

No. 640,535.

Patented Jan. 2, 1900.

J. A. CLERCY.
GUARD FOR PROJECTING PARTS.

(Application filed July 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

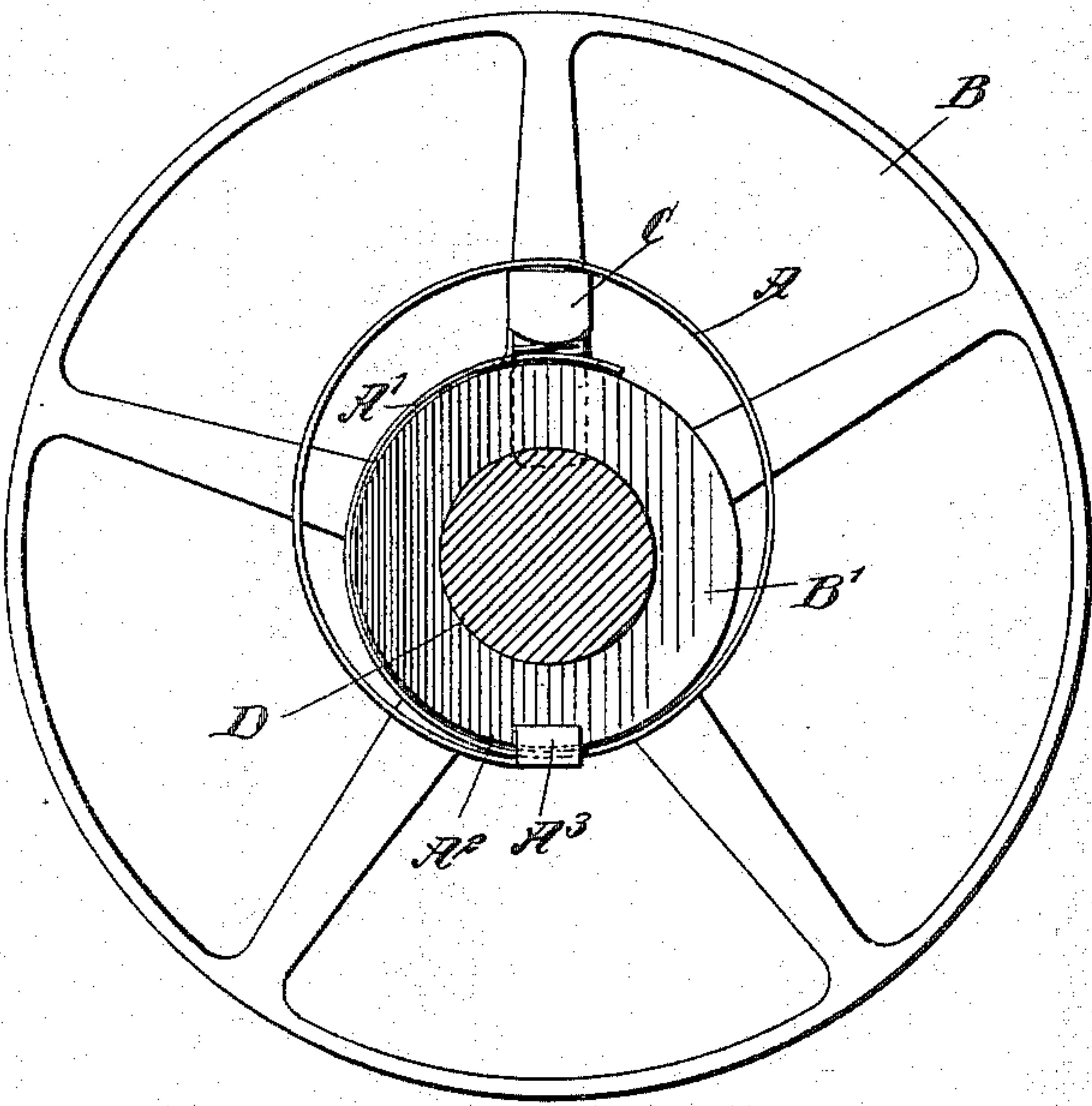


Fig. 2.

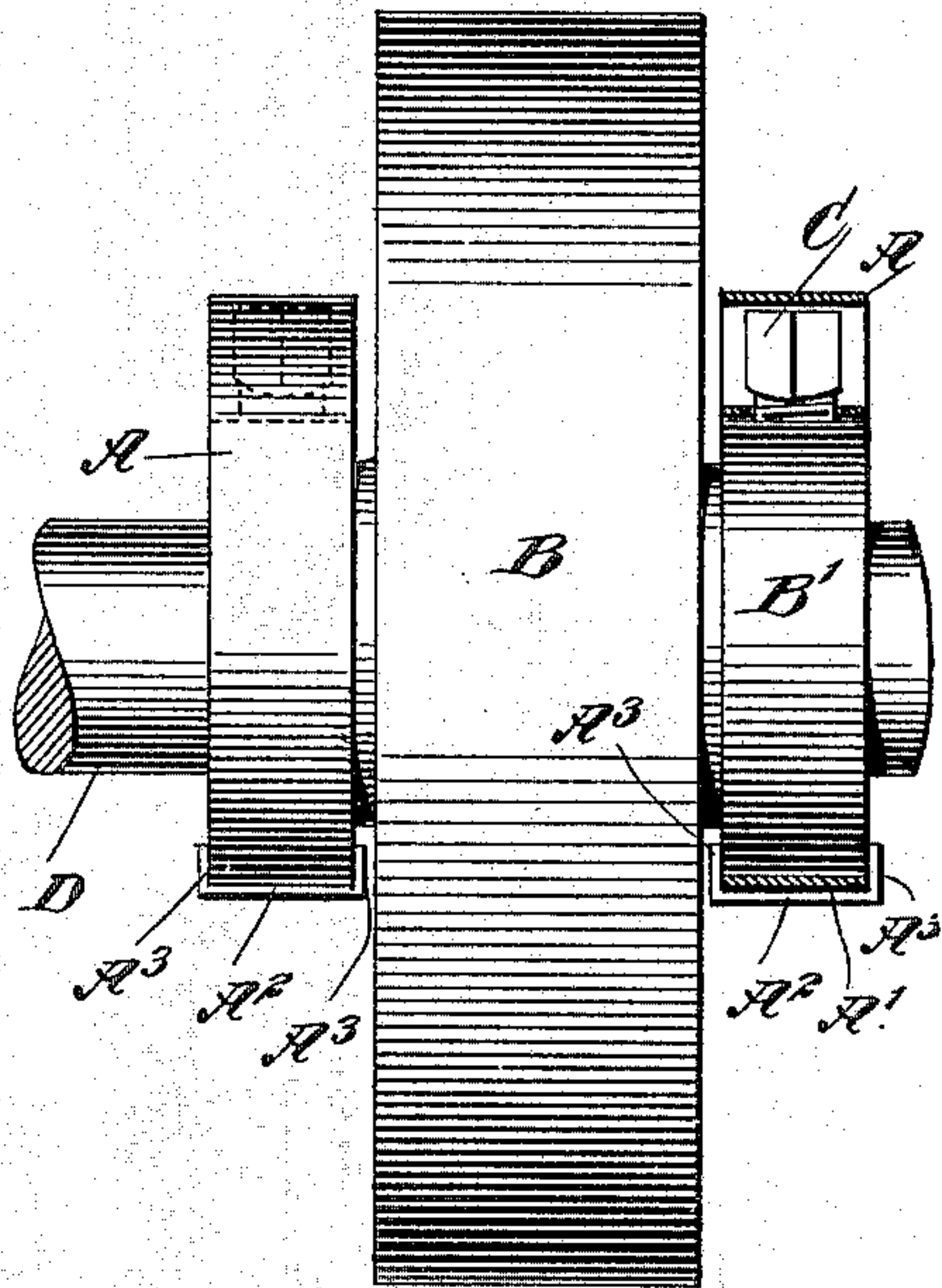


Fig. 3.

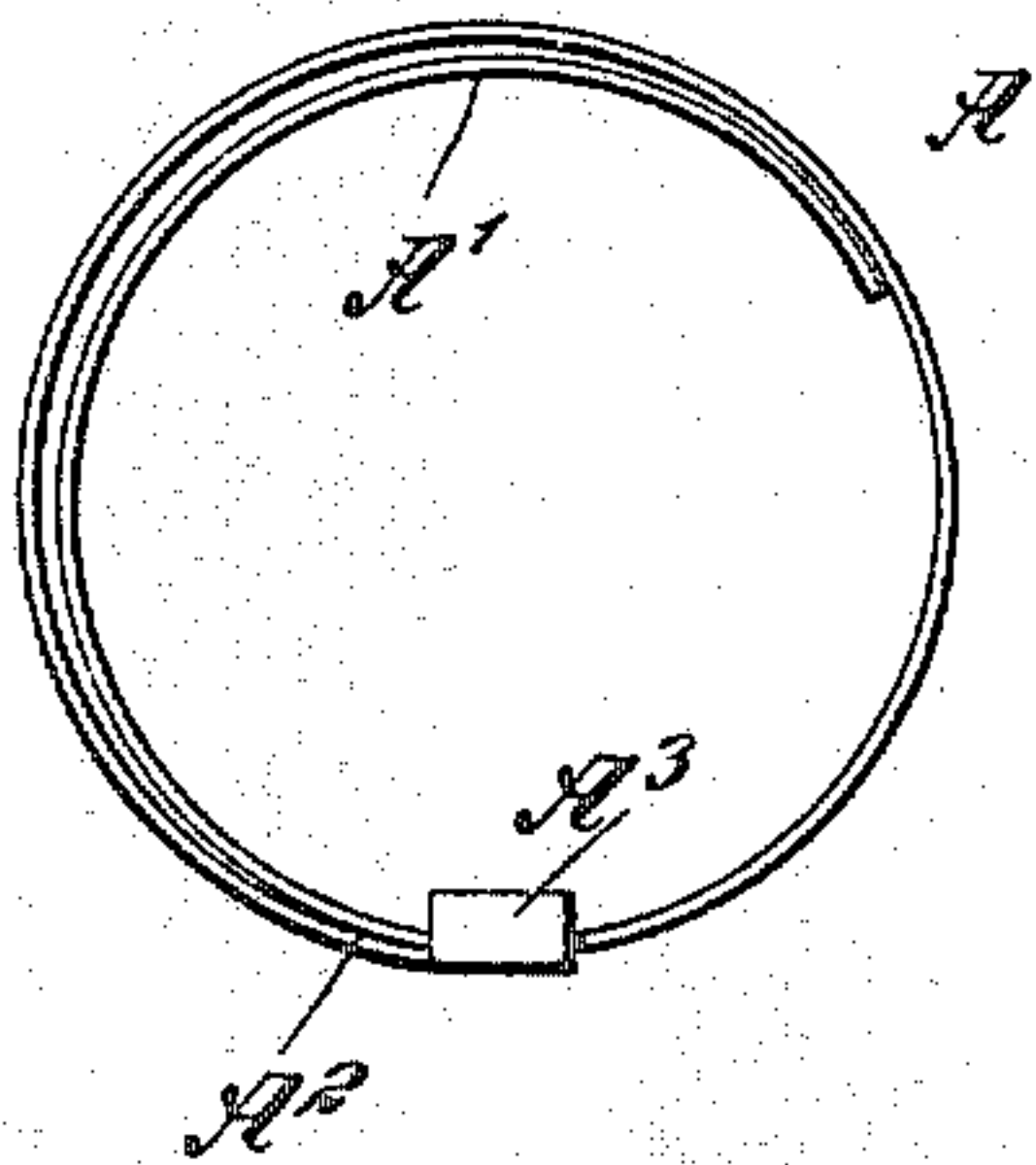
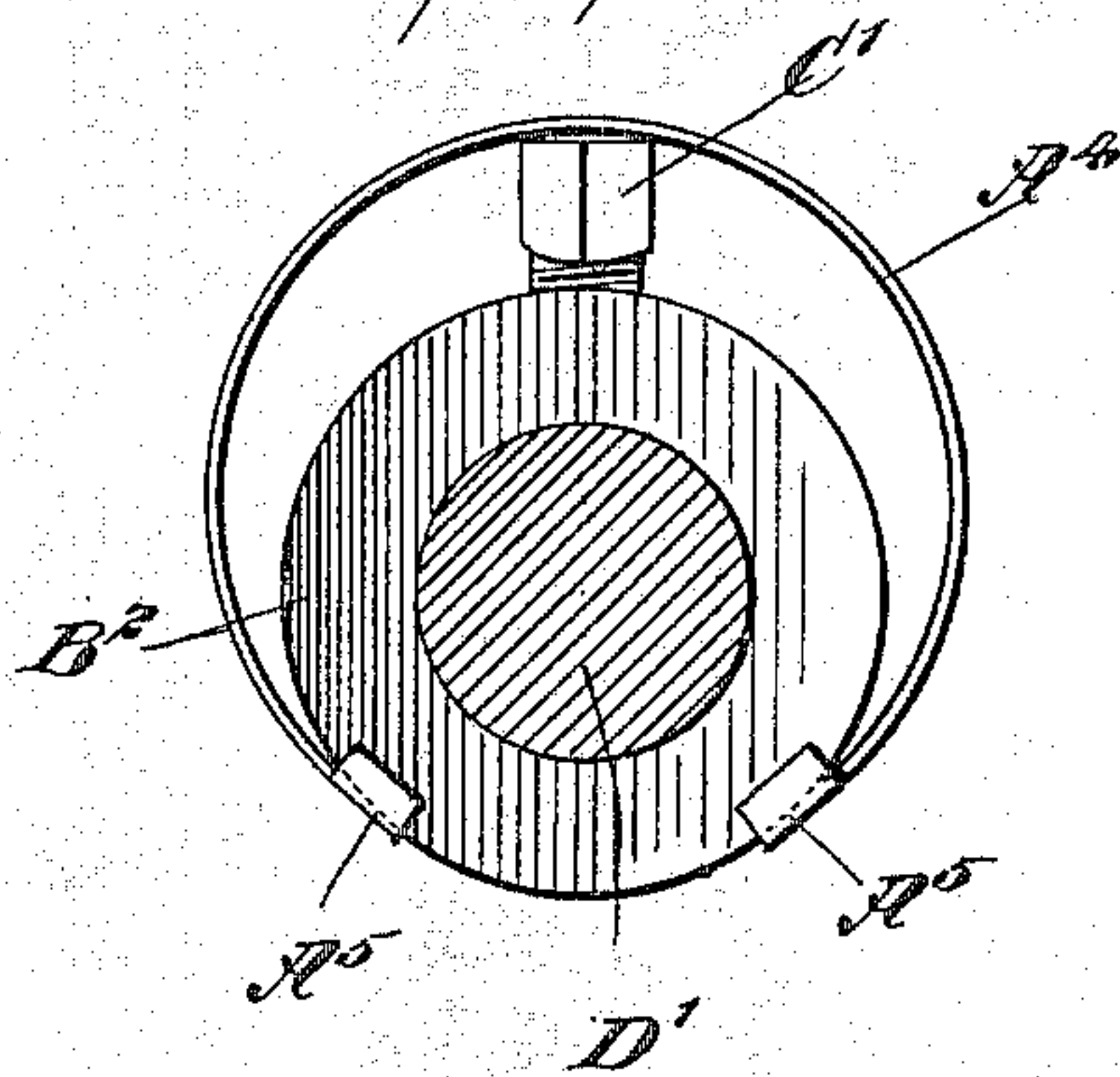


Fig. 4.



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GUARD FOR PROJECTING PARTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,535, dated January 2, 1900.

Application filed July 14, 1899. Serial No. 723,806. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. CLERCY, of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have
5 invented a new and Improved Guard for Projecting Parts, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved guard or a protector for set-
10 screws and other projecting parts on revolving bodies—such as collars, shafts, pulleys, chucks, and like devices—the guard being arranged to prevent injury to workmen and other persons liable to come in contact with
15 such revolving body and its projecting parts.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

20 A practical embodiment of my invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

25 Figure 1 is an end elevation of the improvement as applied to a pulley on a revolving shaft, the latter being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with part in section. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the improvement; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of a
30 modified form of the improvement as applied on a collar secured to a revolving shaft, the latter being in section.

The improved guard or protector consists,
35 essentially, of a spring-band A, made in coil form and adapted to encircle the revolving part—for instance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to encircle the collar B' adjacent to a pulley B, the collar B' being secured by a set-
40 screw C to a revolving shaft D, said band also extending over the head of said set-screw C, as is plainly indicated in the figures referred to. The end of the band A is provided with an elongated aperture for passing this end of
45 the band onto the set-screw to prevent accidental displacement of the band on the collar, the end A' then extending a distance around the peripheral surface of the collar B', with the other end overlapping this portion of the band. On the end A² are secured
50 or formed lugs A³, extending inwardly to

straddle the sides of the end A' and the side faces of the collar B', as is plainly shown, to prevent longitudinal displacement of the band on the collar.

55 It is evident that when it is desired to apply the band A on the collar B' it is necessary to open the band sufficiently to pass it around the collar and over the set-screw C, with the end A' engaging the latter, and to then allow
60 the resiliency of the band to close it sufficiently to form an eccentric ring around the collar, as will be understood by reference to Fig. 1, the end A' engaging the set-screw and extending over part of the peripheral surface
65 of the collar, with the lugs A³ straddling the sides of the collar and the side edges of the band for the purpose above described.

A band of the character described can be used on different-sized collars and set-screws
70 thereon, as the band can be opened more or less for encircling the collar and extending over the set-screw to form the guard, as above explained. If desired, however, the band may be made for special sizes of collars, and in
75 order to save material I prefer the construction shown in Fig. 4, in which the band A⁴ is formed at both ends with inwardly-extending lugs A⁵, adapted to straddle the sides of a collar B², secured by a set-screw C' to a shaft
80 D'. In this case the ends of the band A⁴ do not overlap each other, as in the case of the band A, above described, but the ends are a distance apart and in contact with the collar B² at points remote from the set-screw C' and
85 with the lugs A⁵ straddling the collar only.

The device is very simple and durable in construction and is very easily applied to a revolving body having a projecting part to prevent garments of workmen and other persons from being caught by said projecting
90 part and torn, as is so frequently the case in factories and other places in which such projecting parts are not protected by suitable means.

95 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A guard for a projecting part of a revolving body, consisting of a band adapted to en-
100 gage over the projecting part and to have a spring-holding contact with the revolving

body, the said band having an opening at one end to receive the projecting part, substantially as shown and described.

2. A guard for a projecting part on a revolving body, consisting of a band adapted to inclose the projecting part in the direction of its movement and to engage the surface of the body, and means on the band and adapted to engage the side faces of the body, to hold the band in place, substantially as shown and described.

3. A guard for a projecting part on a revolving body, consisting of a spring-band adapted to inclose the projecting part in the direction of its movement and to engage the surface of the body, and side lugs on the band and adapted

ed to engage the side faces of the body, to hold the band in place, substantially as shown and described.

4. A guard for a projecting part on a revolving body, consisting of a spring-band adapted to encircle the body and pass over the projecting part, one end of the band being overlapped by the other, and lugs on the overlapping end of the band and adapted to straddle the body and the other end of the band, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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