

W. Allport

Cattle Tie.

Nº 86,119.

Patented Jan. 26, 1869.

Fig: 1.

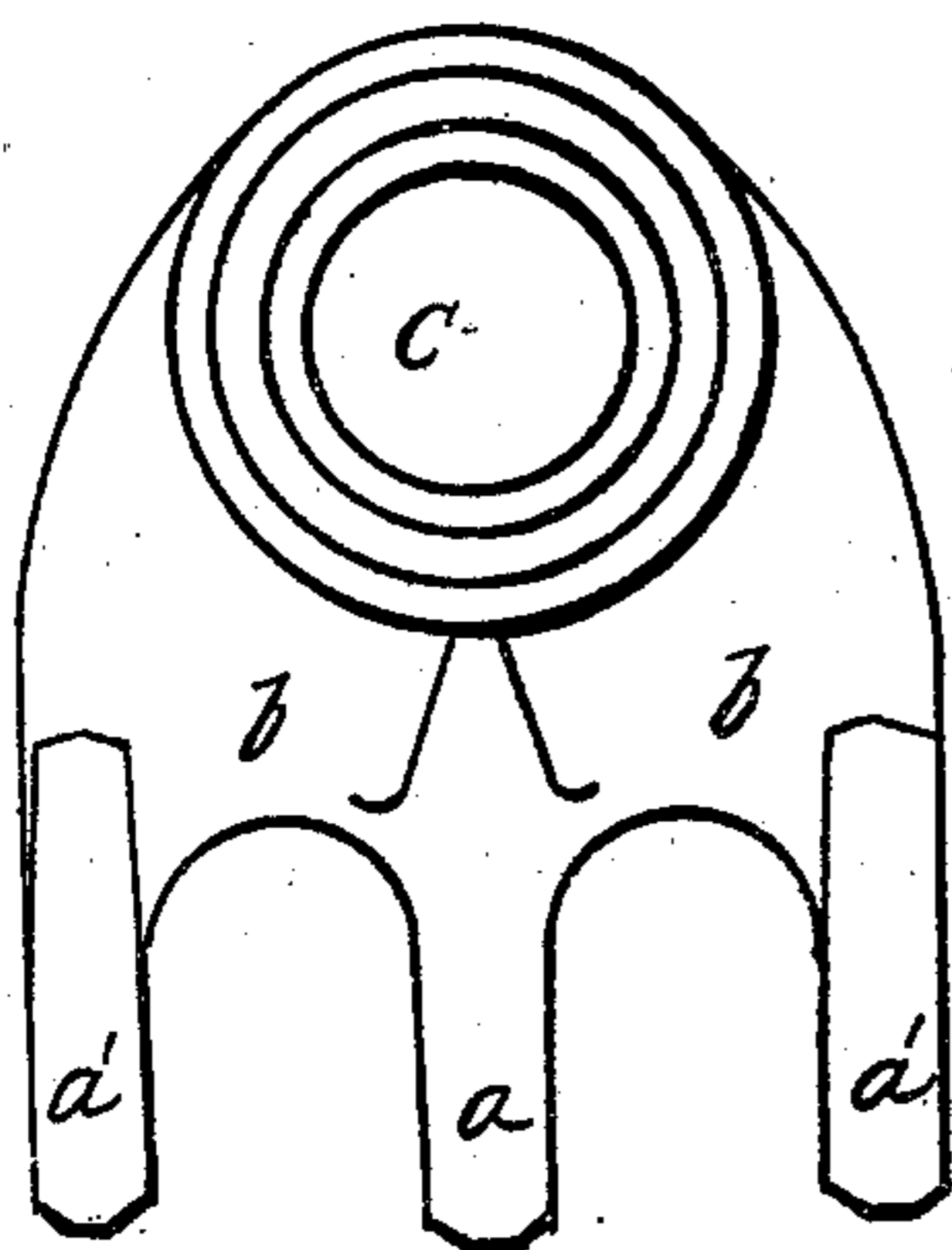
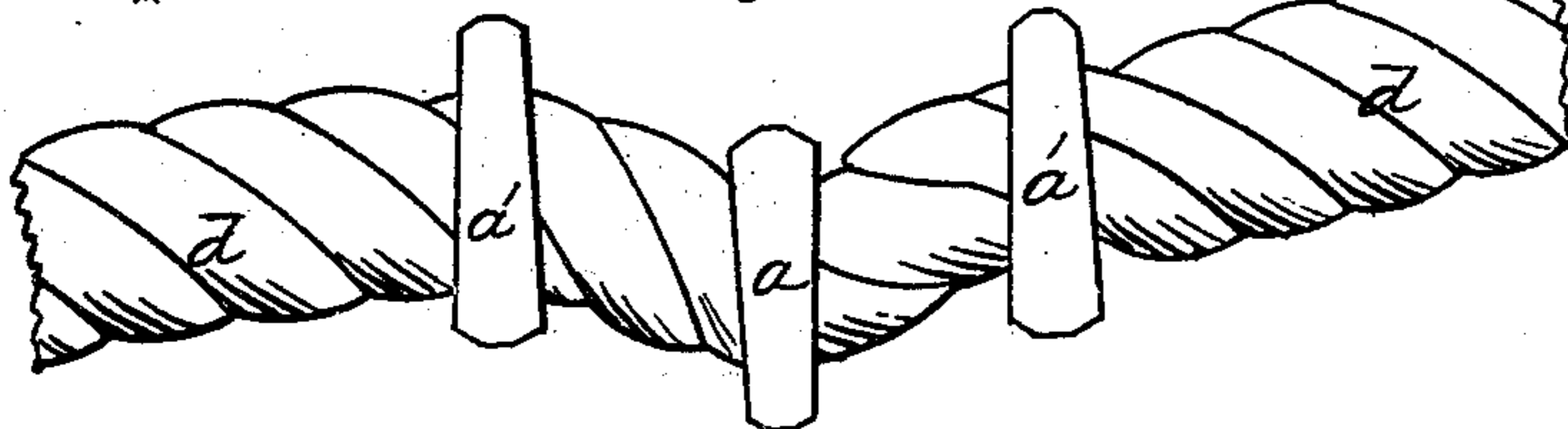


Fig: 2.



Fig: 3.



Witnesses;

V. B. Chamberlain
James Shepard

Inventor;

William Allport



WILLIAM ALLPORT, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

Letters Patent No. 86,119, dated January 26, 1869.

IMPROVED CATTLE-TIE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ALLPORT, of New Britain, in the county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cattle-Ties; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is an elevation (looking in direction of the arrow in fig. 1) of the same with rope attached.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

My invention consists in the use or employment of a combination of hooks for fastening a rope, which hooks are so arranged as to throw the rope out of a straight line, as hereinafter described.

The object of my invention is to produce a cheap and convenient fastening, or tie for fastening cattle, horses, &c., which may also be used for fastening clothes-lines and other similar flexible material.

I construct this tie of cast malleable iron, as I consider it the cheapest of any material of the requisite strength, but it may be made of other material, if desired.

The hooks *a' a'* and *a* are on one side or edge of a suitable plate, *b*, of any pleasing design, which plate *b* is provided with an opening, *c*, to attach the end of the rope *d*.

The outer hooks *a' a'* are turned with their points one way, while the centre hook *a* is turned with its point in the opposite direction.

The inside curve of all of the hooks is a little larger than the diameter of the rope *d*, and the distance between the hooks should also be a little more than the thickness of the rope *d*.

The inside of the centre hook *a* is out of a line with the inside of the outer hooks *a' a'*, by about one-half

or two-thirds of the thickness of the rope *d*. (See fig. 2.)

To use this device for a cattle-tie, one end of a rope, of the proper size, is passed through the opening *c*, and secured in any proper manner. The tie is then passed around the horns or neck of the creature to be tied, and the rope *d* passed through all of the hooks, as shown in fig. 3, when it is firmly secured in its place.

For a clothes-cord or similar tie, the device is secured firmly to a post or other suitable object, with the hooks projecting a little beyond the same, when the rope can be drawn as taut as may be desired, and then placed into the hooks, as shown in fig. 3.

As the hooks are out of line, the rope *d* must necessarily make short curves to pass through them; therefore, the more strain there is on the rope, the more tendency there will be to straighten it, which will cause the hooks to press firmly against the rope, and hold the same, and in no case, if the rope is of the proper size, is there any danger of its slipping; but, if desired, the number of hooks can be multiplied to any extent.

By my invention, I produce an article for a cattle-tie, &c., which can be made at a very small cost. It entirely dispenses with snap-hooks and other small traps, that require naked fingers to operate them, thereby not only saving largely in cost, but producing an article which can easily be operated with mittens or gloves on the hands of the operator, which will be found to be very convenient in cold weather.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a tying-device, constructed substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM ALLPORT.

Witnesses:

V. B. CHAMBERLAIN,
JAMES SHEPARD.