(No Model.)

E. H. FRIEDRICHS.

CLAMP FOR EASELS.

No. 455,844. Patented July 14, 1891.

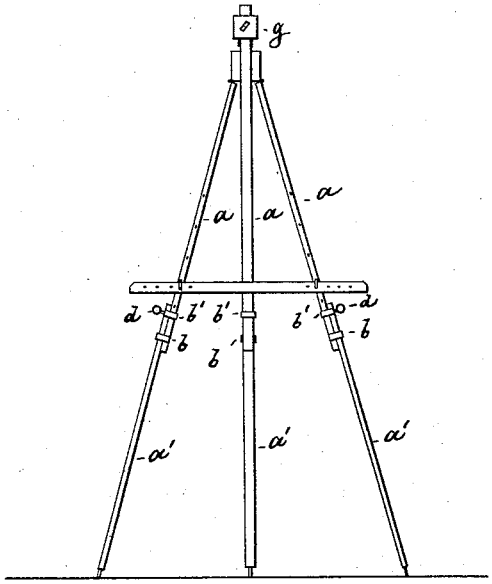

FIG. 1

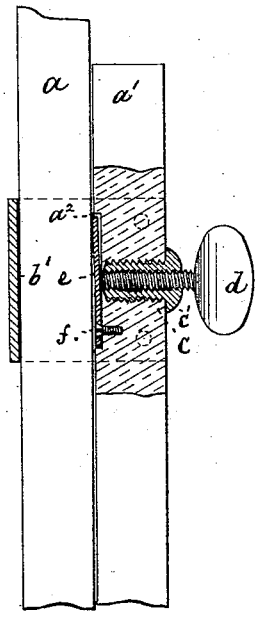

FIG. 2

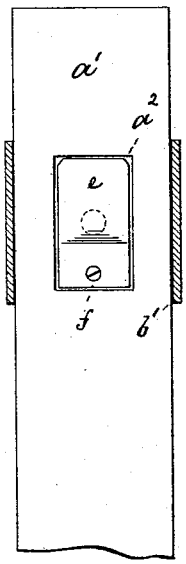

FIG. 3

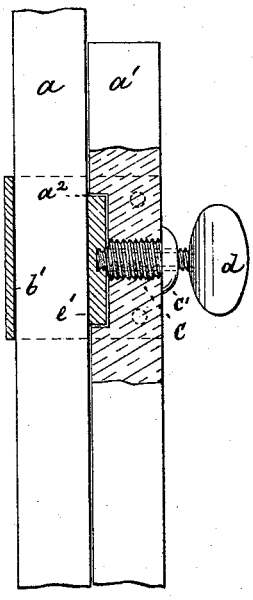

FIG. 4

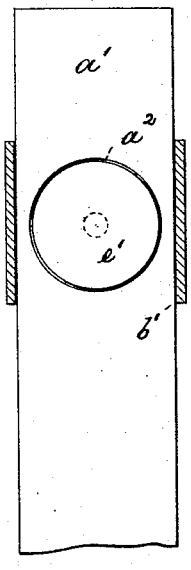

FIG. 5

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST H. FRIEDRICHS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLAMP FOR EASELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,844, dated July 14, 1891.

Application filed February 18, 1891. Serial No. 381,930. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST H. FRIEDRICHS, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Clamp for Easels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a clamp for locking the lower adjustable sections of the easel-legs to the upper fixed sections.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of an easel provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through the clamp; Fig. 3, a rear view thereof. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section, partly in side view, of a modification; and Fig. 5, a rear view thereof.

The letters a represent the upper sections of the legs of an easel, and a' are the adjustable sections, the whole constituting an adjustable tripod. The sections a are provided with straps b, that embrace sections a', while the sections a' are provided with straps b', that embrace sections a. Thus the sections $a\,a'$ are interlocked, and the sections a' are free to be slid up or down to any desired extent, which permits the easel to be adjusted to any unevenness of the ground.

In order to clamp the sections a' when adjusted to the sections a, I employ the following construction: Each section a' is perforated near its upper end, and into this perforation there is screwed a metal socket or sleeve c, having a head c', as shown. The socket is provided with a tapped longitudinal bore for the reception of a thumb-screw d. The length of the socket c is such only that it does not project entirely through the thickness of the section a', but terminates opposite a flat mortise a^2, cut into the inner face of section a'. Within this mortise there is placed a brake disk or plate adapted to be forced by screw d against section a and to thus clamp the sections $a\,a'$ by pushing them outward and against the straps $b\,b'$.

In Figs. 2 and 3 the brake consists of a flexible plate e, pivoted within the mortise a^2 by screw f, upon which it vibrates as it is pressed outward by the screw d. When the screw d is withdrawn, the plate resumes its normal position and re-enters the mortise a^2 by its own elasticity.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the pivoted plate e is replaced by a rigid disk e', mounted upon the end of the screw d. This disk is pushed outward against section a, or is made to recede therefrom by the corresponding motion of the screw.

My improved clamp may also be applied to the slide g, that engages the upper edge of the canvas.

The advantage of my clamp is that it is durable, will not split or injure the wood, and is very effective.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a tripod composed of interlocked sections a and sections a', having mortises a^2, with threaded sockets c, inserted in sections a', screws d, received by said sockets, and with brake-disks placed within mortises a^2 and operated by screws d, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a tripod composed of interlocked sections a and sections a', having mortises a^2, with the threaded sockets c, inserted in sections a', screws d, received by said sockets, and with pivoted flexible brake-disks e, placed within mortises a^2 and operated by the screws, substantially as specified.

ERNEST H. FRIEDRICHS.

Witnesses:

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