

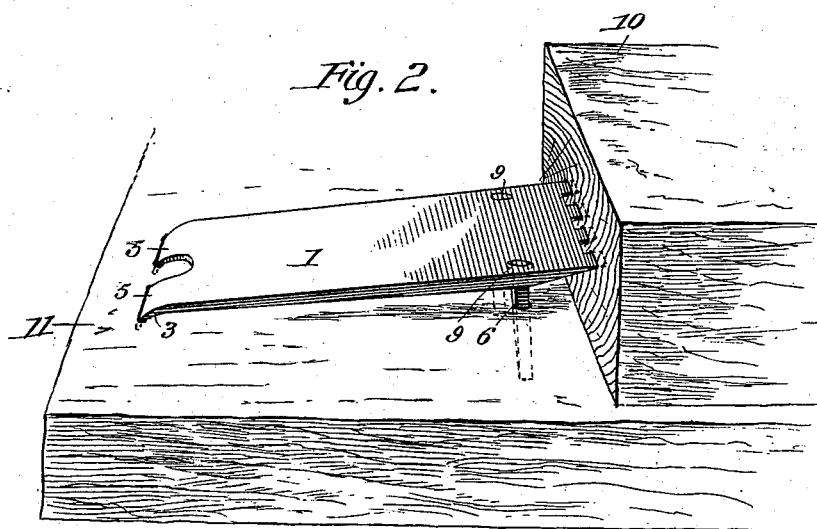
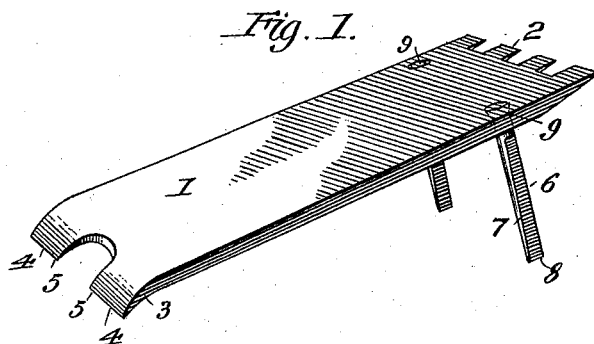
(No Model.)

I. H. TERRELL.

BENCH STOP.

No. 384,405.

Patented June 12, 1888.



WITNESSES:
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ISAAC H. TERRELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BENCH-STOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,405, dated June 12, 1888.

Application filed March 8, 1888. Serial No. 266,563. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC H. TERRELL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bench-Stop, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an improvement in carpenters' bench-stops; and it has for its object to provide a handy portable carpenter's bench-stop, which can be driven into any part of a bench and easily removed, and is adapted for all kinds of work.

The invention will be set forth in the following description, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the portable bench-stop, and Fig. 2 is a view of the bench-stop in position on a bench and applied to a piece of work.

In carpentering-work it is often necessary to hold a piece of material in position, and for this purpose the material to be worked upon must be carried to the end of a bench, where the ordinary bench-stop is generally located. In order to save the time required by this going to the end of a carpenter's bench, I have provided a portable bench-stop, which is adapted to be fastened anywhere on a bench and to be used in any position required for different kinds of work, which can be easily removed, and which will not be forced up out of position by the pressure against it of the material worked on.

In carrying out the invention I take a strip of steel, 1, and form it with a serrated edge or sharpened teeth, 2, at one end, and make its other end curved, as at 3, with a sharp edge, 4. The edge 4 may extend across the bent end 3 or may be formed in the shape of two prongs, 5, as shown. Adjacent to the toothed end of the stop I secure at right angles thereto steel projections 6, formed as shown, with tapering sides 7, having sharpened ends 8. The projections may be cast in one piece with the main portion of the bench-stop, but are preferably attached thereto by countersinking their ends in the main portion of the bench-stop 1, as shown at 9.

In the use of this bench-stop, if the end of a piece of timber, 10, is required to be held, the bench-stop 1 is placed on the top of the bench 11 and is tapped with a hammer, which thereby forces the projections 6 into the wood and the sharpened edge 4 of the curved rear end 3 into the top of the bench 11. The projections 6, being at a right angle to the main portion of the bench-stop 1, will, when the bench-stop has been driven into the top of the bench, locate the bench-stop in an inclined position, and the sharp edge 4 of the curved end 3 will be driven into the top of the bench and will afford a firm support against end-thrust. The bench-stop 1 having been quickly attached to the bench, as just described, the piece of wood 10 is tapped with a hammer at one end and forced against the bench-stop 1, the sharpened teeth 2 entering the block 10 and holding the latter secured in position to be operated upon.

When the work has been performed, it is simply necessary to detach the block of wood 10 and pry the bench stop 1 upward, releasing it from the bench, so it may be used in any other location desired. The projections 6, being secured to the main portion of the bench-stop 1 by the countersunk ends 9, will be securely held from pulling out when the bench-stop 1 is forced up out of the wood.

In case it is desired to work on a panel of wood, whether straight or warped, a bench-stop, 1, may be applied at each end and side thereof by having the lips or pointed end of the stops overlying the edges of the panel, (in the case of the warped panel it having been pressed out flat,) and the stops secured by forcing them into the bench, as before described.

It will readily be seen that the stop is adapted for pieces of work of different thickness by forcing the projections 6 to a greater or less extent into the top of the bench, thereby bringing the sharp points 2 against the end of the work. This stop also may be used in lieu of the bench-knife stop where a piece of wood is to be molded and is held at one end by a stop and at the other end by a bench-knife. In place of the bench-knife, the stop 1 may be driven into the bench adjacent to the end of the piece of wood opposite to the secured end.

The points 8 in this case are only slightly forced into the bench, and the stop is found to be much more easily removable than in the case of the bench-knife blade.

- 5 The advantages of the invention are as follows: By constructing the bench-stop with the projections 6 adjacent to its toothed end and perpendicular thereto and with its rear end curved downward and provided with a sharp edge the bench-stop can be readily
10 driven into engagement with the bench by one or two taps of a hammer, and the rear curved end, though only slightly entering the wood, will, with the perpendicular projections 6,
15 firmly hold a piece of work, and cannot be forced out by end pressure. The bench stop may be easily forced up and released by any suitable means when it is desired to detach it, the projections 6 readily moving upward. In
20 attaching or detaching the bench stop, the projections 6, being of steel, will not break or become bent.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A portable carpenter's bench-stop consisting of a plate having one end curved downward and provided with a sharp edge and formed with teeth at its other end and sharp-pointed projections adjacent thereto and perpendicular to the plate, substantially as described. 25 30

2. A portable carpenter's bench-stop consisting of steel plate 1, formed with the downwardly-curved rear end, 3, with sharp edge 4, and the forward end with teeth 2, and adjacent and perpendicular thereto the tapering sharp-pointed steel projections 6, connected to plate 1 by countersunk ends 9, substantially as described. 35

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Witnesses:

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