

F. WILLIAMS.
FLOOR CRAMP.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1908.

900,246.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

FIG. 1.

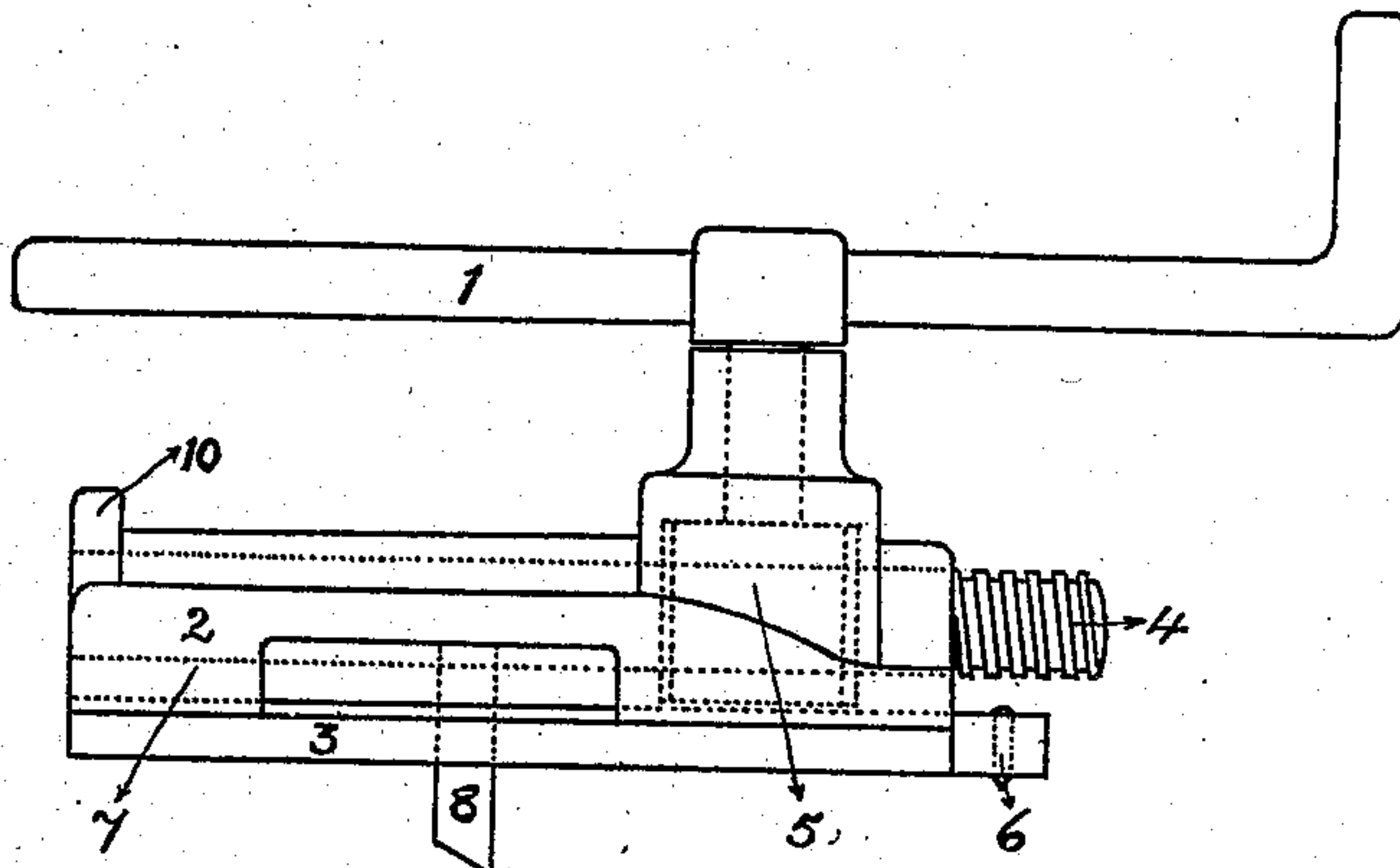


FIG. 2.

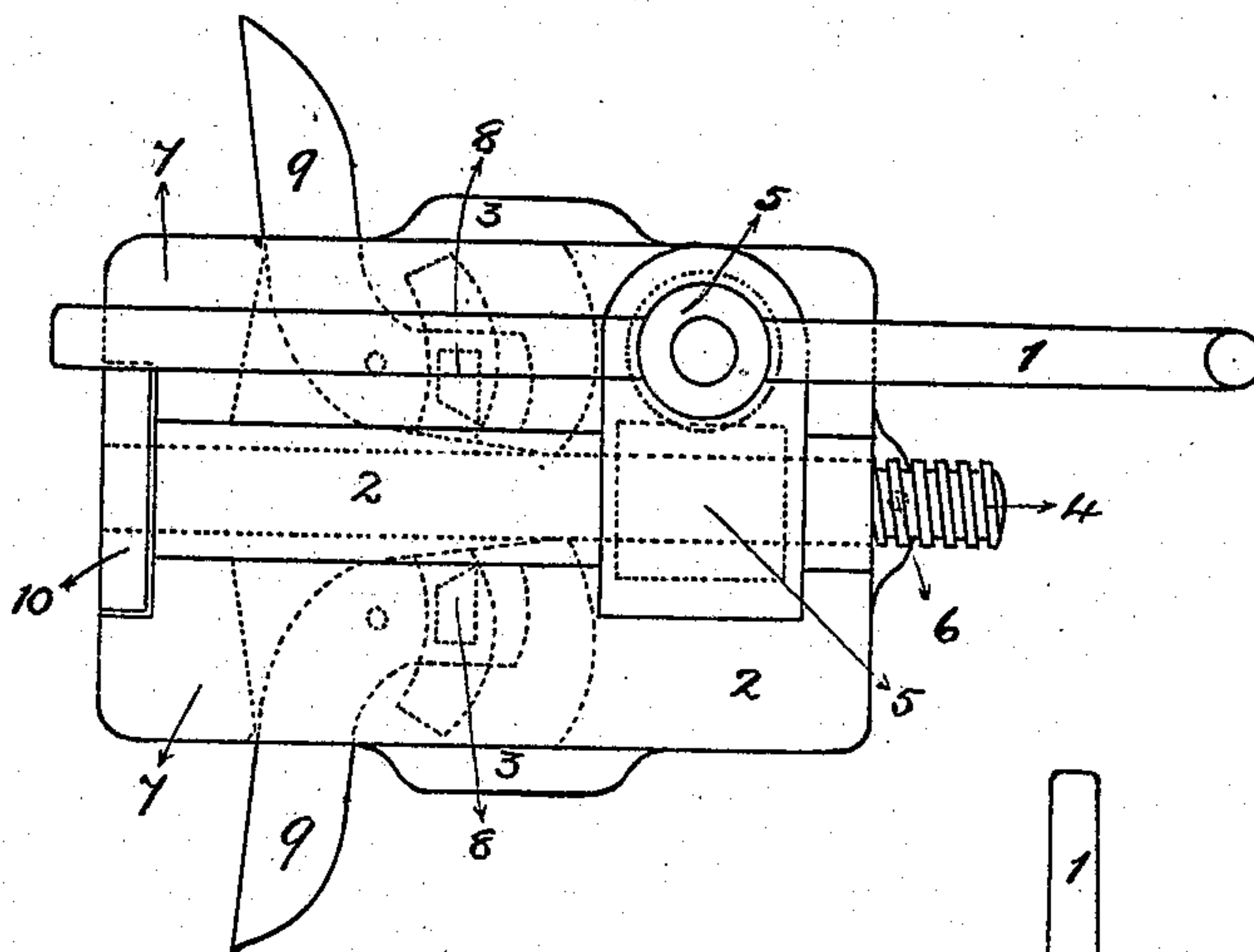


FIG. 3.

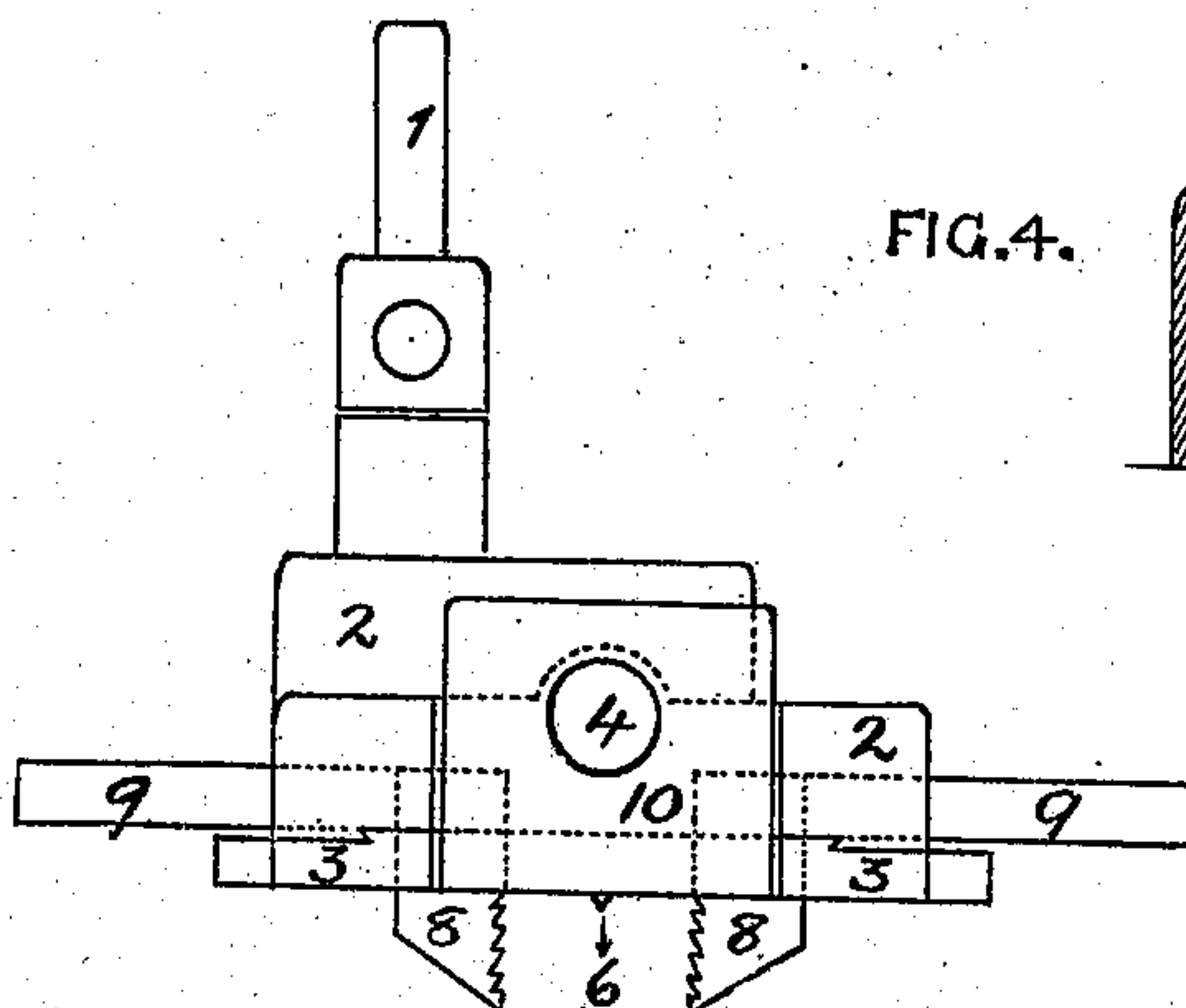
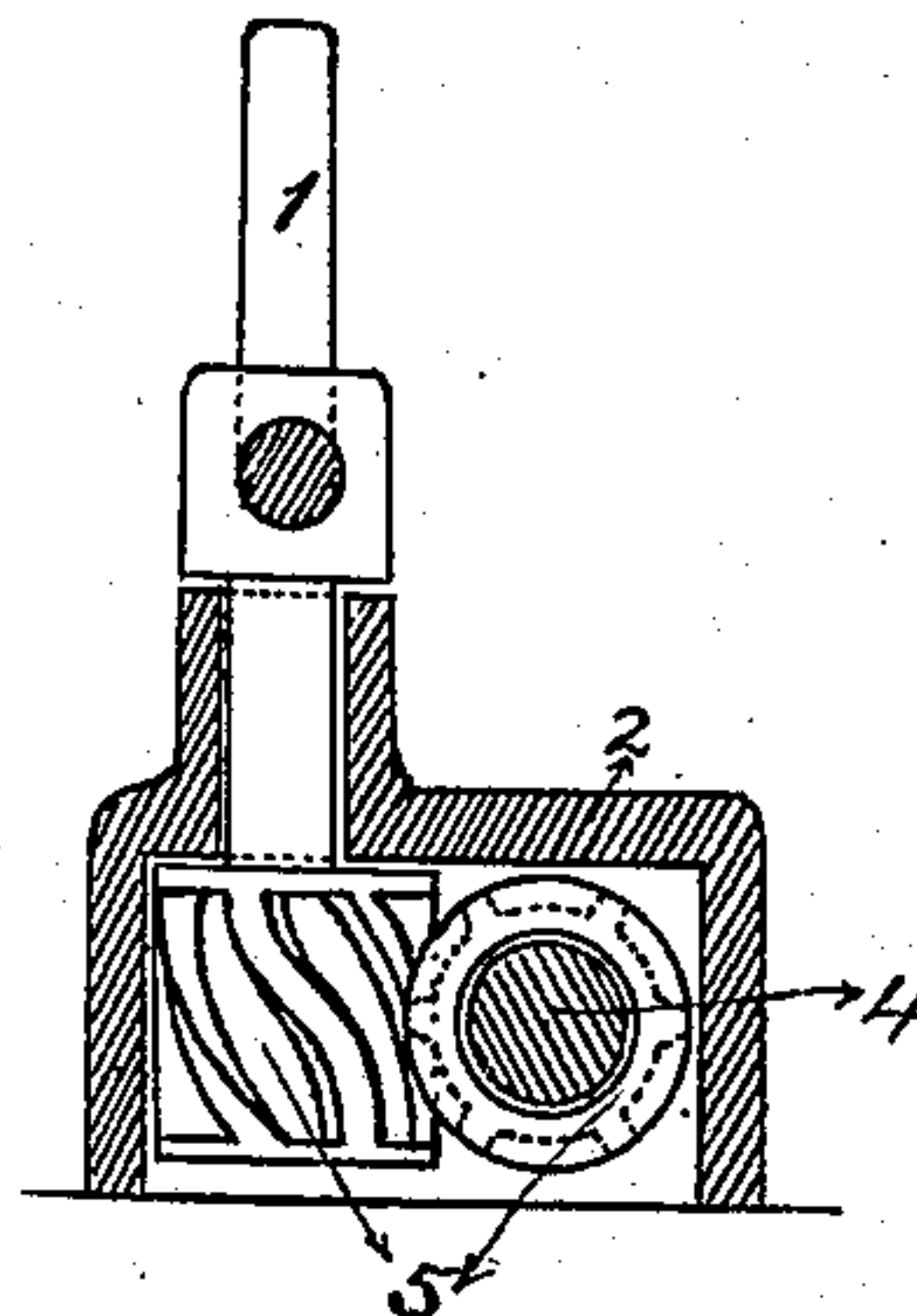


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES.

John Frost
Edward Bishshaw.

INVENTOR

Frank Williams.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK WILLIAMS, OF BILSTON, ENGLAND.

FLOOR-CRAMP.

No. 900,246.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

Application filed February 10, 1908. Serial No. 415,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK WILLIAMS, a subject of England, residing at 9 Wellington road, Bilston, in the county of Stafford, England, have invented a new and useful Floor-Cramp, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved form of floor cramp; and the objects of my improvement are, first; to provide a floor cramp which will grip joists which are shallow in depth; second, to provide a floor cramp whose grips require no adjusting for different thicknesses of joists, and, third, to provide a floor cramp whose grip of the joists is definite and is automatically brought to bear by the pressure placed on the board being cramped up. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1, is a side elevation of cramp, Fig. 2 a top view of cramp. Fig. 3. is a front view of cramp and Fig. 4 is a section of chamber in upper portion showing helical wheels.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The upper portion 2 and the lower portion 3, constitute the body of the cramp, the upper portion 2 slides over the lower portion 3 and for this purpose upper portion 2 is grooved to receive lower portion 3, to lower portion 3 movable levers 9, 9, are attached and to these levers 9, 9, toothed grips 8, 8, are fixed, at the back of lower portion 3, a small spike 6, is attached to steady cramp while grip is obtained, near front of upper

portion 2 buffers 7, 7, are formed, a small chamber is formed near back of top portion 2 in which are placed a horizontal and a vertical helical wheel 5, the horizontal helical wheel 5 is tapped to receive screw 4, this screw 4 is carried right through cramp and on the front is fixed plate 10, the vertical helical wheel 5 has a spindle on top which is carried up through top and to which is attached handle 1. When top portion 2 is pushed forward, levers 9, 9, will open grips 8, 8, which fall on each side of joist, small pin 6 is pushed into joist by weight of cramp, handle 1 is turned which sets helical wheels 5 in motion which causes screw 4 to project and brings plate 10 against board, this pressure causes top portion 2 to slide back and brings buffers 7, 7, against levers 9, 9, which gives the definite grip.

I claim:—

In a floor cramp, the combination of an upper portion and a lower portion, the upper portion sliding over the lower portion, the lower portion having levers with toothed grips attached, these said levers being worked by the upper portion sliding over the lower portion and pressing against the said levers, the sliding of the upper portion being caused by a screw with a plate attached to its one end being projected by a horizontal and a vertical helical wheel which are worked by a handle, all substantially as shown and described.

FRANK WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

JOHN FROST,
EDWARD BRADSHAW.