(No Model.)

J. D. PALDI.

Rope Fastening.

No. 239,834. Patented April 5, 1881.

Fig. 1.

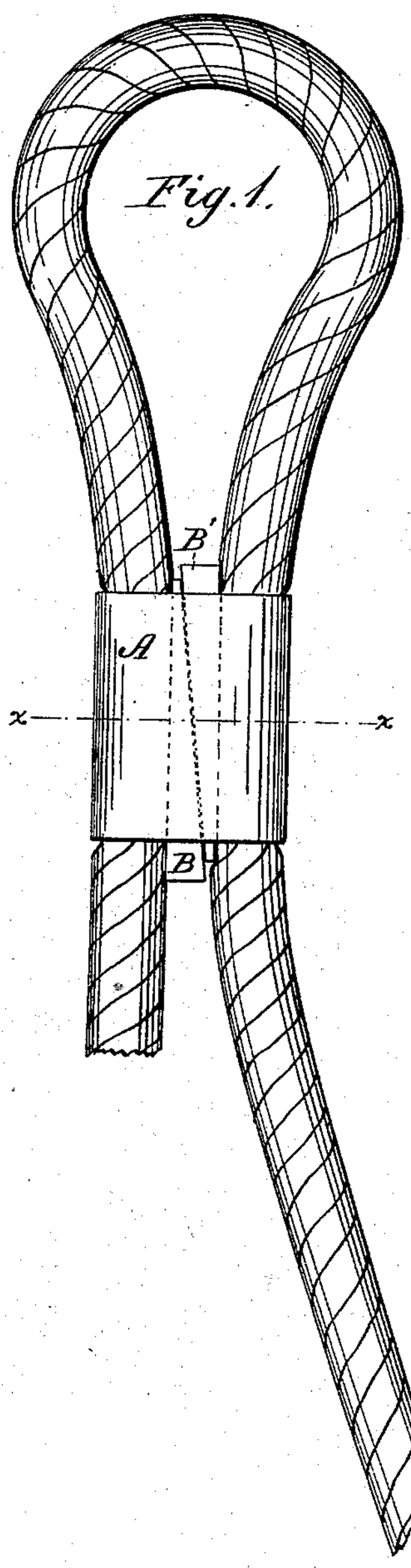


Fig. 2.

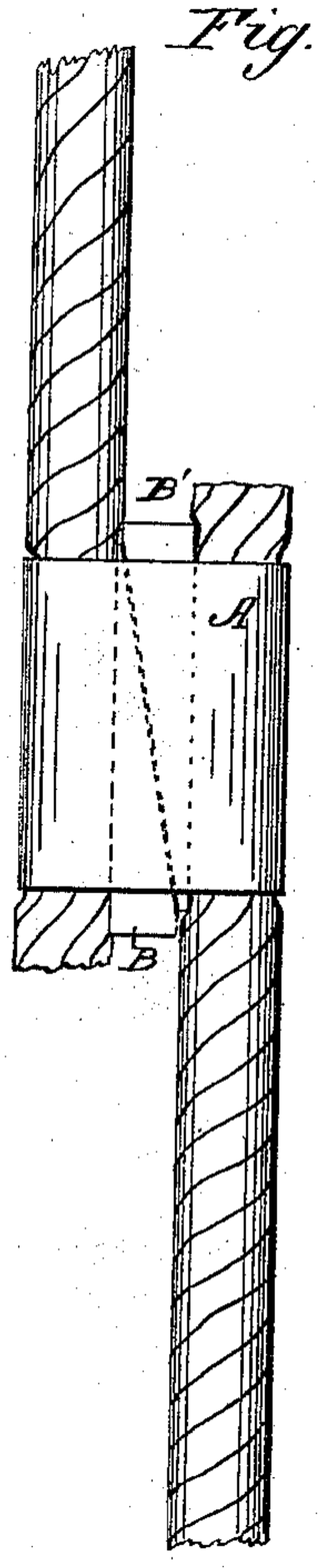


Fig. 3.

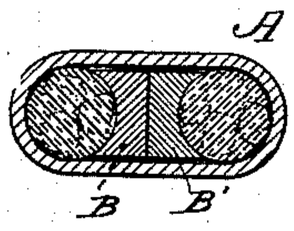
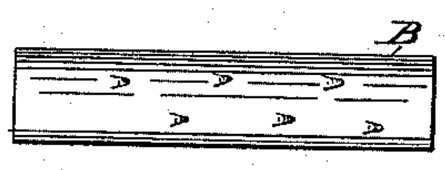


Fig. 4.



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ROPE-FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 239,834, dated April 5, 1881.

Application filed February 4, 1881 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH D. PALDI, of Brockway, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Rope-Fastening; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my invention applied to form a loop at the end of a rope. Fig. 2 is a view showing it applied so as to splice two sections of rope. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the line *x x*, and Fig. 4 is a view of the concave face of one of the wedges.

The object of my invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient means for fastening two parts of a rope together, no matter whether this rope be of a fibrous character or made of wire.

The ordinary method of fastening two sections together is to interweave, knit, or lace them together by the use of marline, which is a tedious operation.

My invention consists in a strong flattened tube of wrought or malleable iron, through which the two parts of the rope are passed, and with which tube are combined two metal wedges, which are driven in at opposite ends of the tube, so as to pass between the two sections of the rope and crowd the same tightly against the sides of the tube, to firmly hold the two parts of the rope and the tube together, the wedges being so arranged that the pull on the two parts of the rope shall always tend to draw the wedges more tightly into the tube.

In the drawings, A represents the flattened tube, and B B′ are the two metal wedges. The outer faces of these wedges are to be made slightly concaved, to correspond with the curvature of the rope, (see Fig. 3,) and such faces also have fins or roughened surfaces formed on them like a rasp, (see Fig. 4,) which fins slide over the rope when going in, but resist the withdrawal of the rope. In driving in the wedges care must be taken to arrange them so that each wedge shall always point in the direction of the pulling strain of the adjacent section of rope, so that the strain on the rope shall have a tendency to draw the wedges in tighter instead of loosening them.

As shown in Fig. 1, my invention is applied to the end of a rope which is doubled on itself to form a loop or bight. It may be employed, however, to splice the ends of the two sections, as in Fig. 2.

My invention has very many useful applications and supplies a ready and secure means for forming a loop or splicing a section, as will be readily understood. Among the different uses to which it may be applied I may mention ships' rigging, mining machinery, oil-wells, towing boats, well-augers, dredging, all kinds of hoisting, and also for clothes-lines and other domestic uses.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

A rope-fastening consisting of a partially-flattened metal tube combined with two wedges adapted to clamp the rope-sections by being driven between the same in the tube, as described.

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Witnesses:
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