Aug. 3, 1948. H. E. TRESIDDER 2,446,253

LINE HOLDER

Filed April 11, 1947

Fig. 1.

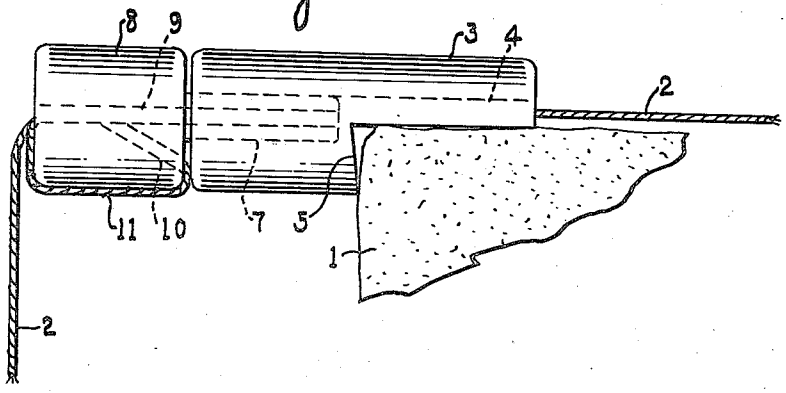


Fig. 3.

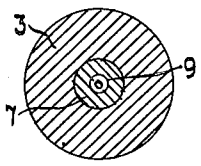
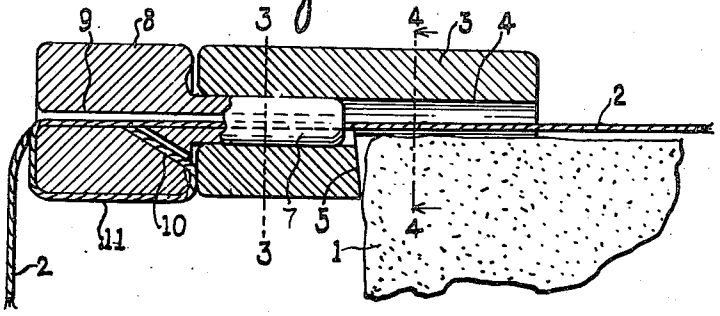


Fig. 2.



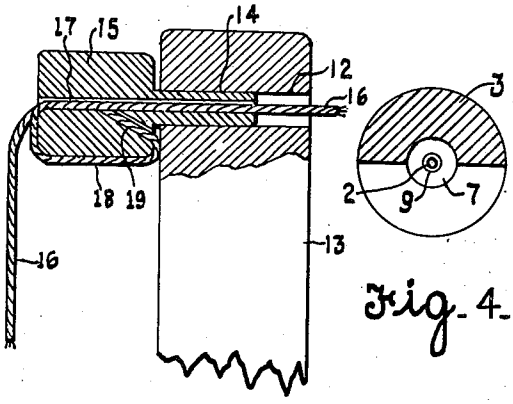


Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

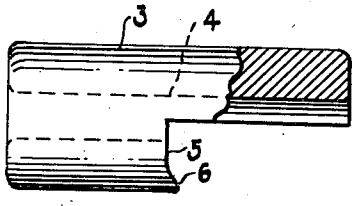


Fig. 5.

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LINE HOLDER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 33—86)

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This invention relates to line holders for masonry work, serving to position a line for use in gauging conformity of a course or tier of brick or other masonry to a straight line.

An object of the invention is to provide in a very simple manner for normally holding a gauge line taut, while permitting quick and easy slackening of the line and adjustment of its length.

Another object is to equip a gauge line holder with a headed plug normally held in a line-clamping position by a pull exerted by the line, and effecting a release of the line when slightly withdrawn from the holder.

These and various other objects are attained by the construction hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the line holder, shown engaged with a masonry wall.

Fig. 2 is a similar view in axial section.

Figs. 3 and 4 are cross sectional views, taken respectively on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation and partial section of a portion of the line holder, showing a modified feature.

Fig. 6 is an elevational view in partial section, showing how my holder is applied to a clothes line.

In these views, the reference character 1 designates a masonry wall, and 2 a line in gauging relation to a front face of said wall. My improved holder for said line comprises an elongated, wall-engaging member 3, which may be cylindrical, as shown, or of any other desired shape. Longitudinally and centrally extending through the member 3 is a passage 4, proportioned to very freely accommodate the line, and a forward portion of the member 3, extending from a lateral face thereof to the axis of said passage, is cut away so as to form a shoulder 5 for engaging an end face of the wall 1. The shoulder 5 is preferably located approximately midway between the ends of the member 3 and is preferably either undercut as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 or formed remotely from the passage 4 with a tooth 6 (Fig. 5) so that it will tend to bite slightly into the wall 1 and thus resist any tendency to slip.

Inserted in the passage 4 is a plug 7 having an enlarged head 8 adapted to abut or adjoin the rear end of the member 3, and a passage 9 is extended from end to end through said plug and its head. Opening in the front face of the head 8 adjacent to the stem of the plug is a passage 10 which intersects the passage 9 at an acute angle.

In use of the described holder, an end portion of the line 2 is threaded through the central passages of the member 3 and plug 7 and is then

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looped as indicated at 11 exteriorly around the head 8 and thrust into the passage 10 to pass through the rear portion of the passage 9. When the plug is not fully inserted, the looped portion 11 of the cord can slip and a desired tension may be applied to the gauging span of the cord by simply pulling on the free end portion of the cord, until sufficient slack is taken up, the shoulder 5 being at this time seated against the wall, as illustrated. To secure the cord against any slackening, it is necessary merely to fully insert the plug so that the front portion of the loop 11 is clamped between the member 3 and head 8, no slipping of the loop then being possible.

The described construction can be produced at quite low cost and permits the cord to be tightened or slackened in a moment's time.

In the construction shown by Fig. 6, a transverse hole 12 is drilled in a clothes line post 13 and snugly receives a plug 14 having an enlarged head 15. A clothesline 16 is passed freely through the hole 12 and through an axial passage 17 in said head and plug. As in the first-described construction the line is looped as at 18 around the head, being inserted through a diagonal bore 19 extending from the front face of the head to the passage 17 and thus having two plies in said passage. When the line is tensioned, the head of the plug is pulled strongly toward the post, clamping the loop so that the same may not slip. A slight withdrawal of the plug permits slackening of the line.

What I claim is:

1. A line holder comprising a member having an opening therethrough to accommodate a line, a headed plug insertible in said opening and having a passage for the line extending from end to end thereof, the head of said plug further having a passage diagonal to said axial passage and opening in that end face of the head from which face the plug projects, whereby the line may be looped around the head.

2. A line holder for masonry work comprising a member having an opening therethrough to accommodate a line, a plug insertible in said opening and having a passage substantially from end to end thereof for receiving the line, and having an enlarged head exterior to said member, said head having a face confronting said member for clamping a portion of the line between the head and said member, whereby a stress applied to the line as it extends from said member tends to maintain the clamping relation of said head and member.

3. A line holder comprising an elongated mem-

ber, having a passage extending substantially from end to end thereof, a plug inserted in said passage for releasably clamping a line extended through said passage, said plug having a head exterior to the elongated member and enlarged with respect to said plug, a passage for said line being extended from end to end through the plug and its head, and the head being formed with a passage diverging from its end to end passage to afford looping of the cord about a portion of the head.

4. A line holder as set forth in claim 3, said elongated member having portions for seating against relatively transverse portions of a wall, one of said portions extending in substantial parallelism to said passage of the elongated member.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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