C. C. CURTIS.

Rope-Stretcher.

No. 166,753. Patented Aug. 17, 1875.

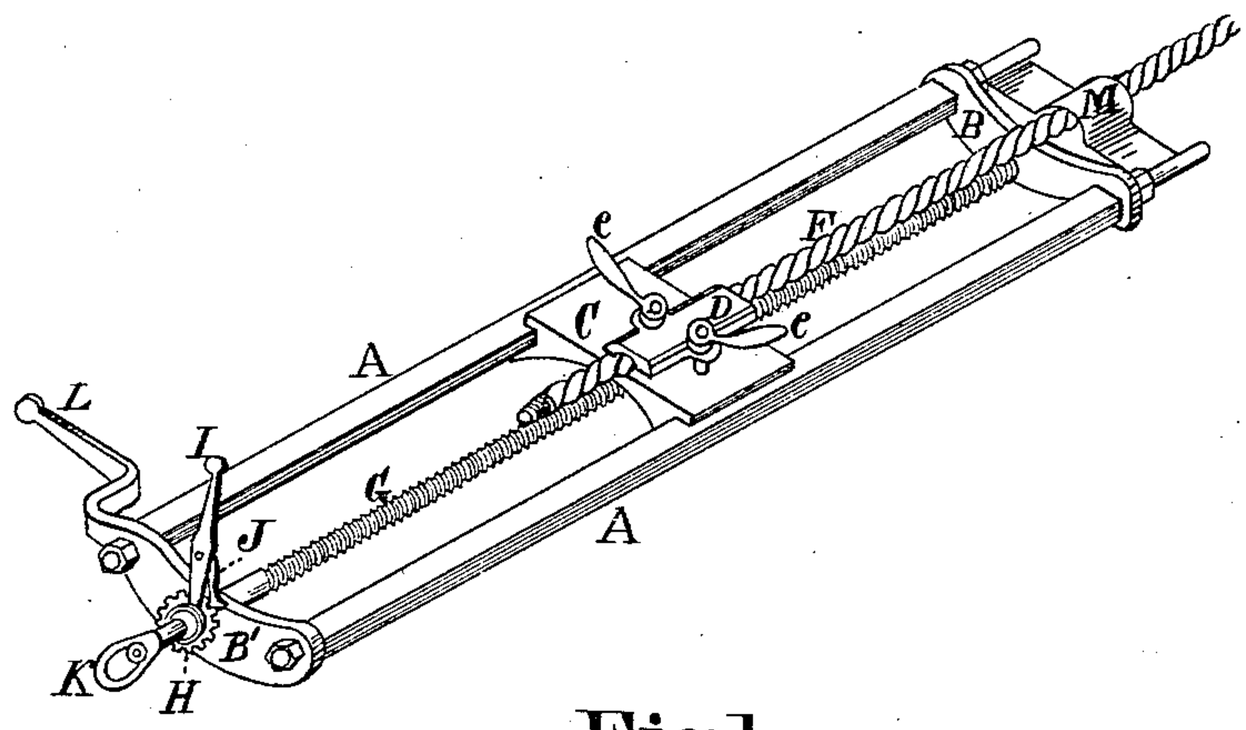

Fig. 1.

Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. CURTIS, OF STRATFORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ROPE-STRETCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **166,753**, dated August 17, 1875; application filed March 24, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. CURTIS, of Stratford, in the county of Coos, State of New Hampshire, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Rope-Stretchers, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, showing my improved rope-stretcher in use.

My invention relates more especially to that class of rope-stretchers which are employed in the erection of derricks, rigging ships, &c.; and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

In the drawing, A A represent the rails or side pieces, which are firmly connected by nuts and bolts to the fixed heads B B′. Disposed longitudinally midway between the rails there is a screw, G, one end of which is so connected with the head B as to be freely rotated therein, but not withdrawn therefrom, and the other end of which is journaled in the head B′. A sliding cross-head, C, having the cap D and set-screws *e e*, is arranged to slide in ways or rundlets formed by the rails A A, a nut (not shown) on the lower part of the sliding cross-head working on the screw G. Attached firmly to the screw near one of its ends there is a spur-wheel, H, and pivoted on the screw a lever, I, provided with the pawl J, intersecting with the wheel. The fixed head B′ is elongated laterally to form the handle or lever L, and attached to the head B there is a curved guide, M.

In the use of my improved stretcher the swivel-link K is first made fast to a post or some unyielding object, and the end of the rope F carried under the guide M, and secured in the clamp C by means of the cap D and set-screws *e e*. The screw is then turned by vibrating the pawl-lever I to draw the clamp toward the head B, the torsional action of the rope to cant or revolve the stretcher being overcome by grasping the lever L.

The object of the guide M is to prevent the vibration of the stretcher and keep it in line with the rope.

What I claim is—

In a rope-stretcher, constructed as described, the parallel rails A A, connected by the fixed heads B and B′, the latter provided with the lever L, in combination with the sliding cross-head C, clamping-levers *e e*, cap D, screw G, pawl J, and guide M, all arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

CHARLES C. CURTIS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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