(No Model.)

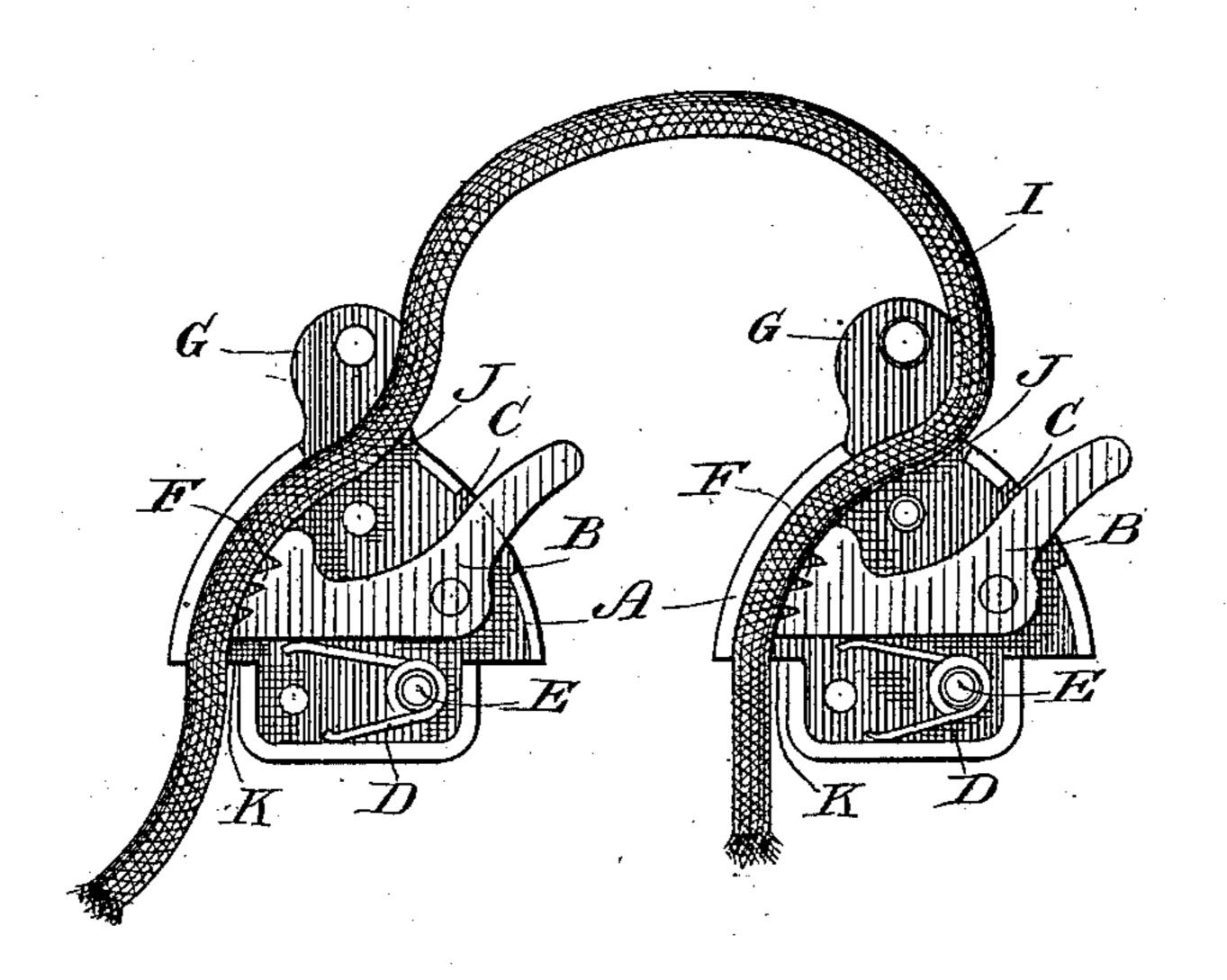
F. EGGE.

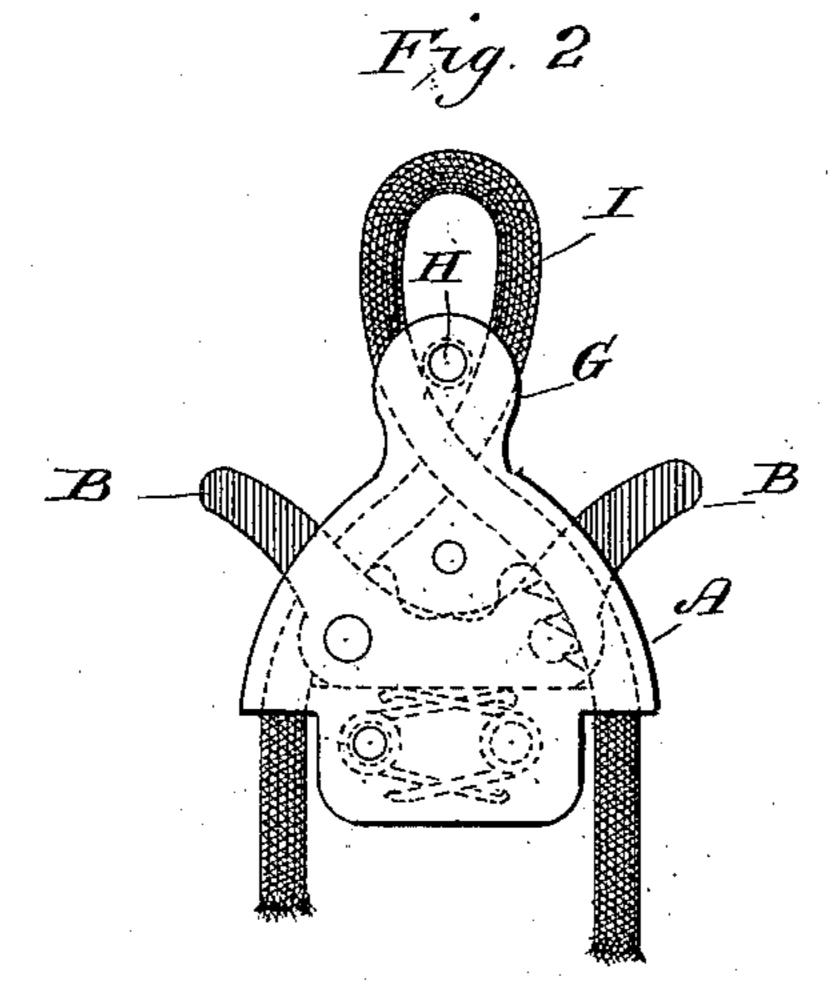
CLAMP FOR ROPES, CORDS, &c.

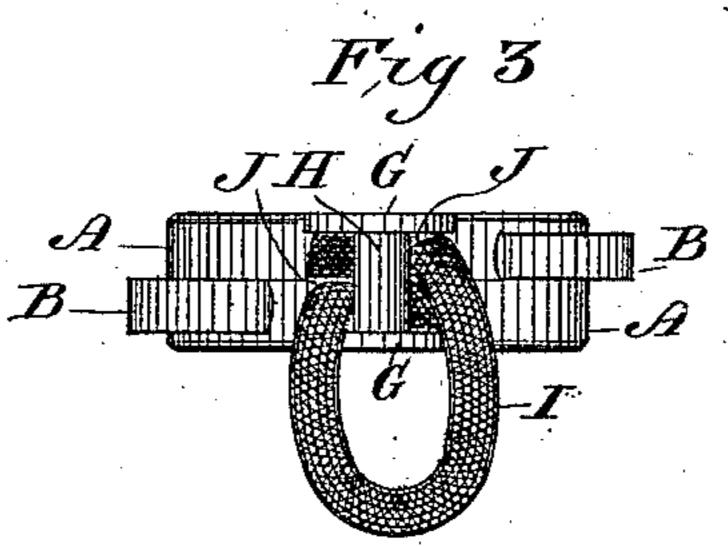
No., 297,241.

Patented Apr. 22, 1884.

Fig 1







Witnesses S.S. Williamson W. J. Hanlaus Inventor
Frederick Egge

By Smith In Hubbard
Attys.

United States Patent Office.

FREDERICK EGGE, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE SMITH & EGGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CLAMP FOR ROPES, CORDS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 297,241, dated April 22, 1884.

Application filed March 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK EGGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Con-5 necticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clamps for Ropes, Cords, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled 10 in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to certain novel and useful improvements in devices for clamping rope, cord, &c., but more especially is intended 15 for use in securely clamping the cords which are used to close the mouths of jute or canvas sacks, and has for its object to keep said cords from slipping, and thereby causing the mouth of the bag to open, and also to afford a conven-20 ient handle whereby the sack may be readily dragged along, while at the same time the cord is clamped more tightly; and with these ends in view my invention consists in the details of construction and combination of ele-25 ments hereinafter fully and in detail explained, and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may more fully understand its construction and operation, I 30 will proceed to describe the same, referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the interior of each shell, showing the spring-pawls in their proper 35 operative position. Fig. 2 shows the shells riveted together, and the relative positions of the pawls and rope in dotted lines; and Fig. 3, a view of the forward extremity of my improvement, showing the position of the cords 40 relative to the post.

Similar letters denote like parts in the sev-

eral figures of the drawings.

A are the shells, constructed alike, and having pivoted therein pawls B, whose heel ex-45 tremities project through openings C in the shells.

D are springs arranged around the posts or rivets E, and adapted to bear directly against the sides of the pawls, so as to force the latter 50 forward. The pawls are provided at their bearing-surfaces with teeth or serrations F,

which are inclined or pitched downward, as shown, for the purpose presently explained. The forward portions of the shells are formed with projecting lugs G, which are united by 55' means of a rivet or post, H, as shown at Fig. 3.

I is the cord, the ends of which are passed from opposite sides of the post H through openings J in the shells and between the pawls and the sides of the shells, so as to project through 60 the openings K in the rear ends of the shells.

The operation of my improvement is as follows: The cord being attached to the sack in the ordinary manner, the free ends of said cord are passed through the clamp, as described. 65 The clamp is adapted to slide readily upward against the sack, since the action of the cord on the pawls during the movement will tend to throw them free from engagement with said cord. Any movement of the clamp in the op- 70 posite direction is prevented by the biting of the pawls against the cords, since the greater the force exerted to force said clamp to slip over the cords in this direction the more firmly will said pawls be forced against the cords. 75 It will be readily seen that by arranging the pawls to act on opposite sides of the clamp the cords may be crossed, as shown, so that they may be run through the clamp without any abrupt bend, thereby preventing all fric- 80 tional contact with the sides L of the openings J, and greatly facilitating the operation of sliding the clamp upward. When it is desired to release the cords, the heel ends of the pawls are thrown upward, thereby causing the toothed 85 or serrated portions of the latter to be disengaged from contact with the cords.

The device may afford a convenient handle, by means of which the sack or bag may be dragged along or handled, since any force ex- 90 erted downward against the heel ends of the pawls will tend to force the latter more firmly against the cords. By crossing the cords below the post or rivet, as shown and described, additional security is given, and also the pawls 95 are partially relieved from the strain thereon, owing to the fact that the cords bind against said post.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 100 Patent, is—

1. A device for clamping rope, cord, and

the like, consisting of two shells having pivoted therein spring-pawls, with heel ends projecting outwardly therefrom, said shells being provided with openings, as described, and having a pin or post between their forward portions, whereby the cord may be introduced from opposite sides of said posts through said openings, and between the pawls and the sides of the shells, substantially as described.

2. In a clamp for cord, rope, and the like, the shells having pivoted therein pawls B, with their heel ends projecting through openings C in the shells, and with springs D, bearing against the lower portions of the pawls, said shells being provided with openings J K, for the passage of the cord, and with post H be-

tween their forward portions, substantially as set forth.

3. In a clamp for cord, rope, &c., the pawls arranged within the shells—one above the other— 20 and adapted to secure the cords at opposite sides of the clamp, whereby said cord may be crossed and passed through the clamp without any abrupt bend, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 25

presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK EGGE.

Witnesses:

S. S. WILLIAMSON, WM. F. HEALY.