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LINE HOLDER FOR MASONs, CARPENTERS AND OTHER WORKMEN

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Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

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LINE HOLDER FOR MASON'S, CARPENTERS AND OTHER WORKMEN

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2 Claims. (Cl. 32—85)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in line holders for use by masons, carpenters or other workmen employed in building construction, and the primary object of the invention is to provide a pair of line attaching brackets to which the opposite ends of a line are attached and which holds the brackets at the corner of a building by the tension of the line.

An important object of the invention is to construct a line holding bracket with right angularly positioned plates adapted for placing against the surface of a building at the corner thereof and in which one of the plates is formed with a horizontal groove at its inner surface to support a line therein and to integrally connect the plates with a loop to form a finger gripping opening for holding and adjusting the bracket on the corner of the building while tightening and attaching the line thereto.

Another object is to construct the bracket with a pair of cleats for attaching the line thereto and forming a notch in the outer periphery of the loop in the region of the cleats and in alignment with the groove in the plate to accurately position the line on the bracket while attaching the same thereto.

A still further object is to provide a device of this character of simple and practical construction, which is efficient and reliable in operation, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and otherwise well adapted for the purpose for which the same is intended.

These, together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a wall construction showing a pair of line holding brackets attached thereto; Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken on a line 2—2 of Figure 1; Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on a line 3—3 of Figure 2; and Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the line holding brackets.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, wherein for the purpose of illustration, I have disclosed a preferred embodiment of my invention, the numerals 5 and 6 designate a pair of line holding brackets generally and of duplicate construction so that a detailed description of one will suffice for both.

Each bracket includes a ring or loop member 7 integrally formed with a pair of plates 8 and 9 positioned at right angles with respect to each other. The loop 7 in cludes end portions 10 and 11 which are united respectively with the plates 8 and 9 at the central back portions of the plates. The plate 9 is of a length substantially greater than the plate 8, and the end portion 11 of the ring or loop forms a longitudinally extending reinforcing web 12 extending substantially throughout the length of the plate 9.

The front surface of plate 9 is formed with a central longitudinally extending groove 13 and a notch 14 is formed in the periphery of ring or loop 7 in the plane of the front surface of plate 9 to align the notch with the groove 13. A pair of cleats 15 and 16 project outwardly at opposite sides of the ring or loop 7 in the region of notch 14.

In the operation of the line holder, a cord or mason's guide line 17 is positioned in groove 13 and notch 14 of bracket 5 and the adjacent end portion of the cord tied, as indicated at 18. The bracket 5 is then positioned at one corner of a building wall 19, and the cord is placed horizontally along the outer surface of the wall while tension is maintained therein to hold the bracket 5 in a fixed position at the adjacent corner of the wall. The cord is then placed in the longitudinal groove 13 of plate 9 of the second bracket 6, and the cord is then engaged in the notch 14 of ring or loop 7 and then wrapped around the cleats 15 and 16 to secure the bracket 6 at another corner of the building, in the manner illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawing.

The cord 7 may then be used as a guide line for building a brick or masonry wall, or a guide line by a carpenter for attaching shingles to the wall, or the line holder may be used by numerous other workmen wherever a guide line is found necessary.

From the foregoing, the construction and operation of the device will be readily understood and further explanation is believed to be unnecessary. However, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A mason's line holder comprising a bracket including a pair of flat plates, an annular connector of narrower cross section than at least one of said plates and securing the plates in a position at right angles to and spaced from each other, said one of said plates having a groove in its work contacting surface adapted to receive a mason's line, said plates being spaced from each other at their adjacent edges to provide a passageway for said line to extend through, said narrower portion of said annular connector having a notch in the periphery thereof, said notch being in alignment with said groove with the mason's line extending directly from said groove to said notch.

2. For use on the corner of a masonry structure which is being built, a mason's line holder comprising a pair of plates, said plates each having a front work contacting surface, one surface adapted to rest upon one surface of said corner and the other surface adapted to rest upon the other surface of the same corner, an annular connector secured to the back surface of said plates and holding them at right angles to each other, said annular connector projecting outwardly of the plates so that it protrudes outwardly of the corner of the masonry structure, said connector having a notch in its periphery and extending only partially through said connector, one of said plates having a groove in work contacting surface, said groove having a longitudinal axis which is in direct alignment with said notch so that a mason's line passing through said groove is connected to said notch and tied within the space confined by said annular connector outwardly of the corner of the masonry structure, and a pair of line fastening cleats secured to said connector between its ends and projecting laterally from said connector, said cleats being spaced from said axis and from said notch.

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