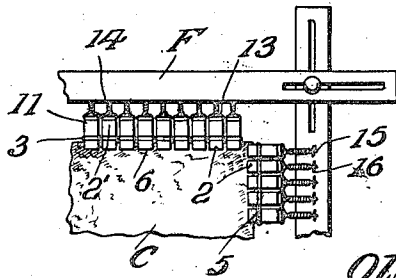
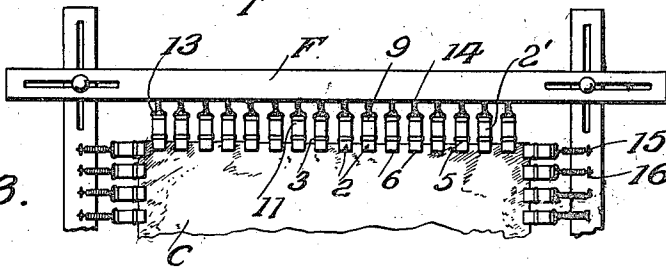
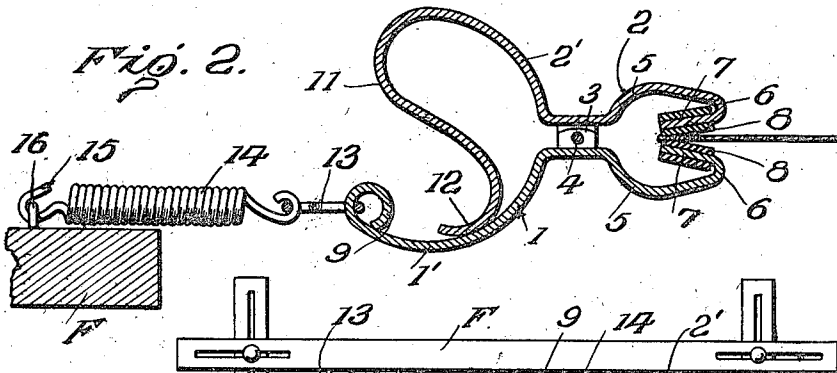
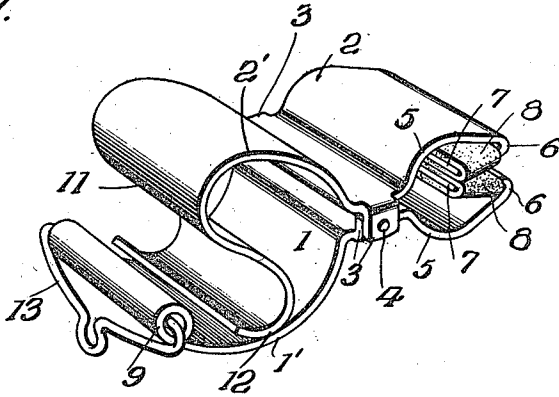


1,176,586.

Fig. 1.



Oliver P. Megahan

T. Abramson

E. E. Bennett

ಪೆಚ್ಚು

H. Biville son & Co

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER P. MEGAHAN, OF WESTERVILLE, OHIO.

CURTAIN-CLAMP.

1,176,586.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 21, 1916.

Application filed March 11, 1915. Serial No. 13,703.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER P. MEGAHAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Westerville in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Curtain-Clamps; and I do 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 broadly to improvements in curtain stretchers, and specifically to a clamp for securing the curtain to the stretching frame.

The object of the invention is to provide an extremely simple device of this class which may be easily and inexpensively manufactured, yet will be very efficient in operation.

With this end in view, the invention resides in certain novel features of construction and combination hereinafter described and claimed.

In describing the invention, I shall refer to the accompanying drawing wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a clamp constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the clamp; Fig. 3 is a top plan view of a portion of a stretching frame showing one manner of applying the clamps to use; and, Fig. 4 is a similar view showing a slightly different disposition of parts.

In this drawing, constituting a part of the application, the improved clamp is shown as including a lower jaw plate 1, and an upper jaw plate 2. The intermediate portions of these plates are provided with laterally extending ears 3 through which a transverse pivot pin 4 is passed, whereby to hingedly or pivotally connect the two plates. The front ends of both of the jaw plates are curved outwardly away from each other and then continued forwardly as at 5, said ends being then folded inwardly substantially upon themselves at the points 6, thus providing a pair of gripping jaws 7 which diverge rearwardly to a slight extent. The jaws 7 likewise converge rearwardly in respect to each other as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, thus causing their rear edges to be their most efficient points. These jaws, however, are preferably, though not necessarily, surrounded by cushioning bands 8 which are preferably formed of rubber. By this

means, the article to be clamped will be effectively gripped by said jaws.

The rear end 1' of the lower jaw plate 1 is curved downwardly or away from the rear end 2' of the upper jaw plate 2, and terminates in a transversely extending loop or sleeve 9. The rear end 2' of the jaw plate 2 on the other hand, is curved upwardly or outwardly away from the rear end 1' of the plate 1, is then bent inwardly toward said end 1' to provide a spring 11, and terminates in contact therewith as seen at 12, the portion 12 being preferably curved rearwardly to provide a member which may rock upon the rear end 1' of the jaw plate 1, when the rear ends of the two plates are forced toward each other against the tension of the spring 11.

By constructing the clamp as above set forth, it will be evident that although the same is very simple and may be constructed of but two metal plates, it will be very efficient in operation.

In order to provide for the attachment of the clamp to a stretching frame, a bail 13 is loosely held in the loop 9, and a coiled spring 14 is connected at one end to said bail, said spring being here shown as having a hook 15 on its other end. The hook 15 is adapted to engage a screw eye 16 carried by any preferred type of stretching frame F (see Figs. 3 and 4).

I have described but one of the clamps, and the manner of attaching the same to the frame, but by reference to the aforesaid Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that any number of these clamps might be provided, that they may be placed considerable distances from each other as seen in Fig. 3, or that they may be disposed with their edges in contact. As seen in Fig. 4, this last described position of parts is particularly advantageous, since the curtain C will not be scalloped around its edge when the clamps are disposed in this manner.

The foregoing description, and the illustration in the drawings, are thought to be sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to which the invention relates to make and use the same. Further description or exposition will not therefore be entered into.

I claim:

A clamp of the class described comprising a pair of plates of irregular outline having flat portions intermediate their ends disposed in parallel relation and hinged to-

gether on a transverse axis, the front ends of
said plates being bowed outwardly away
from each other and then bent inwardly
substantially upon themselves into rear-
5 wardly converging relation to form a pair
of jaws, and rubber sleeves surrounding said
jaws and held against forward movement
thereon by the bends at the front ends
thereof, the rear end of one plate being
10 bowed outwardly and having its rear termi-
nal coiled upon itself to provide a loop for
the anchorage of an attaching member, the
rear end of the other plate being resilient

and also being bowed outwardly, said last
named end being then bent inwardly in the 15
form of an S with its lower curve bearing
on the first named rear end in advance of
the aforesaid loop to form a spring for forc-
ing the two jaws toward each other.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20
my hand in presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

OLIVER P. MEGAHAN.

Witnesses:

F. M. RANCK,
FRED D. FLEMING.