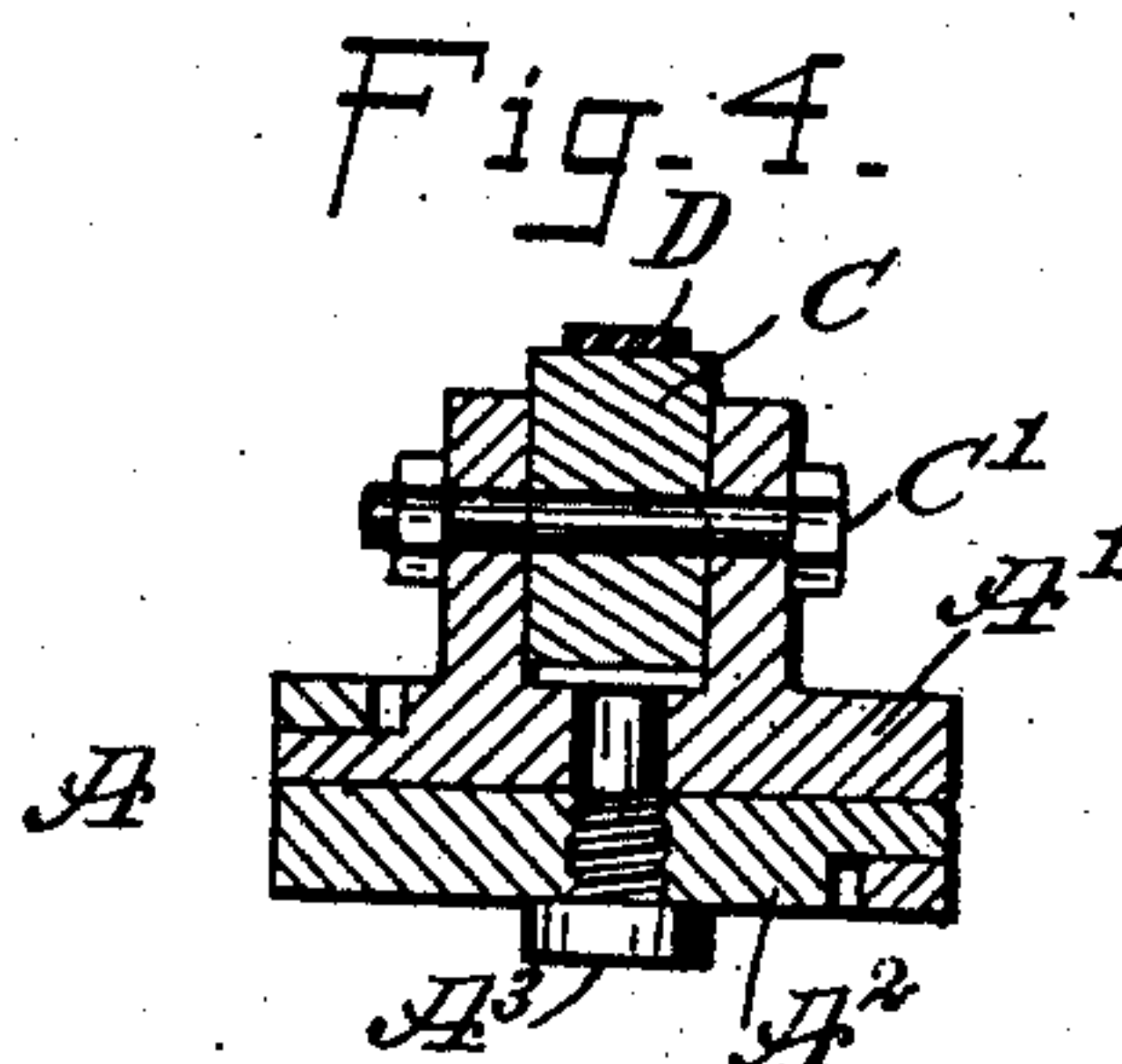
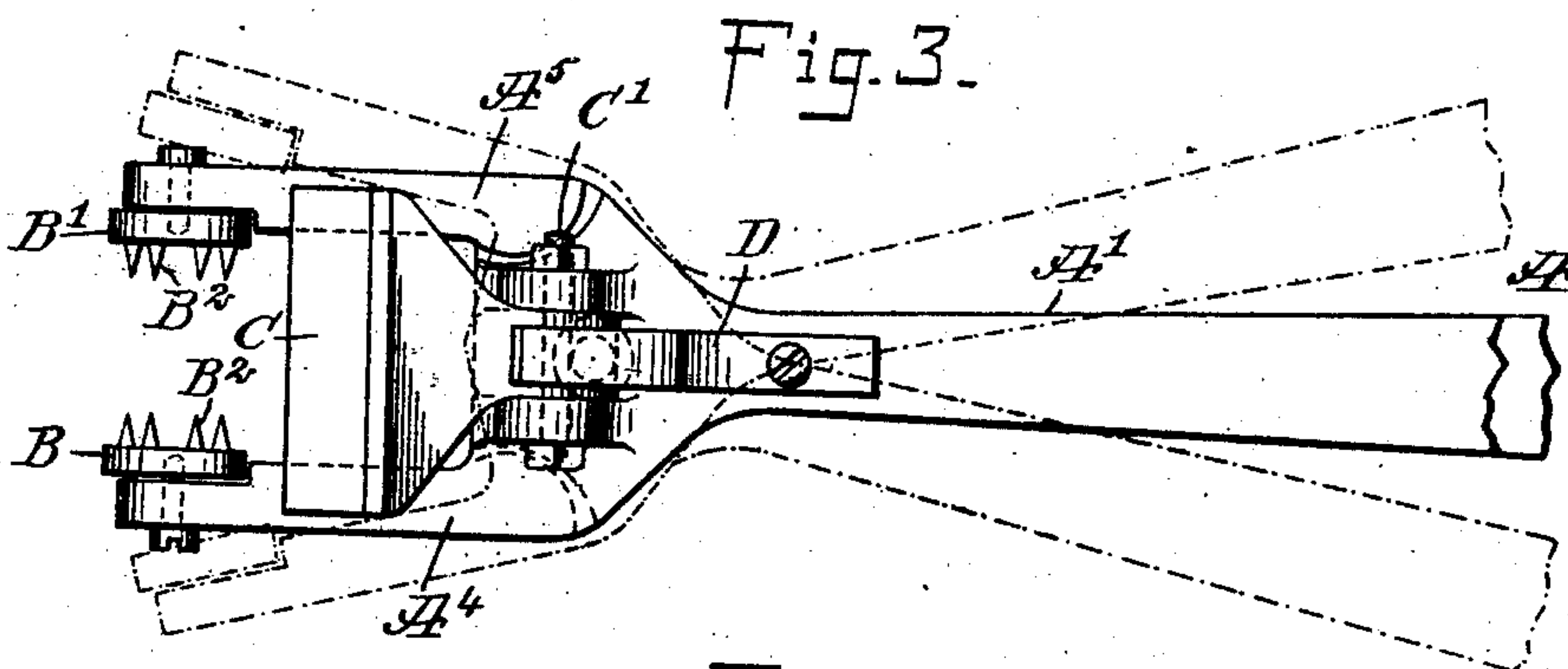
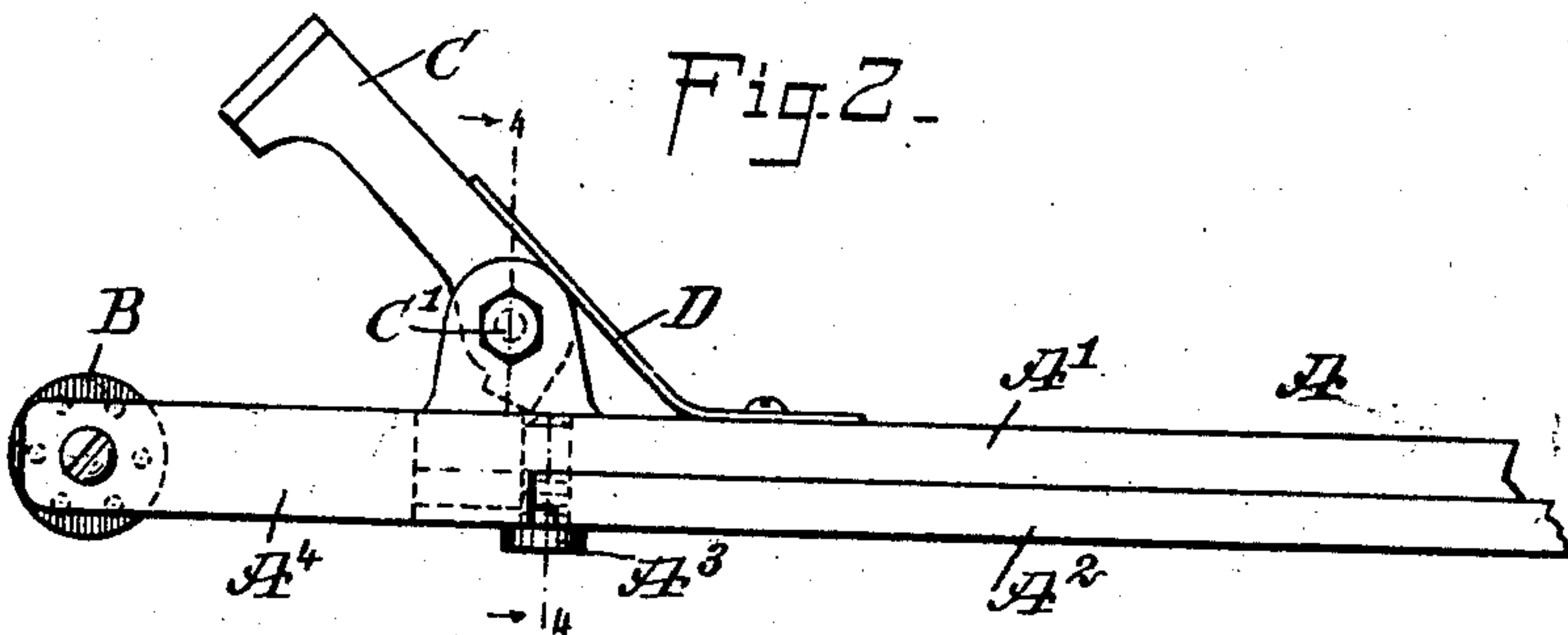
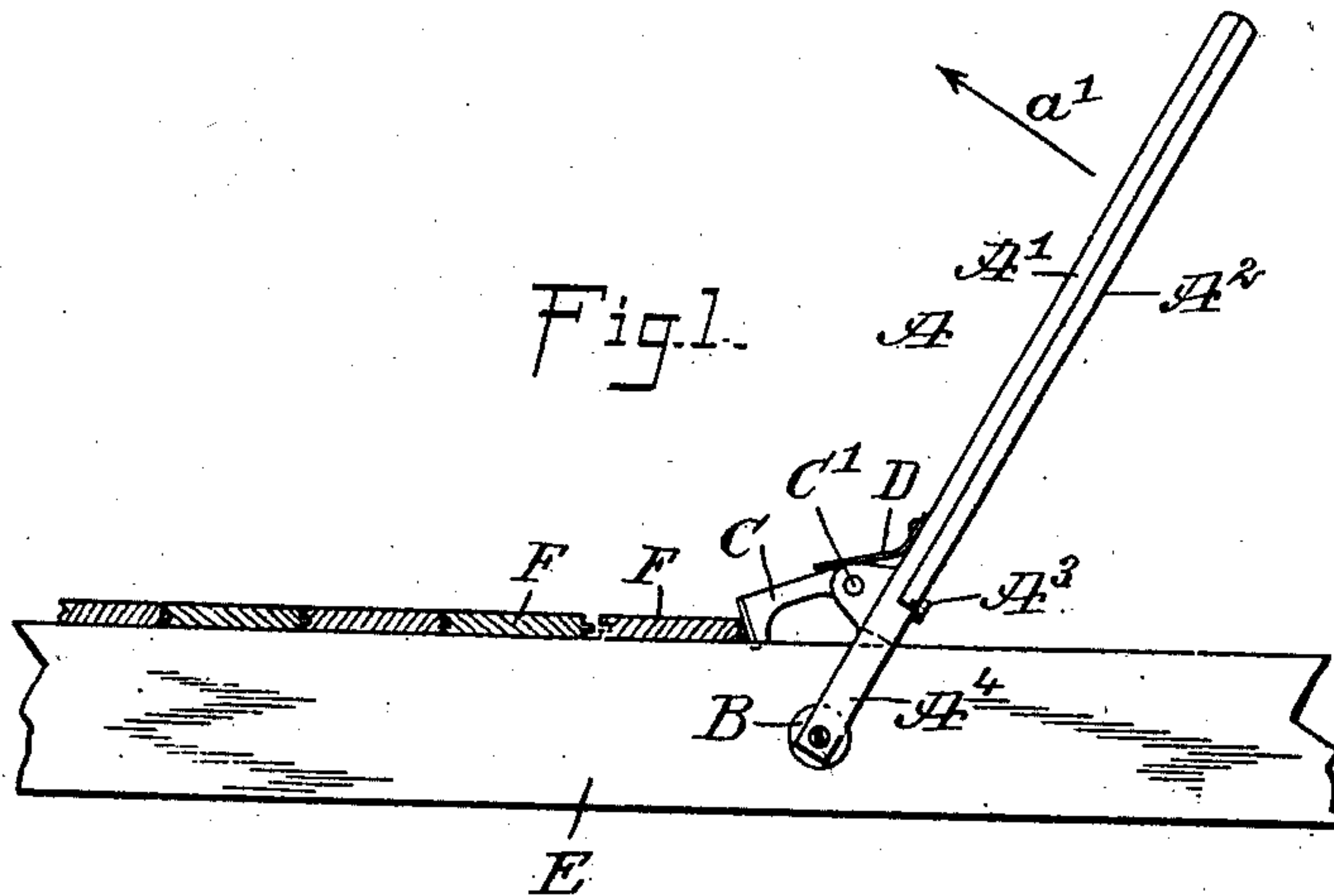


No. 840,268.

PATENTED JAN. 1, 1907.

B. STOLL.
CARPENTER'S TOOL.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1906.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRUNO STOLL, OF GARDENA, NORTH DAKOTA.

CARPENTER'S TOOL.

No. 840,268.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 1, 1907.

Application filed May 12, 1906. Serial No. 316,525.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BRUNO STOLL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Gardena, in the county of Bottineau and State of North Dakota, have invented a new and Improved Carpenter's Tool, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to woodworking-tools; and its object is to provide a new and improved carpenter's tool more especially designed for pressing floor-boards, sheathing-boards, and the like into proper position for nailing.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, which will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement as applied for pressing a floor-board into position for nailing, the floor-board being shown in section. Fig. 2 is an enlarged side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the same on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2.

The members $A' A^2$ of a pair of tongs A are connected with each other by the usual vertical pivot A^3 , and the jaw ends $A^4 A^5$ of the said members $A' A^2$ are provided on their inner or opposite faces with jaws $B B'$, mounted to turn, and preferably in the form of disks having pins or teeth B^2 projecting toward each other from the opposite faces of the said disks, as plainly shown in Fig. 3. On top of the tong member A' is arranged a transverse pivot C' for a presser-foot C to swing on the said presser-foot C , extending upwardly and forwardly and being pressed on by a spring D , secured to the tong member A' . The pivot C' is located adjacent to the pivot A^3 , and the length of the presser-foot C is somewhat less than the length of the ends $A^4 A^5$ of the tongs A .

In using the device the carpenter swings the handles of the pair of tongs A apart (see

dotted lines in Fig. 3) to open the jaws $B B'$ sufficiently far to permit of engaging the pins B^2 of the jaws $B B'$, with the opposite faces of the joist E or other support for the floor-boards F or the like to be nailed to the joist E . When the jaws B and B' are on opposite faces of the joist E , then the carpenter closes the handles of the tongs A , so as to firmly embed the teeth B^2 in the material of the joist E to allow the tongs A to swing on the jaws $B B'$ as a pivot. The jaws $B B'$ are engaged with the joist E at a point to bring the free end of the presser-foot C in engagement with the outer edge of the board F to be pressed in position against the next adjacent board F , already nailed to the joist E , and by the carpenter imparting a swinging motion to the tongs A in the direction of the arrow a' the presser-foot C presses the board F into proper position relative to the next adjacent board already secured to the joist E .

It is understood that in placing floor-boards, sheathing-boards, and the like in position it frequently happens that the boards are warped, and it requires considerable force to bring a warped board in proper position, so that its groove engages the tongue of the adjacent board already secured in place. Now by the use of the teeth described the warped board can be readily forced in place and without danger of the tongues and grooves in the boards being injured, as is frequently the case when carpenters use hammers for driving the board in position.

The carpenter's tool described is very simple and durable in construction and can be cheaply manufactured.

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

A tool for pressing floor-boards into position for nailing, comprising members pivotally connected adjacent to one of their ends, the longer portions of said members being superimposed one upon the other, and the shorter portions lying in the same horizontal plane, and spaced apart from each other, whereby to receive the joist therebetween, disks rotatably connected with the inner faces of said shorter ends, said disks being

provided on their inner faces with points for gripping the joist, bearings on the upper face of one of said shorter ends adjacent to the pivot, a tongue for engaging the floor-boards
5 pivoted in the bearings, and a spring engaging the tongue for resisting the upward movement thereof.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

BRUNO STOLL.

Witnesses:

JAMES WRIGHT,
MAX EBENHAHN.