

No. 775,399.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

L. P. HALLADAY.
CLAMPING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

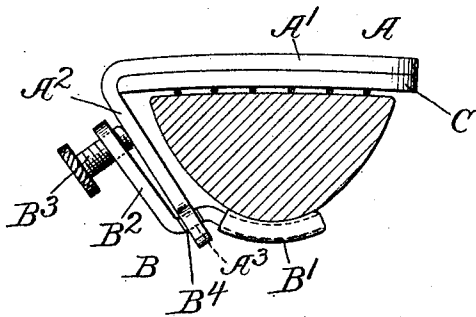


Fig. 2.

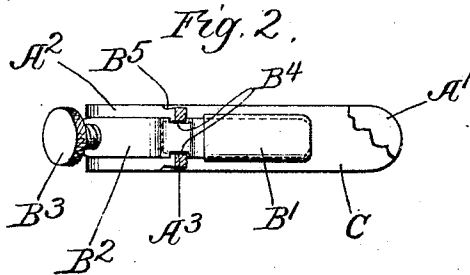


Fig. 3.

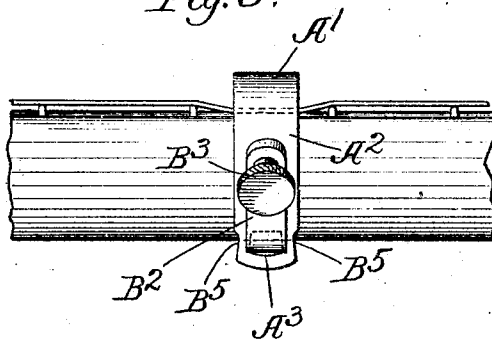
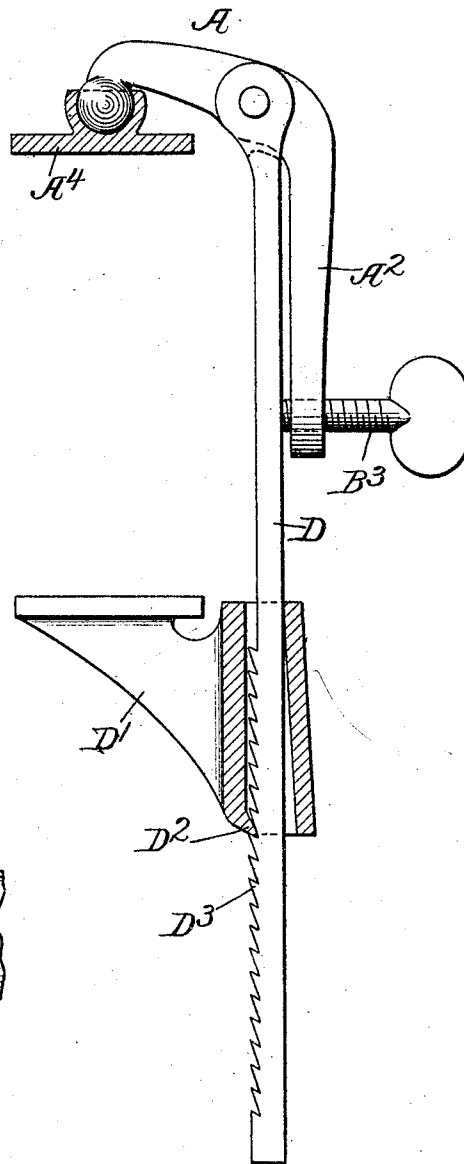


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS P. HALLADAY, OF MARION, INDIANA.

CLAMPING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,399, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed March 30, 1903. Serial No. 150,169. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS P. HALLADAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Clamping Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to clamping devices, and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a view of a clamping device adapted for use on the neck of a stringed instrument, such as a guitar. Fig. 2 is a view of the device of Fig. 1 as seen from beneath. Fig. 3 is a side view of the device of Fig. 1 shown in position. Fig. 4 is a view showing a modified construction.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

My present invention is applicable to clamping devices of various kinds, but is particularly effective when embodied in the form of a capo tasto for guitars.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, where I have shown a clamp of this description, the device consists of the two members A and B. The member A is made up of two arms A' and A² at an angle to each other, one of the arms, A', adapted to extend across the face of the neck of the instrument and the other, A², to project down along the side thereof. The engaging arm A' of the member A is preferably provided with some engaging material C, such as cork, which engages the strings of the instrument. The member B is movably connected to the member A. As shown in Fig. 1, the arm A² of the member A is provided near its end with an opening A³, through which passes the other member B. The member B is also bent so as to have two arms B' and B² at an angle to each other. The arm B² passes up along the arm A² and is provided with a screw or equivalent device B³, adapted to engage the member A², the parts arranged so that when the screw is turned the members A' and B' are moved to or from each other, so as to clamp or unclamp the device that may be between them. These arms may

be said to be overlapping arms. The member B' is also preferably curved to conform to the shape of the neck of the instrument. The member B is provided at the point where it passes through the arm A² with the grooves or indentations B⁴, so as to make the part located in the opening in the arm B² of smaller cross-sectional area than the remainder of the member B.

In assembling the device of Fig. 1 when this construction is used the member B is placed in position, and then the parts of the arm A² opposite the grooves or indentations B⁴ are compressed or forced inwardly by any desired means—as, for example, by means of a blow, thus slightly indenting the edges of the arm A², as shown at B⁵, and pressing a part of the metal at the side of the opening in the arm A² into the grooves or indentations in the member B, thus securely fastening the two members together, but permitting them to move relatively. It will be seen that by means of this construction I form a simple, cheap, durable, and efficient clamping device and that the bottom and the side and the top of the clamp are free from any projecting parts or screws which might obstruct the hand in the process of playing the instrument.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a modified construction adapted to be used with clamps of various kinds. In this figure a bar D is shown provided with a loose part D', which surrounds the bar D, there being provided an enlarged opening for this purpose, and which is provided with an engaging projection D², which engages the teeth D³ on the bar D. This member is adapted to be moved up and down and is held in any given position by means of the projecting part D² engaging the teeth D³. The parts D' and D form a clamping member. The other clamping member, A, is movably or pivotally connected to the bar D, and the arm A' is provided with an engaging piece A⁴ connected thereto, the position of which is varied by the screw B³.

Broadly considered, the device of Fig. 4 is the substantial equivalent of the device of Fig. 1. Each presents two clamping members, which are, in effect, bent or shaped so as to form each an angle between two arms.

Two of these arms in each case overlap. In each case one of these members is pivoted at its angle to the end of the other member. In each case the two members together form, in effect, a device which incloses three sides of the object to be clamped, with the arms overlapping each other on the middle of these three inclosed sides.

I have described in detail a particular construction embodying my invention; but it is of course evident that the parts may be greatly varied in any particular, and I therefore do not limit myself to the construction shown.

I claim—

1. A clamping device comprising two clamping members each consisting of two arms associated together so as to form an angle, with a movable connection at the end of one member and near the angle of the other to connect the end of one member with the angle of the other so that two of the arms overlap, and an adjusting connection between the overlapping arms to vary the distance between the other two arms.

2. A clamping device comprising two clamping members shaped so that each has two arms at an angle to each other, two of said arms opposed to each other with a space for the object to be clamped between them, and the remaining two arms overlapping and connected together by a movable connection at the end of one member and near the angle of the other and an adjusting device.

3. A clamping device comprising two clamping members shaped so that each has two arms at an angle to each other, two of said arms opposed to each other with a space for the object to be clamped between them, and the remaining two arms overlapping and connected together by a movable connection near the end of one member and near the angle of the other and an adjusting device connected with one arm and engaging the other, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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