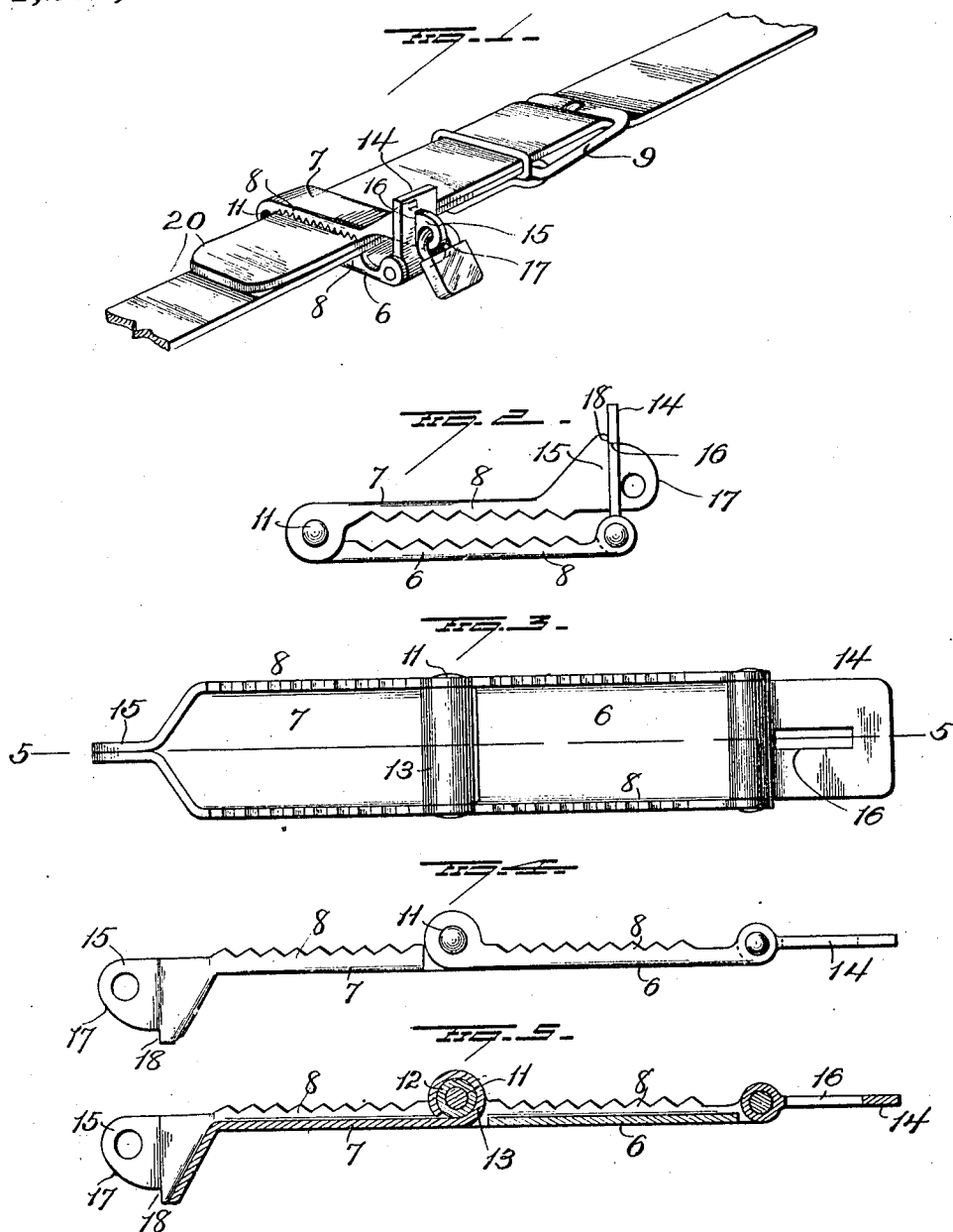


R. P. GLASSBURN.
STRAP LOCKING CLAMP.
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Patented Nov. 26, 1918.

1,285,981.



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ROBERT P. GLASSBURN, OF FORT WILLIAMS, MAINE.

STRAP-LOCKING CLAMP.

1,285,981.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 26, 1918.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT P. GLASSBURN, of Fort Williams, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Strap-Locking Clamps; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in clamps for clamping or locking the free end of a buckled strap to prevent it from being unbuckled, and it consists in the details of construction and combination of parts as will be more fully explained and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing my improvement clamped to a strap; Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation showing the two members of the clamp in locking position; Fig. 3 is a view in elevation showing the two members opened; Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation and Fig. 5 is a view in section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

The clamp is made of two members or jaws 6—7, each of which is provided at its side edges with oppositely disposed flanges 8, serrated, toothed or roughened to engage the two overlapping members of the strap. The two members of the clamp are of approximately the same width, and the flanges 8 are in the same plane, so that when the jaws or members are closed around a strap as shown in Fig. 1, the teeth or serrations on the flanges will bite into the strap and clamp the two parts thereof between the oppositely disposed flanges and thus prevent the free end from being withdrawn through the buckle 9.

The side flanges on the jaw or member 6 of the clamp, are enlarged, to form bearings for the pintle 11 which is encircled by the sleeve 12, the latter forming the bearing for the turned end 13 of the jaw or member 7, whereby the two sections are pivoted together. By thus enlarging the pivot bearing, the jaws may be turned to overlapping or clamping position without actual contact between the serrated side flange of the opposing jaws and hence permit of the flexibility of the parts necessary to a perfect clamping action of the jaws on the yieldable strap.

The jaw or member 6 is provided at its

free end with a pivoted hasp 14, slotted to receive the nose 15 on the member or jaw 7. This nose is formed by narrowing and flattening the free end of the jaw, and is located in line with the elongated slot 16 in the hasp 14. It is provided with a cam shaped surface 17 against which the hasp 14 contacts when moving to locking position so as to draw the two jaws together, and also with a shoulder 18, which limits the rearward movement of the hasp. This nose is further provided with a hole to receive the hasp of a padlock (not shown) for locking the hasp and the jaws 6 and 7 in their locking positions.

The clamp is particularly adapted for locking the free ends of a strap after the latter has been passed around a bundle or package and buckled as illustrated in Fig. 1, and was designed particularly for locking army bedding roll straps so as to prevent the indiscriminate use of the roll. In use the article to be locked is rolled or folded into a bundle, and the strap 20 passed around the same and buckled in the usual and well known manner. The clamp is then passed under the strap in a position to engage the free end or that portion beyond the buckle, and the jaw 7 turned over to engage the said free end. When so applied the flanges of the jaw 6 are in engagement with the inner face of the strap, and the flanges of the jaw 7 are in engagement with the outer face of the free end of the strap, and by now turning the hasp up onto the nose, and moving it against the cam surface 17 until it abuts against the shoulder 18, the two jaws will be forced into biting contact with the two parts of the straps and thus absolutely prevent the withdrawal of the free end, and by locking the hasp against unlocking movement by a padlock, the strap cannot be removed from the package except by the use of the proper key.

It is evident that many slight changes might be resorted to in the relative arrangement of parts shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, hence I would have it understood that I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction and arrangement of parts shown and described, but

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:—

1. In a clamp, the combination of two

members pivoted together at their ends and provided on their meeting faces with projections to engage a strap, one of said members having a cam shaped nose with a hole, 5 and a hasp pivoted to the free end of the other member and provided with a slot to receive the nose on the companion member.

2. In a clamp, the combination of two 10 members pivoted end to end, the members having serrated side flanges on their inner or meeting faces; one of said members having a nose with a cam surface and also with

a hole for the passage of a lock hasp, and the other member having a pivoted hasp adapted to take over the said nose and en- 15 gage the cam surface thereon.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."