

Feb. 24, 1953

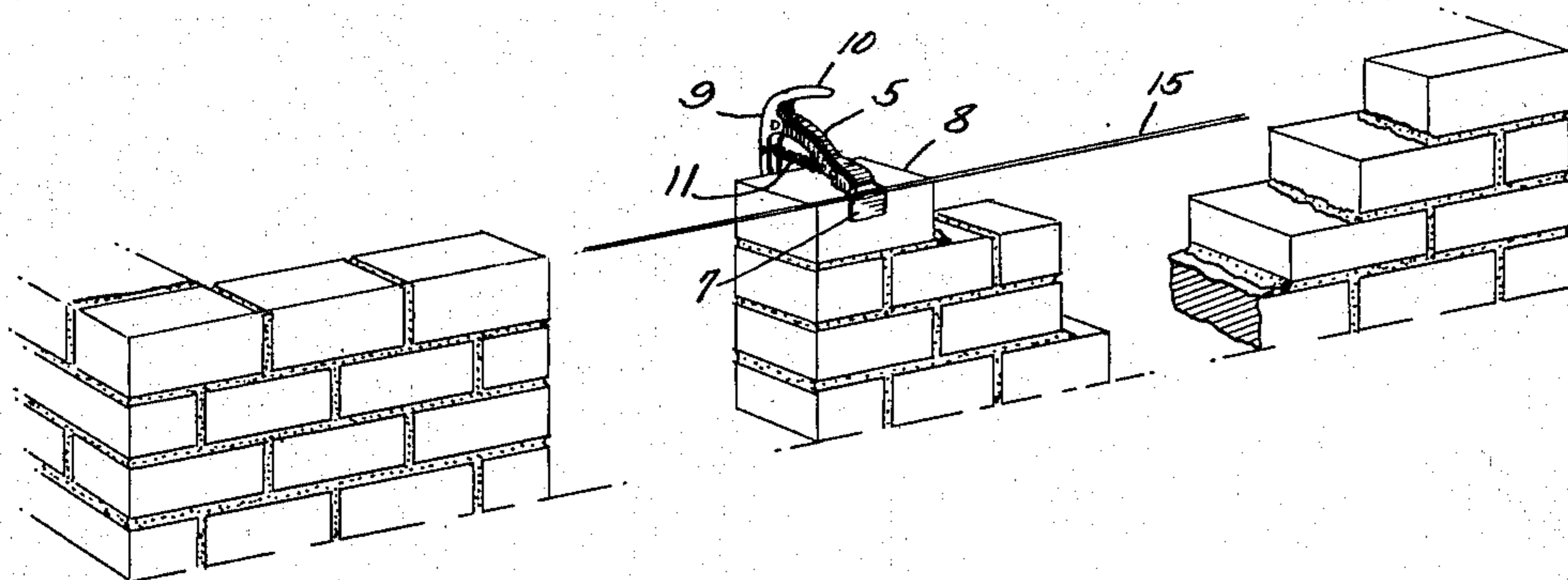
L. N. ZINKEN  
MASON'S TRIG LINE HOLDER

2,629,177

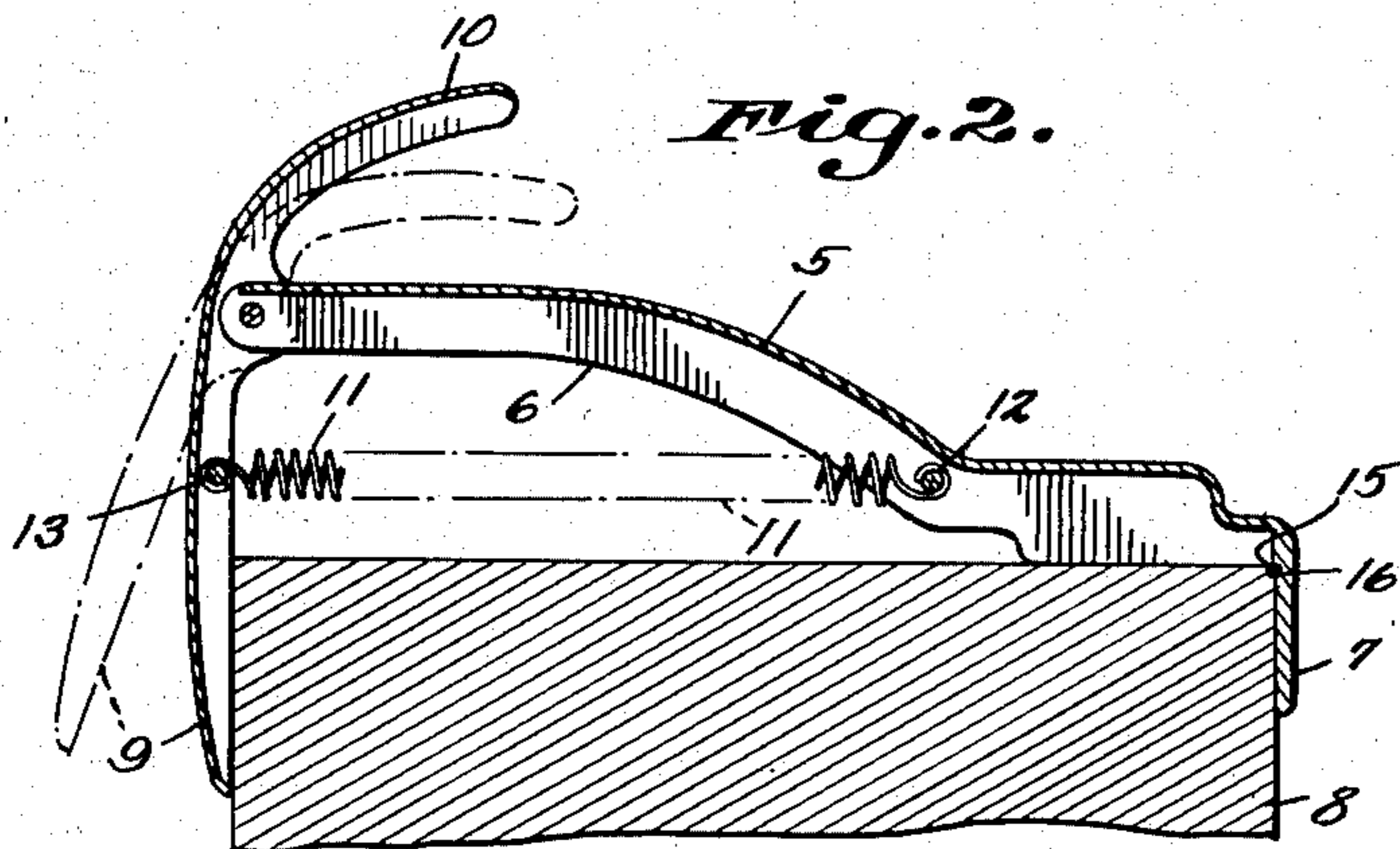
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

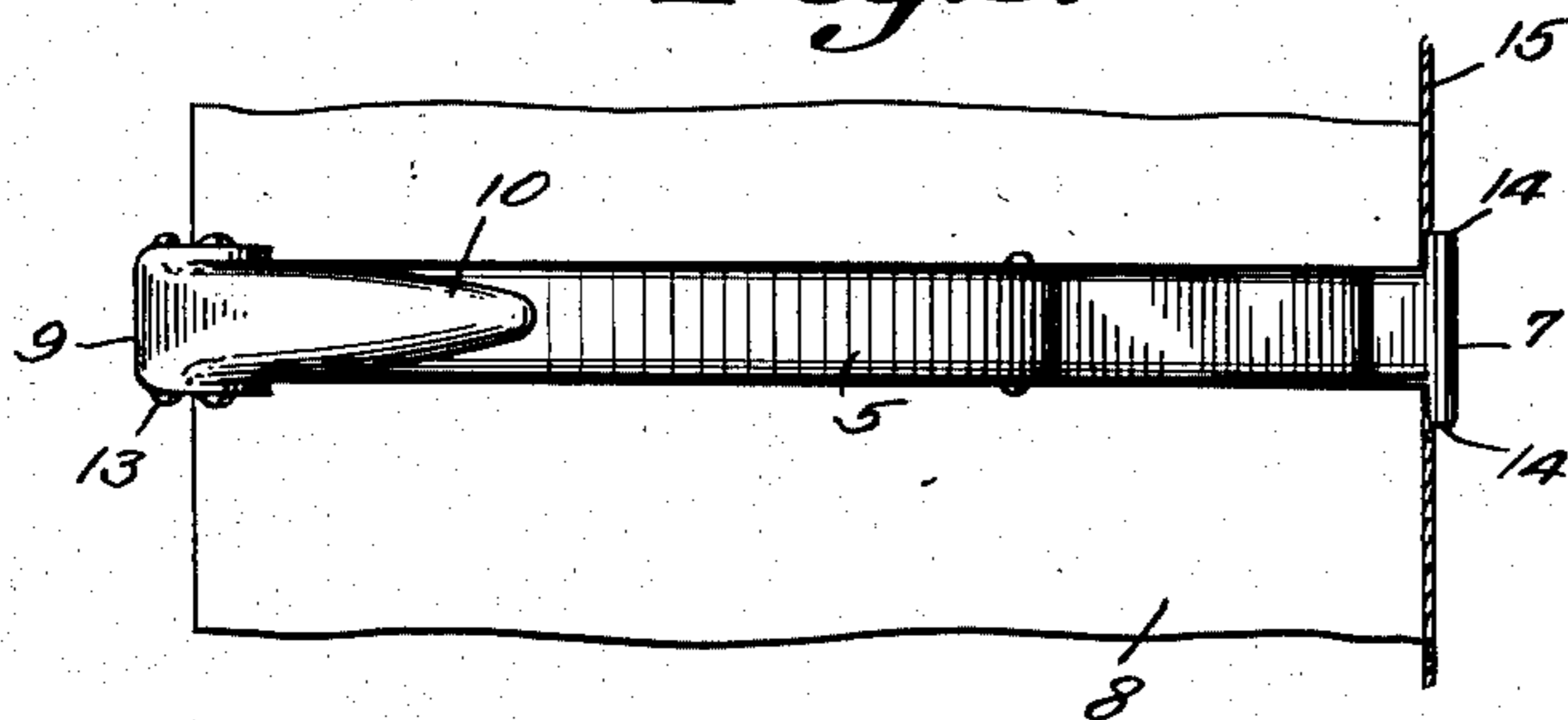
*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*L. N. Zinken*

INVENTOR

BY *Chenoweth & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS.

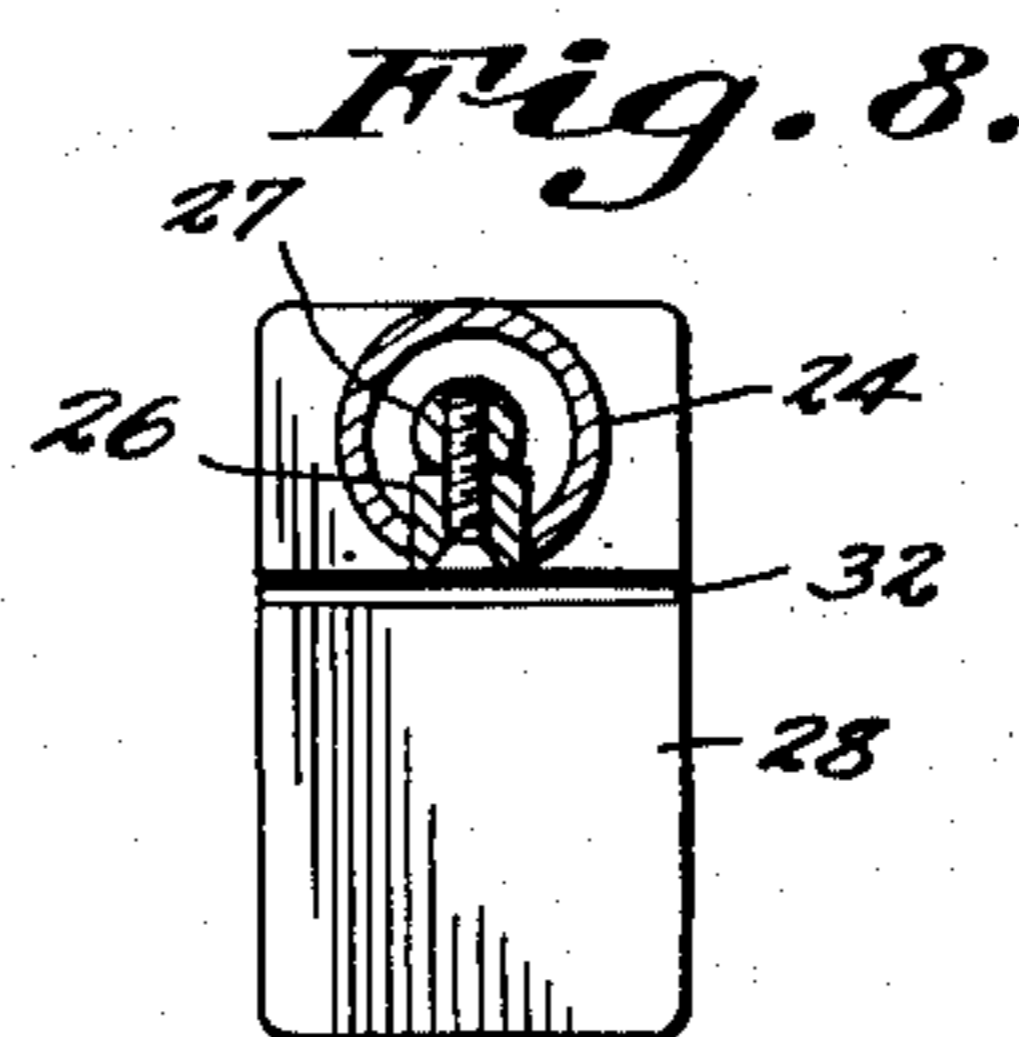
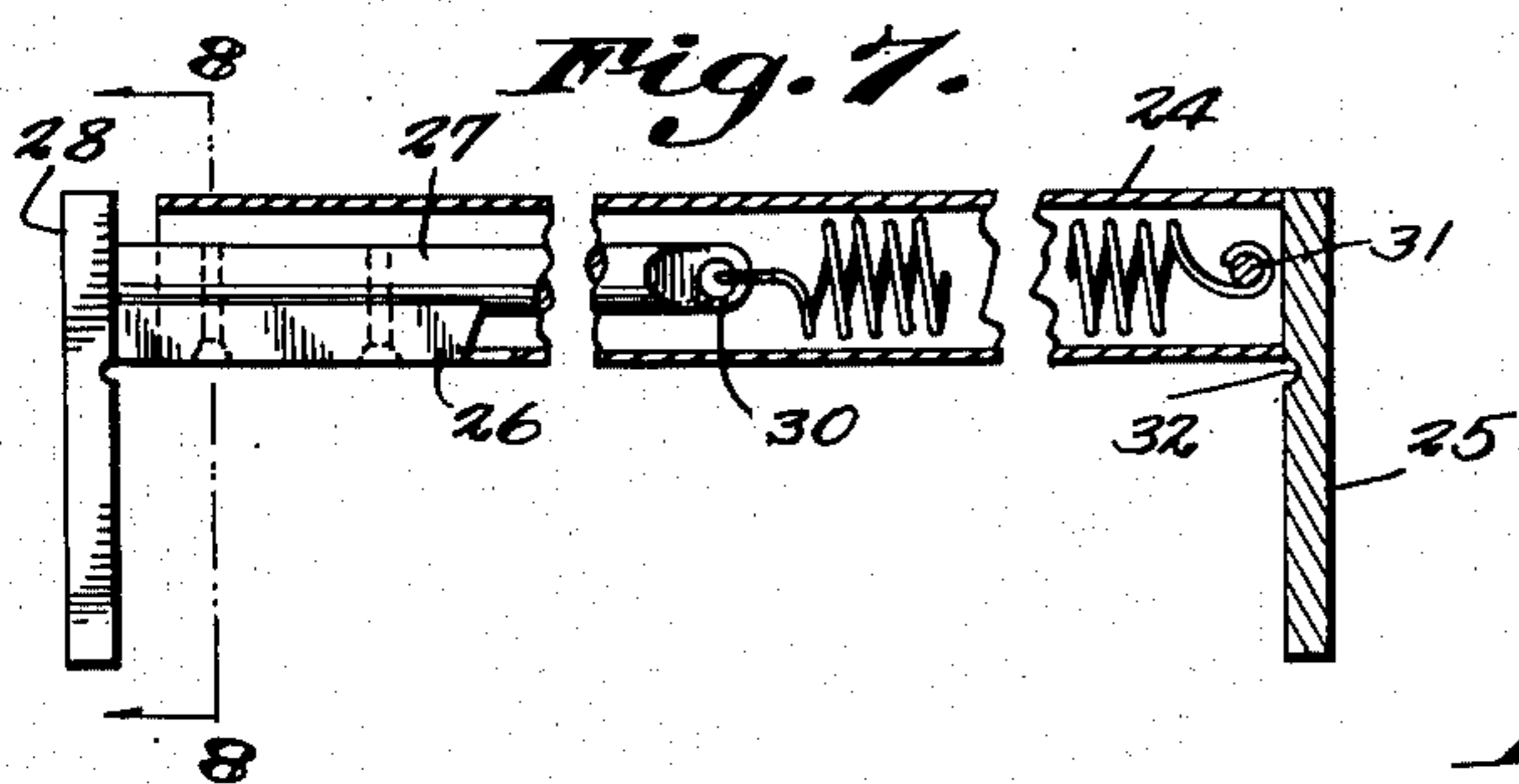
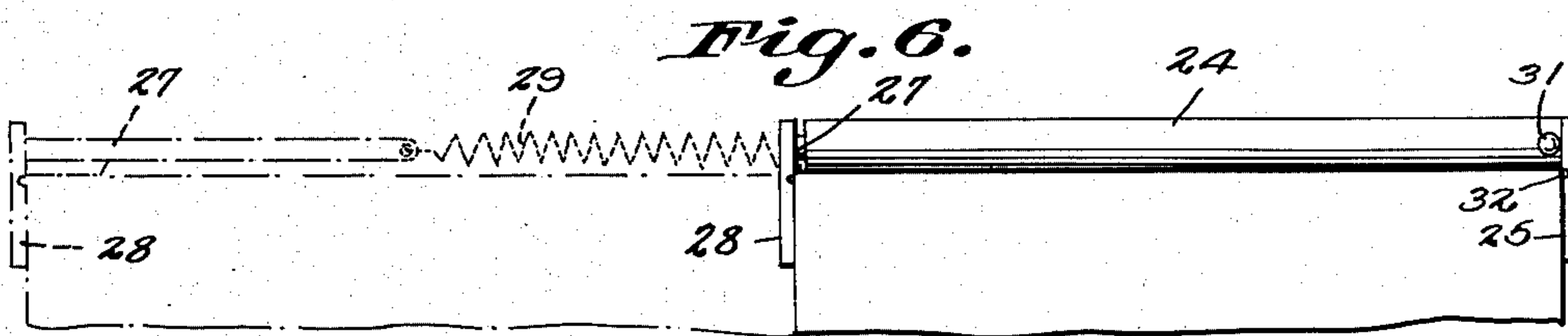
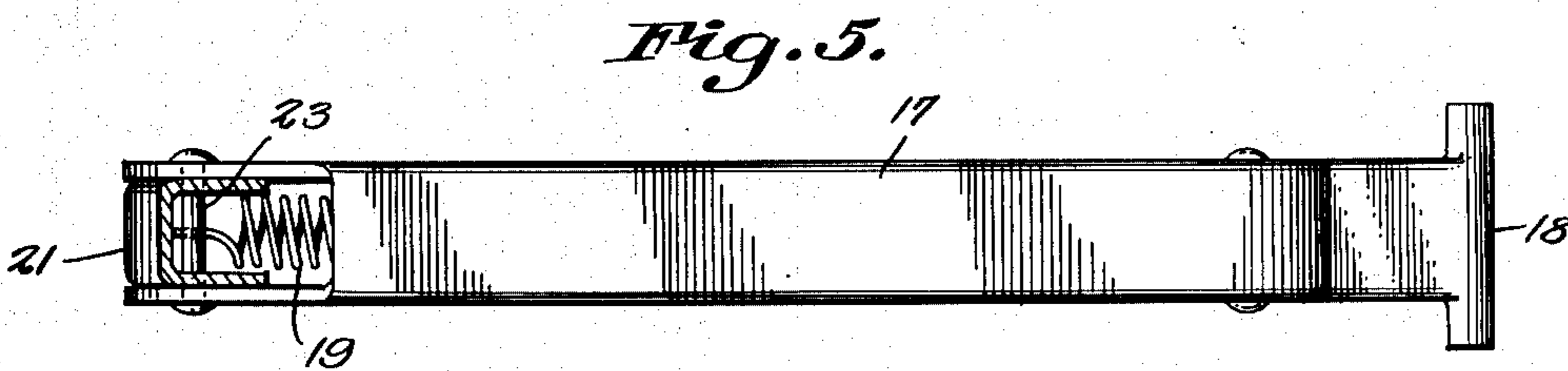
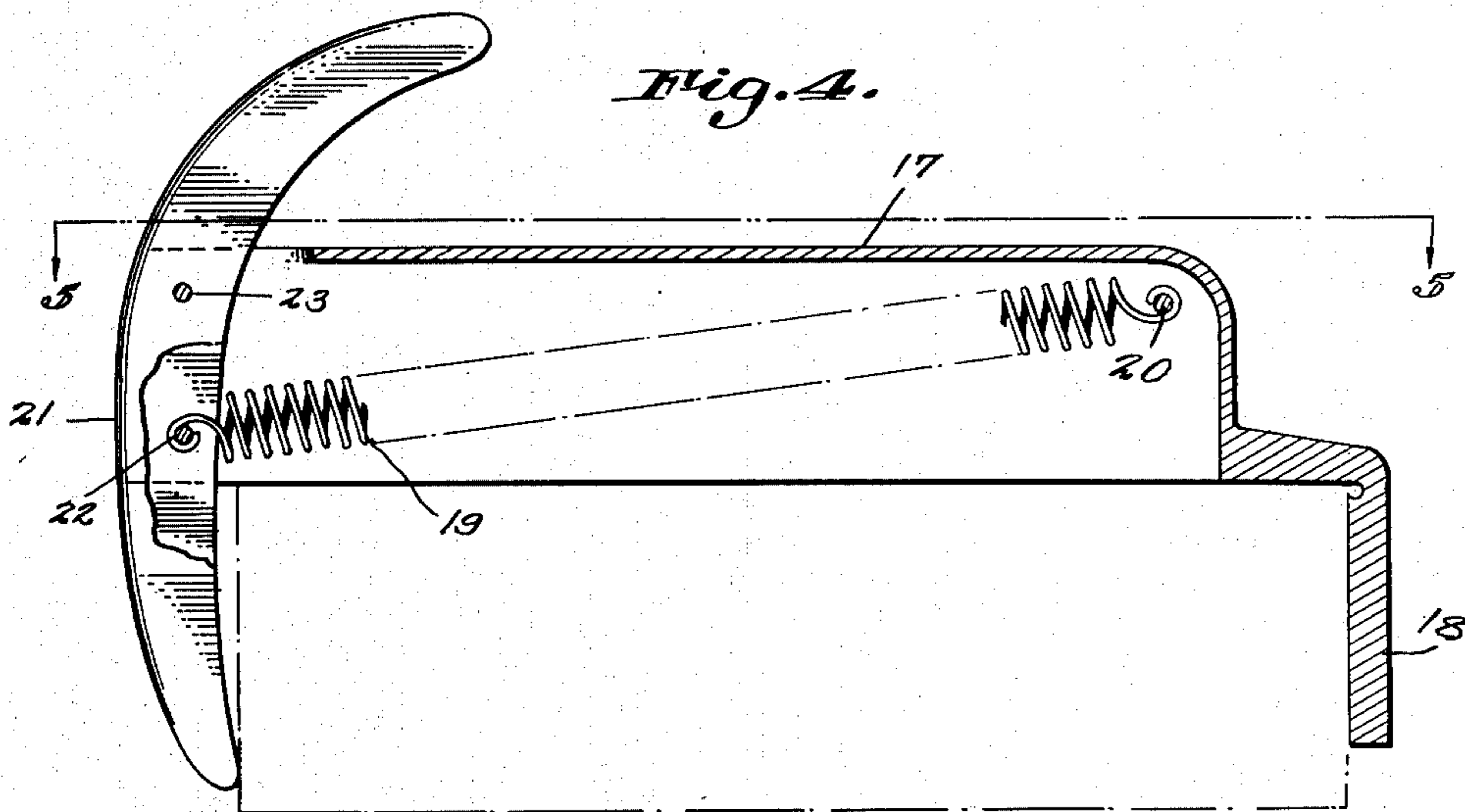
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



*L. N. Zinken*

INVENTOR

BY *Calnow & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,629,177

## MASON'S TRIG LINE HOLDER

Louis N. Zinken, St. Cloud, Minn.

Application August 16, 1950, Serial No. 179,764

2 Claims. (Cl. 33—85)

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This invention relates to trig line holders, designed primarily for use by masons or bricklayers, the primary object of the invention being to provide a clamp for clamping the trig or guide line to a brick at one end of a course of bricks in such a way that the line will be securely held in place and in a taut condition.

An important object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which may be readily positioned by merely opening the clamping jaw of the device and placing the device over a brick, the device having means for gripping the line.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a clamp constructed in accordance with the invention, as clamping a trig line to a wall under construction.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the clamp and brick on which it is positioned.

Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof.

Fig. 4 is an elevational view illustrating a modified form of the invention, the body portion of the modified form of the invention being shown in section.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is an elevational view of a further modified form of the invention.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view through the modified form of the invention shown by Fig. 6, the clamp being in its closed position.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the clamp as shown by Sheet 1 of the drawings, includes an arm 5 constructed of a length of sheet metal material with longitudinal flanges 6 providing an exceptionally light but strong clamp. One end of the arm 5 is extended downwardly at 7, providing a stationary jaw, the arm 5 extending forwardly and upwardly from the jaw 7, as clearly shown by Fig. 2. The length of the arm 5 is such that the end thereof opposite to the jaw 7, extends to a point adjacent to the opposite side of the brick to which the jaw 7 is attached, the brick

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in the present showing being indicated by the reference character 8.

Pivotally connected with one end of the arm 5, is the jaw 9 which is provided with the handle 10 spaced from the arm 5, so that the handle 10 may be depressed to a position adjacent to the arm 5, releasing the jaw 9 from the brick to which the clamp is attached.

The reference character 11 indicates a coiled spring which has one of its ends secured to the arm 5, at 12, the opposite end of the coiled spring extending forwardly where it is connected to the inner side of the jaw 9, by means of the pin 13. Thus it will be seen that due to this construction, the jaw 9 is drawn inwardly towards the stationary jaw 7 clamping the brick and securely holding the clamp in position.

As shown, the jaw 7 is provided with extensions 14 widening the jaw.

The line which is secured by means of the clamp, is indicated by the reference character 15, the line being held in the notch 16 formed in the inner surface of the jaw 7, adjacent to the arm 5.

In the form of the invention as shown by Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, the main arm of the clamp is indicated by the reference character 17 and is provided with a stationary jaw 18 that extends downwardly from one end thereof. The arm 17 is formed by bending a length of sheet metal intermediate its ends, so that a housing is provided for the coiled spring 19, which has one end thereof secured within the housing at 20, while the opposite end thereof connects with the pivoted jaw 21, at 22. The jaw 21 is pivotally connected to one end of the arm 17, by means of the pivot 23 with the result that the spring is placed under tension when the pivoted jaw 21 is positioned over a brick, to cooperate with the jaw 18, in clamping a brick.

The clamp as shown by Figs. 6, 7 and 8 of the drawings, is specially designed for carrying in the pocket, and embodies a tubular member 24 formed with a stationary jaw 25 depending from one end thereof.

The tubular body portion has its wall cut away to provide a clearance for the guide member 26 which is carried by the rod 27, the rod 27 moving into the body portion 24 as clearly shown by Fig. 7 of the drawings.

Secured to the outer end of the rod 27 is the jaw 28 that cooperates with the jaw 25 in clamping a brick in supporting the trig line.

In this form of the invention, the coiled spring which is indicated by the reference character 29 is incased in the tubular member or body 24,

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with one end secured to the rod 27 at 30, while the opposite end is anchored to the member 24 at 31. This spring will act to urge the movable jaw into clamping relation with respect to the stationary jaw in clamping a brick to support the line which is held in the notch 32 formed in the stationary jaw.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A mason's trig line holder comprising an elongated longitudinally curved body formed of a length of sheet metal material, the side edges of the body extending laterally in parallel spaced relation providing spaced flanges, said flanges adapted to rest on a supporting surface throughout a portion of the length of the body, a laterally extended stationary jaw formed at one end of said body, a jaw pivotally connected to the other end of the body, and a coiled spring connected to the body between said flanges, said spring being also connected to the pivoted jaw,

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normally biasing the pivoted jaw into clamping relation with the stationary jaw.

2. The subject matter as claimed in claim 1, and one end of the pivoted jaw being curved over the upper surface of the body in spaced relation therewith, providing a handle for operating said pivoted jaw.

LOUIS N. ZINKEN.

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