

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 260,503.

Patented July 4, 1882.

Fig. 1.

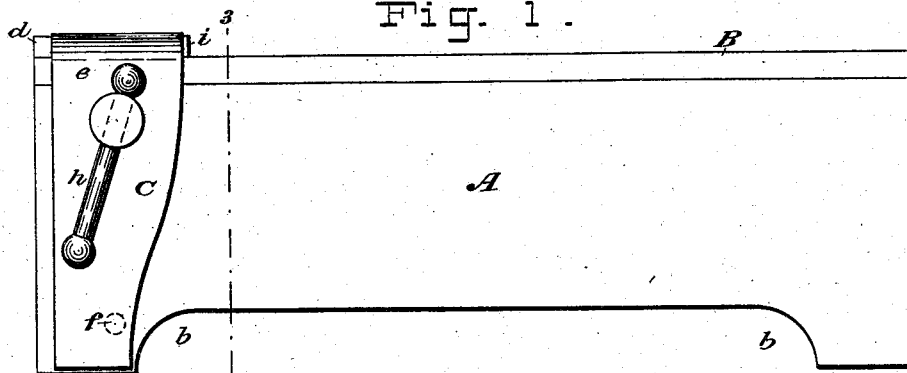


Fig. 2.

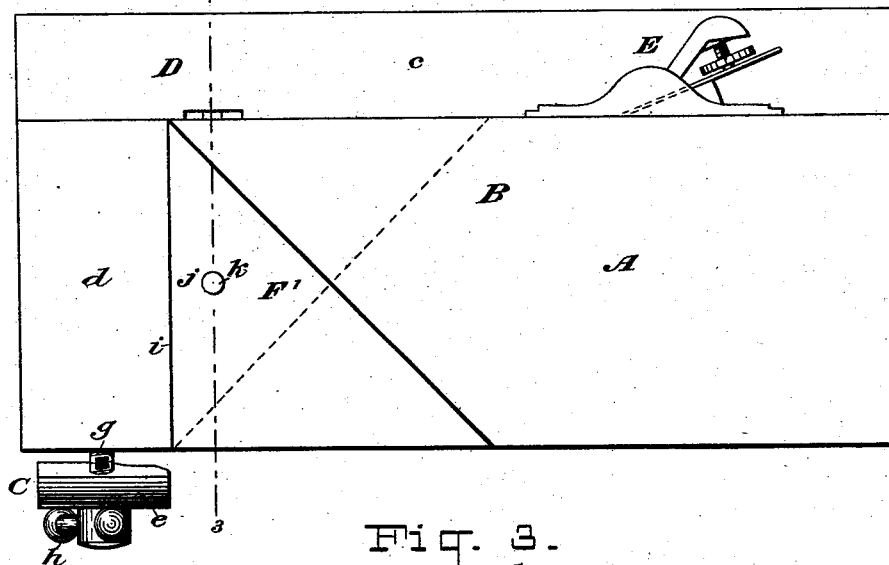
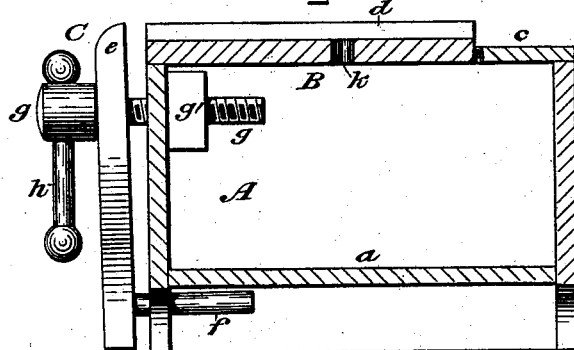


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. A. SCHERMERHORN.
ATTACHMENT TO TOOL CHESTS.

No. 260,503.

Patented July 4, 1882.

Fig. 4.

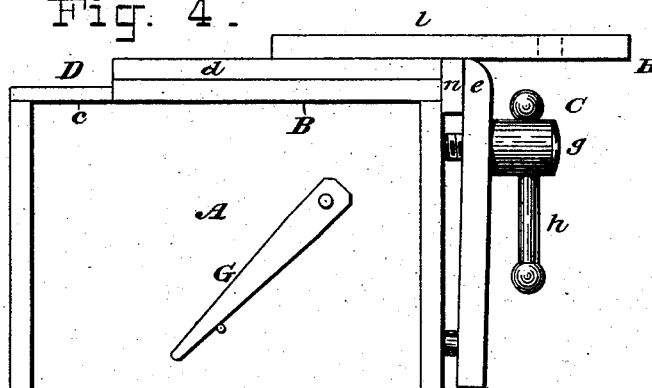


Fig. 5.

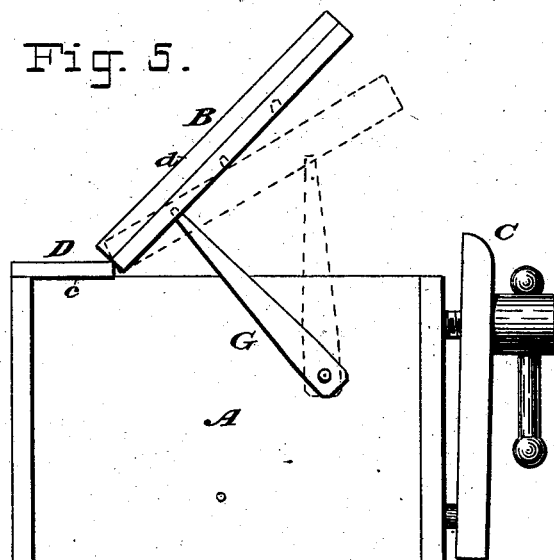


Fig. 6.

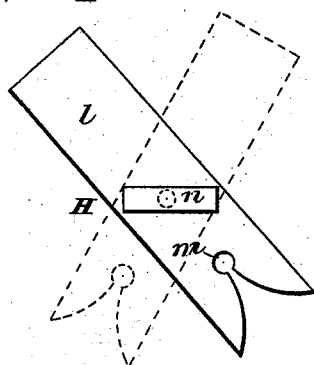


Fig. 7.

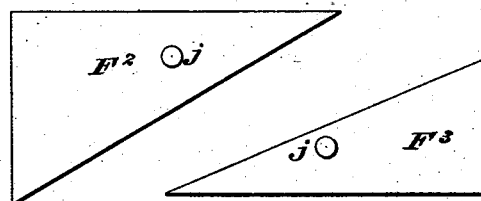
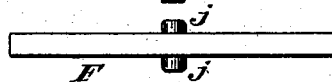


Fig. 8.



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HOWARD A. SCHERMERHORN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ATTACHMENT TO TOOL-CHESTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,503, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed December 13, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOWARD A. SCHERMERHORN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Attachments to Tool-Chests, of which the following is a specification.

My improved tool-chest is designed chiefly for use by amateur wood-workers, although applicable also to other uses. Its object is to provide a chest with such accessories as to fit it for use as a work-bench, and for performing several special operations in wood-working.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved tool-chest. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section thereof, cut on the line 3 3 in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 5 is also an end elevation, showing the cover raised. Fig. 6 is an inverted plan of a filing-guide attachment, which is shown in elevation in Fig. 4. Fig. 7 shows in plan two forms of triangles, another form being shown applied in Fig. 2, and Fig. 8 is an edge view or elevation of either of these triangles.

A in the several figures designates the tool chest or receptacle proper. Its bottom *a*, Fig. 3, is raised above the lower edges of its side and end pieces, and its side pieces are cut out between the ends, as at *b*, Fig. 1, in order that the greater depth of the ends will give them, when viewed from the front, the appearance of legs, thus giving the chest somewhat the appearance of a work-bench. This, however, is not essential.

B is the cover or lid of the chest, which is hinged at the back to a strip, *c*. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) This lid forms the top of the work-bench. Across its left-hand end is fixed a cleat, *d*, which extends to the front edge of the lid, substantially flush with the front of the chest.

C is a bench-vise as a whole, consisting of a movable jaw, *e*, a parallel pin, *f*, a screw, *g*, and a handle, *h*. The parts are in the main of the usual construction. The screw *g* passes through the front of the chest and screws into a block, *g'*, fixed inside the same close to the top and end of the chest, so that but little available room therein is occupied. The pin *f*

passes through the front board of the chest below the bottom board thereof, Fig. 3, where it is out of the way of the contents of the chest. The front edge of the lid B, where it is thickened and re-enforced by the cleat *d*, forms the fixed jaw of the vise, against which the jaw *e* works. Hence by tightening the vise while the lid is closed the latter is securely fastened down, so that by my means of applying the vise to the chest it is made to serve the function of a lock or fastening when the chest is not in use, thereby preventing the spilling of its contents by careless handling, and excluding the meddlesome fingers of young children, as well as serving all the purposes of a vise when required.

It will be observed that I extend the jaw *e* no higher than the top surface of the cleat *d*, so that no additional vertical space is occupied by the chest in consequence of the addition of the vise.

The cleat *d* serves in place of the usual planing stop or tooth against which to rest a board while planing its surface. The board or strip *c* is thinner than the lid B, in order that its top surface shall be lower than that of the lid. This result might be accomplished by sinking it lower instead of making it thinner. A shoulder is thus formed at the junction of the two, against which a plane may be moved, thus forming a shooting-board, D. A plane is shown on it at E in Fig. 2. The hinges which unite the lid B to the strip *c* are sunk flush with the latter, as shown in Fig. 3. The edge *i* of the cleat *d* is at right angles with the back edge of the lid B, so that to plane a board at right angles it is only necessary to place its one side against this edge of the cleat, and plane its other edge in the shooting-board. For planing other angles than a right angle I provide a series of triangles, F F, (shown in plan in Figs. 2 and 7, where they are numbered F¹, F², and F³, and shown in edge view in Fig. 8.) These triangles are of the same thickness approximately as the cleat *d*, and when one is in use it rests against the edge *i* thereof, being retained in place on the surface of the lid B by a pin or button, *j*, fixed to and projecting from each side of the triangle, and entering a hole or socket, *k*, Fig. 3, formed in the lid B. The hole *k* is midway of the front

and back edges of the lid, and the pin *j* is arranged on each triangle midway of the apex and base thereof, so that each triangle can be used either side up, as is indicated for the triangle *F'* in Fig. 2. These triangles are for finishing miters, the bottom pieces of hexagonal and octagonal boxes, &c.

It is evident that if, while planing with the shooting-board, the lid *B* were raised to any angle and there held, the edge being planed would be beveled with an inclination depending on that at which the lid was held. This operation is indicated in Fig. 5, where the lid is sustained by a pawl or prop-stick, *G*, pivoted to one end board of the chest, its end taking into any one of a number of holes or indentations in the under side of the lid. By placing the end of the prop-stick in one or another of the indentations the lid may be inclined at one angle or another, as desired. By then placing a strip or board on the lid and planing in the shooting-board the edge of the board may be beveled to the desired angle.

By the cleat *d* being fixed to the lid a bevel may be made on an edge at right angles to another edge, the latter being placed against the edge *i* of the cleat, and the former being given the desired degree of bevel by raising the lid to the corresponding angle.

In Fig. 6 is shown a filing-rest, *H*, which I provide for use in finishing or smoothing the concave parts of the scroll-sawed designs. It consists of a flat narrow board, *l*, perforated and notched at one end, as at *m*, and swiveled by a screw to a short piece of board, *n*, which is planted against its under side at right angles to its surface. This piece *n* is clamped in the vise, as shown in Fig. 4, leaving the board *l* free to be turned in any direction on its swivel.

The scroll-sawed bracket or other pattern is laid on the board *l*, and the smoothing-file is worked vertically through the hole or recess *m*.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of chest *A*, the lid *B*, cleat *d*, fixed across one end of said lid and serving as a planing-stop, and vise *C*, its movable jaw *e* arranged to bear against the front edge of said cleat *d*, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of chest *A*, strip *c*, fixed across the top thereof, lid *B*, hinged to said strip with its upper surface arranged in a higher plane than that of the strip, whereby a shooting-board, *D*, is formed, and cleat *d*, fixed to said lid at right angles to its hinged edge, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of chest *A*, shooting-board *D*, hinged lid *B*, prop-stick *G*, pivoted to the end of the chest, and a series of notches in the under side of the lid, into one or other of which the end of said stick may enter to uphold the lid at one angle or another, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination of chest *A*, strip *c* thereon, lid *B*, hinged to said strip, and thereby forming shooting-board *D*, cleat *d*, fixed on said lid, socket *k* in said lid, triangle *F*, adapted to rest on said lid against said cleat, and projection *j* on said triangle, adapted to enter said socket, and thereby retain said triangle in place on said lid, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HOWARD A. SCHERMERHORN.

Witnesses:

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HENRY CONNETT.