

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. W. LEWIN.
ROPE CLAMP.

No. 541,557.

Patented June 25, 1895.

Fig. 1.

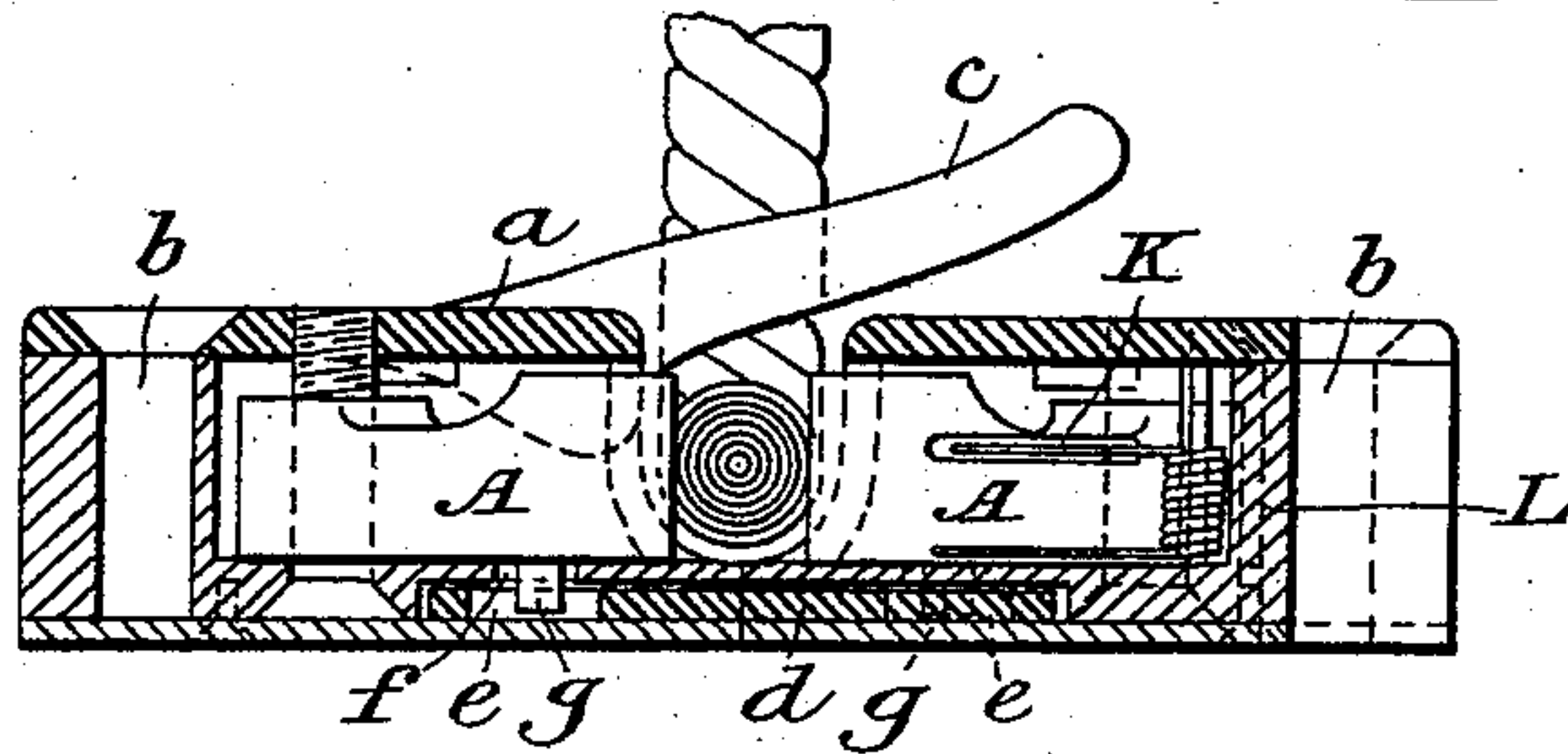
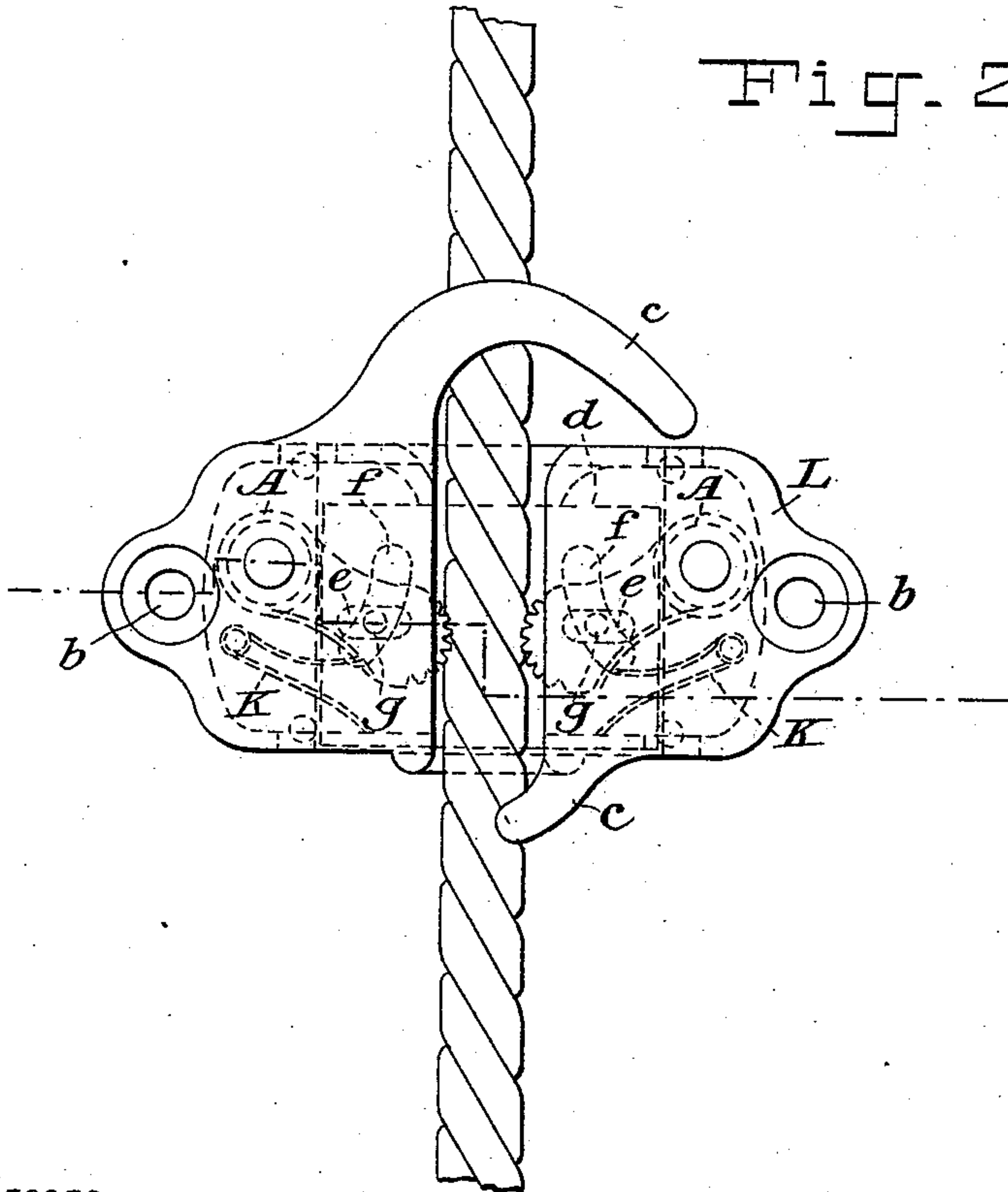


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton
E. H. Sturtevant

INVENTOR

Anders Wilhelm Lewin

BY

Anders R.

ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. W. LEWIN.
ROPE CLAMP.

No. 541,557.

Patented June 25, 1895.

Fig. 3.

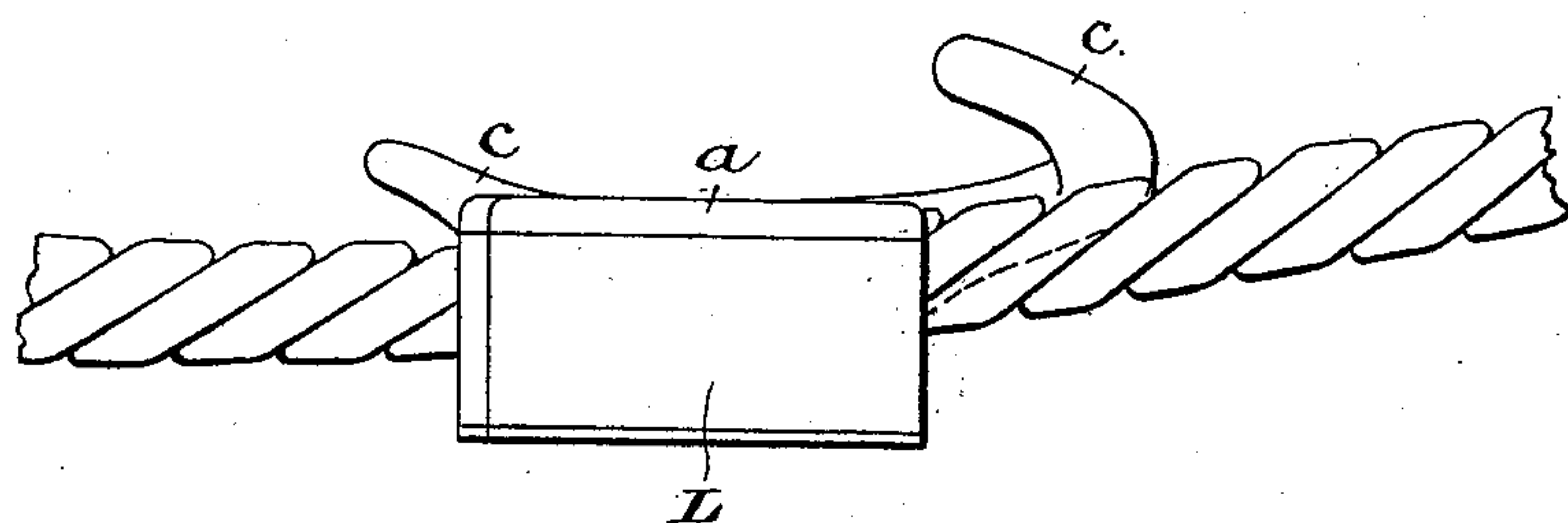
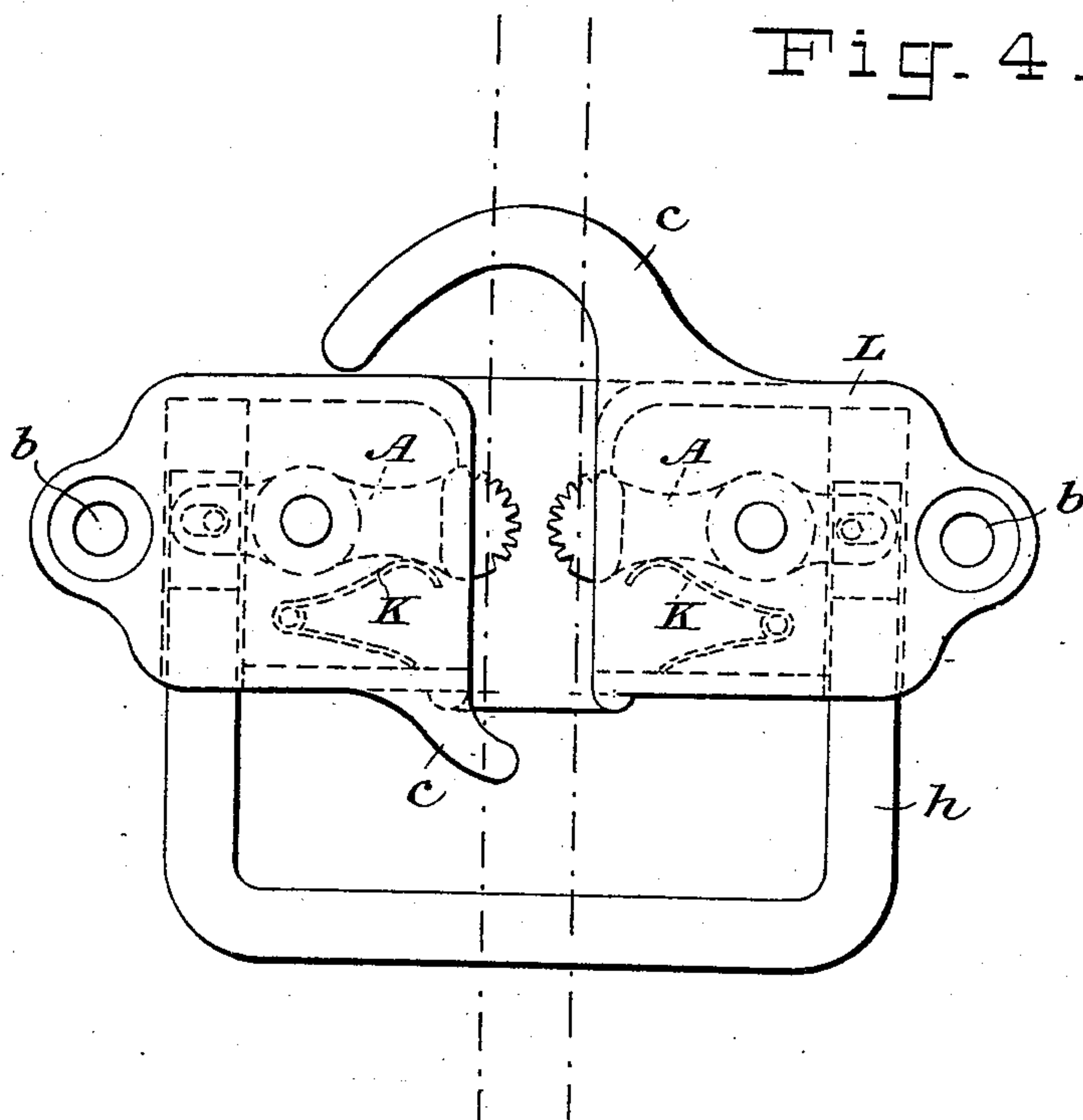


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton

E. H. Stewart

INVENTOR

Anders Wilhelm Lewin

BY

Richard D. [Signature]

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDERS WILHELM LEWIN, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

ROPE-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,557, dated June 25, 1895.

Application filed September 29, 1894. Serial No. 524,474. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDERS WILHELM LEWIN, commercial agent, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of Tegnérslunden 8, Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, have invented certain new and useful improvements in automatic mechanism for rapid catching and disconnection of ropes or bolts at boats and the like, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to an apparatus which is intended to be used on boats and such like, especially as belaying cleats for sheets and ropes.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of an apparatus arranged as a boat-belaying cleat. Figs. 2 and 3 are respectively a top view and an end view of the same, and Fig. 4 represents a modification of the same apparatus.

The apparatus destined to be a boat cleat Fig. 1 consists of the casing L in which the gripping jaws A are pivoted, which are actuated by springs K located between them and the inside of the casing. By means of screws passing through the screw-holes b, the apparatus may be fixed in a suitable position with relation to the sheet or rope, which shall be fastened. The upper detachable wall a of the casing is divided in two parts opposite the opening between the jaws, and the two halves of the wall are at a distance from each other somewhat greater than the thickness of the sheet or rope for which the cleat is destined. The said opening facilitates thus the introduction of the rope or the sheet from the side between the jaws A which then, owing to the pulling at the sheet, pinch this latter between them. At the pinching, the drawing out of the sheet between the jaws is prevented by hooks c projecting from the edges

of the opening in the wall a, which hooks are bent so as not to constitute any obstacle neither for the described introduction of the sheet in the cleat nor for its taking out therefrom, which latter is effected simply by bringing it sidewise.

In order to produce a uniform and simultaneous motion of the jaws these are connected with each other by means of a plate d displaceable on the undivided wall of the envelope L and provided with two slots e into which enter pins g projecting from the jaws A through slots f. It will be easily understood how, by means of the described arrangement motion may be transmitted from the one jaw to the other.

Fig. 4 shows a modification of the connection last mentioned. The slot plate d is in this case substituted by a bow h the legs of which are displaceable in the casing L each leg being moreover, as shown in the drawings, pivoted to its respective jaw. The principal purpose with this bow is to facilitate the disconnection of the sheet, which is effected by introducing the bow toward the casing when the jaws A are turned so as to let go their hold on the rope. The arrangement last mentioned may be of use on many occasions.

I claim—

In combination in a rope clamp, the pivoted jaws, the casing inclosing the same, and the plate sliding in the bottom of the casing and connecting the jaws, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDERS WILHELM LEWIN.

Witnesses:

ERNST SVANGVIST,
CARL TH. SUNDHOLM.