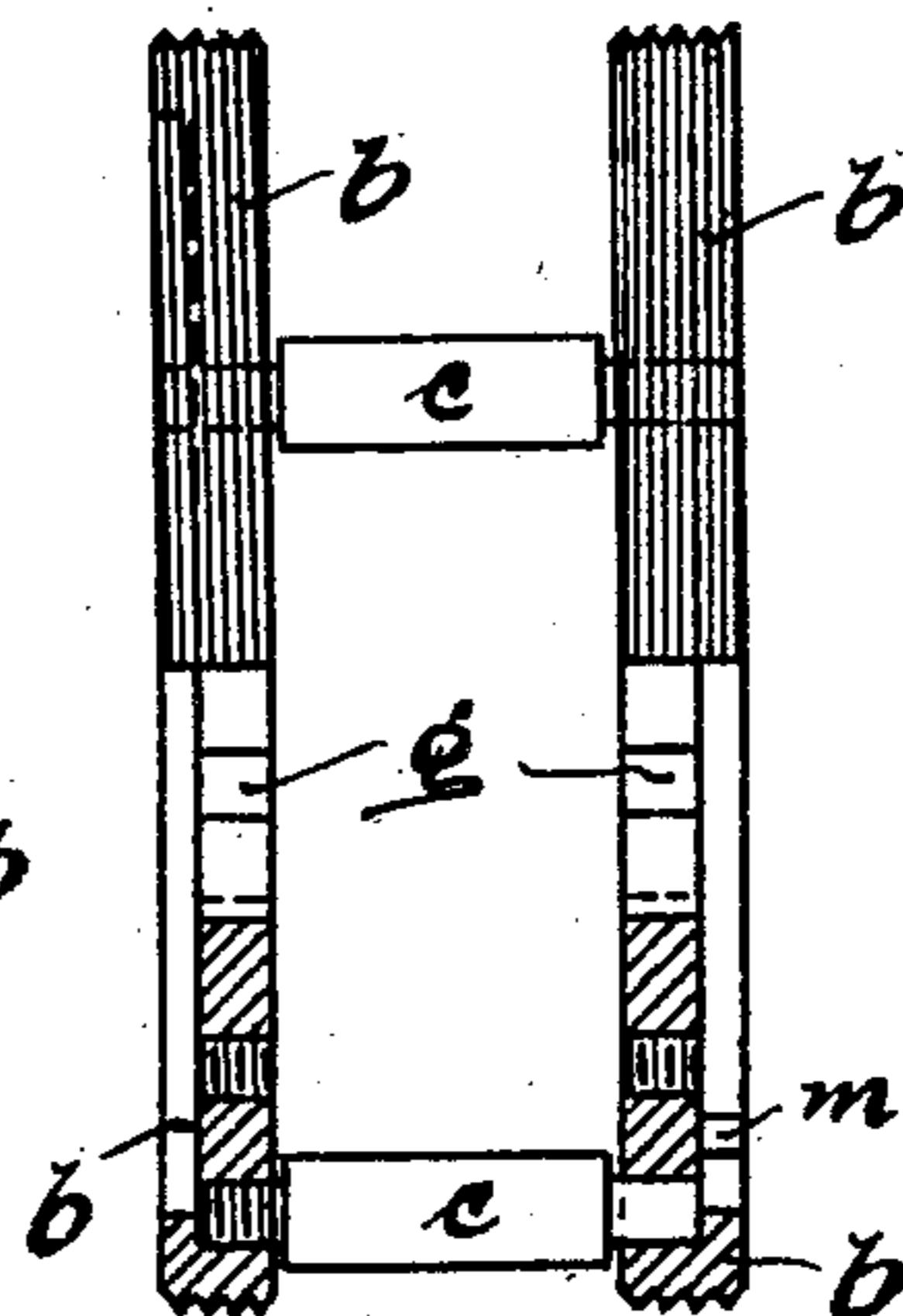
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



**Witnesses:**

*Max Schneider*

*Ag. Böhner.*

**Inventor.**

*Rudolf Bartholomäus*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUDOLF BARTHOLOMÄUS, OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO THE FIRM OF SUEDEDEUTSCHE PRAECISIONSWERKZEUGFABRIK BARTHOLOMAEUS & CO., OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY.

## DIE-STOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,034, dated July 21, 1903.

Application filed January 28, 1903. Serial No. 140,891. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RUDOLF BARTHOLOMÄUS, mechanical engineer, a subject of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a resident of No. 83 Sulzbacherstrasse, Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Die-Stocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of my invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a die-stock by means of which a number of threads of different pitch or kind may be cut without its being necessary to insert different dies.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the improved die-stock. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on line A B of Figs. 1 and 3; Fig. 3, an elevation with the cover-plate removed; and Figs. 4 and 5, an elevation and section, respectively, illustrating the means for fastening the said plate.

The annular part of the die-case *a* is provided with a right and left hand thread. Into this case plates *b* are screwed, which are connected to each other by pins *c*. Between the said plates *b* the rotatable and adjustable dies *d* are arranged with their pivots *f* guided in radial slots *g* in the plates *b*. The dies *d* are arranged in star shape about the pivots *f*, the length of the separate dies differing according to the diameter of the screws to be cut. Into recesses in the plates *b* disks *h* are inserted and connected to the said plates by means of screws *s*, adapted to move in the slots *i*. In these disks *h* eccentric slots *k* are provided, into which the ends of the die-pivots *f* engage. The two disks *h* are rigidly connected to each other by a bow-shaped handle *l*, by means of which they can be rotated on the plates *b* within the limits set by the stops *m*. By this means the dies *d* can be moved toward or away from each other.

The normal relative position of the plates *b* may be indicated in any convenient manner, (not shown,) and the proper relative position of the dies *d* is secured by means of

the central box or bush *n*, which also serves as a guide for the stock. For this purpose the said box *n* is provided with as many slots *o* as there are dies in action at a time, and these slots inclose the dies and hold the latter in the proper position. The said box *n* is also provided with apertures *p* for the shavings to pass through. For changing the dies the box *n* is withdrawn and the dies *d* unfastened and rotated by rotating the plates *b* by means of a key adapted to engage the holes *g*. When corresponding die-arms are opposite each other, they are fixed by inserting the box. By screwing the plates *b* into the plate-case *a* the dies are then so fastened that any unintended movement thereof is prevented. Relative movement of the dies by the loosening of the plates during the cutting is impossible, for the reason that the thread in the case *a* is so arranged that the plates *b* must be pulled toward each other, and therefore only grip the dies more tightly. If a normal thread contained in the die-stock is to be cut somewhat more deeply or lightly, the screws *s* are loosened and the die-pivots *f*, engaging the slots *k*, are moved outward or inward by rotating the disks *h* by means of the handle *l*. When the disks *h* are thereupon moved back to the normal position, the die-stock is again ready to cut normal threads.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. In a universal die-stock, the combination of an annular casing provided at the ends with oppositely-cut threads, threaded plates provided with radial slots and adapted to engage said ends, dies secured between said end plates provided with pivots adapted to engage said slots, a central bush slotted to receive the cutting ends of said dies and means for moving and locking said dies.

2. In a die-stock, for cutting a variety of threads the combination of an annular casing provided with radially-slotted end plates, star-shaped dies secured in said casing having pivots engaging said slots a central bush

provided with slots for guiding said dies and apertures for discharging shavings, a rotatable side plate at each end having eccentric slots engaging said pivots, and a forked handle secured to said plates whereby they may be rotated simultaneously, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

RUDOLF BARTHOLOMÄUS.

Witnesses:

MAX SCHNEIDER,  
HEINRICH ENGELHARDT.