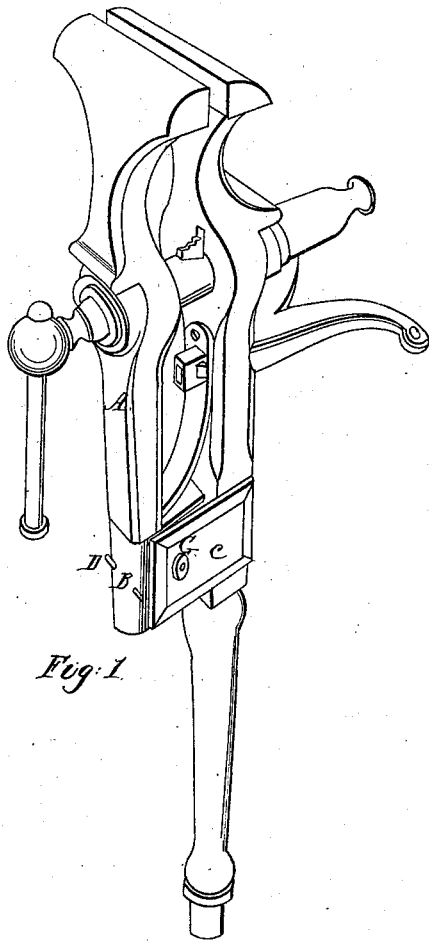


*L.M. Peck.*

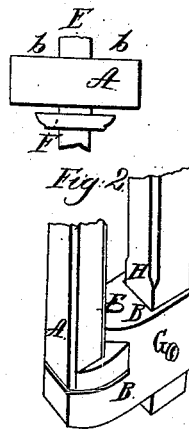
*Vise.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 3,670.*

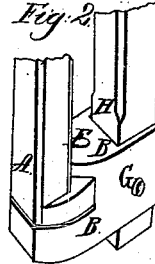
*Patented July 18, 1844.*



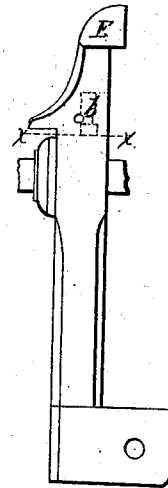
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 3.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAUREN M. PECK, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BENCH OR STANDING VISE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,670, dated July 18, 1844.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LAUREN M. PECK, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have made certain Improvements in the Manner of Constructing Standing or Smiths' Vises; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The object of my improvement is the so constructing of a vise that the jaws thereof shall adapt themselves to articles of unequal thickness, such for example, as are tapering, or wedge-formed, and which cannot, therefore, be securely held in those of the ordinary construction. This end I attain by allowing one of the jaws, most commonly the front or movable jaw, to turn in a socket, like the T, of a lathe rest, or otherwise to swivel on a joint, or pin, so that it may move to the requisite distance; and to admit of its so doing, I furnish the screw with a ball and socket joint where it bears against the movable jaw; or, instead of this, I allow the screw head, or rather a washer, under it, to bear upon two projecting pieces of hardened steel on the fore side of the jaw of the vise, said two projecting pieces being in a vertical line with each other.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1, is a perspective representation of one of my improved vises. A, is the front jaw, the lower end of which is formed into a pin, or gudgeon, which enters a socket prepared in the part, B, which constitutes the forepart of the block which is embraced between the cheek pieces, C, through which and through the block, B, the joint bolt, G, of the jaw passes. D, is a cheek pin which enters a groove in the gudgeon above named, and prevents the rising of the jaw; this, however, may be effected in various ways.

Fig. 2, is a top view of the movable jaw, supposing it to be cut off horizontally, in the line *x, x*, of Fig. 3. A, is a part of the jaw, and E, the screw passing through it; *a*, is a projecting piece of steel, of which there is a second below the screw hole,

against which pieces the washer, F, below the screw head, is made to bear. By means of this device, and by making the hole for the screw, through the jaw, beveling, as shown by the dotted lines *b, b*, the jaw will swivel readily. A like end, as before indicated, may be attained by means of a ball and socket joint, which has previously been applied to vises, and which has the advantage of adapting itself to the vertical position of the jaw in opening.

Fig. 3, shows another modification of my improved vise. In this modification, the jaw, E, swivels on a gudgeon, or joint pin, above the screw; this is shown by the dotted lines at *b*, and will be readily understood by every machinist. It will be seen, also, that under this modification, the standing jaw may be made to swivel. Sufficient strength must, of course, be given to the jaw and gudgeon.

Fig. 4, shows the lower part, A, of the movable jaw as attached to the block, B, by a joint pin, F; and in this modification of my vise, the joint bolt, G, of the movable jaw, may be made, most conveniently, to pass through the lower end of the standing jaw H.

Having thus fully described the nature of my improvement, and shown several different modes by which the same end may be attained, without varying the principle of action upon which my improvement is dependent, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The causing of one of the jaws of a vise, and that, usually, the front jaw, to swivel, or turn, in a socket or on a gudgeon, or joint pin, for the purpose of enabling it to embrace an article, firmly, which may be tapering, or of unequal size at its two ends; the same being effected on the principle, or substantially in the manner, herein set forth.

LAUREN M. PECK.

Witnesses:

JOHN D. BRAYNARD,  
I. EASLER.