

(No Model.)

E. STATHAM & H. PRICE.

ANVIL.

No. 358,756.

Patented Mar. 1, 1887.

Fig. 4

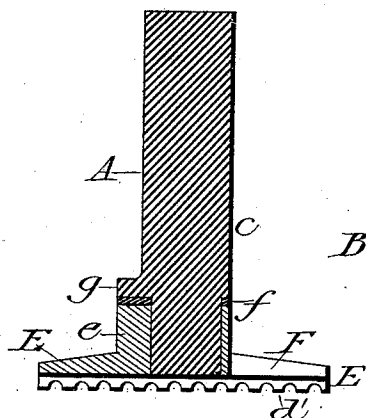


Fig. 1.

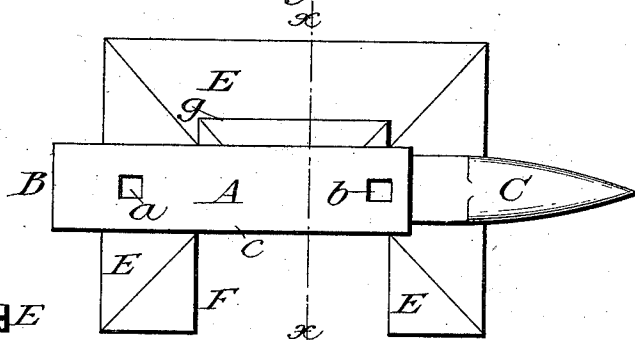


Fig. 3.

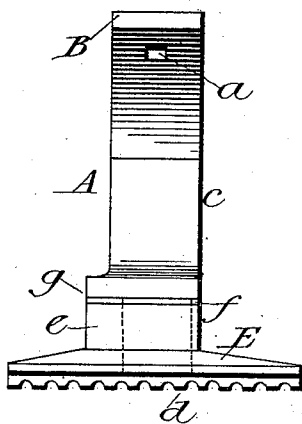
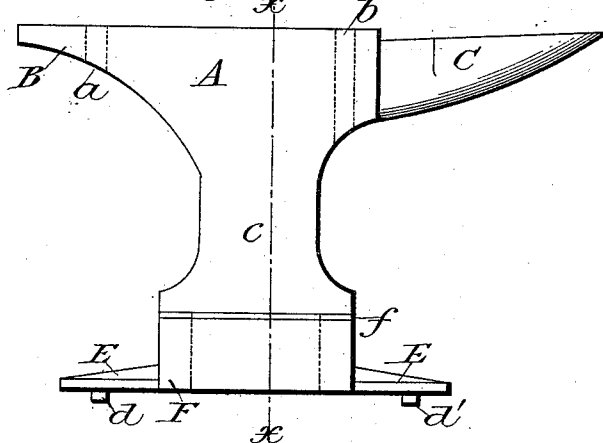


Fig. 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH STATHAM AND HENRY PRICE, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

## ANVIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,756, dated March 1, 1887.

Application filed September 4, 1886. Serial No. 212,757. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ENOCH STATHAM and HENRY PRICE, both citizens of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Anvils, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in blacksmiths' anvils.

The object of our invention is to provide, in combination with an anvil having straight sides and a tenon or shank depending from its bottom, a shallow metallic base having an upwardly-projecting socket or box to receive the said shank, to firmly sustain the anvil in position and permit its ready removal when desired.

Another object of our invention is to provide the combination, with an anvil having one of its sides perpendicular from top to bottom and a tenon or shank on its bottom, of an independent base-plate having an upright box or socket adapted to receive said shank, and an opening in that side thereof adjacent the said perpendicular face of the anvil, whereby a very long bar, rod, or piece of metal may be operated upon to the very best advantage; and another object of our invention is to provide the anvil base-plate with two or more serrated ribs on its bottom for more firmly holding the anvil in place on the ground or floor upon which it rests.

Other features of our invention will be fully set forth in the following description of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the anvil embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear end view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on lines *xx* of both Figs. 1 and 2.

A represents the body or web of the anvil, B the tail or square end thereof, and C the horn or beak.

*a* and *b* are hardy-holes in the tail and body, respectively, to receive the shanks of fullers, swages, and other shaping tools, as customary.

D represents a shank or tenon on the bottom of the body A of the anvil, preferably made square and slightly tapering.

E represents a metallic base-plate having a

central vertical socket or box, *e*, for accommodating the shank D on the bottom of the anvil.

The side face, *c*, of the anvil is perpendicular or perfectly straight, and the base continues so down to the ground or floor upon which it rests, an opening or notch, F, being made in one side of said base. This perpendicular face *c* and the opening F permit or enable long angular bars or pieces of metal to be operated upon, upon the top face and immediately against the said side face of the anvil, and, if necessary, the ground or floor could be removed or cut away from beneath said opening and any length of metal bar or rod let into it when being worked upon at its upper portion. Heretofore the bases of anvils have been constructed so as to project outwardly in all directions, and they being mounted upon wooden blocks and secured by nails or spikes thereto, such an operation on long bars or rods or large pieces could not be very readily performed, as is obvious.

The tenon-and-socket joint for sustaining the anvil firmly in place is very advantageous in comparison with the said method heretofore in use, and permits the anvil to be transferred from place to place in a shop or elsewhere, separate and apart from its base, both being very readily reunited without the necessity of driving spikes or nails. The base, being a broad one and approximately flat, and also provided on its bottom with two or more transverse serrated ribs, *d d'*, is calculated to support the anvil free from any lateral, vertical, or torsional strain or movement during its use.

In order to impart and maintain a ringing sound to the anvil, so desirable and proverbially indispensable to the smith, we place a thin sheet or packing, *f*, of leather or other suitable material, in the joint between the bottom of the anvil and the upright socket or box *e*.

It is obvious that both sides of the anvil could be perfectly straight or perpendicular, the same as face *c*, the flange *g* on the opposite face and the extra width of metal in the side wall of the box *e* not being absolutely necessary, said flange and extra thickness or width of metal in the said side wall of the box being provided to insure a firmer bearing for the anvil. It is also obvious that, owing to the contracted or narrow bottom and sides of the an-

vil and its mounting connection with the base-plate, rings or bands of large proportions can be very readily and successfully operated upon over either the horn or the heel of the anvil, which could not be very well handled on the old style of anvil and mounting-block now in general use and hereinbefore mentioned.

We claim—

1. An anvil composed of two parts, viz: the anvil proper, A B C, having a depending shank or tenon, D, on its bottom, and the base-plate E, having a central vertical socket or box, *e*, whereby the said parts are detachably united, substantially as herein set forth.
2. The combination, with an anvil, A B C, having a depending shank, D, on its bottom and a perpendicular side face, *c*, of a base-plate, E, having a socket or box, *e*, to accommodate said shank, and an opening or notch, F, whereby long rods or pieces of metal may

be operated upon, substantially as herein set forth.

3. A base-plate, E *e*, for an anvil, provided with two or more serrated ribs, *d d'*, on its bottom, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In an anvil, the combination, with the anvil proper, A B C, having shank D, and base-plate E, having socket or box *e*, to receive said shank and support said anvil, of an intermediate washer or packing, *f*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention we have hereunto set our hands.

ENOCH STATHAM.  
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Witnesses:

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