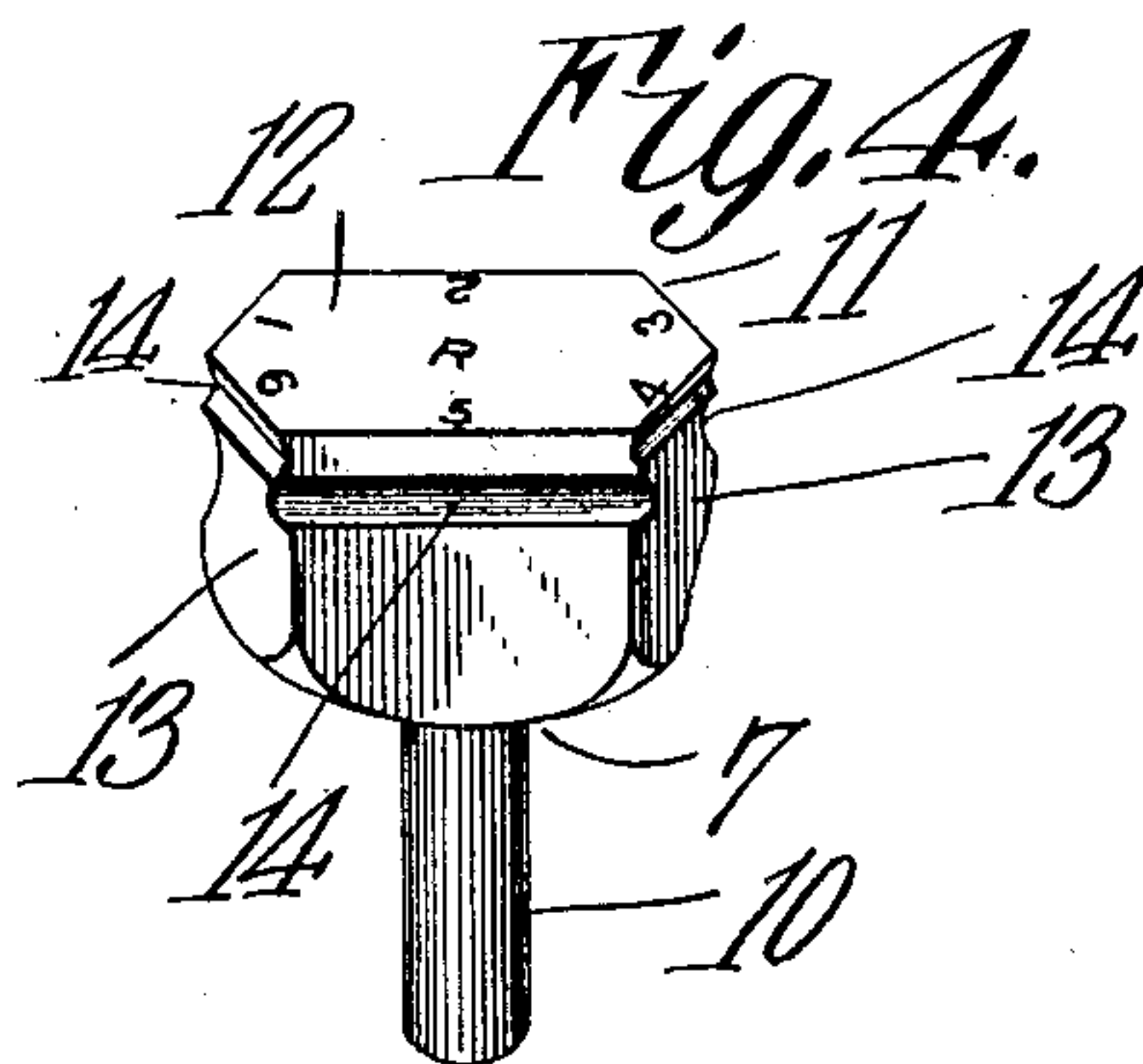
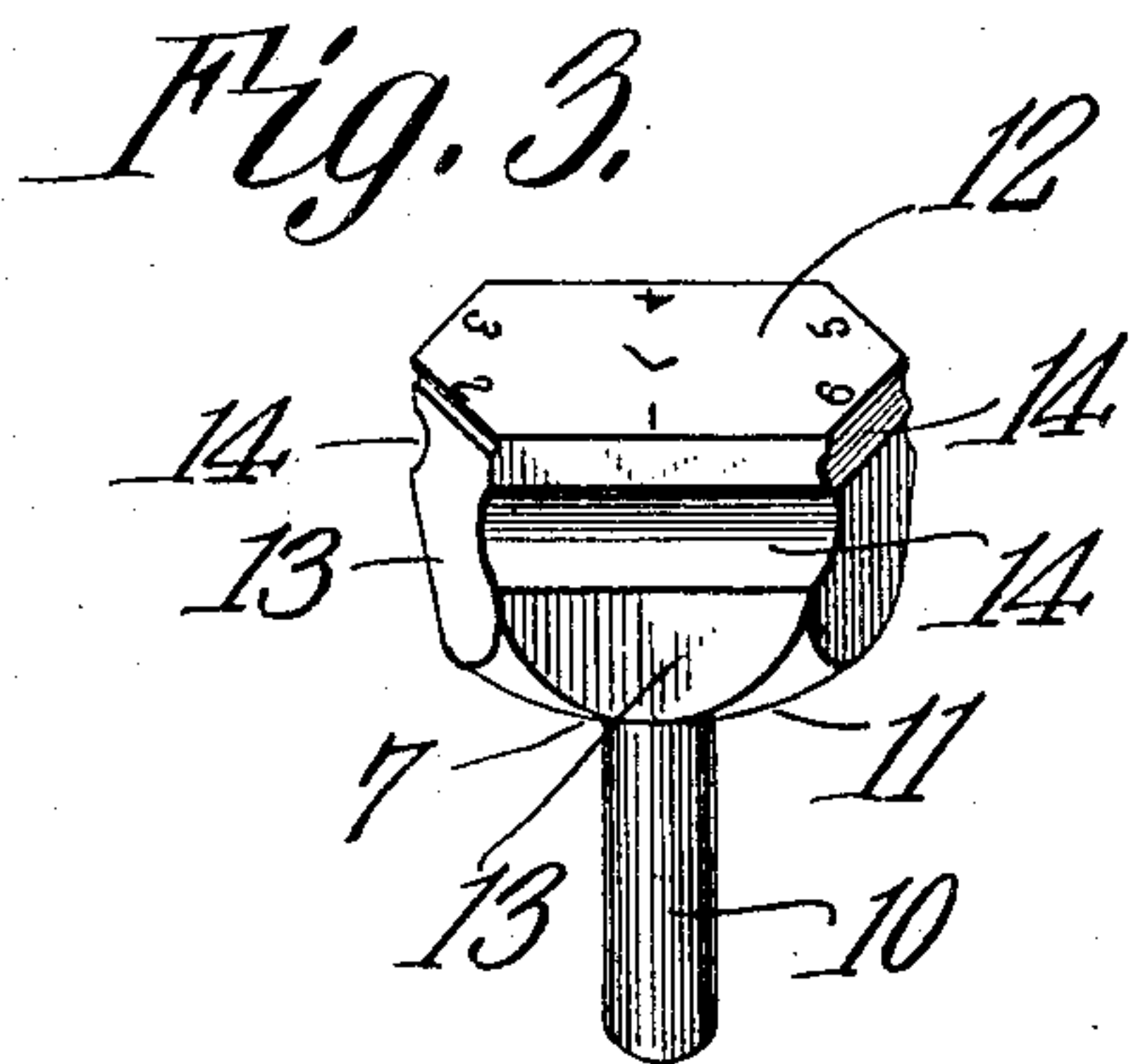
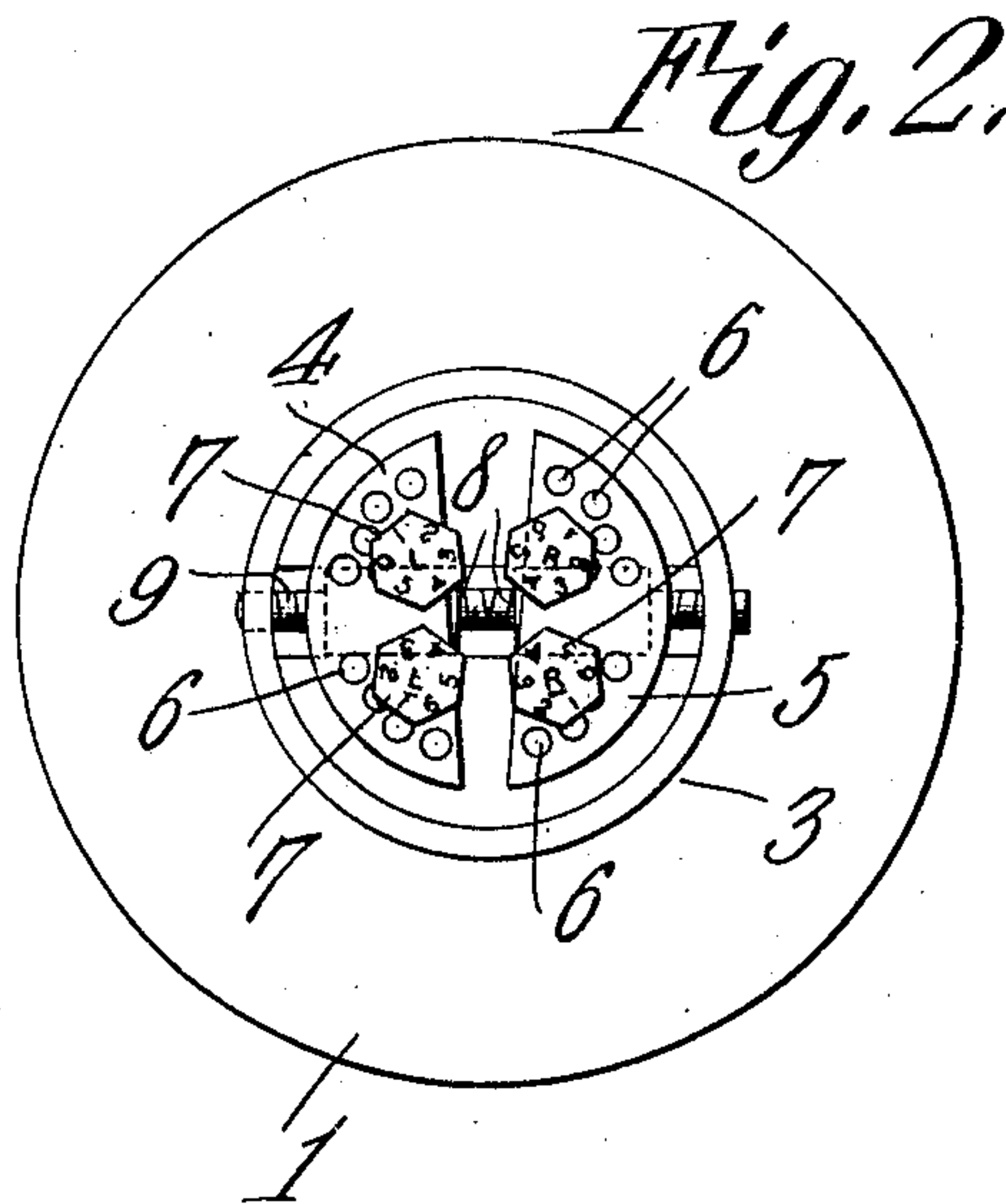
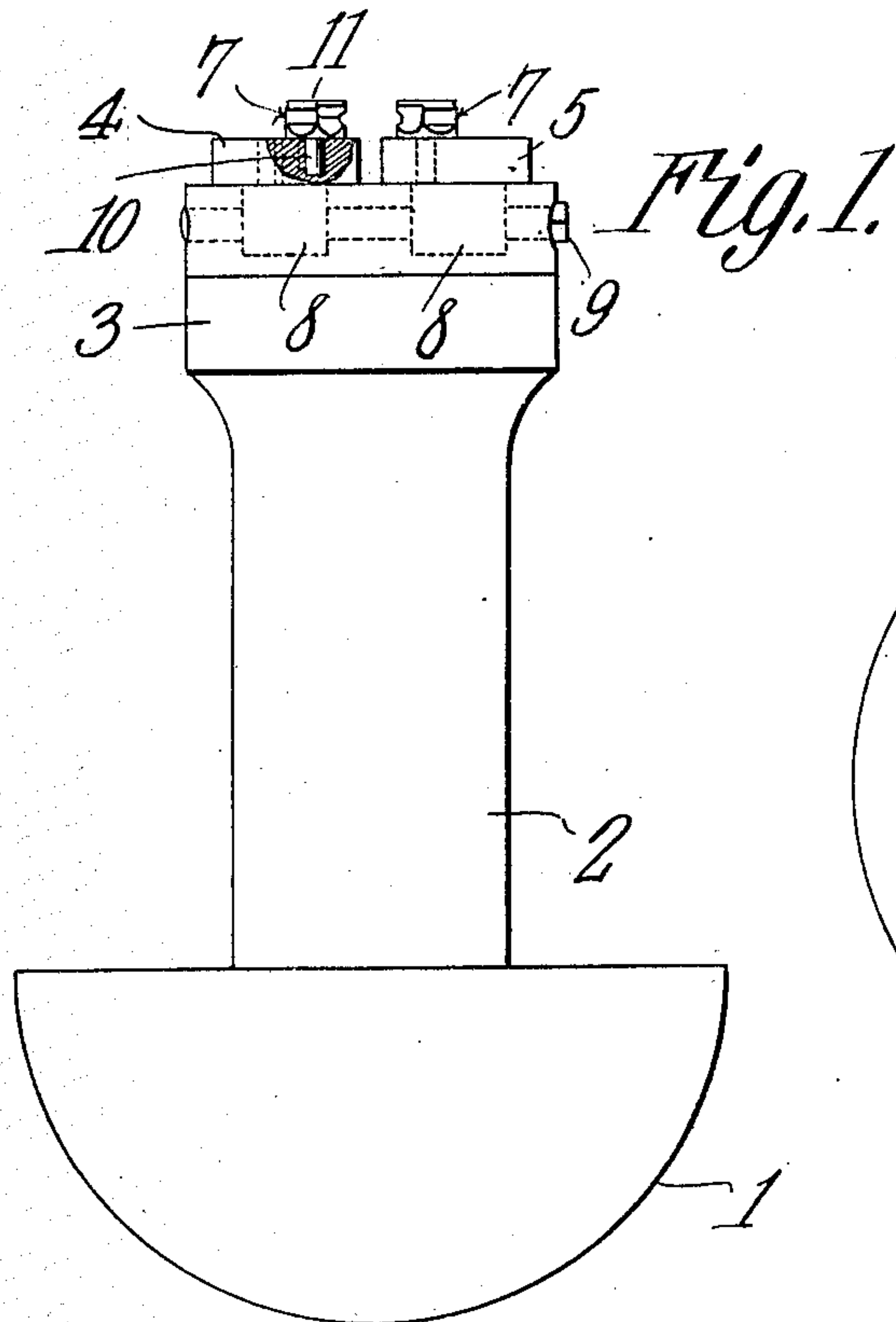


No. 860,553.

PATENTED JULY 16, 1907.

J. C. MARTIN.  
PIN FOR ENGRAVERS' BLOCKS.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1907.



WITNESSES:

*E. H. Martin*  
*J. C. Martin*

Joseph C. Martin,  
INVENTOR.

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH CLAY MARTIN, OF TEMPLE, TEXAS.

## PIN FOR ENGRAVERS' BLOCKS.

No. 860,553.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1907.

Application filed April 30, 1907. Serial No. 371,081.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CLAY MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Pin for Engravers' Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an article for use with an engraver's block to hold firmly thereon articles to be engraved.

The object of the invention is to provide a pin having a head formed with a flat top and bottom and polygonal side faces, in each of which faces is made a horizontal groove each groove differing from the others in size, and in height from the under side of the head. The pins are usually furnished in sets containing four pins each, exactly alike except for an identifying mark indicating its relative position on the engraver's block.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a view in elevation of an engraver's block with the improved pins applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged perspective views of the pin viewed from different sides.

Similar numerals of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

The engraver's block, with which the pins are used, may be of any style known in the art having perforations in its top, but the one illustrated and now in common use has a hemispherical base 1, a standard 2 rising therefrom to be grasped by the hand and support the head 3 on which are mounted two semi-circular plates 4 and 5, each of which is provided with a number of vertical perforations 6 for pins 7. Each plate 4, 5 is vertically pivoted to a sliding block 8, which block is adapted to be moved in opposite directions by a right and left threaded screw 9.

The pins 7 each comprise a stem 10 and a head 11, the former being preferably cylindrical and adapted to fit snugly in the holes 6 but not so tightly as to prevent it turning in said holes. The head 11, preferably much larger than the stem 10, has its upper or top face 12 and lower or bottom face parallel and at right angles to the axis of the stem, its sides 13 are polygonal and may comprise any number of faces desired. The drawing shows pins having six sides or hexagonal heads.

The bottom face of the head may have a polygonal configuration similar to the top face, but the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 is preferred. In these figures it will be noted that the body is curved downwardly at the angles between the flat sides, forming a circular outline at the bottom or lower face.

In each side 13 of the head is cut a groove 14 parallel to the lower face of the head, each groove differing in size and position relative to said lower face from all the others. The sides of the polygonal head are numbered, similar to the hexagonal headed pin shown in the draw-

ing, the sides of which are numbered from one to six, indicated by numerals on the upper face 12 of the head near the edge of its respective side.

The grooves may be arranged in any system desired, one such system is represented in the drawing, where it will be seen that the side numbered one has the widest groove which is placed nearest the bottom of the head; then follows the side three with a narrower groove placed a little higher, then in order the sides five, six, four and two, the latter side having the narrowest and highest groove on the head.

In addition to the numerals on the upper face of the head 11, designating the sides, another mark is placed thereon to indicate the position on the engraver's block the pins are to take. Thus: R is the upper right pin and L the upper left pin, the underscored letters R and L indicate the lower right and left pins respectively.

In the use of these pins, the engraver will judge from the size of the article, in which holes the pins are to be placed and which groove will most suitably fit the article. When this has been determined the pins will be so placed that the sides having the selected groove shall face the article to be grasped, which is readily found by the number on the top of the pin. The plates 4 and 5 are then separated slightly if necessary and the article to be engraved placed within the space between the pins, and the screw 9 turned, bringing the pins into contact with the article and holding it in the grooves with perfect security. In some cases only two pins are required, in other cases, three or four.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a pin for an engraver's block comprising a polygonal head and a depending stem, each side of said head having a horizontal groove differing in width from all the others.

2. As an article of manufacture, a pin for an engraver's block comprising a polygonal head and a depending stem, each side of said head having a horizontal groove, and each groove differing from all the others in its distance above the bottom of the head.

3. As an article of manufacture, a pin for an engraver's block comprising a polygonal head and a depending stem, each side of said head having a horizontal groove and each groove differing in size and in distance above the bottom of the head from all the other grooves.

4. As an article of manufacture, a pin for an engraver's block comprising a polygonal head and a cylindrical depending stem, a groove in each side of said head differing in size and position from the other grooves and index marks on the head indicating the size and position of the groove on the side next the index mark.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH CLAY MARTIN.

Witnesses:

E. R. Cox,

JNO. W. LEWELLEN.