

No. 647,520.

Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

H. A. PRINDLE.
WORK HOLDER.

(Application filed May 2, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

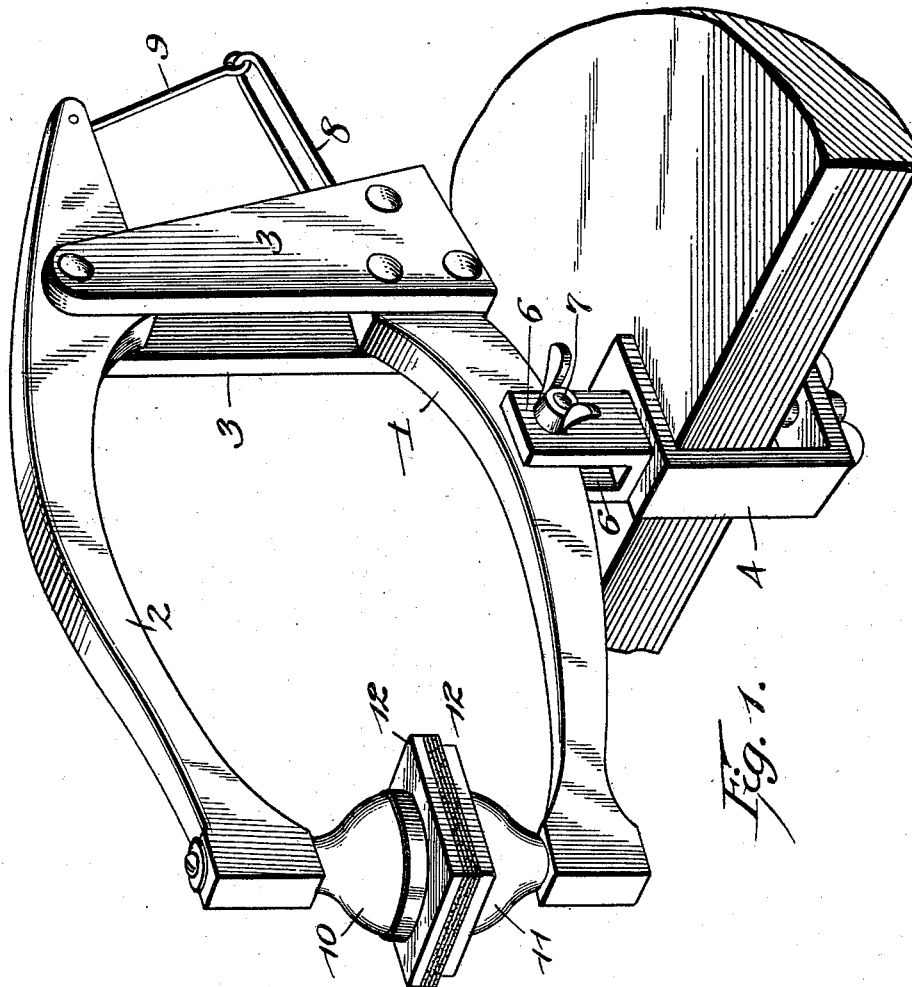


Fig. 1.

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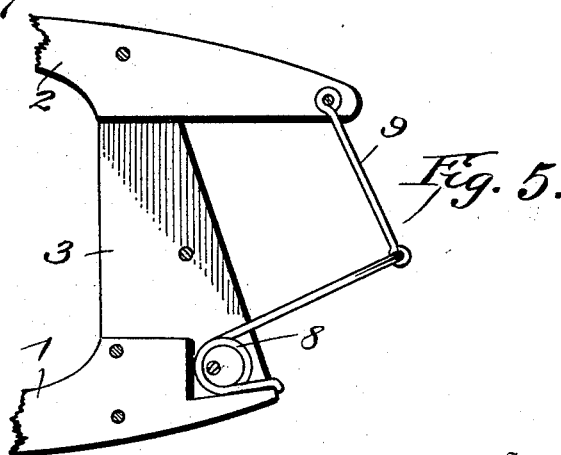
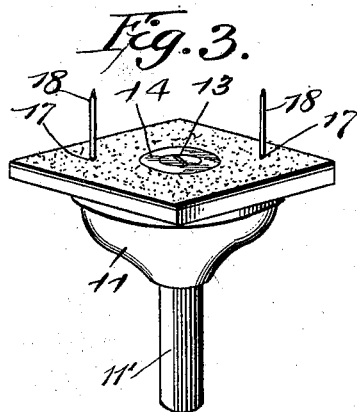
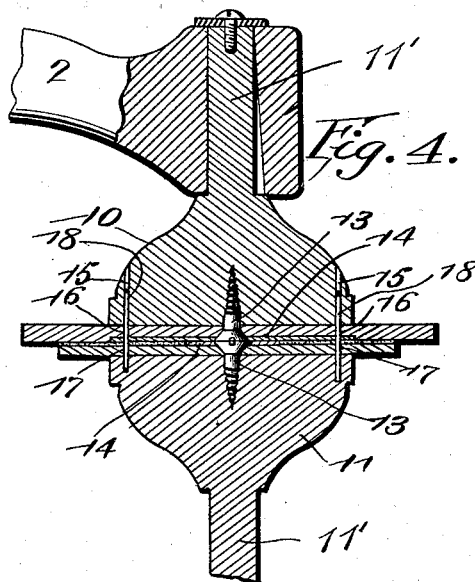
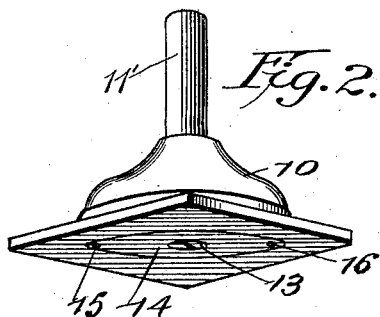
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM ASHER PRINDLE, OF NEW MILFORD, OHIO.

WORK-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,520, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed May 2, 1899. Serial No. 715,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIRAM ASHER PRINDLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Milford, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pattern-Holders; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention has relation to pattern-holders, and more particularly to a device for holding patterns used in the cutting of fabric for patches for quilts, cushions, chairs, robes, or, in fact, any article capable of being cut with shears around a stiff pattern.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of this character easy to use and which shall be simple of construction, durable in use, comparatively inexpensive of production, and by means of which the operation of cutting patches will be greatly facilitated.

With this object in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved pattern-holder, showing the pattern secured to the heads and a folded piece of fabric clamped between the patterns and ready to be cut to correspond to the outline thereof. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of one of the pattern-heads, showing the pattern secured thereto. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the other pattern-head with its pattern secured thereto. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the two pattern-heads, showing the guide-pins of one head projecting into the guide-sockets or apertures of the other head. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the rear portion of the frame, one of the standards being broken away to more clearly illustrate the construction of the actuating-spring.

In the drawings, 1 and 2 denote two jaws, the former being provided at its rear end with standards 3, between the upper ends of which the jaw 2 is pivoted.

4 denotes a clamp, by means of which the device is secured to a shelf, table, or other object. The lower jaw 1 is pivoted between

ears 6 of the clamp and is held in the desired adjustment by a thumb screw and bolt 7.

8 denotes a spring secured to the rear end of the jaw 1 and having an arm that projects rearwardly. 9 denotes a link which connects the rearwardly-projecting arm of this spring with the rearwardly-projecting end of the jaw 2. The energy of the spring is exerted when the jaw 2 is elevated to hold said jaw in its elevated position, and when depressed its energy is exerted to hold the jaw in its depressed position.

10 and 11 denote, respectively, the upper and lower pattern-heads, the stems 11' of which are swiveled to turn laterally in the free forward ends of the jaws. One of the heads, preferably the head 10, is free to rock a slight distance in the direction of the length of the jaw, the bearing in said jaw for the shank of the head being slightly elongated, as shown in Fig. 4.

12 denotes the patterns, which are secured to said heads by a screw 13 and a clamp-plate 14. One of the pattern-heads—for instance, the upper one 10—is provided with apertures or sockets 15, and the pattern and clamping-plate are provided with similar apertures 16, which register with the apertures 15. The pattern, which is secured to the lower head 11, is provided with corresponding apertures 17, through which project pins 18, extending upwardly from said head. These pins 18 are adapted to enter the apertures of the upper pattern, its holding-plate, and the upper head, and when they engage these apertures the edges of the two patterns are parallel and are retained parallel in the rotation of the head.

In operation, the goods from which the pieces are to be cut are folded and placed upon the lower pattern, the pins being made to pass through the fabric. The upper jaw is now lowered until its plate contacts with the points of the pins. Now by turning one of the pattern-heads and slightly rocking the head 10 the pins are caused to find the apertures in the opposite head, and when they do it is evident that the edges of the two patterns have been perfectly aligned, and the operator may now proceed to trim off the edges of the goods around the edges of the pattern.

It will of course be understood that various

changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a pattern-holder, the combination with the clamping-jaws; of pattern-heads swiveled thereto to rotate with respect to the same, and provided with coacting pins and apertures, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a pattern-holder, the combination with the clamping-jaws, pattern-heads swiveled thereto and provided with coacting pins and apertures; of patterns secured to said heads and provided with apertures which register with the aforesaid apertures, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a pattern-holder, the combination with the clamping-jaws; of pattern-heads, one head having a swiveled non-rocking connection with one jaw, and the other head having a swiveled and rocking connection with the other jaw, said heads being provided with coacting pins and apertures, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a pattern-holder, the combination with the clamping-jaws provided with apertures one of which flares; of pattern-heads the stems of which are swiveled in said apertures, one of said stems having a rocking movement in said flaring aperture independent of its swiveled movement, and said heads being provided with coacting pins and aper-

tures, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a pattern-holder, the combination with pivotally-supported jaws pivoted together; of a spring connected to the rear end of one of said jaws and provided with a rearwardly-extending arm, a link pivoted to the rear end of the other jaw and to the end of said arm, whereby the action of the spring is exerted to hold the forward ends of said jaws in either an open or closed position, and coacting pattern-heads carried by the forward ends of said jaws, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a pattern-holder, the combination with the clamp adapted to be secured to a table, bench, or like support; of jaws pivotally connected at their rear ends, one of said jaws being adjustably pivoted to said clamp to swing up and down, a spring connected to the rear end of one of said jaws and provided with a rearwardly-extending arm, a link pivoted to the rear end of the other jaw and to the end of the said arm, whereby the action of the spring is exerted to hold the forward ends of said jaws in either an open or closed position, and coacting pattern-heads carried by the forward ends of said jaws, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HIRAM ASHER PRINDLE.

Witnesses:

GIDEON SEYMOUR,
F. P. SEYMOUR.