Feb. 13, 1923. 1,444,912

P. HAMMEL

CARRIAGE CLAMP

Filed Apr. 8, 1922

FIG. 1.

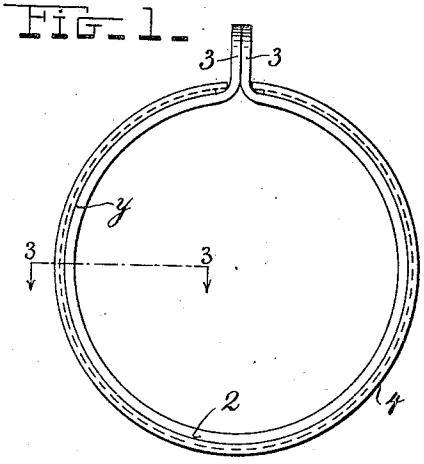


FIG. 5.

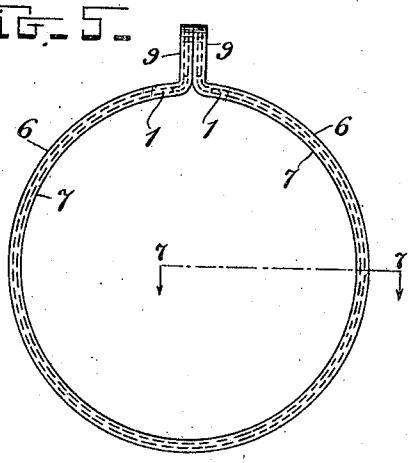


FIG. 2.

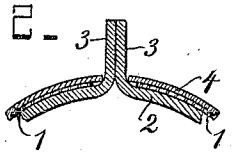


FIG. 6.

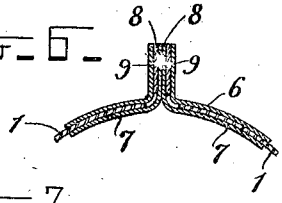


FIG. 3.

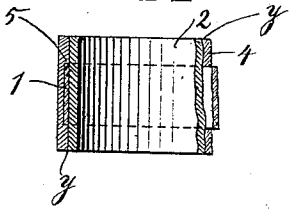


FIG. 7.

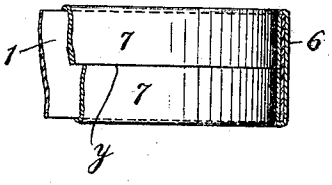


FIG. 4.

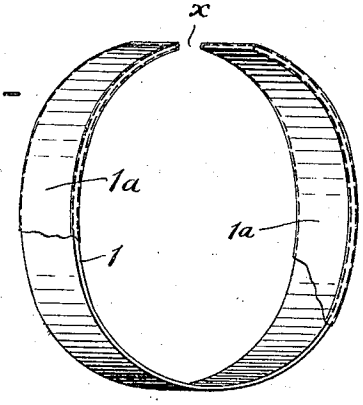
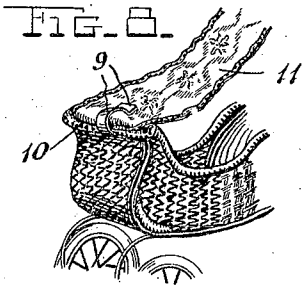


FIG. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERY HAMMEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARRIAGE CLAMP.

Application filed April 8, 1922. Serial No. 550,936.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERY HAMMEL, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carriage Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to so called carriage clamps used for fastening blankets and the like on baby carriages to keep babies covered up. The object of the invention is to provide a commercially acceptable clamp of increased clamping strength.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof and illustrating two forms of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a side view,

Fig. 2 a vertical sectional detail of the clamping jaw portion, and

Fig. 3 a transverse section at line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking down, of one form of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the pre-covered, metal arcuate spring used in both illustrated forms of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a side view,

Fig. 6 a vertical sectional detail of the clamping jaw portion, and

Fig. 7 a transverse section at line 7—7 of Fig. 6, looking down, of the second illustrated form of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the clamp in use.

In the illustrated forms of the invention, a metal, arcuate spring 1, the opposed ends of which are spaced apart by a gap x, is preferably pre-covered with paint, enamel or other material 1^a of the same color as the exterior preferably celluloid encasement. Such encasement, in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, comprises a split ring 2 of celluloid, with the ends of the ring terminating in parallel radial clamping jaws 3—3. The pre-covered, metal spring 1 is located on the peripheral portion of the annulus 2, the clamping jaws 3—3 projecting through the gap x. The annulus 2 is wider than the spring, and has its edges equally spaced apart from the edges of the ring. The encasement also includes an outer split annulus 4 of celluloid, this annulus being formed midway between its edges with a lengthwise extending groove indicated by 5 dimensioned widthwise and in depth to receive the spring 1. The split annulus 4 is of the same width as the annulus 2 and the opposed contracting margins of the annuli 2 and 4 are cemented together at y. The spring is, therefore, non-adhesively confined in the chamber formed for its reception, and the result is that the compound spring clamp formed may be flexed within the limits of its intended movement to act as a clamp, with but a minimum liability of cracking the celluloid. The purpose of pre-coating or covering the metal ring with paint, enamel or other material of the same color as the celluloid split annuli is to prevent the objectionable appearance of a dark body within the clamp. These carriage clamps are used in very great numbers. They are usually made of white or cream colored material and are frequently ornamented, as the consuming public is rather particular concerning the appearance of these carriage clamps, which are extensively purchased as gifts for babies. If the pre-coating material cracks or crazes, the fractured or impaired surface is practically concealed from view.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the spring 1, without any pre-coating, is wrapped with a plastic celluloid strip, the peripheral portion of which is indicated by 6 and the inner circumferential portions of which are indicated by 7, these portions being butt-jointed and cemented together along the inner circumferential line y. The ends of the wrapping strip are carried radially outwards through the gap x of the spring, and as each end would be naturally hollow, a celluloid filling 8 is put in each end of the projections, and cemented in place, whereby the ends are converted into parallel radially projecting clamping jaws 9 corresponding to the clamping jaws 3 of the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

As shown in Fig. 8, the clamping jaws 9 are spread when the clamp is used, one of the jaws engaging a portion 10 of the frame of a baby carriage, and the other jaw clamping a blanket 11 tightly thereto. The clamps may be used for clamping the margins of a pair of blankets together, by spreading the jaws and allowing them to impinge upon the blanket margins.

What I claim is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a carriage clamp comprising an encasement of hardened, plastic, material including a split ring, the free ends of which form opposed

clamping jaws, an arcuate metal spring non-adhesively disposed within said encasement, the clamping jaws of said split ring projecting through the gap of said arcuate spring.

2. An encasement of hardened translucent, plastic, material including a split ring, the ends of which form opposed clamping jaws, an arcuate metallic spring non-adhesively arranged within said encasement, the clamping jaws of said split ring projecting through the gap of said arcuate spring, said spring being pre-covered with bendable material of approximately the same color as the encasement.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a carriage clamp comprising a split annulus of celluloid having radial projecting clamping jaw forming ends; an arcuate metal spring non-adhesively mounted on the periphery of said annulus, with the clamp jaw forming ends projecting through the gap of the spring; and a split exterior annulus of celluloid provided interiorly with a lengthwise extending spring receiving groove; the two celluloid members having contacting marginal surfaces cemented together at each side of the spring.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a carriage clamp comprising a split annulus of celluloid having radial projecting clamping jaw forming ends; an arcuate metal spring non-adhesively mounted on the periphery of said annulus, with the clamp jaw forming ends projecting through the gap of the spring; and a split exterior annulus of celluloid provided interiorly with a lengthwise extending spring receiving groove; the two celluloid members having contacting marginal surfaces cemented together at each side of the spring; the spring being pre-coated with bendable material of a color non-contrasting with the color of the celluloid members.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a carriage clamp comprising a bent elastic member having projecting clamping jaw-forming ends in combination with a split bent spring between the ends of which the clamping jaw-forming ends project, the spring being mounted on the body of said member and operative to force the clamping jaws one towards another.

6. A clamp of the character described comprising a split ring of spring metal, an ornate covering of plastic material for said ring, said covering at each free end of said ring extending outwardly, and at least a portion thereof being constructed and arranged to form clamping jaws therefor.

7. A clamp of the character described comprising a split ring of spring metal, an ornate covering of plastic material for said ring, at least a portion of said covering being constructed and arranged to form a rigid, extension for each free end of said ring for the purpose of providing clamping jaws therefor.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 29th day of March A. D. 1922.

PERY HAMMEL.