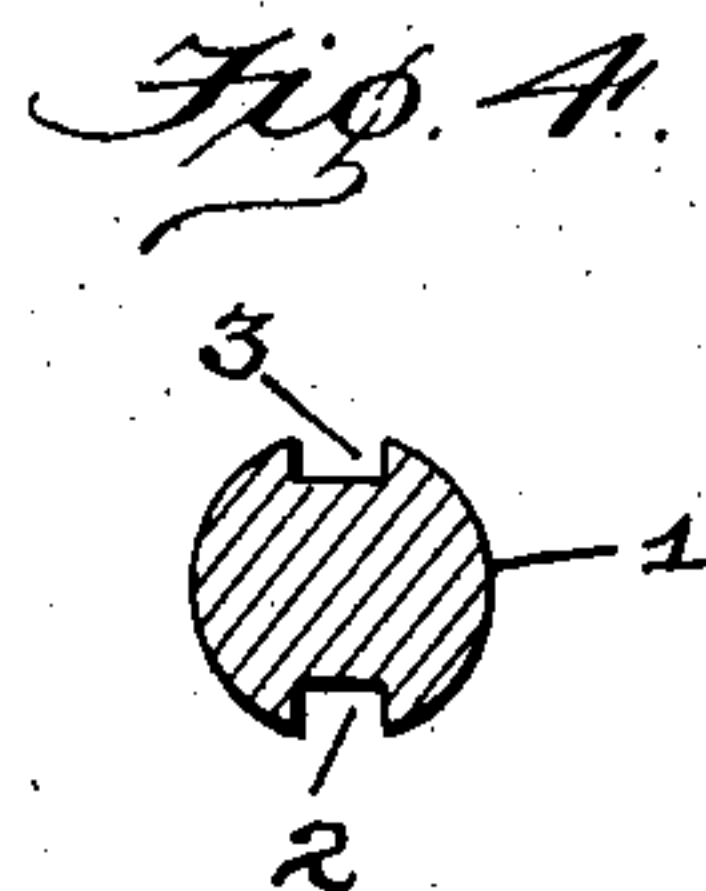
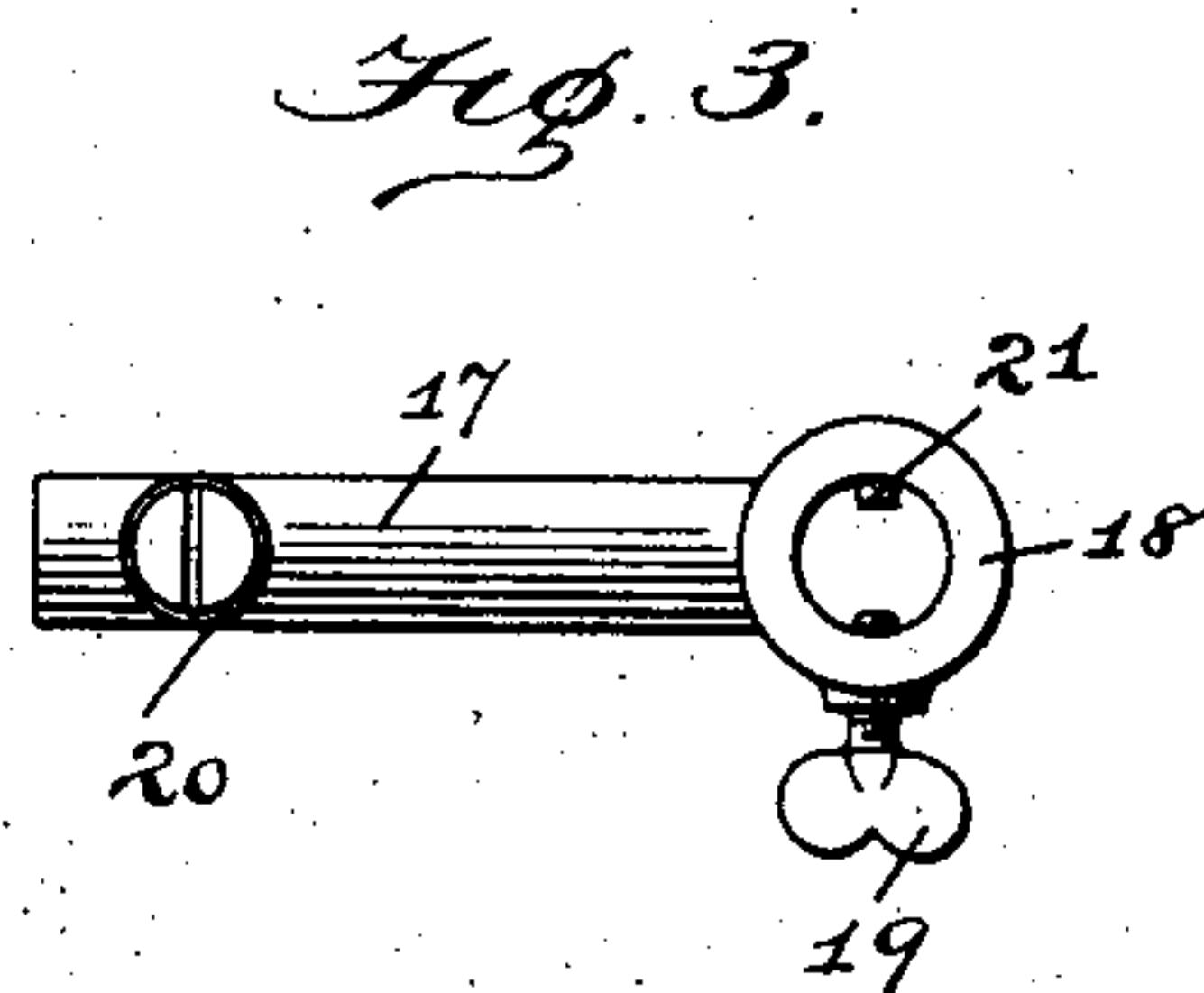
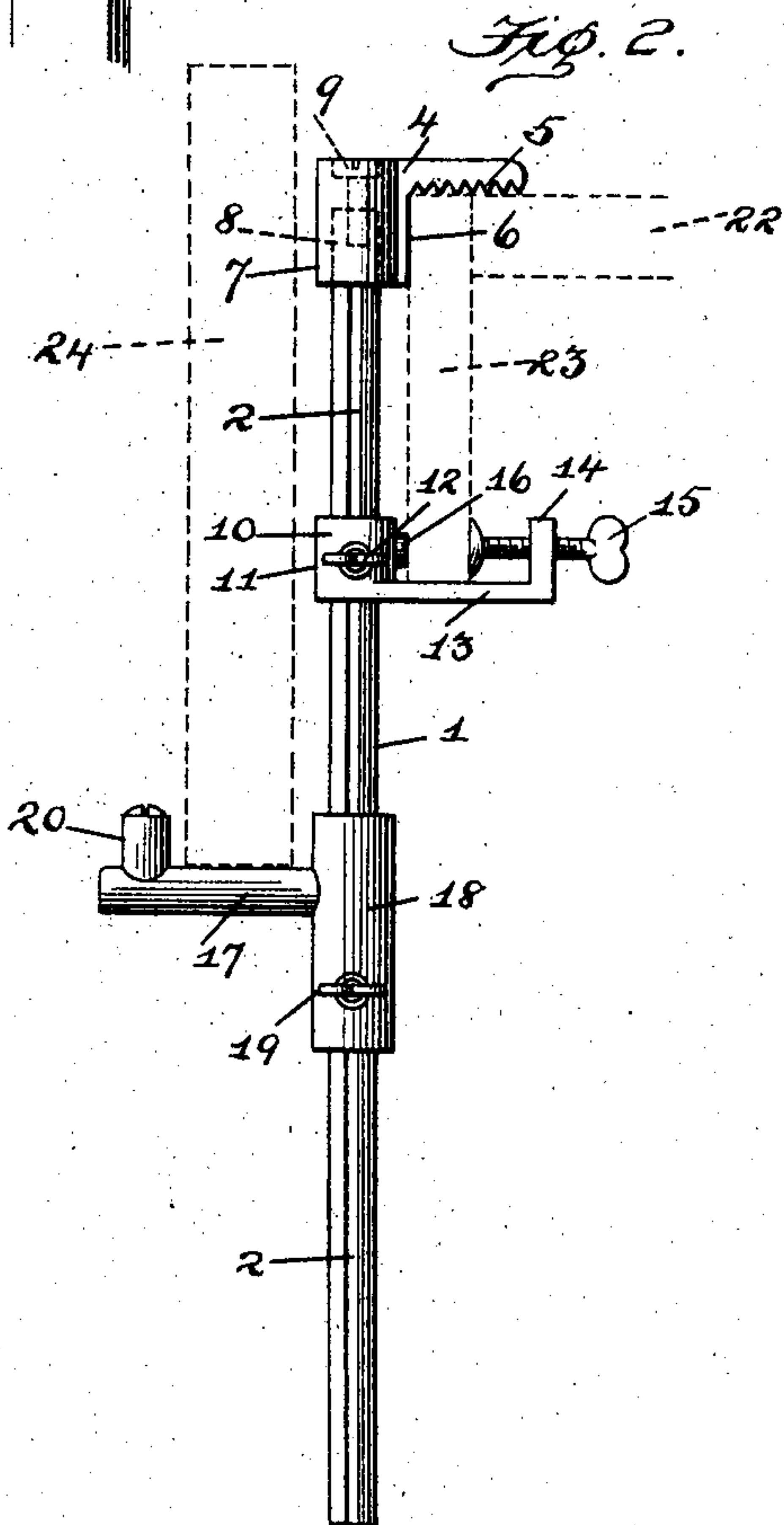
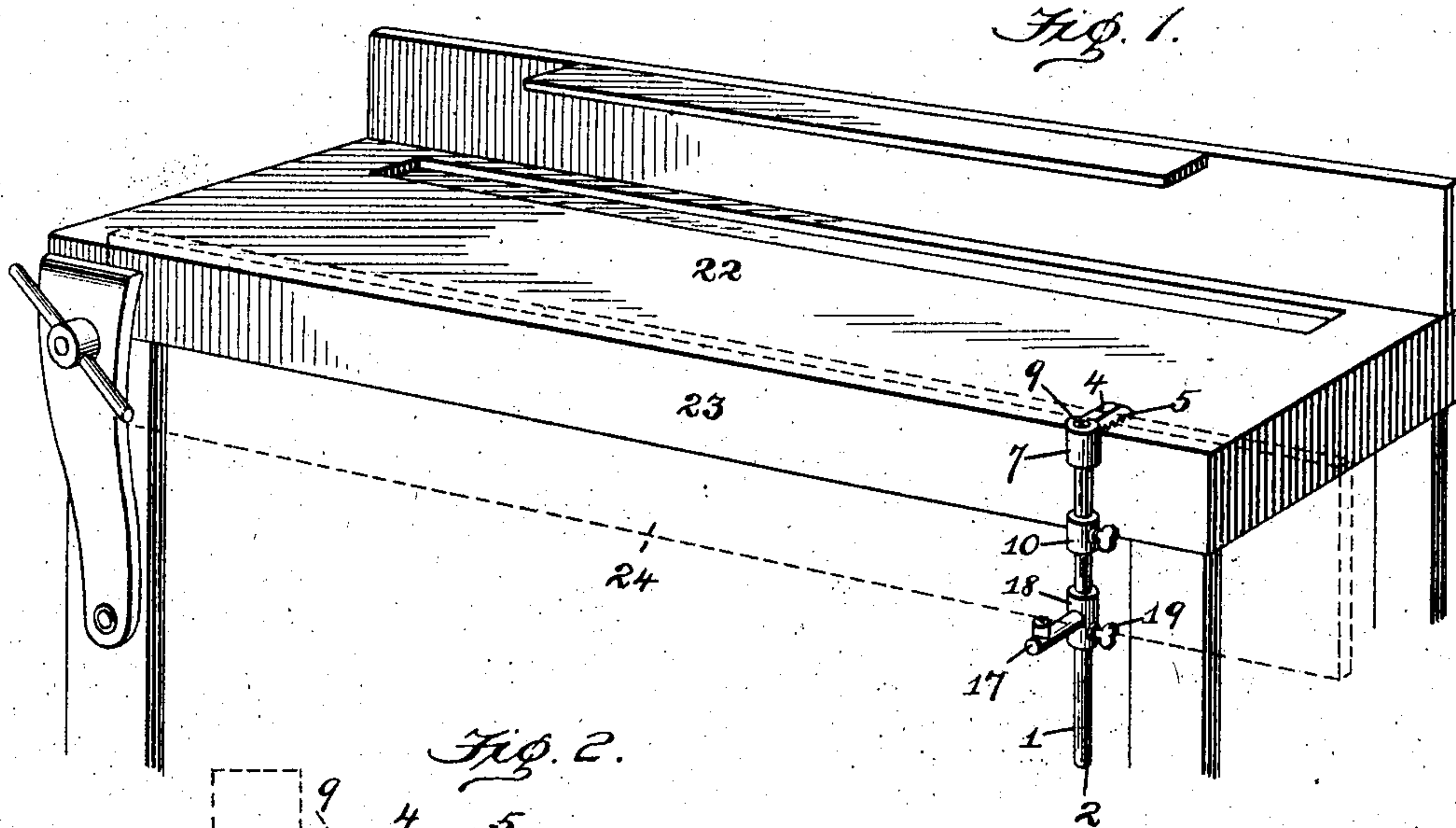


No. 834,703.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

J. BEHRINGER.
WORK SUPPORT FOR CARPENTERS' BENCHES.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1905.



Witnesses
Edwin L. Bradford
L. Ferdinand Vogt.

By

Inventor
John Behringer

Mann & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BEHRINGER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

WORK-SUPPORT FOR CARPENTERS' BENCHES.

No. 834,703.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed March 28, 1905. Serial No. 252,467.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BEHRINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Work-Supports for Carpenters' Benches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device to support boards on a carpenter's bench while the board is being dressed or subjected to the action of woodworking-tools.

Carpenters' work-benches are commonly provided near one end with a clamp or vise in which a stick of wood or a board may be held; but in the case of boards of some length while the vise will clamp one end of such board the other end requires a support; and the object of this invention is to provide an adjustable supporting device that may be attached to carpenters' benches of any construction and any size and without being restricted in adjustment by the means which attaches the device to the bench.

The accompanying drawings show the invention, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a work-bench with the improved support attached and the board shown in broken lines; Fig. 2, a side view of the detached supporting device; Fig. 3, a plan view of the adjustable board-support; Fig. 4, a cross-sectional view of the standard.

A rod or standard 1 has two longitudinal grooves 2 3. At its upper end this rod has a laterally-offsetting grip-jaw 4, provided on its under side with teeth 5, which will be impressed in the top surface of the work-bench 22. This grip-jaw also has a vertical stop-face 6 on the head 7 and at right angles with respect to the said lateral toothed part. The head part of the grip-jaw has in its lower side a socket 8, which takes over the top end of the rod 1. A screw 9 is entered downward through the top of the head and takes into the top end of the rod and holds the same rigidly. The lateral grip-jaw at the upper end of the device is not sufficient by itself, but requires an independent grip or clamp 10, which will take hold of the lower edge of the side board of the work-bench. In the present instance the independent lower clamp comprises a head 11, which is slidable up and down on the rod 1 and has a set-screw 12 whose point end takes into the groove 2 on said rod, thereby preventing the clamp from rotary movement on the rod and

also firmly holding the clamp from an up or down movement. This clamp has a lateral arm 13, provided with a right-angled end 14, through which a set-screw 15 passes. A stop-face 16 is on the head 11 at a right-angled position with respect to the lateral arm 13. The two vertical stop-faces 16 and 6 are in alinement and will take against the vertical surface of the side board 23 of the work-bench. The set-screw 15 will press against the said side board of the work-bench, and thereby clamp the device to position on the work-bench. Thus the grip-jaw 4 above and the independent clamp 10 below will firmly hold the rod 1 in vertical position alongside of the work-bench. The lower end of the vertical rod cannot swing, but always remains stationary.

The board-support comprises a lateral prong 17, which is vertically adjustable on the rod 1 without being restricted by the lower clamp 10. To effect this adjustment, the prong 17 is attached to a tubular head 18, which is slidable on the rod 1, and a set-screw 19 on the head has a point end which takes in the groove 2 on the rod, and thereby holds the prong 17 at any position to which it may be adjusted on the rod. The prong 17 has a short stud 20 projecting upward and serves to prevent the board 24 that is being supported from slipping off the said supporting-prong. The head 18 of the board-support is provided with a lug 21 on the interior, as seen in Fig. 3, which projects into the groove 3 of the rod and prevents the head from rotating on the rod.

As carpenters' benches now in use vary in their construction and also in the vertical dimensions of the side board 23, I have found that a work-support should be provided with means on the standard for attaching not only its upper end to the top of the bench, but also independent means vertically adjustable on the standard for attachment to the bench at some point below the top in order to accomplish two results—namely, first to prevent the lower end of the standard from swinging, and; second, to permit the work-supporting prong to be vertically adjusted on the standard without restriction by the said means which prevents swinging. With this in view I have provided a construction that will allow the relative vertical positions on the stationary rod or standard of the lower clamp 10 and the supporting-prong 17 to be reversed. They may be as

shown in full lines in Fig. 2, in which the clamp is above the prong, or may be reversed—that is, the lower clamp may be below the supporting-prong. When in this
5 last-named position on a bench 22, the two faces 16 and 6 by bearing against the vertical face of the side board 23 of the work-bench maintain an open free space between the rod 1 and said side board that will enable the
10 tubular head 18 of the board-supporting prong to be adjusted up or down when from the construction of the work-bench the clamp 10 has to be below the board-supporting prong.

15 It will be seen the prong 17 may have considerable variation in its vertically-adjusted positions.

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

A work-support for carpenters' benches, comprising a standard, provided in opposite faces with grooves extending throughout the length of the standard, a grip-jaw mounted
25 on the upper end of said standard, and held in fixed position thereon, a coaxing grip adjustably mounted on the standard below

said grip-jaw, and comprising a head receiving the standard, a laterally-extending arm having an upwardly-extending portion at its
30 outer end, a clamp-screw in said upwardly-extending portion, an abutment carried by the head, and a set-screw carried by the head and engaging in one of the grooves of the standard to fasten the head in adjusted posi-
35 tion on the standard and also hold it against rotary movement thereon, and a support for the work adjustably mounted on the standard and comprising a tubular head receiving the standard and having an interior lug tak-
40 ing into one of the grooves in said standard, a set-screw in the opposite side of the head taking into the other of said grooves and securing the head in adjusted position, and a lateral prong carried by said head and pro-
45 vided near its outer end with an upwardly-extending stud, substantially as described.

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

JOHN BEHRINGER.

Witnesses:

JOHN R. SMITH,

E. W. SCARBOROUGH.