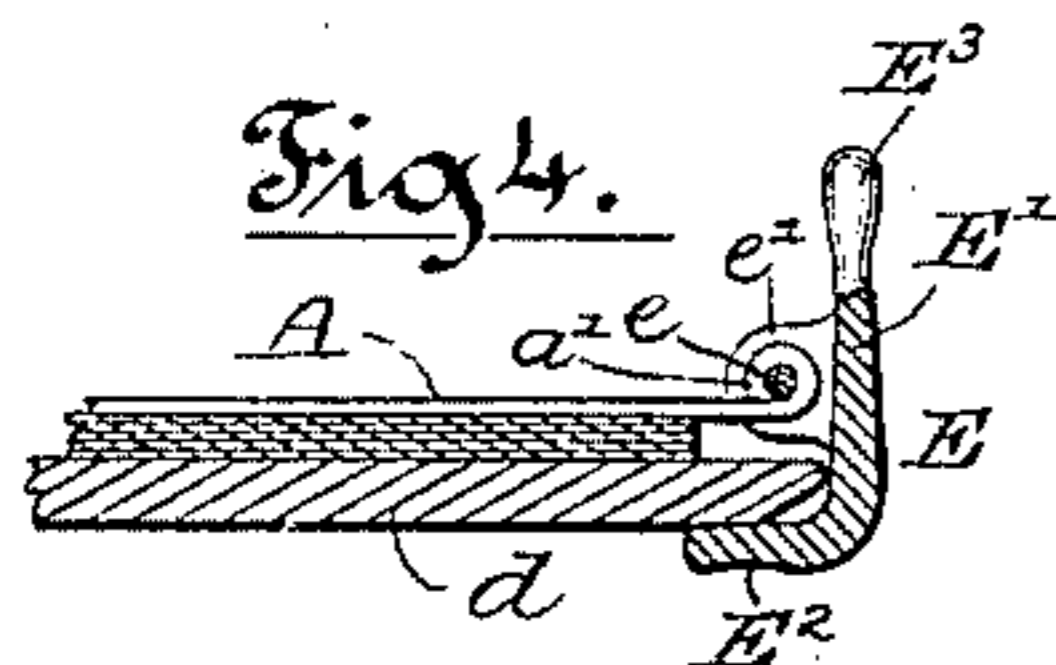
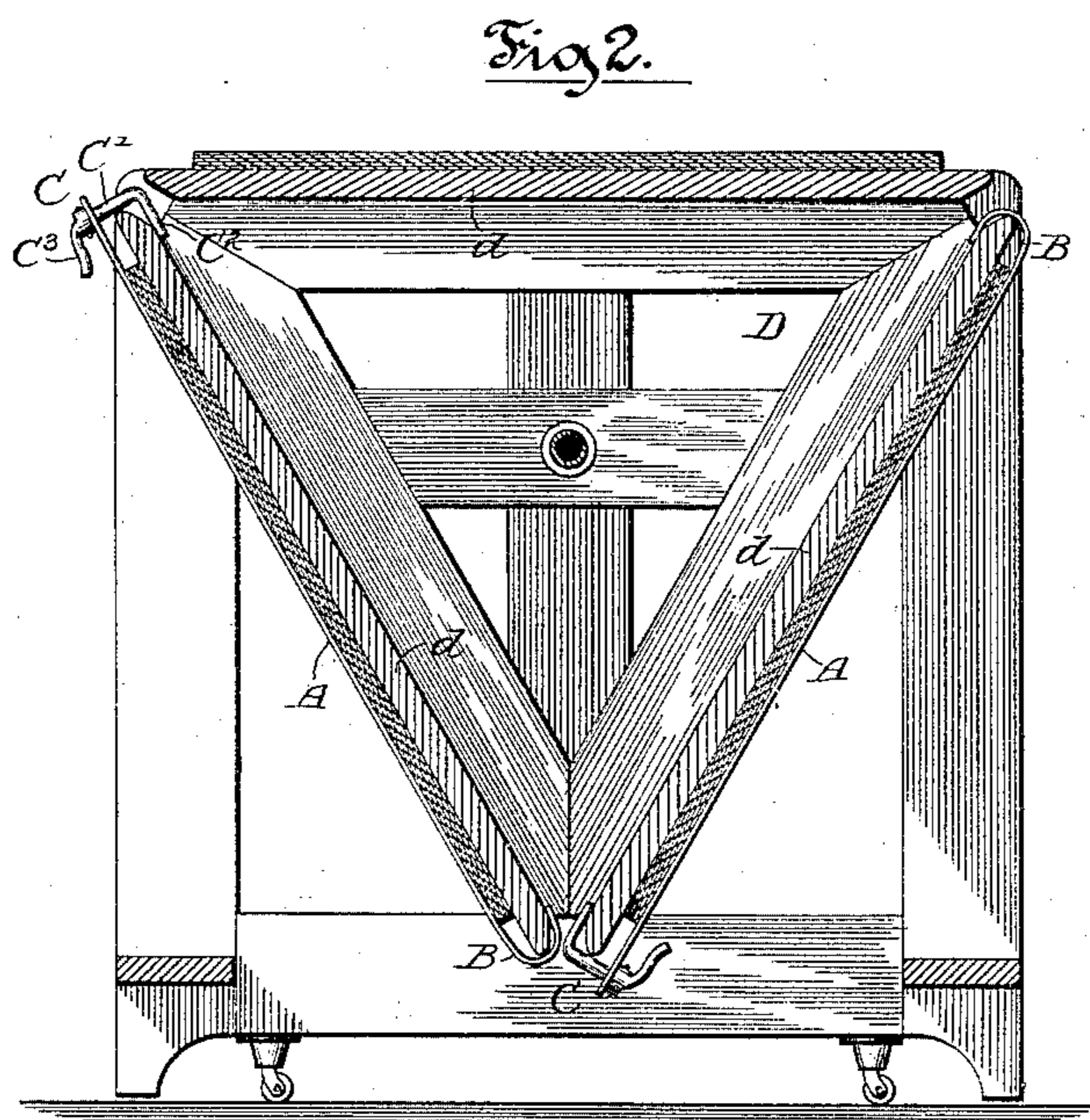
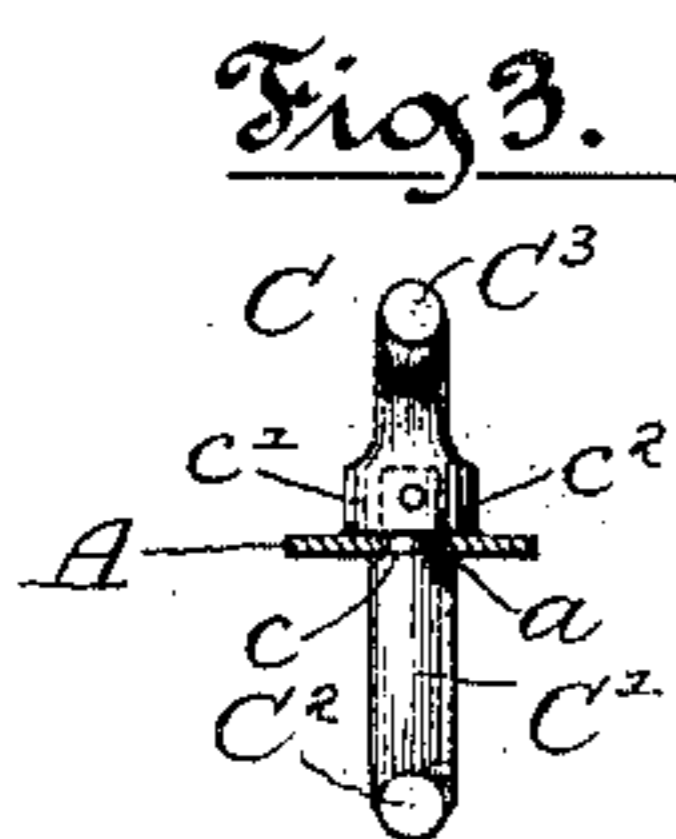
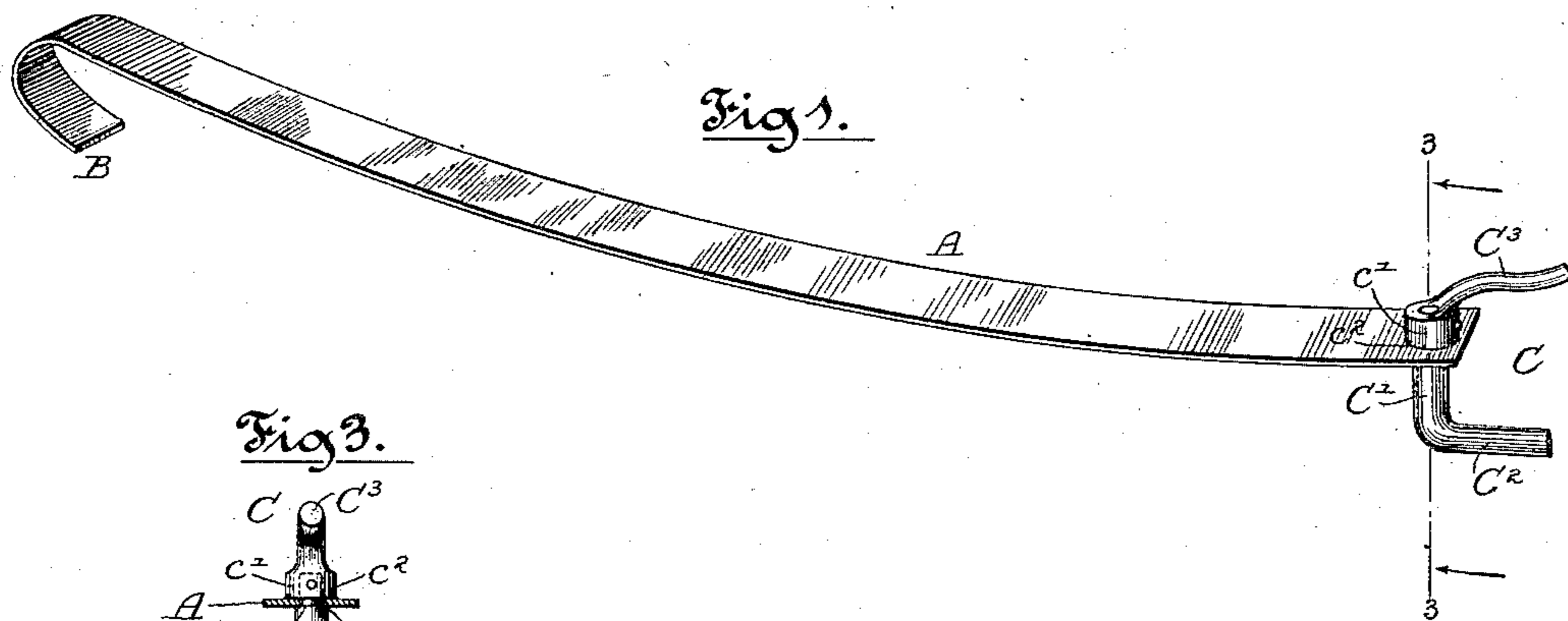


(No Model.)

C. E. ERICKSON.
CLAMP FOR TAILORS' TABLES.

No. 430,573.

Patented June 17, 1890.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. ERICKSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLAMP FOR TAILORS' TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 430,573, dated June 17, 1890.

Application filed February 21, 1890. Serial No. 341,281. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. ERICKSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in clamps for holding cloth on tailors' marking or cutting tables, or for like uses.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a spring embodying the same. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of a tailor's table with clamps like that shown in Fig. 1 applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a detail section of one end of the clamp shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing a modified form of the catch on the clamp.

As shown in said drawings, Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A indicates a strip of spring metal, preferably steel, which is bent or curved so as to stand normally in the position shown in Fig. 1. The strip A is made of a length approximately equal to the width of the table with which it is to be used. At one end of said strip is a projecting hook B at the convex side of the strip and adapted to engage the edge of the table to which the clamp is to be applied. The said hook may be made and secured to the strip in any manner found convenient or desirable. As herein shown, it is made integral with the strip by bending the end of the same into a curved or U form.

C is a catch, which is in an obvious manner attached pivotally to the end of the strip A opposite to that at which the hook B is located. Said catch C, as shown in said Figs. 1, 2, and 3, comprises a shank C', which is engaged with the strip, an arm C² upon the shank, adapted to engage the under surface of the table, and a lever or handle C³, which may be grasped by the hand for moving the catch to engage it with and disengage it from the table. The arm C² of the catch is located at the convex or outwardly-curved side

of the strip, while the handle or lever C³ is located at the concave side thereof. The shank C' is pivotally connected with the strip A in such manner as to turn about an axis perpendicularly to the flat face of the strip, or, in other words, the catch is hinged or pivoted to the strip in such manner that the arm C² of the catch may be moved or turned in a plane parallel with the flat face of the strip. The pivotal joint is herein shown as formed by means of a hole *a* in the strip, through which the shank C' of the catch is inserted and in which it turns, the shank being provided with a shoulder *c*, which bears against one side of the strip, and the handle C³ being attached to a hub *c'*, having a socket to receive the shank, which may be secured therein by a pin or key, as shown, or otherwise. The end surface of said hub forms a shoulder *c''*, opposite the shoulder *c* and in contact with the strip, to hold the shank perpendicular to the strip.

In the operation of the clamp described, when it is desired to clamp a layer or several layers of cloth upon the table, the hook B of the clamp is engaged with the edge of the table, the strip being placed upon the table with its convex side against the cloth thereon. The opposite end of the strip is then pressed toward the table, so as to straighten out the curved strip, until the arm C² of the catch C comes in position to engage the under surface of the table. The strip is made of such length that the shank C' will come close to one edge of the table when the hook B is engaged with the opposite edge thereof, and before the end of the strip carrying the catch is brought or swung toward the table the catch is turned so that its arm C² stands transverse to or away from the strip. After the hook end of the strip has been pressed toward the table a sufficient distance to bring the upper or inner surface of the arm C² in the same plane with the undersurface of the table the catch is turned until said arm engages the edge of the table, when the clamp will be securely locked in place. The clamp is easily released when desired by turning the handle of the catch C until the arm C² thereof is free from the table.

The clamp is herein shown as applied to a many-sided revolving table D for the pur-

pose of holding piles of marked cloth in readiness for cutting upon the sides $d \ d \ d$ of said table when the table is rotated or turned on its axis. In such a table piles of cloth may
 5 be placed on each face of the table, clamped thereon, and marked, and after all of the sides of the table have been thus filled the cloth on the several sides may be cut according to the patterns marked thereon, the table
 10 being turned to bring one side thereof after another upward into position for the operation thereon of the cutter or of a cloth-cutting machine.

A clamp made as above described has the
 15 advantage of great simplicity and cheapness of construction, while affording a secure and reliable means of holding the cloth on the table, owing to the fact that the curved strip by reason of its resiliency presses on the pile
 20 of cloth throughout the entire width thereof.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated another way in which a catch may be pivotally connected with the strip. In said figure, A is the strip, and E a catch, which is hinged thereto in
 25 such manner as to swing about an axis parallel with the flat face of the strip. The hinged joint in the construction shown is formed by a pivot e , which passes through lugs $e' \ e'$ on the shank E' of the catch, and an
 30 eye a' in the strip formed by bending the end of the same. The shank is provided with an arm E^2 , adapted to engage the under side of the table, and with a lever E^3 , which may be
 35 grasped by the hand to swing the catch about its pivot in engaging with and disengaging it from the edge of the table. The clamp shown in Fig. 4 is applied to and disengaged from the table in the same manner as before described in connection with that
 40 shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the only difference being that the catch is swung or turned in different directions in the two cases.

The clamp device herein described and claimed, while more especially intended for

securing cloth to tailors' tables, may be employed for many other purposes—as, for instance, for holding samples on sample-racks.

The form of the clamp shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 has, among other advantages, that of being less liable to become unlocked or dis-
 50 engaged by the accidental shifting of the pivoted hook, and for this reason the features of construction shown in said figures are herein claimed as separate improvements.

It will of course be understood that the
 55 spring-strip may be of other than flat form, the use of a flat spring being, however, preferred, inasmuch as this form of spring tends to rest flat on the cloth with its convex side downwardly and without liability of turn-
 60 ing or springing out of place when being applied to the table. In the use of a strip of other form the hook or catch, or both, may be so shaped as to retain the strip with its convex side downwardly when applied to the
 65 table.

I claim as my invention—

1. In combination with a flat-topped table or the like, a clamp comprising a curved strip of spring metal provided with a hook at one
 70 end and a catch having a pivotal connection with the other end of said strip, substantially as described.

2. A clamp comprising a curved strip of spring metal, a hook at one end of the strip,
 75 and a pivoted catch consisting of a shank provided with an arm and handle, the strip being provided with a hole through which the shank of the catch is inserted and in which it turns, substantially as described.
 80

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES E. ERICKSON.

Witnesses:

C. CLARENCE POOLE,
 GEORGE W. HIGGINS, Jr.