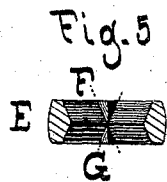
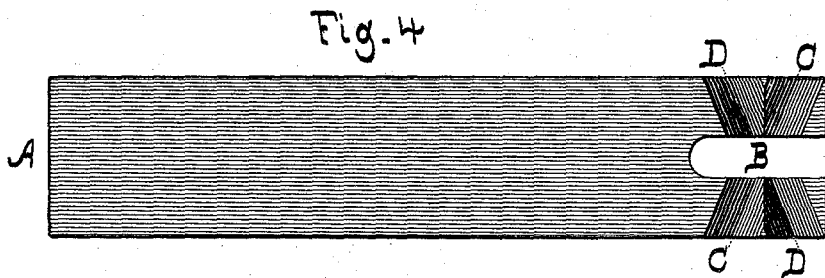
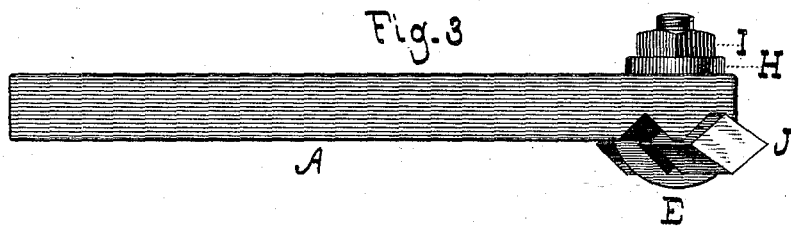
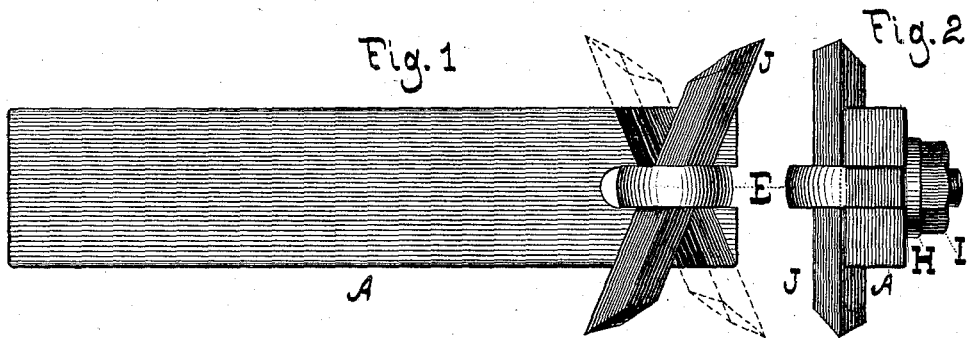


(No Model.)

D. S. SEYMOUR.
MACHINE TOOL HOLDER.

No. 371,712.

Patented Oct. 18, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUDLEY S. SEYMOUR, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MACHINE-TOOL HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,712, dated October 18, 1887.

Application filed June 27, 1887. Serial No. 242,584. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DUDLEY S. SEYMOUR, of Hartford, Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Machine-Tool Holder, of which the following description and claim constitute the specification, and which is illustrated by the accompanying sheet of drawings.

This invention is a holder to clasp and retain the cutting tool of a lathe, planer, or other machine in which such a tool is used.

Figure 1 is a side view of the tool holder and the tool. Fig. 2 is an end view, and Fig. 3 is a top view, of the same. Fig. 4 is a side view of the stock of the tool-holder, and Fig. 5 is a section of the eye of the eyebolt on the dotted line of Fig. 2.

A is the stock of the tool-holder. It is bifurcated by the slot B, and is provided with the diagonal-crossed grooves C and D on one of its sides and across that slot.

E is an eyebolt. Those portions of the interior of its eye which are shown in Fig. 5 constitute crossed grooves, the bottoms of which are denoted by the letters F and G, respectively. The eyebolt is also provided with the washer H and the nut I.

J is the tool, cut or broken from a square or round steel rod of commerce and made without any other operation, except being ground to points, as shown.

The mode of adjustment consists simply in placing the tool in the eye of the eyebolt and in either of the grooves C and D, and then in turning up the nut as far as possible. The

eyebolt thus draws that portion of the tool which is between the two parts of the groove occupied by it, and thus holds the tool more rigidly than would be possible if that groove were continuous throughout its length.

When the tool is in the groove C in the position shown in Fig. 1, its upper end is adapted to left-hand work—that is to say, is adapted to work toward the eye of the beholder. To adapt the tool to right-hand work, it is taken out of the groove C, turned half-way around on its longitudinal axis, placed in the groove D with its lower end still downward, and then turned with the stock A half-way around on the longitudinal axis of the latter.

The special utility of this tool-holder resides in the fact that it will rigidly hold a tool made from a steel rod of square, round, or other cross-section without special fitting, combined with the fact that the tool-holder itself is cheap, strong, and simple.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the stock A, provided with the slot B, and the eyebolt E, passing through that slot, the two parts being so constructed and combined that the eyebolt holds the tool rigidly in a groove extending across the side of the stock and across the slot B, all substantially as described.

DUDLEY S. SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:

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