A. MUEHLMATT.

ENGRAVER'S BLOCK.

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911,667.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

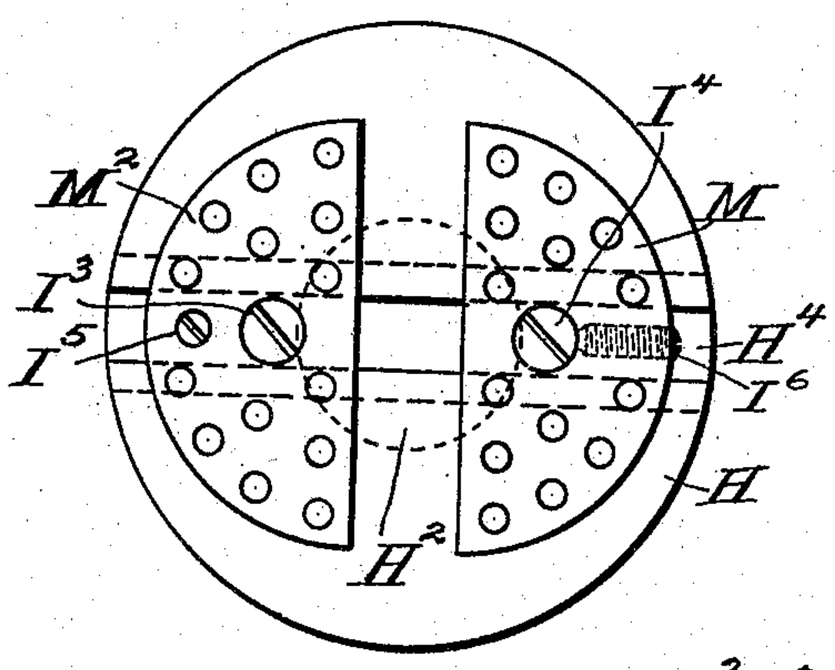

FIG. 3

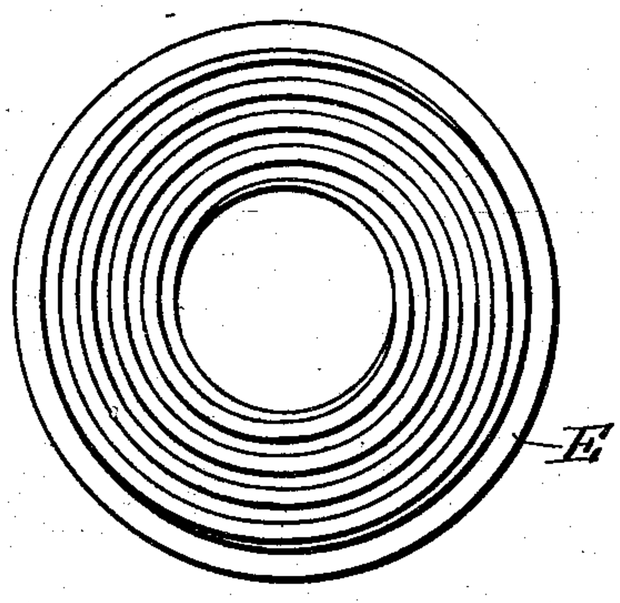

FIG. 2

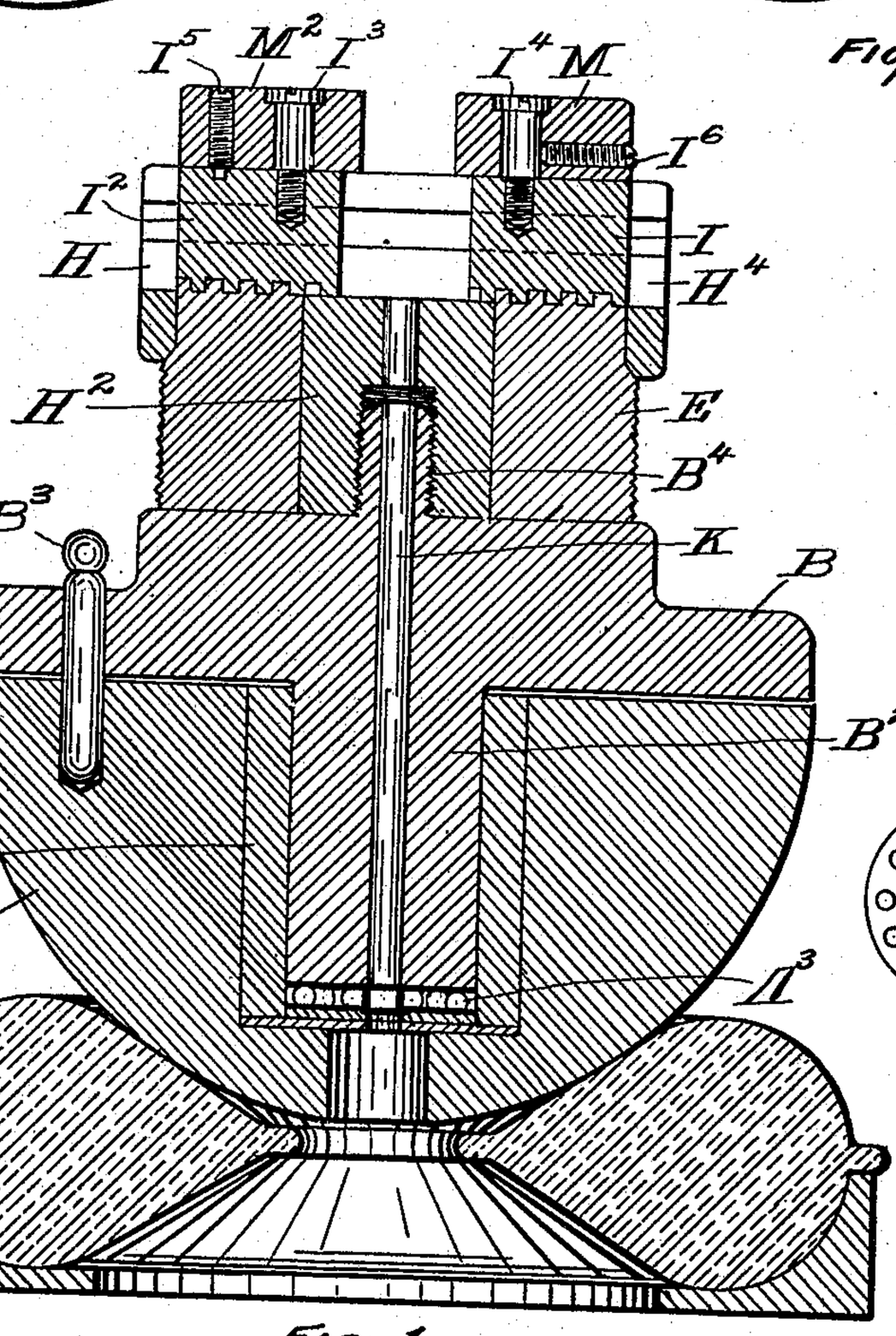

FIG. 1.

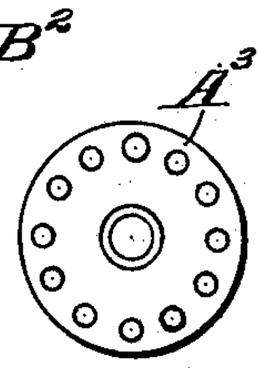

FIG. 4

WITNESSES

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ENGRAVER'S BLOCK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPH MUEHLMATT, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of No. 807 Maple avenue, Newport, county of Campbell, and State of Kentucky, (post-office address Fifth and Elm streets, in the city of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio,) have invented an Improvement in Engravers' Blocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

My invention relates to engraving blocks, and it has for its object the improvement in the construction of such devices whereby they are simplified and rendered more efficient.

The novelty of my invention consists in the combination and sub-combination of the parts as will be hereinafter set forth and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings: Figure No. 1, is a vertical central section of my engraving block. Fig. No. 2, is a plan view of the spiral that operates the block to which the jaws M, M^2 are attached. Fig. No. 3 is a plan view of the jaws M, M^2 and the head H. Fig. No. 4 is a plan view of the ball bearing.

A represents the base of the device, which base is usually hemispherical so as to be seated upon a sand pad or other holder and is generally made of cast metal to afford the desired firmness and stability. Within this base is a brass bushing A^2, which is bored out to receive the spindle B^2 of the revolving portion of the block B. The revolving portion of the block can be retained in a stationary position with A by means of the pin B^3. The lower end of the spindle B^2, rests on a ball bearing A^3. This ball bearing is removable so that when desired more friction will exist between A and B when B is revolved. Projecting up from B is a threaded piece B^4 to which the downwardly projecting spindle H^2 of the head H is screwed. The piece E revolves on the spindle H^2 and has cut on its upper face a spiral which works in a corresponding spiral cut on the lower side of the blocks I, I^2. By turning the piece E which revolves loosely on the spindle H^2 the sliding blocks I, I^2 can be thrown toward or away from the center of the head H. The sliding blocks I, I^2 slide in suitable slide ways, H^4 cut in the head H. The jaws M, M^2 are attached to the sliding blocks I, I^2 by fillister head screws I^3, I^4. The jaws M, M^2 can revolve on the screws I^3, I^4 but if desirable the jaws can be held rigid by means of the small screws I^5, I^6. There is a hole K which passes completely through the block which makes it possible to place such articles as hat pins in a more convenient position for the engraver to work on them.

The operation of my engraving block is as follows: The work to be operated upon is placed between the jaws M, M^2, the piece E is revolved until the jaws firmly grasp the piece of work, when it is ready for the engraver; after the engraving is completed the piece E is revolved in the opposite direction and the work removed.

Having described my invention what I claim is.

The combination in an engraver's block, of a base, the upper part of the block revolving on a spindle within the base, jaws operated by a spiral screw, a vertical hole passing completely through all parts of the blocks, all substantially as described.

ADOLPH MUEHLMATT.

Attest:

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