

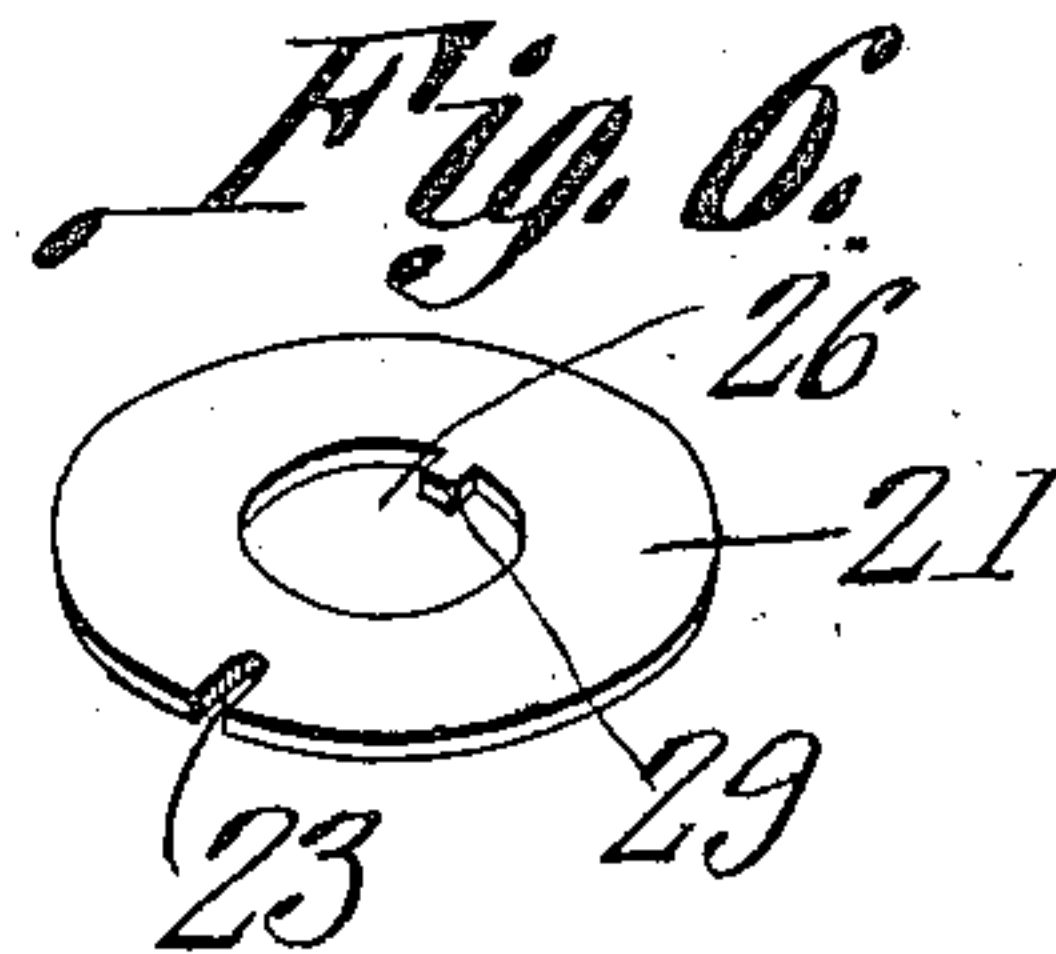
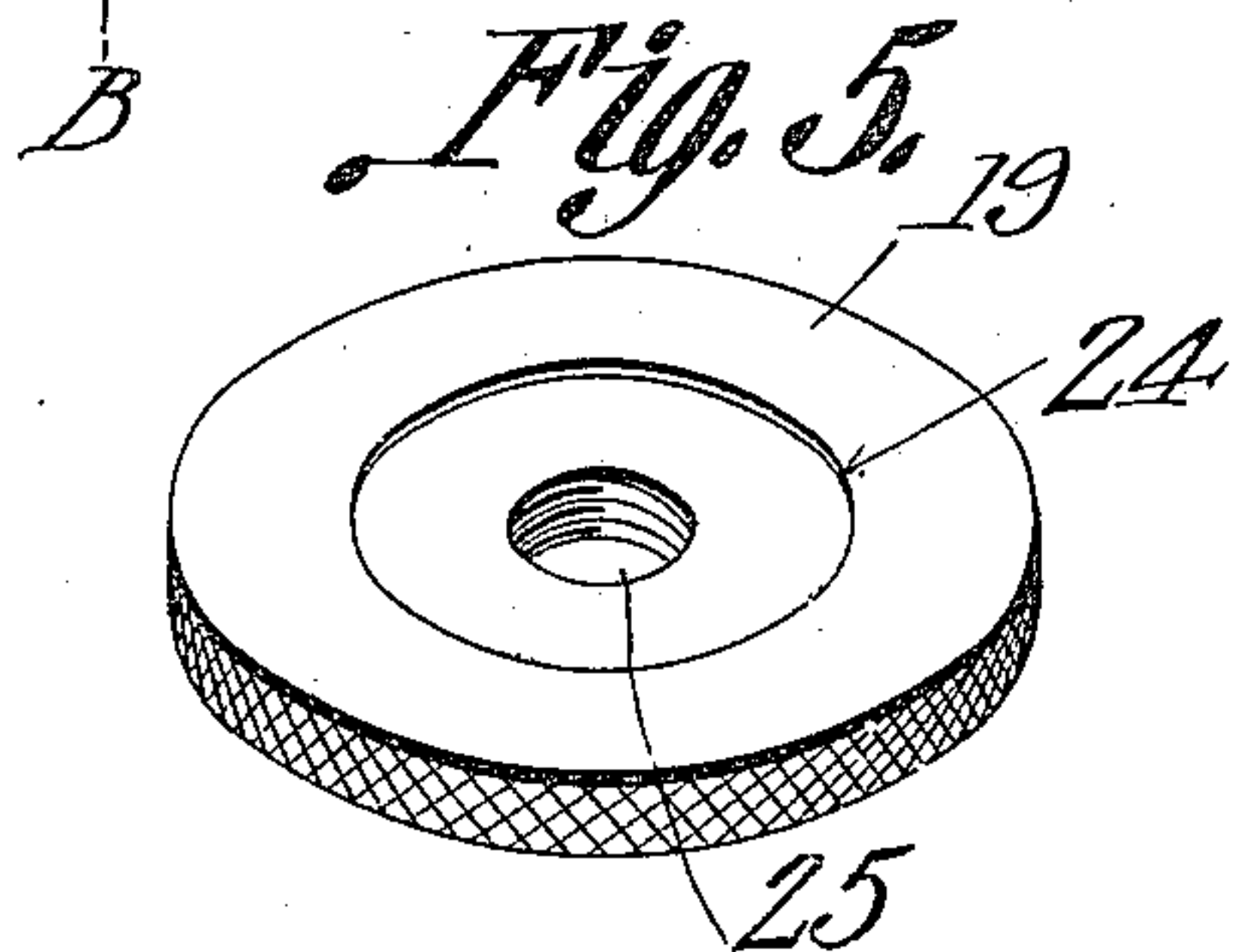
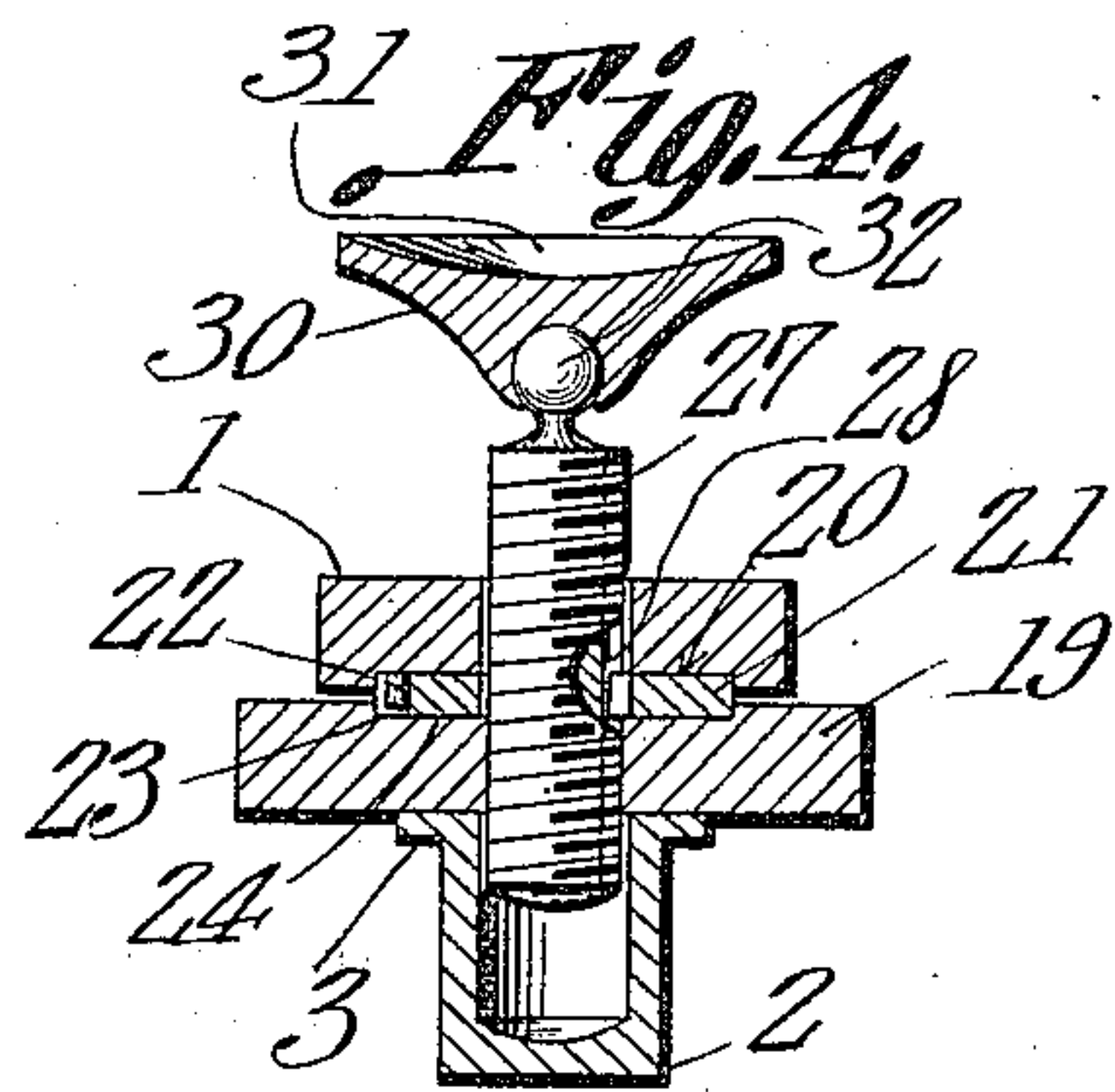
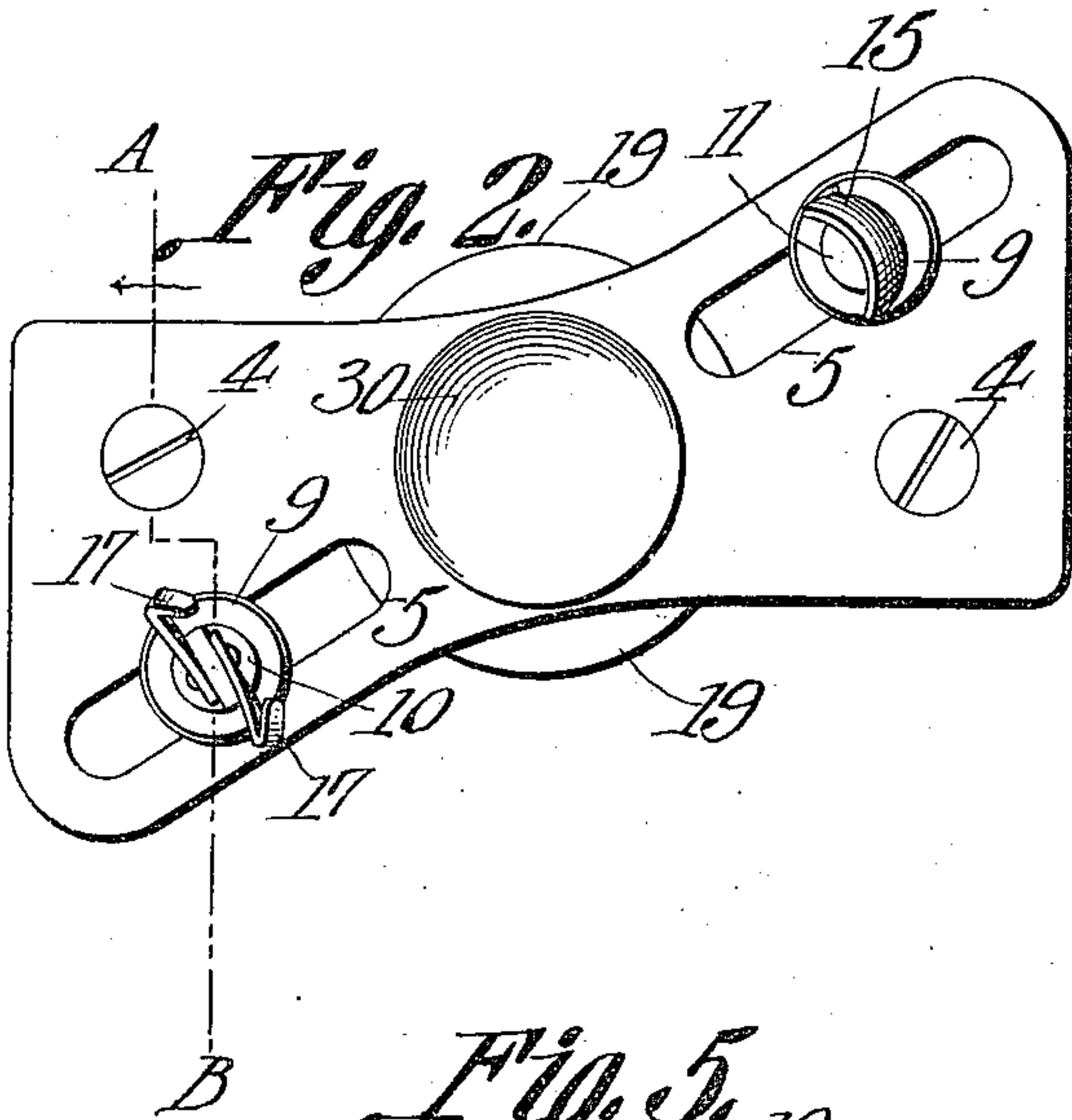
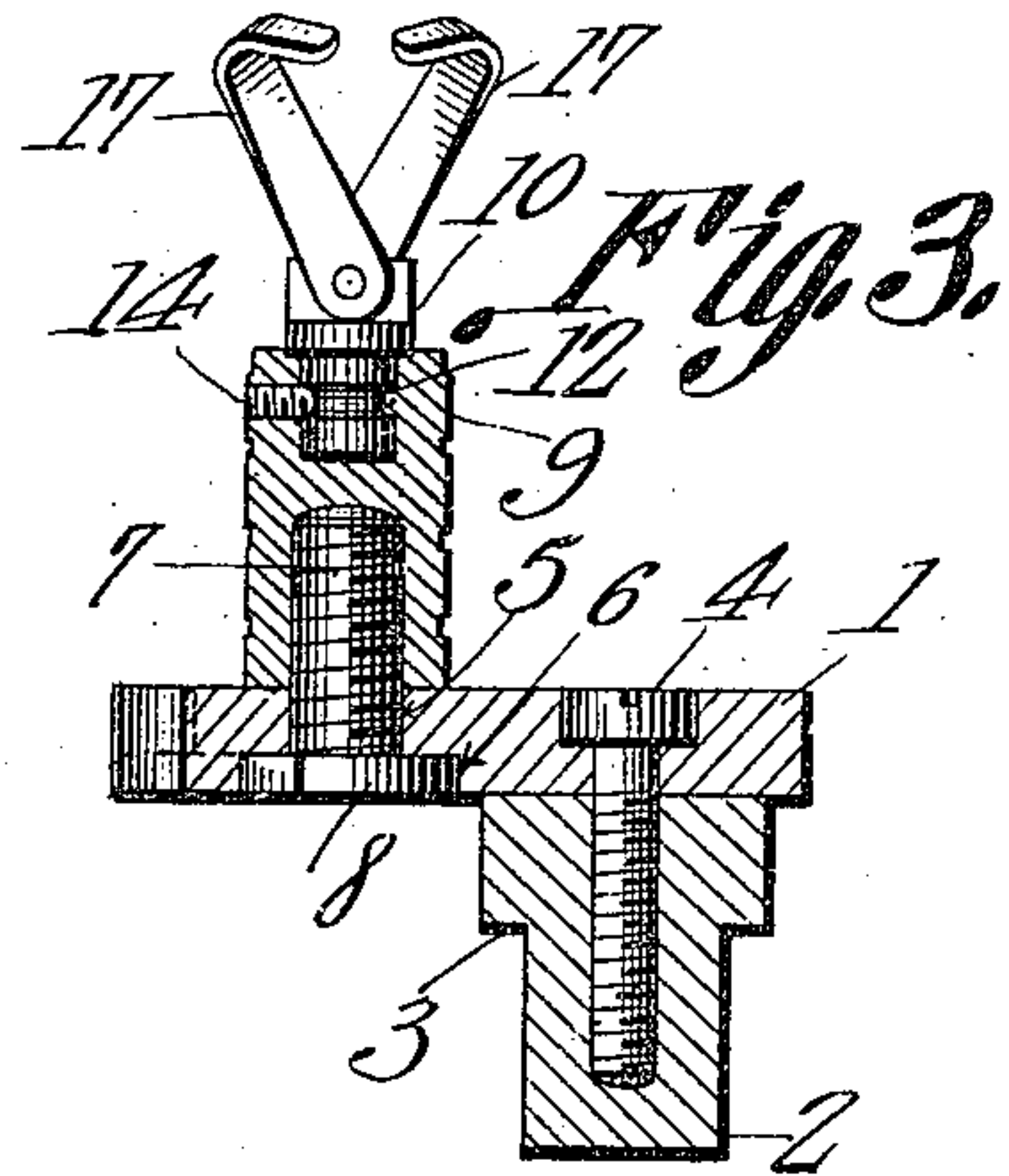
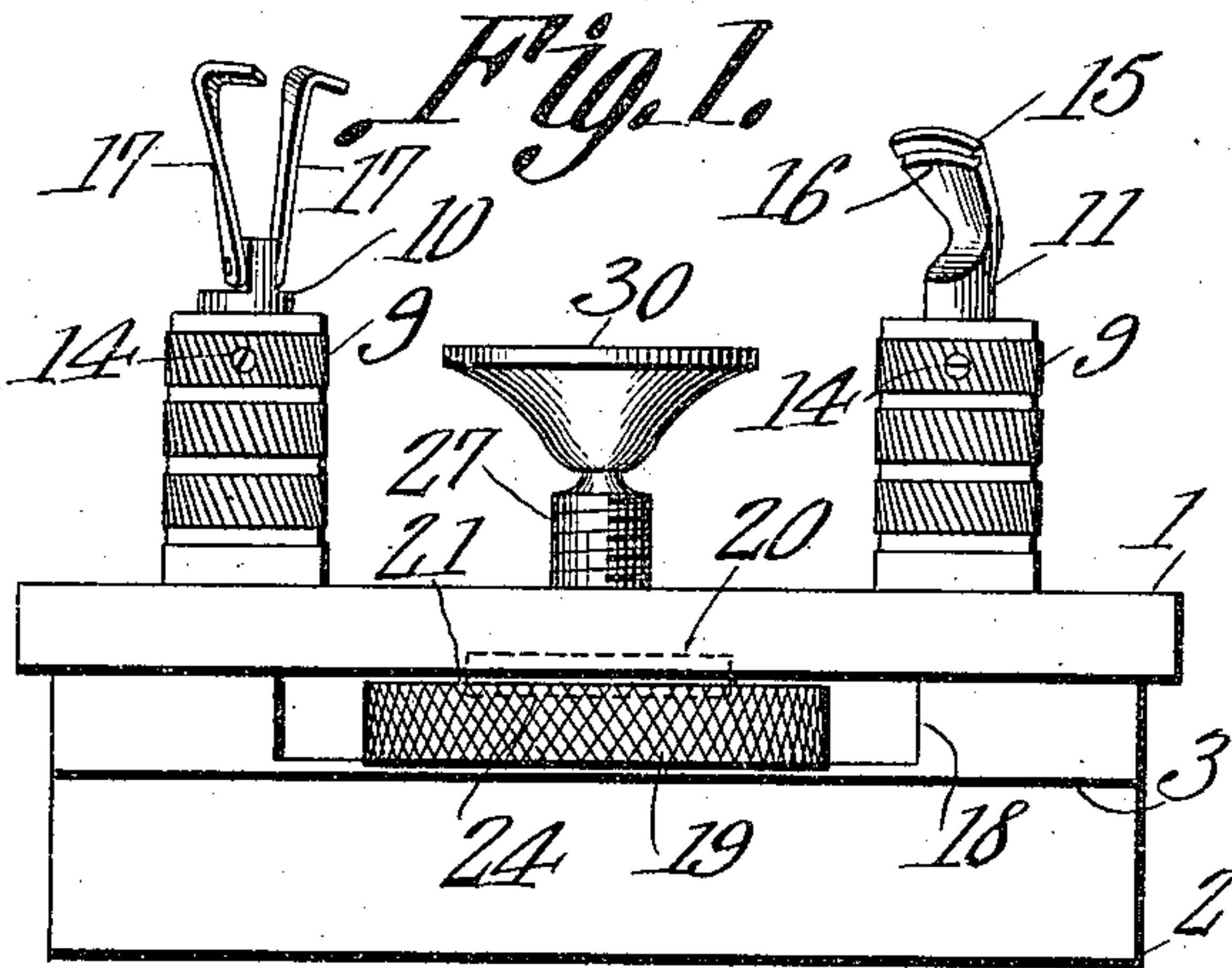
G. C. FOLCKEMER.

SPOON HOLDER.

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975,683.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



Witnesses

J. H. Threlin
Mason B. Lawton

George C. Folckemer,

Inventor

by

C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. FOLCKEMER, OF WESTON, WEST VIRGINIA.

SPOON-HOLDER.

975,683.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. FOLCKEMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weston, in the county of Lewis and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and useful Spoon-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application, is a work holder, of the type commonly employed by jewelers, silversmiths and others to hold spoons and other articles of irregular shape, while the same are being engraved.

It is the object of this invention to provide in a work-holder of the character described, gripping members, and a supporting element, adapted to be adjusted, and held in adjusted positions, upon a suitable support, for the holding of the article which is being engraved.

Changes, properly falling within the scope of what is claimed, may be made, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 shows the invention in side elevation; Fig. 2 is a top plan; Fig. 3 is a transverse section upon the line A—B of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the device, adapted to show with particularity, the manner in which the support is held in place and adjusted; Fig. 5 is a detail perspective of the nut; and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective of the washer.

The invention includes, as a primary and fundamental portion of the structure, a base, the same consisting of a flat, horizontally disposed table 1, beneath which is disposed a rib 2, the rib 2 being diminished in width adjacent to its upper end, thereby forming a shoulder 3, adapted to support the device in a vise, clamp, or other holding structure. The table 1 is held upon the rib 2 by means of screws 4, which are extended downwardly through the table to engage the rib. Slots 5, located in approximate alignment with each other, extend entirely through the table 1. Upon the lower face of the table 1, these slots 5 are enlarged as at 6, and in these laterally enlarged portions 4 of the slots 5, are located the heads 8 of screws 7, the said screws 7 being adapted to slide in the slots 5. Threaded upon the screws 7, are milled collars 9, the collars 9 and the screws 7 constituting what, for convenience, will be denominated hereinafter as the standards.

Studs 10 and 11 are inserted into the upper ends of the milled collars 9, for rotation therein. These studs 10 and 11 are circumferentially grooved, as denoted by the numeral 12. Set screws 14, mounted in the collars 9, adjacent to their upper ends, engage in the grooves or circumferential elements 12 of the studs 10 and 11, so that, although the said studs are held against withdrawal from the collars in which they are mounted, the rotation of the studs in these collars is in no wise impeded.

The stud which is specifically denoted by the numeral 11 carries, at its upper end, a dish-shaped head 15, transversely notched, as denoted by the numeral 16. Hook-shaped fingers 17 are pivotally connected at their lower ends with the stud 10.

The rib 2 is slotted, as denoted by the numeral 18, upon its upper face, and in this slot 18 is located a milled nut 19, the same, as seen most clearly in Fig. 2, outstanding beyond the longitudinal edges of the table 1, whereby the nut may readily be manipulated. In the lower face of the table 1 there is a recess 20, in which is located a washer 21, there being a stud 22 projecting downwardly from the table 1 within the contour of the recess 20 therein, this stud 22 being adapted to engage in a notch 23 in the periphery of the washer 21, to hold the washer in place, in the recess 20, against rotation. In the upper face of the nut 19 there is a recess 24, the washer 21 being of sufficient width so that it will protrude beyond the lower face of the table 1, to register in this recess 24 in the washer. Thus, the nut 19 is journaled for rotation upon the washer 21. There is an axial opening 25 in the nut 19, and this axial opening is threaded to receive the threads of a screw 27. The axial opening 26 in the washer 21 is somewhat larger in diameter than the axial opening 25 in the nut 19, so that the screw 27 may reciprocate longitudinally, within the axial opening in the washer. There is a longitudinally extended groove 28 in the screw 27, and in this groove 28, a finger 29 is adapted to fit, the said finger projecting from the body of the washer 21, into the axial opening 26 thereof, as seen most clearly in Fig. 6 of the drawings. The screw 27 constitutes a support for the work which is being engraved, and upon the upper end of this screw, there is a head 30, the upper face of which is concaved, as denoted by the nu-

meral 31, the head 30 being swiveled to the screw 27, by means of a ball and socket joint 32 or the like.

The operation of the device is as follows.

5 In the first instance, the collars 9 are rotated out of terminal engagement with the table 1, so that the screws 7 may slide freely in the slots 5 in the table 1, thus positioning the gripping elements 17 and 15, at the
10 desired distance from each other. The collars 9 are then rotated into terminal abutment with the table 1, and thus, the screws 7 will be held against sliding movement upon the table. One end of the article
15 which is to be engraved, the same being, in the present instance, a spoon, is engaged by the dished head 15, the hook shaped fingers 7 being moved pivotally to engage any suitable or convenient portion of the article.
20 By manipulating the nut 19, the screw 27 may be moved upwardly, the swiveled head 30 bearing against the under surface of the article, and holding the same firmly within the grip of the elements 17 and 15. It is
25 to be noted that after the screws 7 are locked, by the rotation of the collars 9, the gripping elements 17 and 15 are, nevertheless, freely rotatable in the collars, so that the said gripping elements may be posi-
30 tioned in any desired manner to receive and to hold the article. Owing to the fact that the head 30 is swiveled upon the end of the screw 27, the head will readily adapt itself to the contour of the bottom of the article
35 which is engaged by the members 17 and 15. It is to be noted that the washer 21 serves at once, as a means for holding the nut 19 in position for rotation between the table 1 and the rib 2, and likewise serves as a means
40 whereby the screw 27 is held for longitudinal sliding movement only, the screw 27

thus being free to advance in the direction of its length, without rotating, when the nut 19 is manipulated.

Having thus described the invention, what 45 is claimed is:—

1. A work holder comprising a base and a nut having recesses; a washer removably held against rotation in the recess of the base and extended into the recess of the 50 nut to form a mounting upon which the nut may rotate; a screw extended through the washer and the base and engaged by the nut, the washer and the screw having coöperating elements to hold the screw for sliding 55 movement only; and a gripping member upon the base coöperating with the screw to hold an article.

2. A work holder comprising a base; threaded members upstanding above the 60 base and slidably mounted therein; collars located upon the threaded members and rotatable to bind upon the base to hold the threaded members against sliding move- 65 ment; gripping elements removably inserted into the upper ends of the collars and provided with circumferential elements; adjustable means in the collars to interlock with said circumferential elements to hold 70 the gripping elements rotatably within the collars; and adjustable means mounted in the base between the gripping elements, for maintaining an article within the hold of the gripping elements.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 75 my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE C. FOLCKEMER.

Witnesses:

JNO. H. MEYER,
E. RALSTON.