No. 816,599. PATENTED APR. 3, 1906.

C. F. PIPPY.

OILSTONE BOX.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 5, 1905.

Fig. 1.

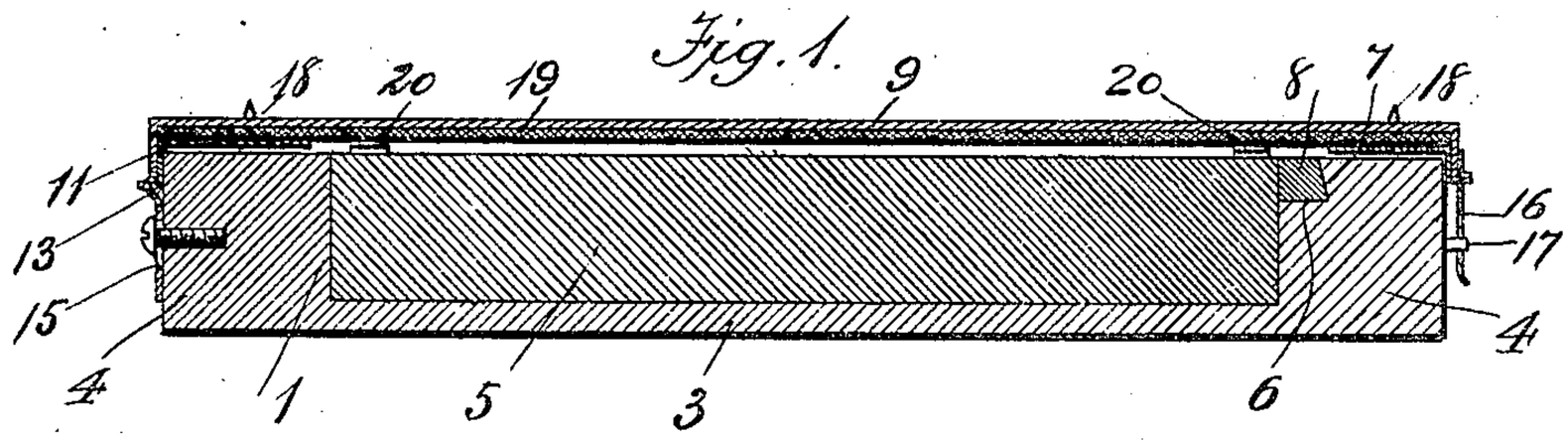


Fig. 2.

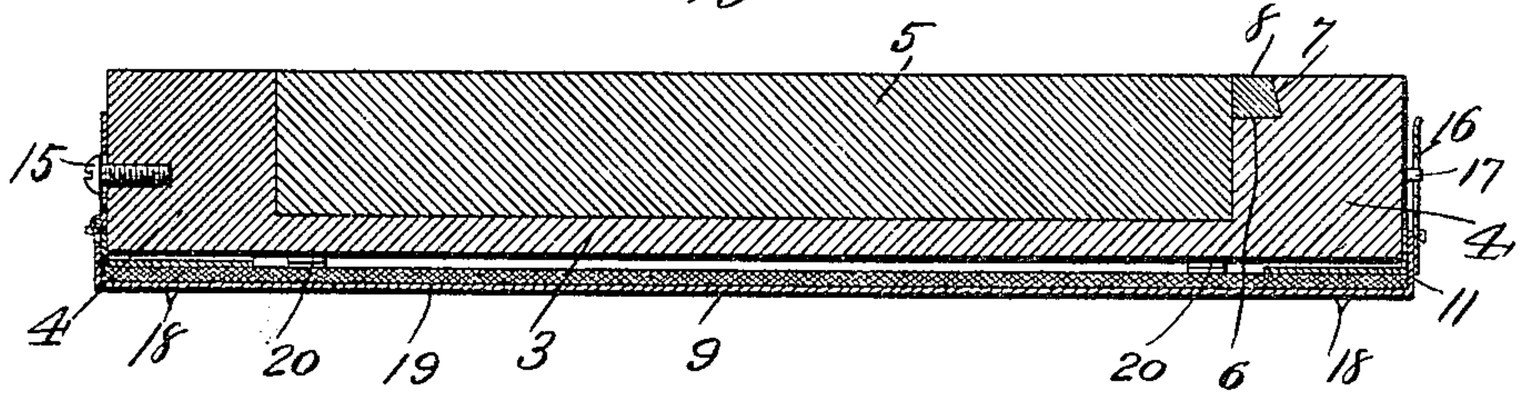


Fig. 3.

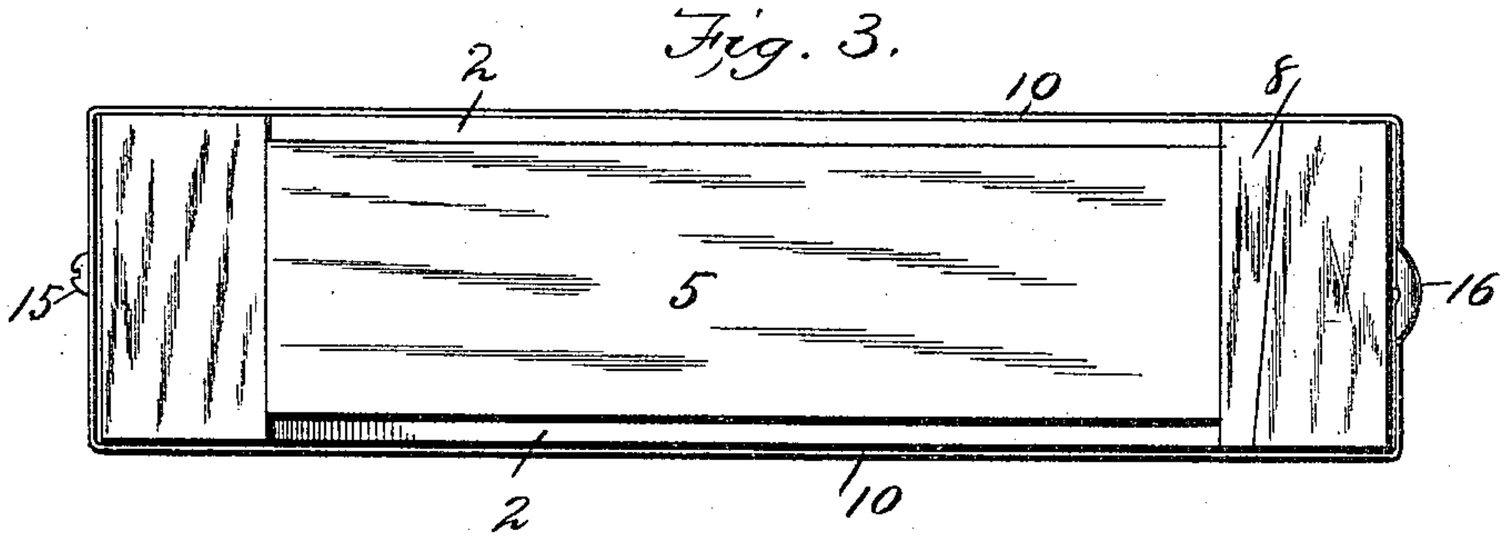


Fig. 4.

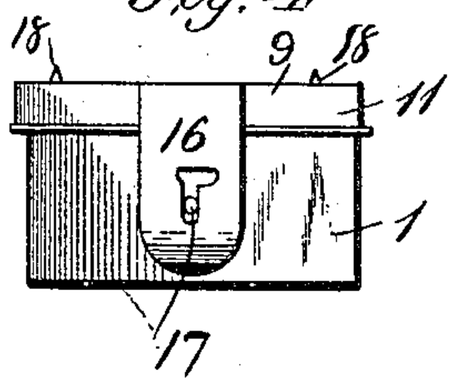
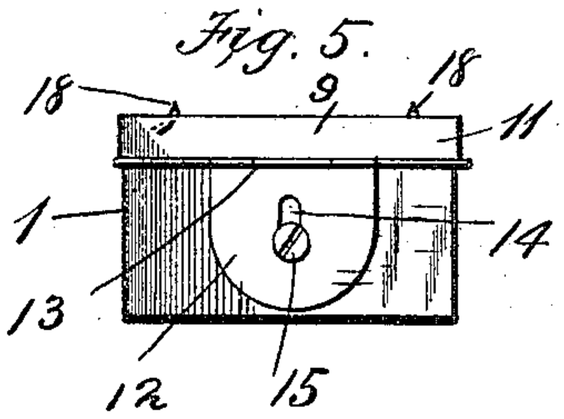


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
W. N. Ourand
F. L. Ourand

Inventor
Charles F. Pippy.

By Sturtevant & Crosby
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. PIPPY, OF CALGARY, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO PIKE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PIKE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, A CORPORATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

OILSTONE-BOX.

No. 816,599. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 3, 1906.

Application filed May 5, 1905. Serial No. 259,046.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PIPPY, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Calgary, in the district of Alberta, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oilstone-Boxes, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to oilstone-boxes, and has for its object to provide a box for holding an oilstone having a cover for protecting the surface of the stone so arranged that when the stone is to be used the cover without detachment from the box may be reversed in position, so as to be beneath the stone, and thus not only be out of the way, but serve to protect the table or bench from any oil that may flow over the sides of the stone and may also serve to so engage the table or bench as to prevent the stone from slipping.

A further object of the invention is to provide for holding the stone firmly in position and at the same time permit its ready removal.

A further object is to so construct the box that the entire length of the stone may be utilized without liability of injury to the tool being sharpened from slipping off the ends of the stone.

With these objects in view my invention consists in the construction and combination of elements hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of the oilstone-box complete, showing the cover in position covering the top of the box-body. Fig. 2 is a similar sectional view showing the cover in position beneath the box-body. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the oilstone-box with the cover beneath the box-body. Fig. 4 is an end view of the oilstone-box, showing the cover in position covering the top of the box-body, the end shown being that at which the fastening device is located; and Fig. 5 is a similar view of the opposite end of the oilstone-box.

In the drawings, 1 is the body of the box, preferably made of wood in one piece, having the sides 2, bottom 3, and ends 4, thus forming a box adapted to receive the oilstone 5. The ends 4 of the box-body are of such height that their tops are flush with the face of the oilstone 5, so that the upper edges of the ends of the stone are protected against chipping, and the tool to be sharpened may be rubbed on the face of the stone throughout its length without liability of injury from slipping off the ends, the tool if it slips off the end merely sliding onto the top of the end 4 of the box without dropping off the edge, as it would in the ordinary form of oilstone-box. The sides 2 of the box are cut away, so as to be lower than the ends 4 to permit the stone to be used after its surface is worn down. In order to hold the stone firmly in position, I cut away the upper portion of one of the ends 4 above the level of the upper edge of the sides, as shown at 6, to form a wedge-shaped recess, preferably undercut, as shown at 7, and I provide a wedge 8, adapted when driven into the wedge-shaped recess to bear against the end of the stone, and thus hold it from movement in the box. The upper face of the wedge 8 is of course flush with the upper face of the stone and forms a continuation of the upper face of the end 4, in which the recess 6 is cut.

9 is the cover, preferably made of sheet metal, having sides 10 and ends 11, forming a tray adapted to fit over the sides and ends of the box-body 1. To one end of the cover is hinged a leaf or tab 12, the pintle of the hinge being preferably formed by a wire 13, over which the lower edge of the end of the cover is turned. The leaf or tab 12 is provided with a hole 14, through which a headed pin or screw 15 passes into the end of the box-body, as shown. This headed pin or screw is preferably located about midway between the top and bottom of the box-body, and the hole 14 in the leaf or tab 12 is so located that the cover when in position over the face of the stone will rest thereon and when the cover is in position beneath the box-body it will be in contact with the bottom of the box-body. At the end opposite to that at which the leaf or tab 12 is hinged a fastening device or latch 16 is secured to the cover. This fastening device or latch 16 preferably consists of a flat piece of metal having an eye therein adapted to engage a pin 17 in the end of the

box-body. Any convenient form of fastening device may be used, or, if desired, the fastening device may be dispensed with.

The cover 9 is preferably provided on its exterior with projecting points 18, adapted to engage the surface of the bench or table when the cover is in position beneath the box-body, and thus prevent the box and stone from slipping. The cover may be provided on its inside with a pad 19, of felt or other absorbent material, retained in place by clips 20 or other convenient means, the pad being for the purpose of absorbing any excess of oil remaining on the stone after use, so that the oil will not dry upon the face of the stone, and thus gum it up.

To open the box to enable the stone to be used, the cover is first turned back on the hinge connection between its end and the leaf or tab 12 until it is out of engagement with the top of the box-body and the cover and the leaf or tab then rotated on the headed pin or screw 15 until the leaf or tab hangs downward. The cover may then be swung on its hinge against the bottom of the box-body, the latch or fastening device engaging the pin 17 to hold the cover in this position. When in position below the box-body the sides of the cover, which is preferably made to fit somewhat loosely on the box-body, are in position to catch any oil that may run over the sides of the stone, so that it will not drip onto the table or bench on which the box rests.

The cover being permanently attached to the box-body cannot be mislaid, and by reason of the manner of its attachment is not only out of the way when the stone is used, but is utilized both to protect the bench or table against oil drip and to hold the box against slipping.

It will of course be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the precise details of construction shown, as these may be varied without departing from the spirit of the invention.

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

1. In an oilstone-box, a box-body recessed to receive the oilstone, a cover adapted to fit over the sides of the box-body and a leaf or tab to which one end of the cover is hinged, the leaf or tab being pivoted to the end of the box-body, substantially as described.

2. In an oilstone-box, a box-body recessed to receive the oilstone, a cover adapted to fit over the sides of the box-body, a leaf or tab to which one end of the cover is hinged, the leaf or tab being pivoted to the end of the box-body, and a latch or fastener secured to the opposite end of the cover, substantially as described.

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

CHARLES F. PIPPY.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR G. WOLLEY,
M. C. BERNARD.