C. A. LAKE.

BRICK MASON'S STEEL TRIG.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 15, 1912.

1,080,836. Patented Dec. 9, 1913.

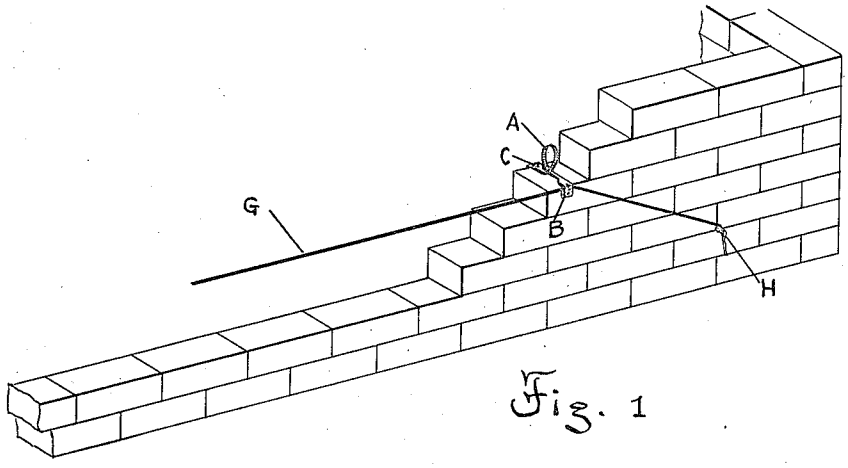


Fig. 1

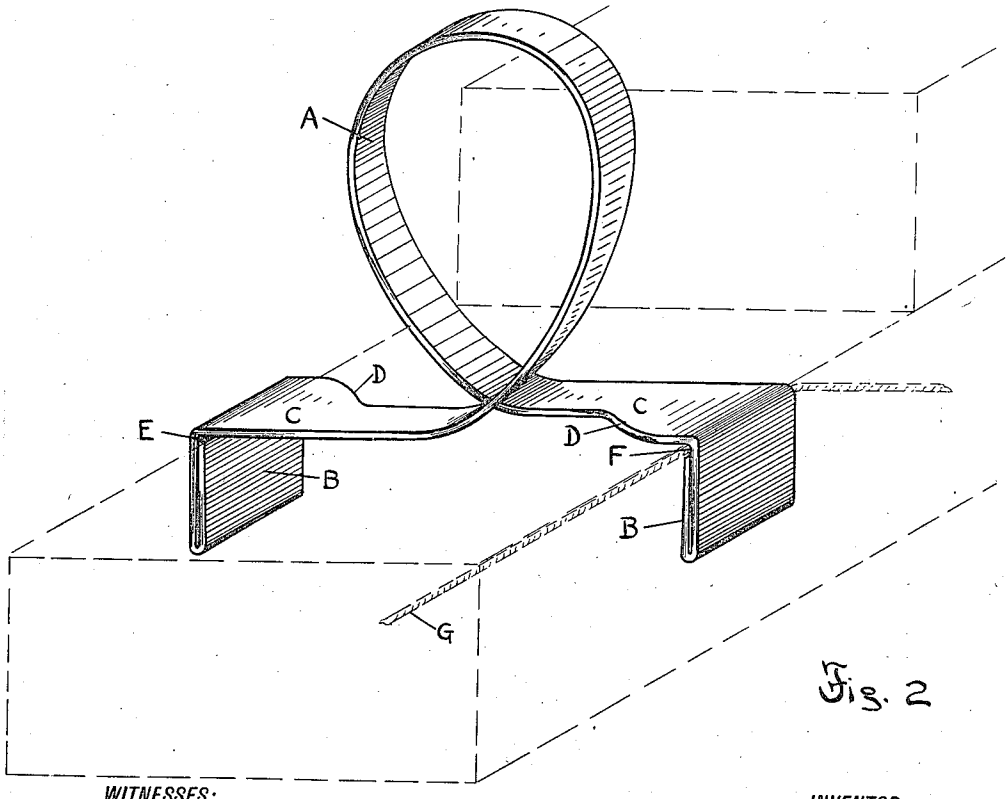


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

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BRICK-MASON'S STEEL TRIG.

1,080,836. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 9, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLYDE A. LAKE, citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Masons' Steel Trigs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in brick masons' steel trigs, and its object is to provide a device especially adapted for holding a horizontal line in position upon the top of a brick wall, said line being adapted to guide the bricklayer in laying the top course of brick horizontally.

Heretofore, it has been the practice to support the trigging line by passing the same through several loops of string, which are retained upon the top of a wall through the weight of a brick or some other suitable weight. This method of securing the line in place has proven very unsatisfactory, since the loops of string not only permit the line to sag, but also frequently become detached from the wall, and making it necessary that the bricklayer secure the same again before he may proceed with his work.

It is another object of the invention to provide a trigging device that will be very simple and comparatively inexpensive and that may be attached to or detached from a brick wall almost instantly.

A still further object is to provide a trigging device, the use of which will not be impeded or made impossible in the building of a veneered brick wall.

With these and various other objects in view, my invention has relation to certain novel features of the construction and operation, an example of which is described in the following specification, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing one end of a partially built brick wall, showing a trigging cord in proper position for use by the bricklayer and showing the herein-described trigging attachment or device employed for holding the cord in position. Fig. 2 is a detail, perspective view of the trigging device, a brick wall upon which the device is mounted being shown in dash lines.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing wherein like reference characters designate similar parts in both the figures, the letter A denotes the loop spring formed by the middle portion of a strip of metal, which strip has its extremities bent at right angles and folded inwardly upon themselves, as indicated by the letters B. The two parallel members B of the device are spaced a sufficient distance to permit them to grip a brick between them, after pressure has been exerted upon the loop spring A to permit said members to pass down at each side of the brick. In order that the lateral edges of the device may lie in parallel planes, the portion A of the strip of which the spring is formed is reduced to a width equal to half the width of the end portions of the strip. The shoulders formed at the intersections of the middle portion A of the strip with the portions C which lie between the portions A and B are designated by the letter D. The parts C lie in the same plane and are adapted to contact with the top of the brick to which the trigging device is attached.

As has been previously stated, the portions B of the trigging device are of double thickness owing to the fact that these portions are folded inwardly upon themselves. The two ends of the strips are each slightly spaced from the under surface portions C of the device, thus forming two grooved channels E and F, the latter being somewhat larger than the former. When the trigging device has been clamped upon a brick, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing, the trigging cord G will be passed through one of the grooves E and F, and will be clamped between the correlated member B and the brick upon which the device is secured. If the trigging cord is a small one, such as is ordinarily employed in working upon walls of no great length, the smaller channel E will be made to receive the cord. In case a large cord is employed, the larger channel F will be made to receive the same. Obviously the trigging device is reversible, or in other words, it may be so disposed upon a brick forming part of a wall that either one of the grooves E and F may be brought adjacent to the outer edge of the course of brick forming the top of the wall.

In building a brick wall, it is customary to secure one extremity of the trigging cord G to a nail adjacent to one end of the wall, as indicated at H. The illustration of Fig. 1 shows how it is possible to raise the trigging cord to furnish a guide for each added course of brick without necessitating an ad-

justment of the fixed end of the cord, which is secured at H.

It will, of course, be understood that the proportions of the above-described trigging device may be varied if necessary in a considerable number of ways, and it is also obvious that in building any wall, any number of these devices may be employed, disposed a suitable distance apart to support the trigging cord. The invention is presented as including all such modifications and changes as come within the scope of the following claims.

What I claim is:

1. A trigging device comprising a strip of metal having a resilient center portion of reduced width bent to the form of a loop, and having its end portions bent at right angles and doubled inwardly upon themselves, channels being formed between the ends of strips and the portions of the strips lying between the loop and the downturned end portions.

2. A trigging device comprising a strip of metal having a resilient central portion of reduced width bent to form a loop with projecting ends, said ends beyond the loop being bent at right angles to form clamping jaws, the internal angle of each jaw being grooved for the purpose specified.

3. In a device of the class specified, a resilient strip comprising a reduced central portion and projecting ends, the strip being bent at its central portion to form a loop and cross adjacent to the ends of the reduced portion, the said projecting ends being bent at right angles to form clamping jaws, and the internal angle of the jaws being grooved.

4. A mason's guide line holder comprising a pair of spring-pressed right angular jaws adapted to embrace the opposite upper corners of a brick, each jaw having a line-receiving groove at the internal angle thereof.

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

CLYDE A. LAKE.

Witnesses:
E. W. FRANKLAND,
D. C. RAMSEY.