Nov. 25, 1952 L. N. ZINKEN 2,618,858

MASON'S TRIG LINE HOLDER

Filed Sept. 6, 1950

Fig. 1.

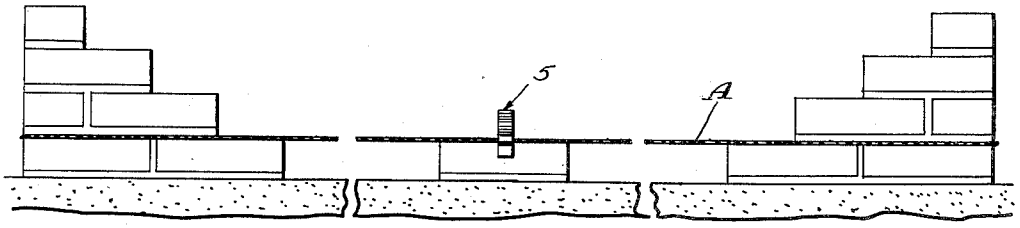


Fig. 2.

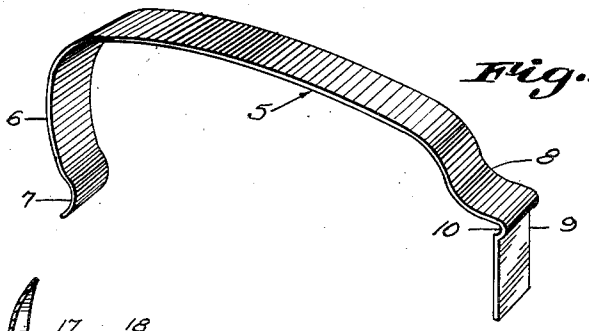


Fig. 3.

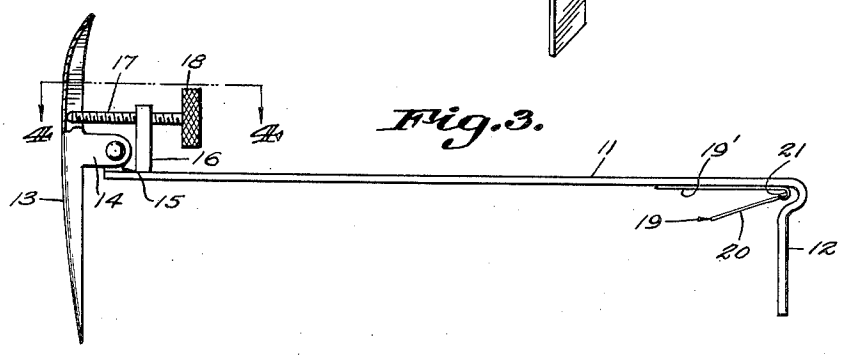


Fig. 4.

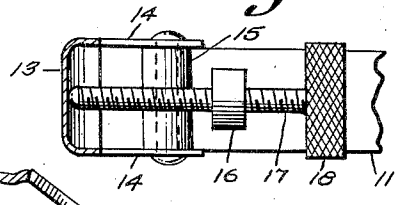


Fig. 5.

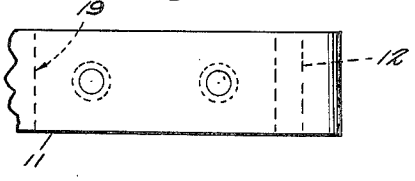
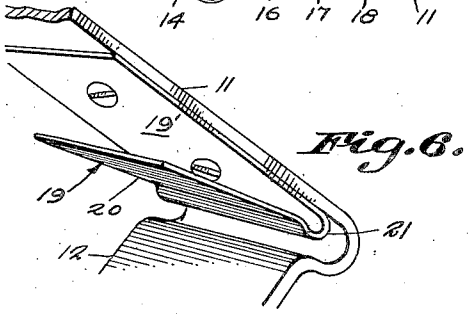


Fig. 6.



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MASON'S TRIG LINE HOLDER

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Application September 6, 1950, Serial No. 183,354

1 Claim. (Cl. 33—85)

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This invention relates to a holder designed for use by masons in holding a guide line when laying brick courses, the line being commonly known as a trig line.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a trig line holder embodying a spring arm which is so constructed and arranged that it may be readily positioned over a brick and secured thereto by frictional contact of the ends of the spring arms with the brick, the trig line being removably secured to the holder in such a way that the trig line will be held taut at all times.

Another object of the invention is to provide a holder of this character including line gripping means which will securely grip the line and hold the line against sliding with respect to the holder after the line and holder have been properly positioned.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing

Figure 1 is an end elevational view illustrating the application of the trig line holder.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the holder.

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of a modified form of holder.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of one end of the holder, illustrating a spring line holding device.

Fig. 6 is a fragmental perspective view illustrating the spring holding device as secured to the line holder.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the holder comprises a body portion indicated generally by the reference character 5, the body portion being constructed of a length of spring steel material having one of its end curved at 6 with its extremity bent outwardly at 7, the length of the curved portion 6 being such that it will extend an appreciable distance over a brick of conventional size.

The opposite end of the body portion is curved downwardly and outwardly at 8 providing a substantially straight portion adapted to rest on the upper surface of a brick on which the device is positioned, so that the main portion of the body 5 will provide a handle whereby the body portion may be readily removed or positioned.

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The end 9 extends downwardly and provides a gripping surface at this end of the body portion to cooperate with the curved portion 6 in clamping and gripping a brick on which the holder is positioned. At the inner end of the end portion 9, at a point where the end portion 9 merges with the end of the downwardly and outwardly curved portion 8, is formed the groove 10 through which the trig line extends and in which the trig line is gripped, the trig line being indicated by the reference character A.

As shown by Fig. 3 of the drawing, the holder comprises an arm 11 that has one of its ends extended at right angles to the main portion of the arm providing a clamping jaw 12 designed to fit over one edge of a brick to which the holder is secured, in clamping the brick.

At the opposite end of the arm 11 is the pivoted jaw 13 which is formed with inwardly extended ears 14 that have pivotal connection with upstanding ears 15 formed on the arm 11.

The reference character 16 indicates an upstanding lug formed with a threaded opening through which the threaded shank 17 of the adjusting screw 18 extends, the adjusting screw contacting the inner surface of the jaw 13, at a point above the pivot point thereof, so that by moving the adjusting screw in one direction, the jaw 13 may be moved towards the jaw 12 to securely clamp the opposite side of the brick and hold the device securely in place.

Secured to the under surface of the arm 11, at a point adjacent to the inner end of the clamping jaw 12, is a light spring 19 which is bent upon itself providing a spring arm 20 and a stationary arm 19', the stationary arm being secured to the arm 11, as clearly shown by Fig 6 of the drawing.

The spring is formed with a circular portion 21 for the reception of the trig line used in connection with the holder, the circular portion 21 being so designed that when the device is positioned on a brick, and the spring arm 20 moves to engage the upper surface of the brick, the arm 20 will move towards the main portion of the spring, securely clamping the line in the circular portion, holding the line against slipping.

From the foregoing it will be seen that due to the construction shown and described, I have provided a holder for securing a trig line used by masons in wall structure, so that the line will be securely held against slippage after it has been properly positioned for a guide.

It will also be seen that due to this construction, the line may be readily adjusted when desired and then secured to the holder by frictional

contact, eliminating the necessity of tying or otherwise securing the trig line to the holder.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

In a trig line holder, a clamp comprising an elongated body, a stationary clamping jaw formed integral with one end of the body and having an offset portion, a spring member secured to said body with a portion thereof extending into the offset portion of the body, said spring member being bent upon itself providing a spring arm extended outwardly from the body under which a trig line is positioned, said spring arm adapted to clamp said trig line upon movement of said spring arm by contact with a wall over which the clamp is positioned, and a jaw pivotally connected with the opposite end of the elongated body clamping the body to a wall.

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