

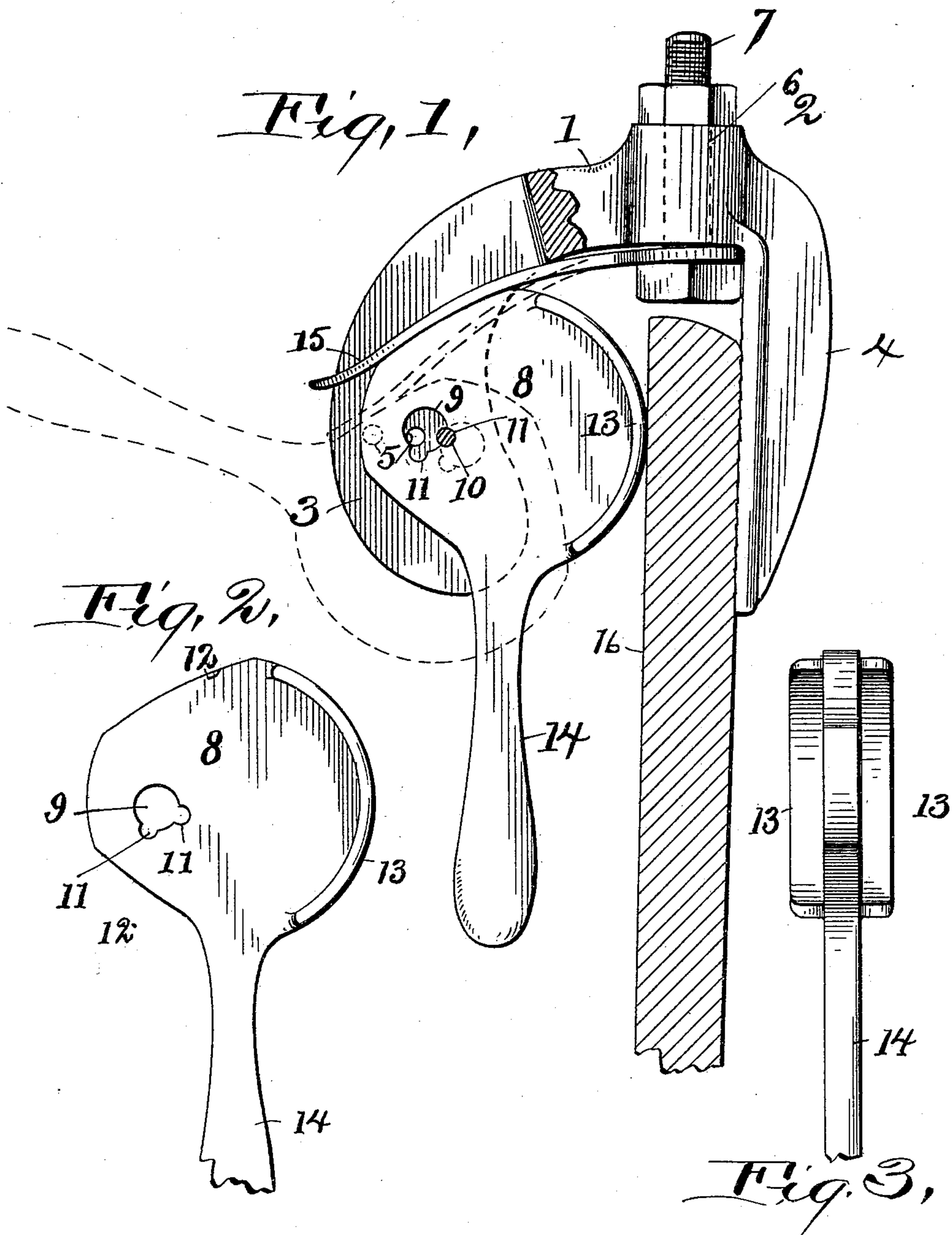
No. 630,900.

Patented Aug. 15, 1899.

C. A. KOHL.
SELF LOCKING CLAMP.
(Application filed Oct. 22, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses,
E. B. Gilchrist
J. M. Wilkins.

Inventor,
Charles A. Kohl
by A. M. Austin
his Attorney.

No. 630,900.

Patented Aug. 15, 1899.

C. A. KOHL.
SELF LOCKING CLAMP.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Oct. 22, 1898.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

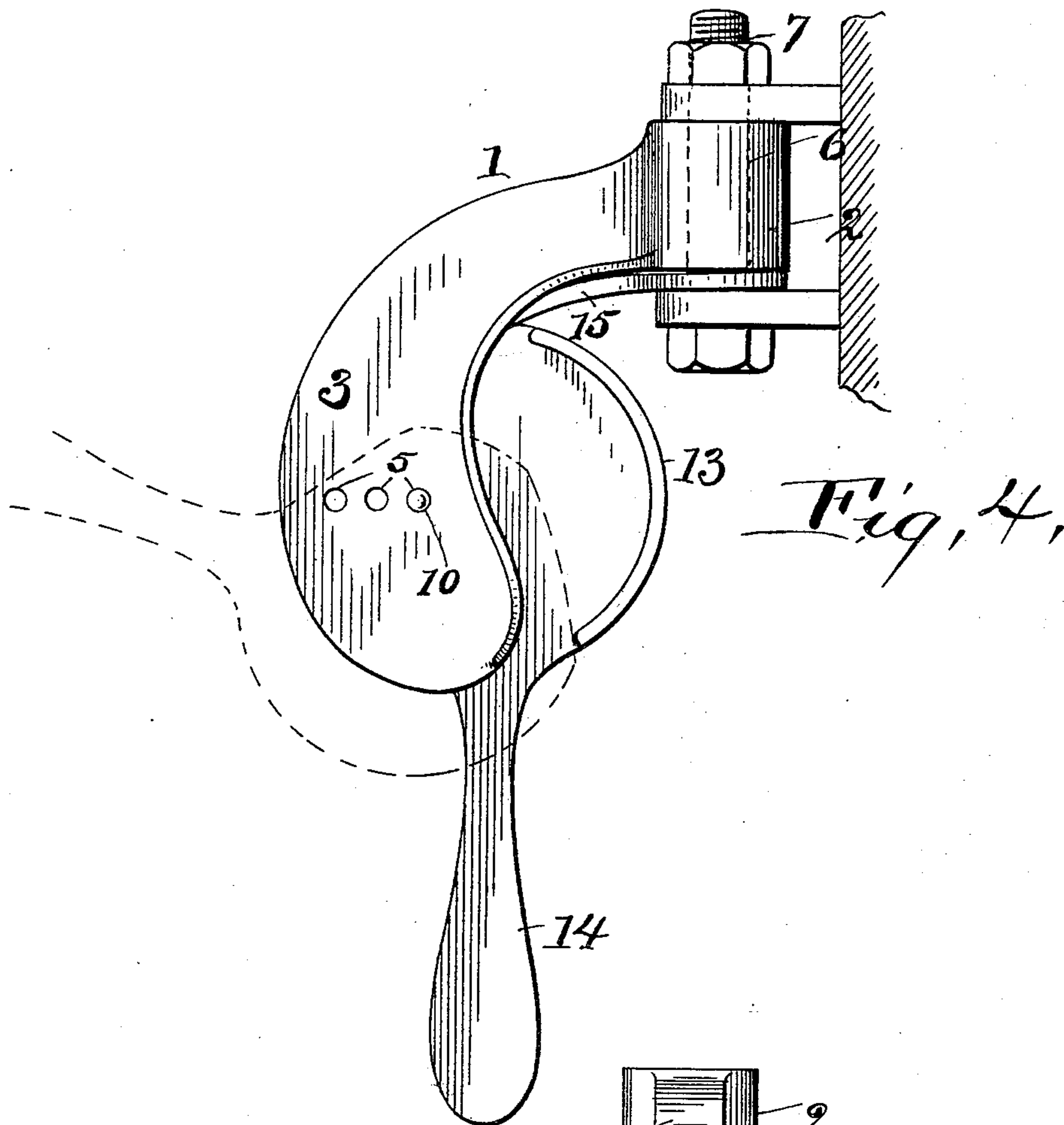
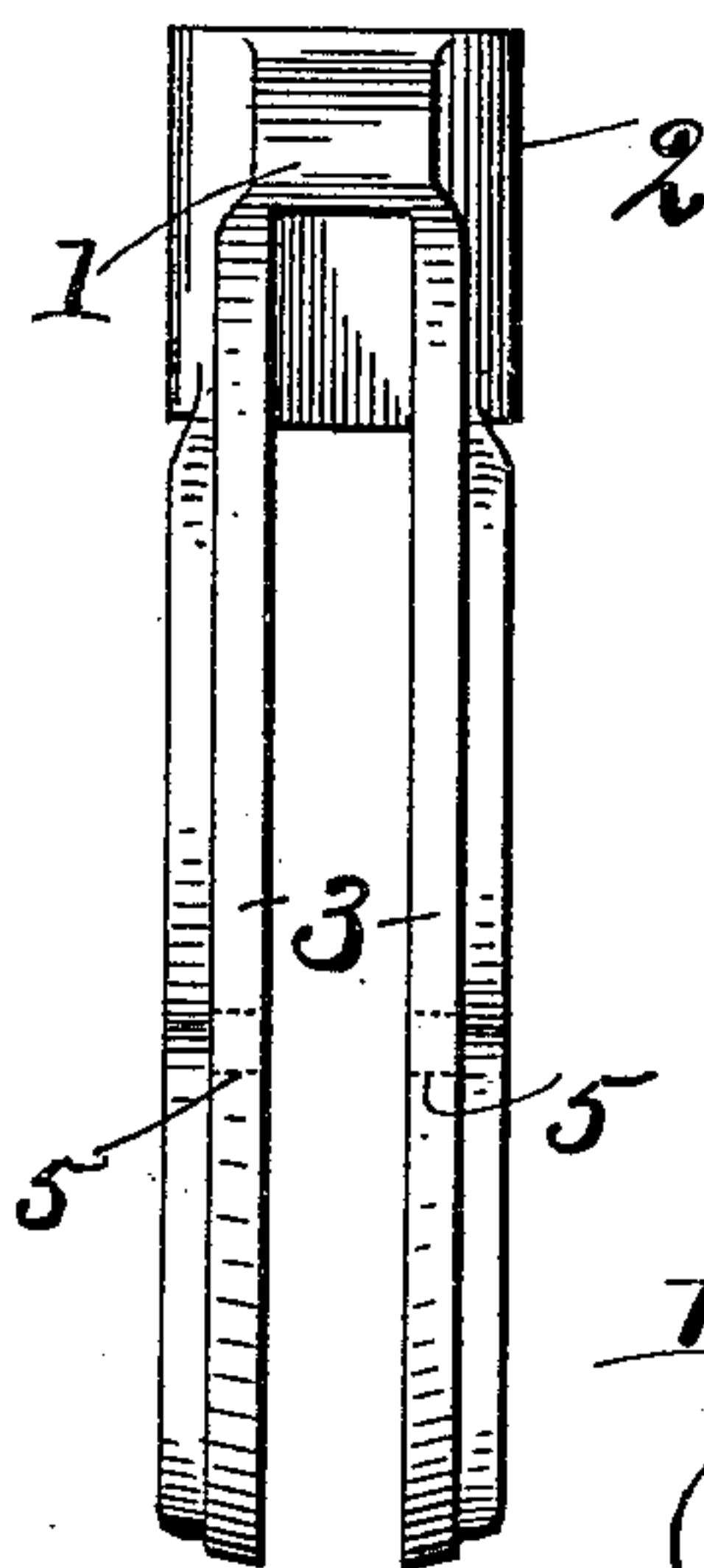


Fig. 5,



Witnesses,
E. B. Gilchrist
J. M. Wilkins,

Inventor,
Charles A. Kohl.
by A. M. Austin,
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. KOHL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SELF-LOCKING CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,900, dated August 15, 1899.

Application filed October 22, 1898. Serial No. 694,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. KOHL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Locking Clamps, of which the following is a specification in such full, clear, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it appertains to make, construct, and use the same.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail one mechanical form embodying the invention, such detail construction being but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure I represents a side view of my improved clamp, broken away in part to more clearly disclose the construction; Fig. II, a side view of the cam-lever; Fig. III, an end view of the cam-lever, showing the engaging flanges; Fig. IV, a side elevation showing another form of the frame or body portion of my device; Fig. V, an end view of the frame and base portions.

The frame 1 of my improved clamp consists of the base portion 2, bifurcated to form arms 3. A fixed rigid jaw 4 is preferably formed integral with the base portion. The arms are provided with the eyes or bores 5, arranged in the same or approximately the same horizontal line. The base portion is provided with a bore 6, adapted to receive a bolt 7, whereby it may be secured to any suitable article.

An eccentric cam-lever 8 is provided with a circular perforation 9 and is fulcrumed between the arms of the frame upon a pintle 10, secured in the eye. Communicating recesses 11 are provided in the sides of the perforation, which are adapted to receive and seat the pintle. The recess nearest the greatest bulge of the cam-lever is so arranged in relation to the perforation that it seats the pintle in the lever's operative position. The other recess is arranged so as to receive and seat the pintle in the lever's non-operative position.

The outer edge of the cam-lever above and below the pintle has two opposite bevels 12. The clamping edge is provided with a flange 13, that forms a bearing-face for the cam-le-

ver when same is operatively engaged. A spring 15, secured by the bolt 7 or by other suitable means, extends parallel to the upper portion of the frame and outward between the arms. Said spring is suitably curved to engage with the bevels provided on the cam-lever. A handle 14 affords means for operating the cam-lever. In its non-operative position the recess nearest the smallest bulge of the cam-lever engages the pintle, and the spring bears upon the bevel adjacent to the handle and assists in locking the cam-lever in its non-operative position. When in this position, as appears from the drawings, a maximum space exists between the bearing-face of the cam-lever and the permanent jaw of the clamp, and the placing of the clamp upon various-sized objects is thereby facilitated. When it is desired to attach the clamp to an object, such as a tub, the cam-lever is rotated until the pintle engages the recess nearest the greatest bulge of the cam-lever. Meanwhile the spring has been brought into play upon the bevel on the outer edge of the cam-lever and assists in locking same in its adjusted position. This construction facilitates the entrance of the object to be clamped between the cam-lever and the permanent jaw of the clamp and also permits a firm and rigid fastening of the clamp to be obtained. A change of leverage can be obtained by adjusting the pintle in the eyes provided through the bifurcated arm of the clamp.

Various modifications within the ordinary skill of a mechanic, such as changing the frame, so that the object to which it is attached will constitute the permanent jaw, may be made without departing from my invention as particularly pointed out and claimed.

What I claim is—

1. In a self-locking clamp, the combination with a bifurcated frame, of a cam-lever pivoted in said frame by means of a circular perforation having communicating recesses, and provided at its outer edge with opposite bevels, and a spring secured to said frame adapted to engage the bevels on said cam-lever, substantially as described.

2. In a self-locking clamp, the combination with a frame, of an eccentric cam-lever pivoted to said frame by means of a circular per-

foration having communicating recesses, one of said recesses being so located as to engage the pintle in the lever's non-operative position and the other recess being adapted to
5 engage the pintle in the lever's operative position, substantially as described.

3. In a self-locking clamp, the combination with a frame consisting of a fixed jaw and a bifurcated frame, of a cam-lever pivoted in
10 said frame by means of a circular perforation having communicating recesses, provided on its outer edge with opposite bevels and on its

inner edge with a bearing-flange, and a spring secured to said frame adapted to engage with the bevels on said cam-lever in its operative
15 and non-operative positions, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I sign this application, in the presence of two witnesses, this 13th day of October, 1898.

CHARLES A. KOHL.

Witnesses:

G. M. WILKINS,
G. H. FOSTER.