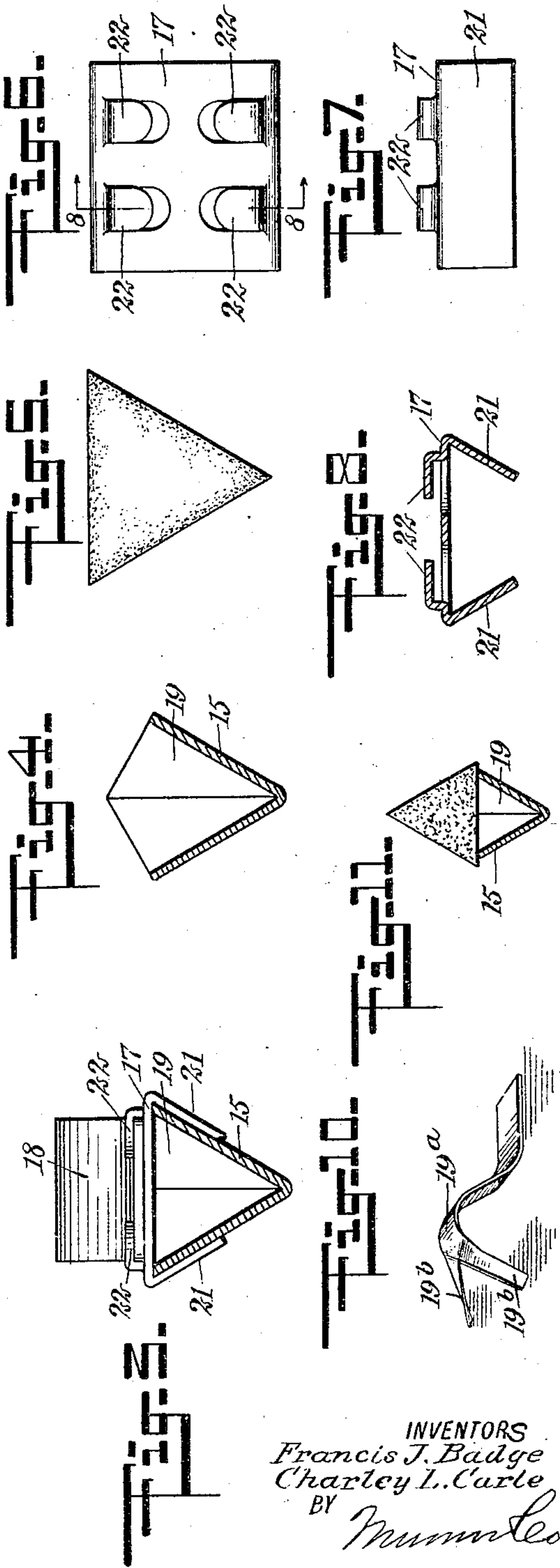
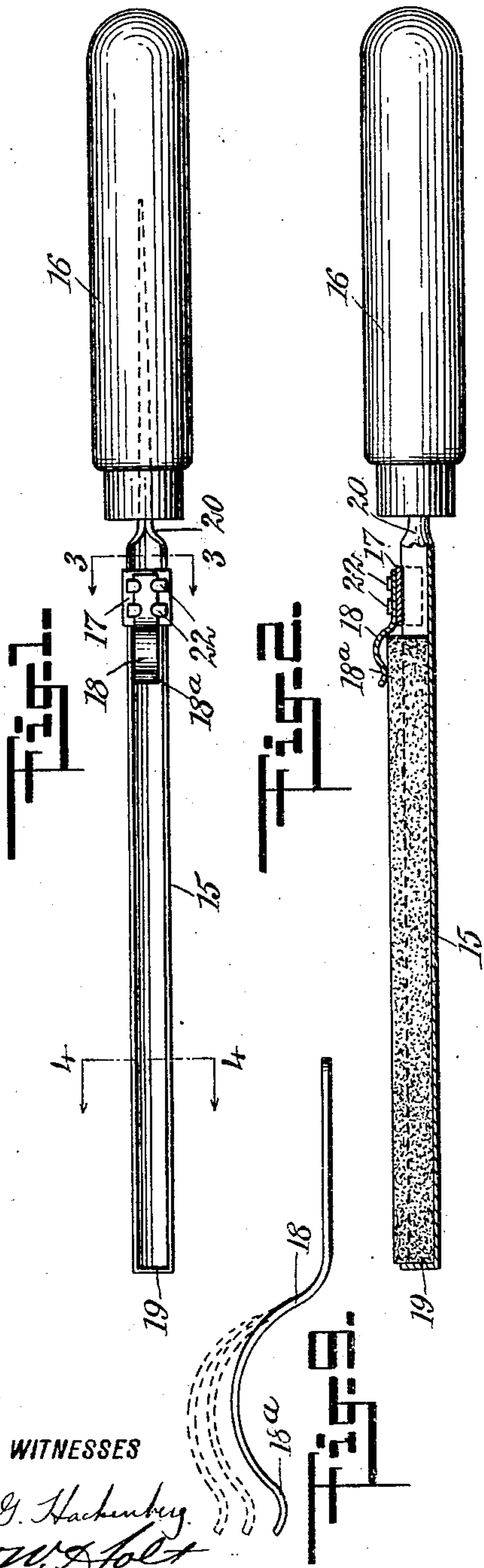


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OILSTONE HOLDER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1909.

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FRANCIS J. BADGE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, AND CHARLEY L. CARLE, OF HORLEY, SURREY, ENGLAND.

OILSTONE-HOLDER.

935,350.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANCIS J. BADGE, a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and CHARLEY L. CARLE, a resident of Salfords, Horley, Surrey, England, both subjects of the King of Great Britain, have invented a new and Improved Oilstone-Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention contemplates a holder for oil stones and other similarly operated abrading tools, and is designed to retain in operative position, abrading tools of substantially any cross-sectional form and of variable lengths.

In general, the invention consists of a relatively long bar provided with a handle and having a tool seat on one face extending in the direction of its length, preferably V-shaped in cross-section, and a spring to bind on the inner end portion of the tool and force the tool to the seat, adjustable along the length of the member.

Reference is to be had to 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 plan of a tool holder embodying our invention; Fig. 2 is a side view of the same partly in central longitudinal section, showing an oil stone in place; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale; Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale; Fig. 5 is an end view of an oil stone as ordinarily used in the holder; Fig. 6 is a plan of the saddle, on an enlarged scale, removed from the holder; Fig. 7 is a side view of the saddle; Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the same on the line 8—8 of Fig. 6; Fig. 9 is an edge view of the spring employed for binding the tool to its seat when the tool is shaped and used as shown in Fig. 2, the figure illustrating in dotted outline the difference in the construction of the spring for tools of different sizes or heights; Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the spring employed when the pointed edge of the tool is turned outwardly; and Fig. 11 illustrates in cross-section the manner in which the tool is seated on the holder when a sharp edged tool is to be used.

The tool consists of three principal parts;

a bar 15, a handle 16 and a spring clip, the latter preferably consisting of a saddle 17 and a spring 18. The bar in its preferred form is constructed of a sheet metal blank which is bent longitudinally into V-cross-sectional-form, with the outer end of the blank so shaped that when turned inwardly at each side, the end of the groove or channel produced will be closed by the end wall 19, as best shown in Figs. 3 and 4, this wall extending slightly above the side edges of the holder to form an abutment for a purpose as will hereinafter be made apparent. The inner end of the bar is pressed into cylindrical or other form to provide a shank 20, such as is provided in connection with an ordinary file and on which is driven the handle 16, the latter being of a form to provide a comfortable grip for the hand. The saddle 17 bridges over the groove or channel in the bar and embraces the bar at each side, for which purpose it is provided with inwardly-turned feet or flanges 21, the feet inclining in a direction to conform to the inclination of the sides of the bar, which prevents the saddle being bodily removed and admits of it being slid along the length of the bar to any desired point. The body of the saddle has tongues 22 stamped therefrom, preferably two at each side of the longitudinal center, and pointing inwardly, the tongues being raised a distance above or beyond the outer face of the saddle and at a distance apart to embrace at the outer face and edges, the shank of the spring 18, this manner of assembling these two parts admitting of the removal of the spring and its replacement by a spring of a different form, such as a spring 19^a, shown in detail in Fig. 10, or a spring of a different set or bend, as shown in dotted outline in Fig. 9.

The oil stone or other similarly operated abrading tool if of triangular form in cross-section is seated on the bar, as shown in Fig. 2, if it is desired to use the flat face of the stone, or as shown in Fig. 11 if the edge of the stone is to be used; in the first case, the stone seats in the groove of the bar and is in contact at its outer end with the wall 19, and in the latter case the stone seats on the side edges of the bar and bears against the extended portion or abutment of the wall 19, in either event the end wall preventing the outward longitudinal movement of the abrading tool. The saddle of the tool is slid

on the bar to engage the spring with the inner end portion of the stone and force the stone to its seat. The pressure exerted by the spring tends to lift up or cant the saddle, which frictionally binds the saddle to the bar and prevents the saddle from shifting. The stone when thus secured to the bar may be used in the manner of an ordinary file. Each of the springs has its outer end portion curved or bowed to pass over the outer face of the tool, with each of the springs curved outwardly at the point, as indicated at 18^a to admit of the springs sliding easily into place and without digging into the face of the stone. The spring 19^a, which is used when the stone is seated on the edges of the bar, as shown in Fig. 11, is forked at its outer end, with the arms 19^b shaped to conform to and embrace the opposite inclined faces of the tool.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The combination of a bar having a tool seat on one face extending in the direction of its length, and a flat spring overlying the tool seat and arranged to bind on the outer face of the tool and press the tool to the seat.
2. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal tool seat on one face and provided with an abutment at its outer end to engage the outer end of the tool, and a spring carried by the bar to engage the inner end portion of the tool and force it to the seat.
3. The combination of a bar having a grooved tool seat extending in the direction of its length, and a spring to engage the tool and force it to the seat, adjustable along the length of the bar.
4. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal V-shaped tool seat provided with an abutment for the tool at the outer end, a spring adjustable along the length of the bar to engage the inner end portion of the tool and force it to the seat, and a handle arranged on the inner end portion of the bar.
5. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal V-shaped tool seat at one side, with

an abutment at the outer end of the seat extended above the top of the opposite side edges of the bar, and a spring to engage the tool and force it to the seat, adjustable along the length of the bar.

6. The combination of a sheet metal bar V-shaped in cross-section, providing a tool seat, and a spring to engage with the tool and force it to the seat, carried by the bar.

7. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal tool seat, a saddle slidable along the length of the bar, and a spring to press the tool to the seat, detachably connected to the saddle.

8. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal tool seat, a saddle slidable along the length of the bar having tongues pressed therefrom at the opposite sides of the longitudinal center, and a spring to engage the tool and force it to the seat, detachably secured to the saddle by said tongues.

9. The combination of a bar approximately V-shaped in cross-section having a longitudinal tool seat, a saddle slidable along the length of the bar having inwardly-turned portions embracing the opposite inclined faces of the bar, and a spring to bind the tool to the seat, carried by the saddle.

10. The combination of a bar having a longitudinal tool seat and provided with faces at each side of the seat inclining inwardly, a saddle adjustable along the length of the bar having inwardly-turned portions conforming to and embracing the inclined faces, and a spring to force the tool to its seat, carried by the saddle.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of subscribing witnesses.

FRANCIS J. BADGE.
CHARLEY L. CARLE.

Witnesses to the signature of Francis J. Badge:

W. W. HOLT,
EVERARD B. MARSHALL.

Witnesses to the signature of Charley L. Carle:

R. WESTACOTT,
HERBERT D. JAMESON.