No. 740,580. PATENTED OCT. 6, 1903.

M. MARKS.

HOSE SUPPORTER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 2, 1902.

NO MODEL.

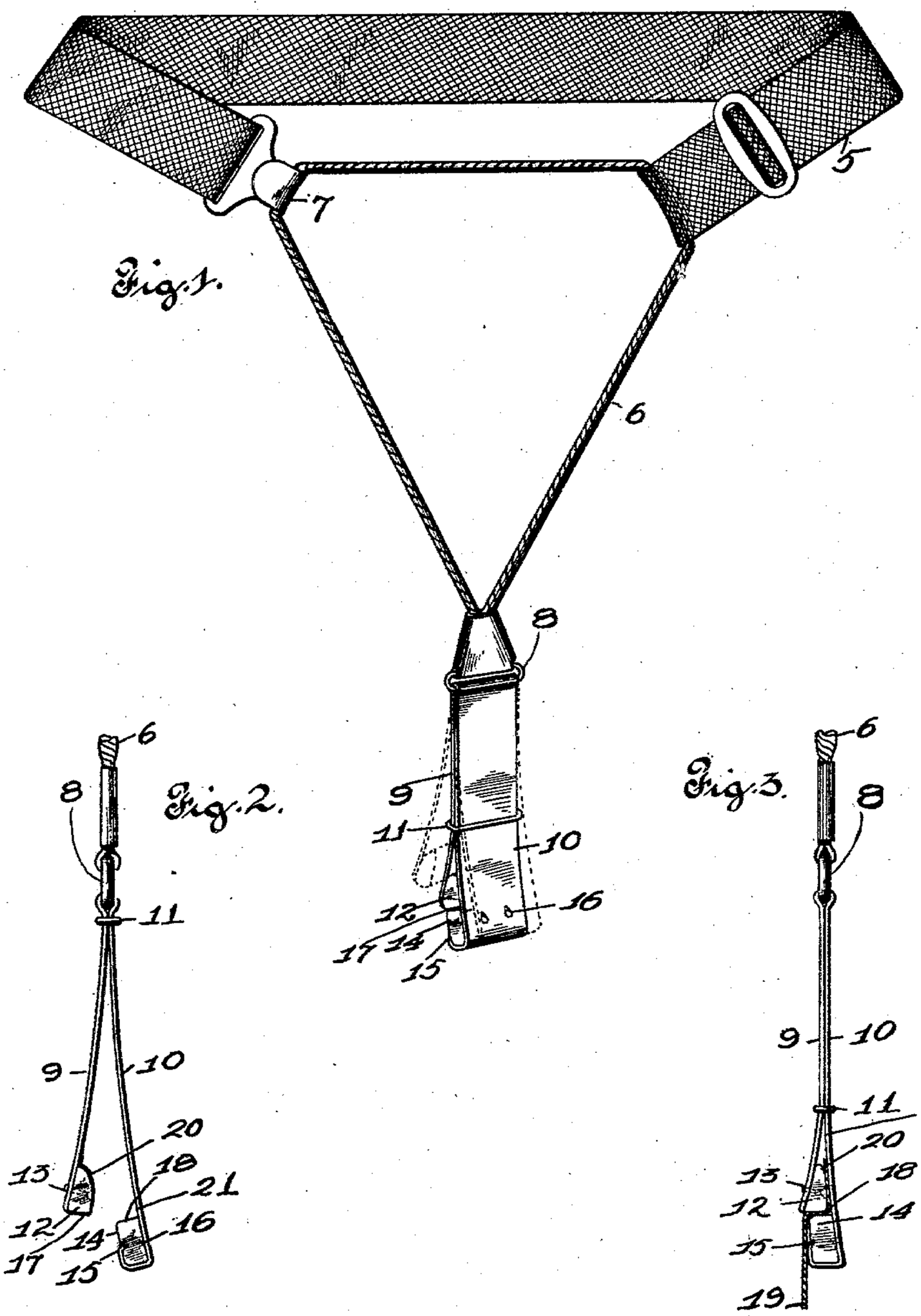

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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No. 740,580. Patented October 6, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCUS MARKS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HOSE-SUPPORTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,580, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed June 2, 1902. Serial No. 109,900. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS MARKS, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hose-Supporters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My object is to construct an improved clamp for hose-supporters and the like; and my invention consists of two clamping-jaws, a slide for pressing the jaws together, and means of supporting the jaws.

Figure 1 is a perspective of a hose-supporter with my improved clamp attached ready for use. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the clamp in its open position, the support being broken away. Fig. 3 is a view analogous to Fig. 2, showing the clamp closed.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the adjustable band 5, the sliding cord 6, the hook 7, and the loop 8 are of the ordinary construction.

My improved clamp consists of a flat metal strap passed through the loop 8 and bent upon itself near its center to form the jaws 9 and 10, said strap being of spring metal, and said jaws being bent, so that when the spring tension is released the lower ends of the jaws are thrown apart, as shown in Fig. 2. A slide 11 is mounted upon the jaws, so that when the slide is moved upwardly the jaws are allowed to fly apart and when the slide is moved downwardly the jaws are forced together.

A block of rubber 12 is secured against the inner face of the lower end of the jaw 9 by means of rivets 13, the heads of said rivets being countersunk in the inner face of the rubber and said block being wedge-shaped in elevation. A similar rubber block 14 is placed against the inner face of the lower end of the jaw 10, and the end of the jaw is bent up around the lower half of the block, the end edge 15 being bent into the rubber, and teeth 16 are pinched from the metal into the back side of the rubber, thus holding the block securely in position.

The jaw 9 is shorter than the jaw 10, so that the lower face 17 of the block 12 will pass inside of the upper face 18 of the block 14, as shown in Fig. 3. The material 19 of the hose or other garment is placed between the jaws and the slide moved downwardly, thus pressing the jaws firmly together with the material between the jaws. The rounded face 20 of the block 12 presses against the inner face 21 of the jaw 10. The rubber face 17 presses the material tightly against the rubber face 18. The principal strain upon the material is between the two rubber faces, thus greatly reducing the wear and tear upon the material. The garment is firmly held without the use of any teeth or metallic edges in contact with the material.

It will be noticed from the description hereinbefore recited, and Fig. 3 of the drawings, that when my invention is applied to the hose it virtually has the effect of holding the hose relative to a pull in two directions—that is to say, that the upper edge of the hose is clamped and held against a vertical strain and is also clamped at right angles relative to the line of strain or pull. In other words, it is clamped vertically between the block of rubber 12, carried by the jaw 9, and the metallic face of the jaw 10 and is also held at right angles to the line of force or strain between the rubber blocks 12 and 14, or, in other words, the hose is clamped at two points—in line with the pull and at right angles to it.

I claim—

The combination with a suitable support of a pair of jaws of unequal length formed from a continuous piece of flexible sheet metal, a rubber block carried by the longer arm, the upper or shorter one of said jaws being provided with a rubber block having a rounded face 20 and adapted to be vertically disposed relatively to the rubber block carried by the longer arm, so that the outer face of the block carried by the shorter or upper arm will shut inside the inner face of the block carried by the lower or longer arm, whereby the garment to be supported is clamped against vertical strain by compressible and solid clamping-surfaces and is also clamped at a different point and held at right angles to the strain by two compressible clamping-surfaces, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARCUS MARKS.

Witnesses:

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