

B. FEAGLE.
JEWELER'S PLIERS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 10, 1909.

933,749.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Fig. 1.

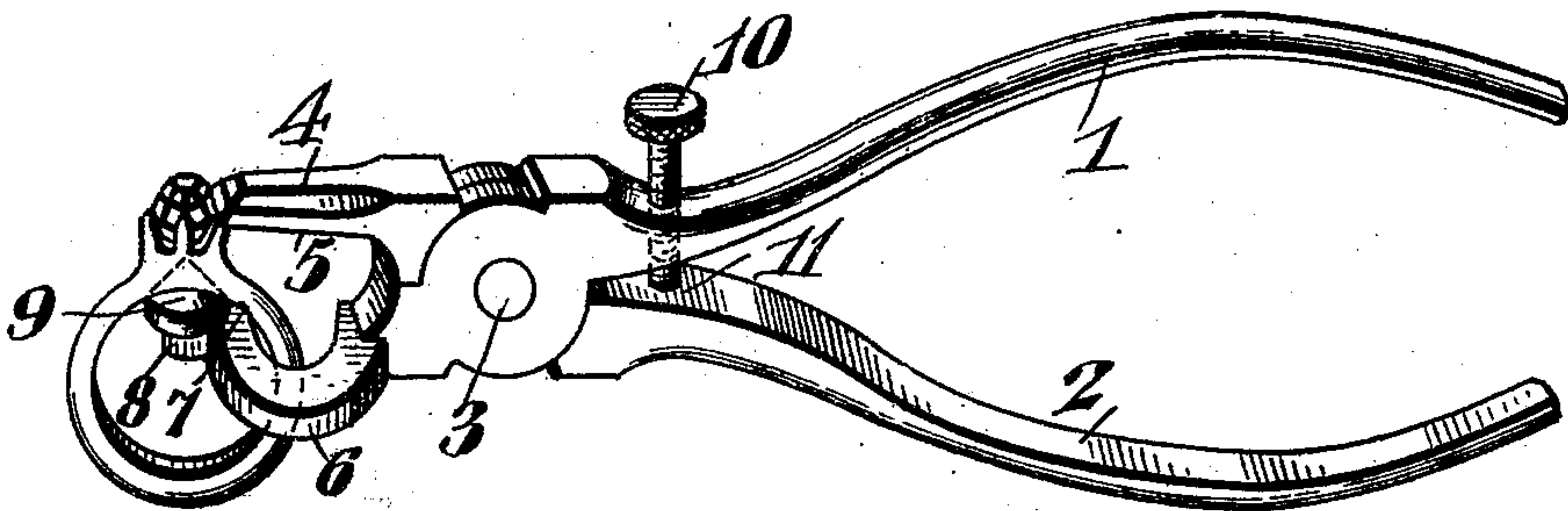


Fig. 2.

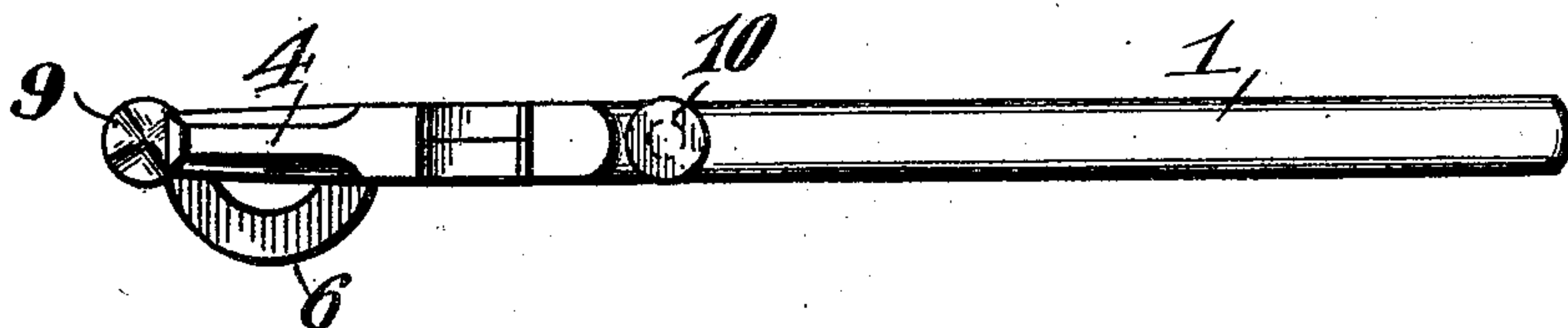


Fig. 3.

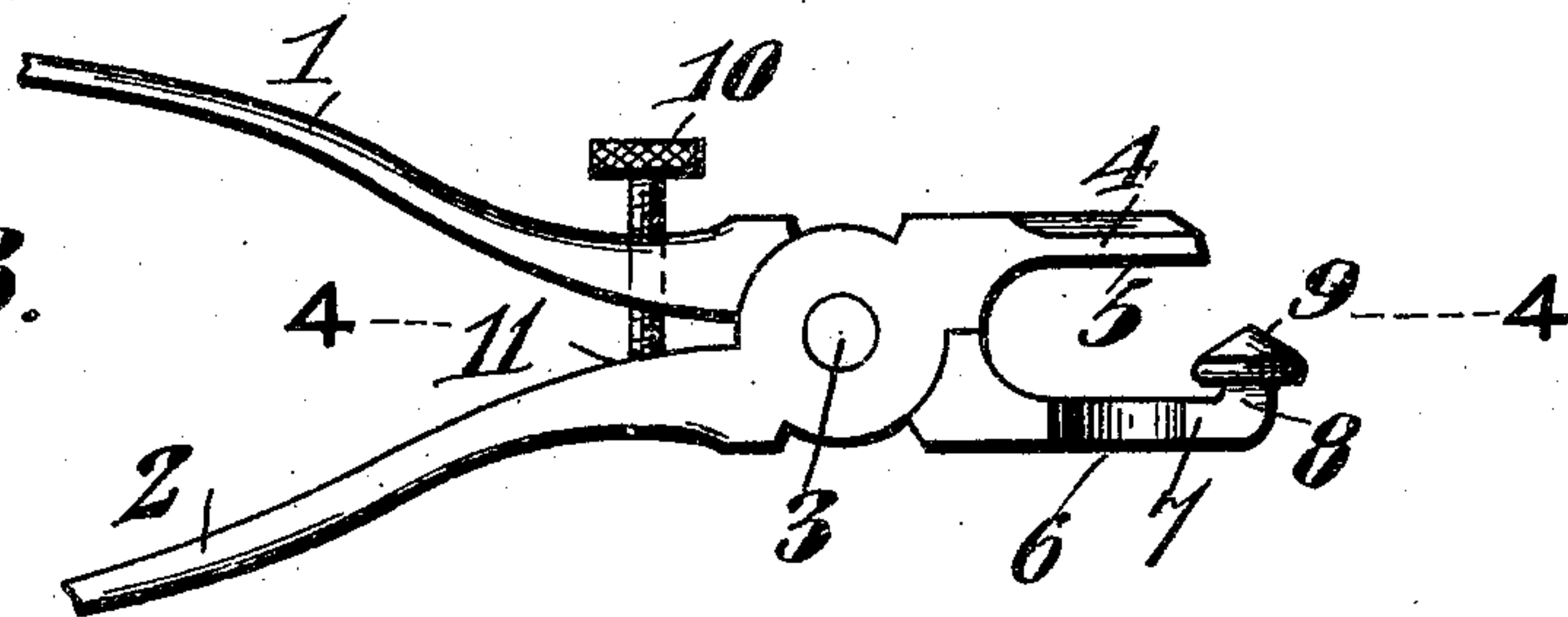
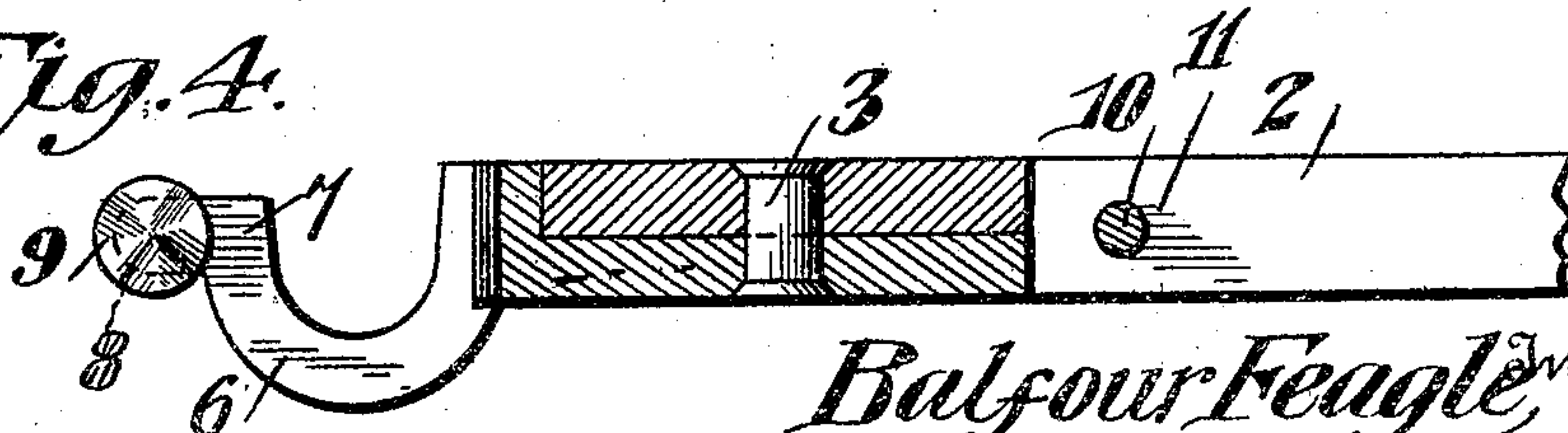


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JEWELER'S PLIERS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BALFOUR FEAGLE, citizen of the United States, residing at Longview, in the county of Gregg and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Jeweler's Pliers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to jewelers' tools, and particularly to that class of pliers which are especially adapted for use in binding the prongs of a ring mounting around the set.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a tool of the class described which will eliminate any tendency whatsoever of the jaws slipping and thereby damaging the setting.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tool which is simple in construction, positive in operation, and cheap to manufacture.

The invention preferably comprises a tool having crossed pivoted handles, the lower handle terminating in a straight upper jaw, and the upper handle terminating in a curved lower jaw, the end of said lower jaw extending beyond the end of the upper jaw and being provided with an upstanding stud, the curved portion of the jaw extending outwardly in a horizontal position and at right angles to the upper jaw.

The invention further comprises a set screw arranged in one of the handles and adapted to bear against the other handle for limiting the movement thereof, and consequently the inward movement to the jaws.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention complete. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same with the handles broken off, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

Like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in all figures of the drawings.

The invention comprises a tool having crossed handles, the upper handle 1 and the lower handle 2 being pivoted in the ordinary manner by a pivot 3. The lower handle 2 terminates in a straight upper jaw 4, the underside 5 thereof being flat and preferably tapered toward the outer end, and the upper handle 1 terminating in an outwardly curved and offset lower jaw 6, the curved portion of said jaw extending outwardly at one side of the longitudinal axis of the tool and in a horizontal position substantially at right

angles to the upper jaw. The outer end 7 of the curved portion 6 is arranged in the longitudinal axis of the tool directly beneath the outer end of the upper jaw 4, and is provided with a projection 8 which extends forwardly of the end of the upper jaw 4. This projection is curved upwardly at its end and terminates in a conical shaped stud 9, the apex thereof being spaced below and in advance of the end of the upper jaw as shown in Fig. 2. The upper handle 1 is provided with a set screw 10, which is arranged to extend through the said handle and bear against the inner side 11 of the lower handle 2.

In operation, a set ring is positioned as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in such a manner that the opening in the ring below the set is seated on the conical-shaped stud 9, and a portion of the ring arranged within the curved portion 6 of the lower jaw. After the set has been properly positioned within the prongs, the end of the upper jaw is caused to engage and bend each of the prongs in order about the setting. The set screw 10 is employed not only to regulate the pliers for various sized rings, but to limit the movement of compression of the two jaws and thereby eliminate any danger of the prongs being depressed too much. It will be further observed that the curved portion 6 of the lower jaw permits of the ring being turned sufficiently to enable the upper jaw to engage the side prongs. It will further be observed that the stud is arranged in advance of the lower jaw to permit the end of the upper jaw to engage the prongs in succession, and prevent it from touching the stone in pressing down the prongs on the same.

What I claim is:—

1. A tool of the class described, comprising a pair of crossed pivoted handles, the lower handle terminating in an upper jaw and the upper handle terminating in an outwardly offset lower jaw, the offset portion being arranged in a horizontal position and in a plane substantially at right angles to the upper jaw, and at one side of the longitudinal axis of the same, the outer end of the lower jaw being arranged in the said longitudinal axis.

2. A tool of the class described comprising a pair of crossed pivoted handles, the upper handle terminating in an outwardly curved lower jaw and the lower handle

terminating in a straight upper jaw, the outer end of the last-mentioned jaw being arranged directly above the outer end of the curved portion of the lower jaw, and a stud
5 secured to the lower jaw and arranged in advance of the end of the upper jaw.

3. A tool of the class described, comprising a pair of crossed pivoted handles, the lower handle terminating in a straight upper
10 jaw and the upper handle terminating in a curved lower jaw, the curved portion thereof extending outwardly in a horizontal position at substantially right angles to the upper

jaw, the end of said curved portion extending beyond the end of the upper jaw and 15 provided with an upstanding stud, said stud being conical-shaped, the apex of the stud being arranged beyond the end of the upper jaw.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing 20 as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BALFOUR FEAGLE.

Witnesses:

GEO. B. SIMPSON,

T. D. COUPLAND.