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F. W. PATZEL

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ADJUSTABLE LINE JIG FOR LAYING BRICK AND CONCRETE BLOCK WALLS

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Fig. 1.

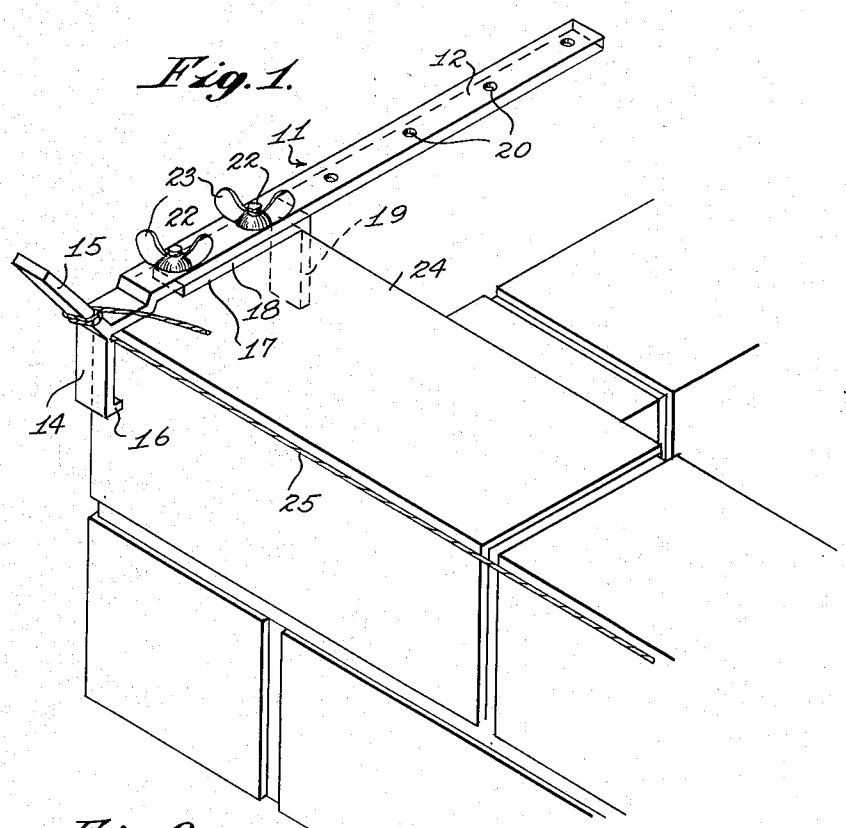
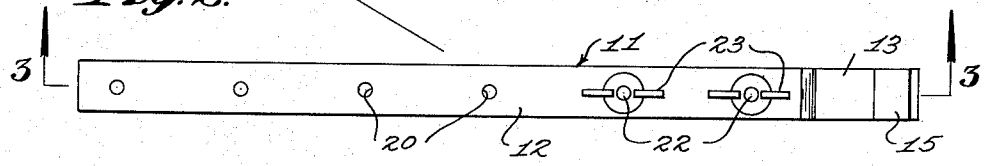


Fig. 2.



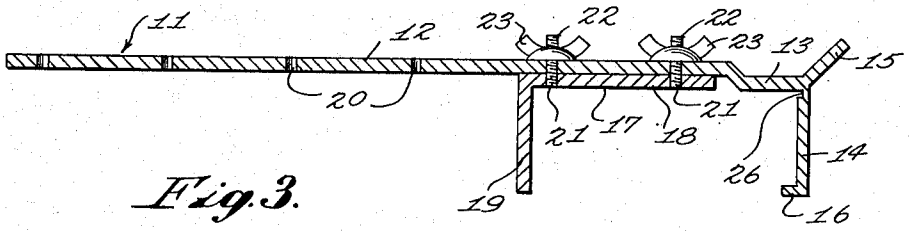


Fig. 3.

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ADJUSTABLE LINE JIG FOR LAYING BRICK AND CONCRETE BLOCK WALLS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 33—86)

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This invention relates to masons' implements, and more particularly, to an improved jig for holding a mason's line as employed by bricklayers and other mechanics in laying brick or concrete block walls.

A main object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved mason's line jig which is simple in construction, which is easy to use, and which provides uniform spacing between the line and the wall with which it is used.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved line jig for use in laying brick or concrete walls, said jig being inexpensive to manufacture, involving simple parts, being easy to adjust in accordance with different sizes of blocks employed for walls, and providing a secure and accurate holding means for the mason's line.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following description and claims, and from the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a block wall on which is engaged an improved mason's line jig according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the line jig of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

In the laying of brick or concrete block walls by a mason, it is necessary for him to lay what is known to the trade as a "corner lead" from the two corners of the wall, which is done by a "line jig." From these corner leads a line is stretched to guide the mason in laying a straight wall. The "line jig" customarily used is a straight spike or pin which is driven into the mortar between the corner blocks. If the line is drawn too tight, the mortar will break and cause the line to sag, which makes it difficult to lay a straight wall. Also, in order to lay a straight wall, it is desirable to provide a small space between the line and the wall. With the pin or spike driven into the mortar, it is difficult to have uniform spacing between the line and the wall along the length of the line.

Furthermore, a "corner lead" is sometimes laid by use of a device which is merely a piece of metal made into right-angular shape to which the line is fastened. This right-angularly-shaped piece of metal is hooked over the edge of the corner brick or block and is held in place by the tension of the line. This device is suitable, however, only when the wall is being laid from the outside, and cannot be used where the wall is laid from the inside.

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The adjustable "line jig" of the present invention may be used when laying the wall either from the outside or the inside. The jig is adjustable to any size of wall.

Referring to the drawings, the improved line jig is designated generally as 11 and comprises an elongated main body 12, which may be a metal bar formed adjacent one end with a downwardly offset portion 13 and with a depending arm 14 extending at right angles to the offset portion 13, as shown in Figure 3. The corner defined by portion 13 and arm 14 is formed with an outwardly extending, upwardly inclined lug 15 of substantial length which is employed for securing the end of the mason's line, as shown in Figure 1. The end of arm 14 is formed with a flange 16 extending at right angles to the main portion of arm 14 and extending parallel to the portion 13 of main body 12.

Designated at 17 is a right-angled plate member having a body portion 18 and an arm 19 extending at right angles thereto. The main body 12 is formed with uniformly spaced holes 20 and the element 18 of plate 17 is formed with threaded openings 21, 21 spaced apart the same distance as the openings 20. Designated at 22, 22 are respective studs which are threadedly engageable in the openings 21, 21 and which are adapted to extend through a selected pair of openings 20 of the body 12 and are provided with respective wing nuts 23, 23 for clamping the plate member 17 to main body 12 in the manner shown in Figure 3.

In using the jig, the plate member 18 is secured to the main body 12 in an adjusted position, wherein the block of the wall being laid shown at 24, may be received between the arm 19 and the edge of flange 16, as shown in Figure 1. The jig device is engaged over the block in the manner shown in Figure 1, with the lug 15 projecting upwardly and outwardly. The line, shown at 25, is tied to the lug 15 and engaged beneath the corner defined between element 13 and arm 14, said corner being formed at its inner side with a groove 26 in which line 24 is receivable. A similar jig is employed at the opposite corner of the wall or at a substantial distance from the first jig, whereby the line 25 is stretched between the two jigs. The tension of the line 25 exerts a torque on the jigs which causes the jigs to rotate slightly and to become anchored to the blocks on which they are engaged, whereby the jigs are held firmly in place. The flange 16 on each jig provides uniform spacing of the respective arms 14 of the jigs, and also provides uniform spacing of the line 25 from the wall at all points along the line. As each row of blocks is laid, the

jig devices may be readily moved onto the blocks of the next row.

While a specific embodiment of an improved mason's line jig has been disclosed in the foregoing description, it will be understood that various modifications within the spirit of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art. Therefore, it is intended that no limitations be placed on the invention except as defined by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A mason's line jig comprising an elongated flat main body, a first arm coextensive in width with said main body projecting from one end of said main body at right angles thereto, a lug element projecting obliquely outwardly from said end of the main body opposite said arm and coextensive in width therewith, a second arm projecting from the intermediate portion of said main body parallel to and substantially equal in width to said first arm, and an inwardly projecting rectangular flange on the end of and equal in width to said first arm and projecting parallel to said main body toward said second arm.

2. A mason's line jig comprising an elongated flat body, a first arm coextensive in width with said main body projecting from one end of said

main body at right angles thereto, a lug element projecting obliquely outwardly from said end of said main body opposite said arm and coextensive in width therewith, a second arm adjustably secured to the intermediate portion of said main body, said second arm being substantially equal in width to and projecting from the intermediate portion of said main body parallel to said first arm, and an inwardly projecting rectangular flange on the end of and equal in width to said first arm projecting parallel to said main body toward said second arm, said first arm being formed at its inner surface adjacent the main body with a transverse groove adapted to receive a mason's line secured to said lug element.

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