(No Model.)

R. M. CHRISTENSEN.

LINE FASTENER.

No. 521,847. Patented June 26, 1894.

Fig. 1.

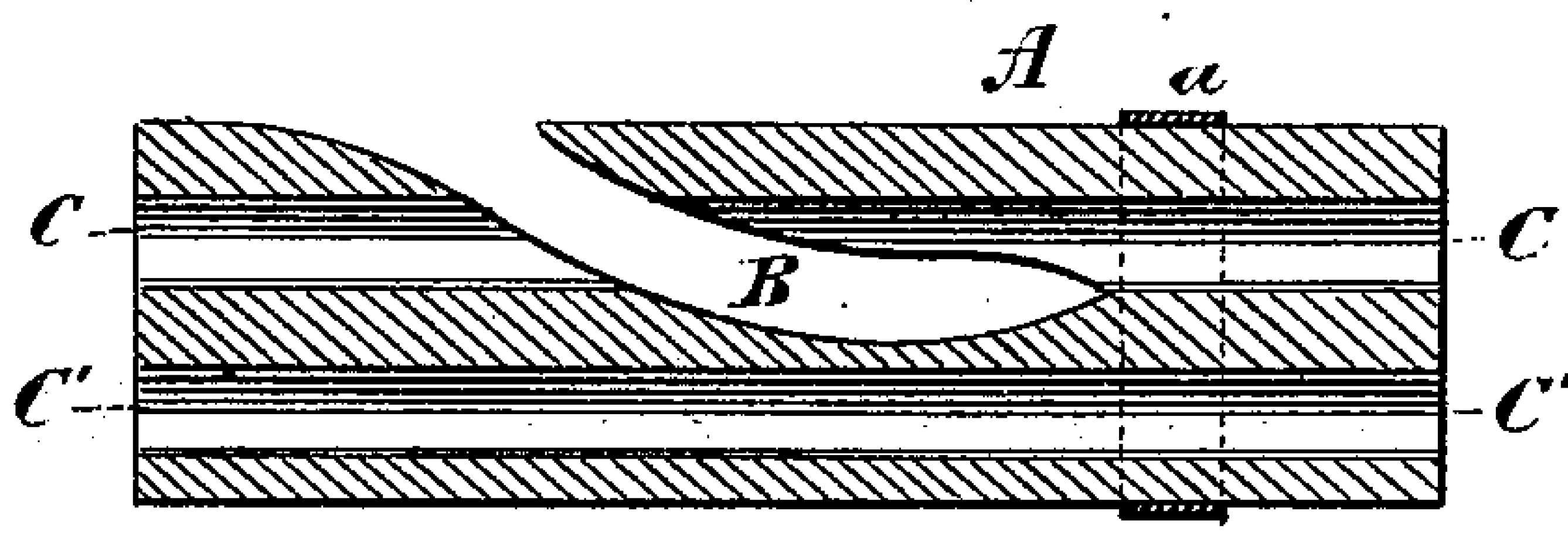


Fig. 2.

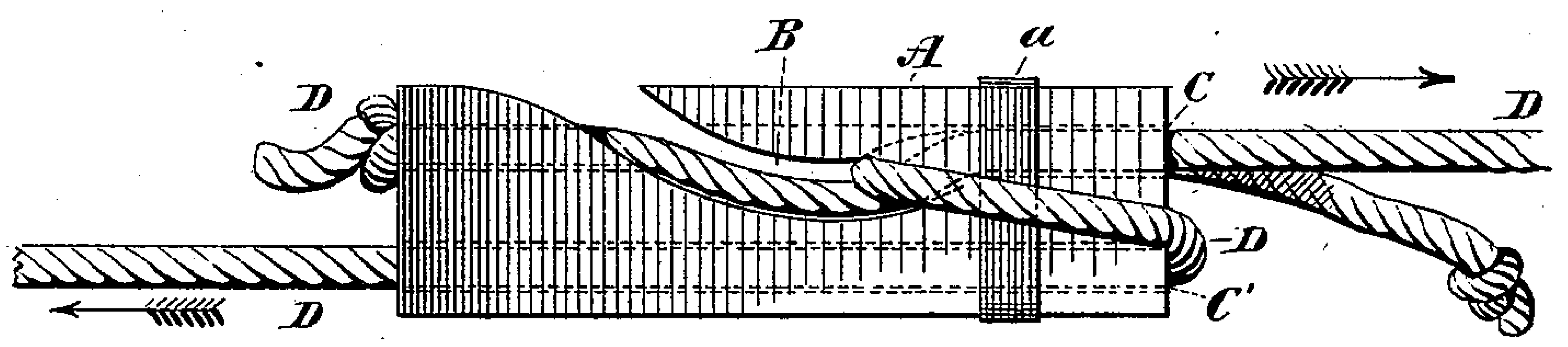


Fig. 3.

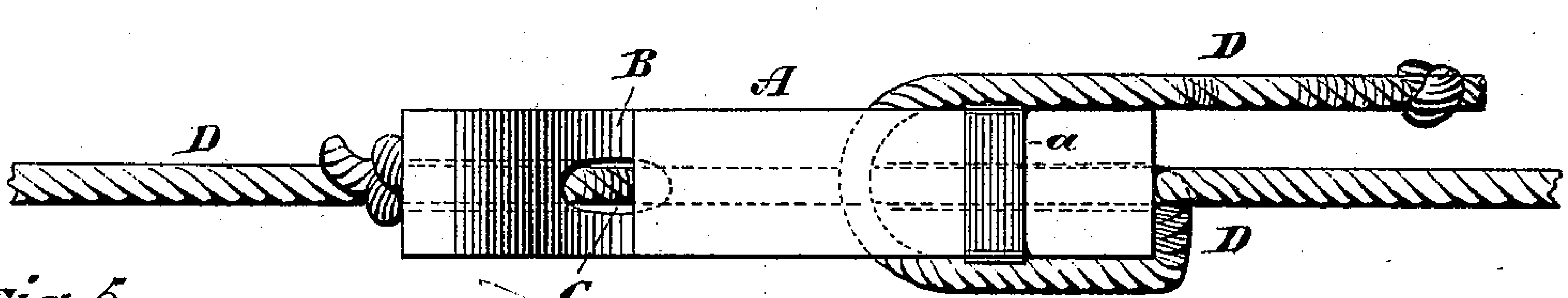


Fig. 5.

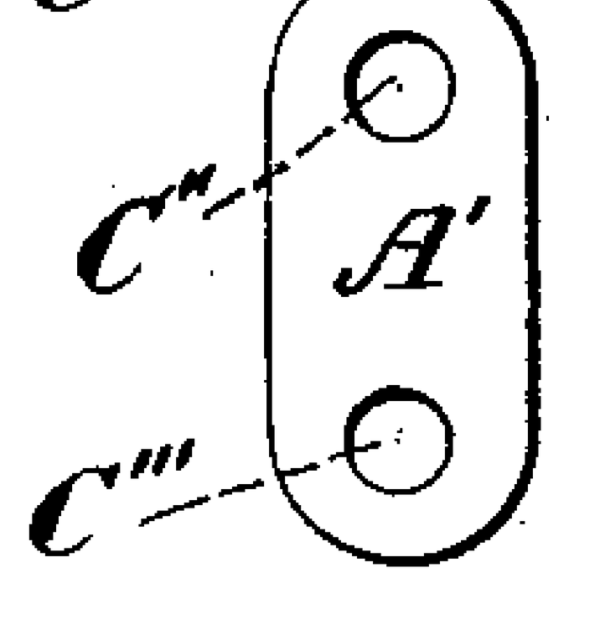
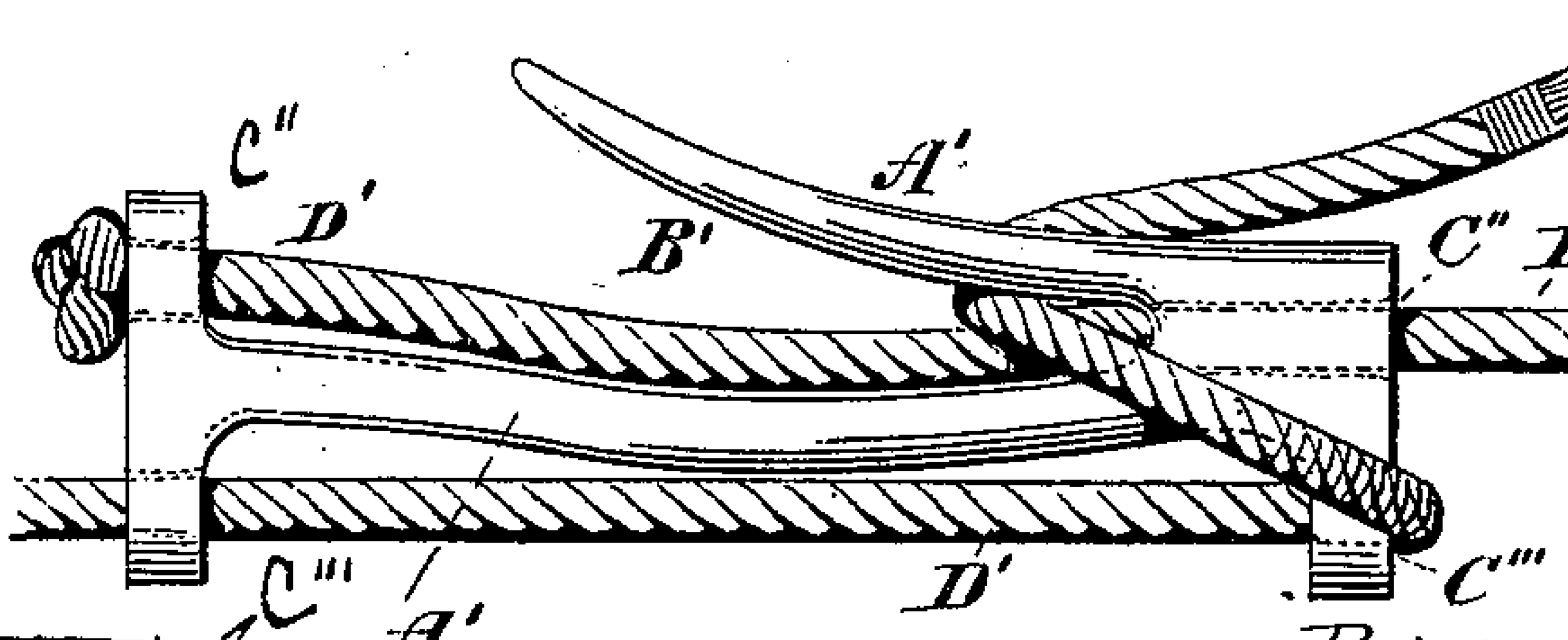


Fig. 4.



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LINE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,847, dated June 26, 1894.

Application filed September 29, 1893. Serial No. 486,813. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD MARTIN CHRISTENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Device for Fastening the Ends of Lines or Cords, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to line grippers or fasteners, the object being to provide a device of this character by means of which the meeting ends of a line may be secured together by a simple process and at the same time be so adjusted that they may be readily loosened for the purpose of lengthening the line or entirely separating its ends.

With these objects in view the device consists of a fastening block having two parallel holes through which the ends of the rope pass in opposite directions. One side of the block is provided with an oblique kerf or slit which partially crosses one of the rope passages. When the rope is drawn up to the proper length or adjustment required, the free end is passed into this oblique kerf and drawn toward the inner extremity thereof, where it becomes gripped by the sides of the kerf itself and also by the pressure of the corresponding end of the rope against it.

The details of the invention will be fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the fastening block. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with the ends of the rope in place. Fig. 3 is a plan of the device, and Figs. 4 and 5 are respectively side and end views of a modified form of the device.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the block itself is an elongated structure having two parallel holes or passages C C′ running through it from end to end. One side of the block is provided with an oblique kerf, slit or opening B which extends from a point on the side near one end of the block obliquely inward toward the other end and intercepts or crosses one of the passages, C. This opening forms a tongue A and the inner end of the opening gradually contracts into a wedge or V shape. This opening B at the location where it coincides with the passage C makes the latter wider or forms a slight bulge in it so that a rope, when passed through it, may be forced into the bulge, slightly out of a straight line. When the block is made of wood or other comparatively weak material the opening B makes a weak spot at one end of the block which may be strengthened by a metallic band or strap *a*. When the block is made of metal this is unnecessary.

The rope is represented by D. The two ends of it respectively pass in opposite directions through the passages C C′. The end which passes through the passage C, is held in place by a knot which, being larger than the diameter of the passage C, prevents the rope from being pulled through. The other end of the rope passes through the passage C′ and is pulled up until the desired length or adjustment of the rope is obtained. Then it is bent over the block, passed through the opening B and pulled down tight into the inner end thereof where it becomes wedged in or gripped by the wedge shaped end of the opening and by the other end of the rope lying therein. When the free end of the rope is thus forced into the opening, the fixed end is thrown over into the bulge caused by the opening B and thereby forced out of a straight line. Hence when tension is put upon the line the grip upon the free end of the rope is correspondingly increased by the tendency of the fixed end of the same to assume a straight line. To release the rope it is only necessary to lift the free end out of the opening B and this may be done without drawing up slack on the line.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the form when constructed of metal is illustrated. Instead of the two continuous passages C C′, guide eyes C″ C‴ are provided; these hold the rope in a straight line in about the same manner as the continuous passages do, but it is to be understood that in the claims which follow the guide eyes are the equivalents of the continuous passages.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A rope fastener or grip consisting of a

block having two passages through which the ends of the rope pass in opposite directions, and an oblique opening intercepting one of said passages into which a free end of the rope is passed to become gripped by the other end.

2. A line fastener or grip consisting of a block having two parallel passages through which the ends of the line pass in opposite directions and having an oblique kerf or slit entering the side of the block and intercepting one of the passages, said slit having contracting sides between which both ends of a rope are clamped one against the other.

RICHARD MARTIN CHRISTENSEN.

Witnesses:
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