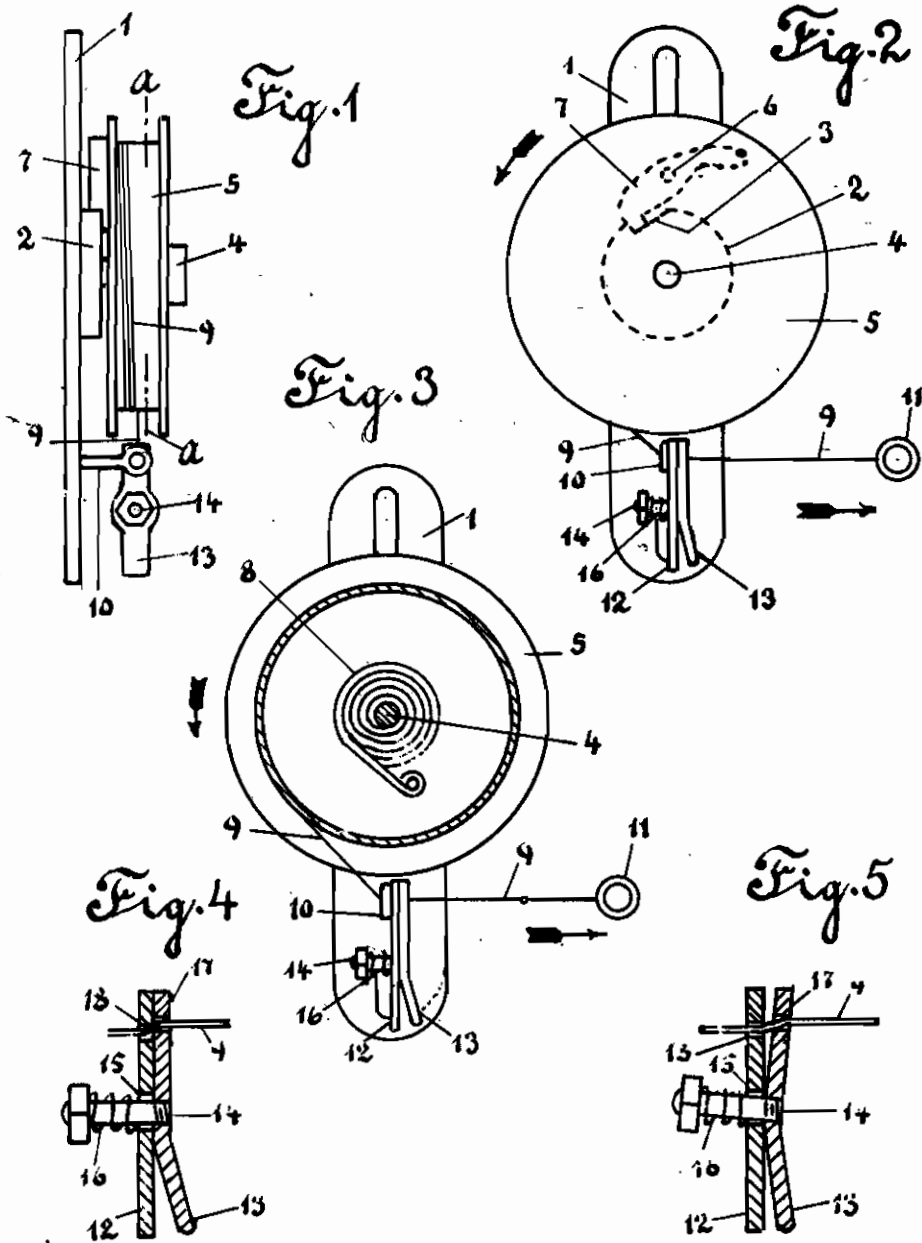


PUBLISHED  
MAY 18, 1943.  
BY A. P. C.

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BINDING CLAMP TO HOLD A LINE  
WOUND ON TO A ROLL  
Filed March 24, 1941

Serial No.  
384,985



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# ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

## BINDING CLAMP TO HOLD A LINE WOUND ON TO A ROLL

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Application filed March 24, 1941

Such rolls are known, on to which a line is wound thereby that the roll is rotated under the action of a spiral spring, which is set under the unwinding, while the roll can be held in various positions by a ratchet which prevents the unwinding of the line by gearing with a notch. When the ratchet is in gear with the notch, the line cannot be unwound by pulling it. To release the ratchet and effect the unwinding a small piece of the line must first be wound on, after which it can again be unwound by a quick pull of the line. When the sufficient piece of line has been unwound, the line should be slowly pulled by which the ratchet will again be able to gear with the notch. If the whole length of the line is rolled on to the roll, so that a limiting part, generally a ring at the end of the line, strikes a leading eye for the line, it may happen that the ratchet simultaneously gears with the notch. As it is not possible to wind on further a small piece of line to release the ratchet from the notch owing to the ring's striking the leading eye, the line cannot be unwound.

The above mentioned drawback has been prevented by the present invention, which relates to a binding clamp to hold a line wound on to a roll. The clamp can be placed at a greater or smaller distance from the ring in question, so that, when the line is to be unwound, it is possible to get so much of the line free between the eye and the clamp that the roll can be rotated a little for the winding on of the line, whereby the ratchet can be released from the gear with the notch and the unwinding be effected as above mentioned.

The invention consists of two rails, connected by a bolt and a spring arranged round it and so arranged that one of the rails can swing slightly on the other. In one end of each of these rails is a hole through which the line is passed. The hole of one rail is not exactly over the hole of the other hole, but is displaced a short distance, so that the line can get jammed between the edges of the two holes when the clamp is closed.

The drawing shows:

Figs. 1 and 2 a roll with a binding clamp according to the invention in side-view and top-view respectively,

Fig. 3 a section on the line *a-a* in Fig. 1 and

Figs. 4 and 5 a longitudinal section in the binding clamp and showing the clamp in two different positions, drawn to a larger scale.

The roll shown in the drawing, which is of known construction, consists of a rail 1, serving to hang the roll on a wall or the like. On the rail 1 is fixed a rail 2 with a notch 3. Round a bolt 4 of the rail is rotatably arranged a roll 5, on which a ratchet 7 is rotatably arranged round a pivot 6, which ratchet can gear with the notch 3 and prevent the rotation of the roll. Inside the roll 5 is arranged a spiral spring 8, one end of which is fixed to the bolt 4, and the other end to the roll 5. On the roll is wound a line 9, which has been passed through an eye of a pivot 10 on the rail 1. In the free end of the line 9 is a ring 11 to be hung on a hook or the like, when the line is to be used for the drying of clothes. Under the unwinding of the line the spring 8 will be set and, when the line is slackened, it will rotate the roll and wind on the line. Instead of the winding-up line described other known winding-up rolls can be used.

To prevent the line from being wound on to the roll in its whole length, a binding clamp is placed on the line, which clamp can be removed to different positions.

The binding clamp consists of two rails 12 and 13 interconnected with a pivot 14, which is fixed in the rail 13 and passes through a hole 15 of the rail 12. Round the pivot 14 is arranged a screw spring 16, which holds the two rails together. One end of the rail 13 is bent slightly upwards. In the other end of the rail 13 is a hole 17, and in the rail 12 is a hole 18. The line 9 is passed through both these holes, which are not lying just opposite each other, so that, when the clamp is closed as shown in Fig. 4, the line will get jammed between the edges of the two holes. If the end of the rail 13 is pressed slightly, so that it gets into the position in relation to the rail 12 shown in Fig. 5, the line 9 is no longer pressed, and it can therefore run freely through the holes 17 and 18. Before the winding-up commences, the clamp can be placed at a suitable place on the line 9, which can then only be wound on as far as to the clamp.

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