No. 630,837. Patented Aug. 15, 1899.

A. L. ANDERSON & C. M. ROLAND.

ROPE CLAMP.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig 1.

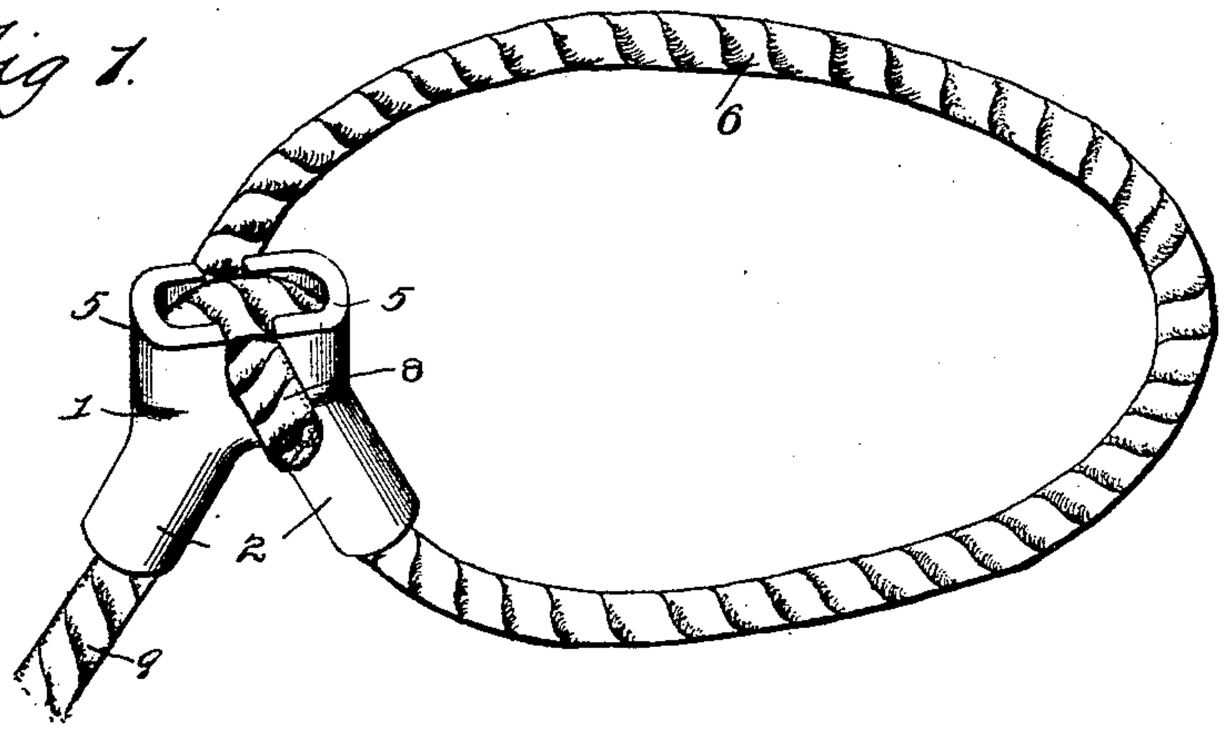


Fig. 2.

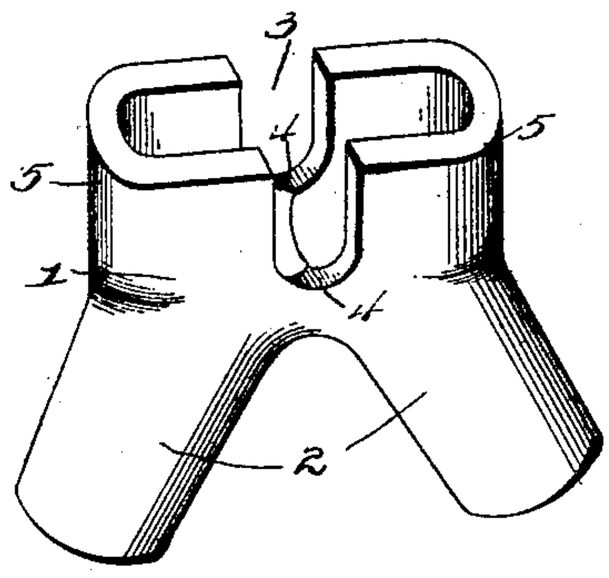


Fig. 3.

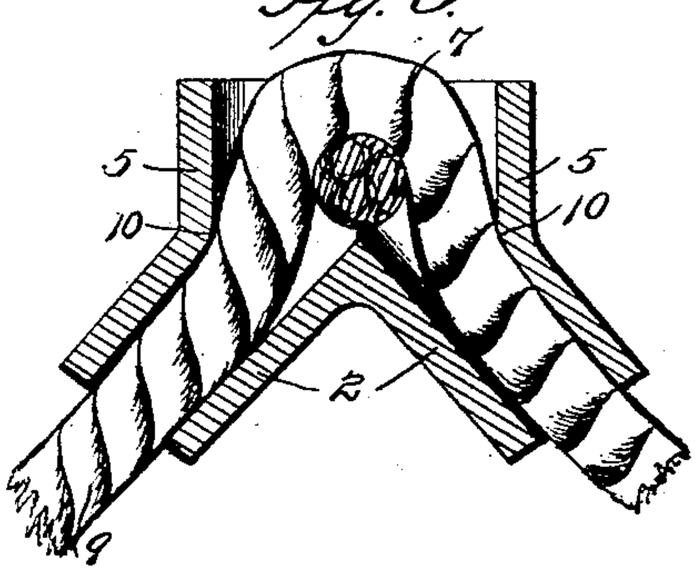


Fig. 4.

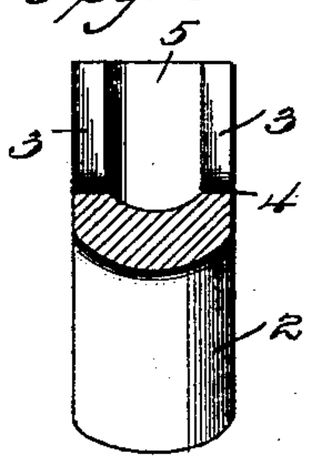
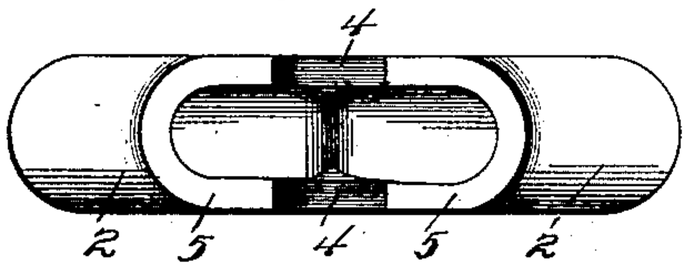


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

W. Shepard.

W. E. Shepard.

Anton L. Anderson Inventors

By their Attorneys, Carl M. Roland.

Church & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTON L. ANDERSON AND CARL M. ROLAND, OF ST. HILAIRE, MINNESOTA.

ROPE-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 630,837, dated August 15, 1899.

Application filed December 22, 1898. Serial No. 700,017. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANTON L. ANDERSON and CARL M. ROLAND, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Hilaire, in the county of Red Lake and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Rope-Clamp, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rope-clamps; and the object thereof is to provide a device made of a single casting, which is adapted to be applied to the crossing portions of a loop and clamp the same firmly together and provide a tight loop.

The device is especially designed for use in connection with rope halters for horses and other animals, though capable of use in other relations.

To these ends the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of the parts of the casting, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rope halter having the device applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the clamp. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 5 is a top plan view.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the body of the clamp, having the divergent tubular members 2. The body of the clamp is hollow, being open at the top and elliptical in shape, as best shown in Fig. 5, the longest diameter being arranged in the same plane with that of the divergent tubular members 1. Transversely-alined openings 3, forming seats, are provided in opposite sides of the body and at the point of intersection of the tubular members. The base 4 of each of these seats is rounded or concaved to fit the shape of the rope and the openings provide opposite semitubular upstanding members or flanges 5 at the upper outer ends of the respective divergent members and form continuations of the same. The latter intersect the hollow body 1 at the bottom thereof, which forms a continuous passage from one divergent member to the other through the body.

In the application of the device the rope 6 is passed upward through one of the tubular members 2 and then downward through the other member 2, forming a bight portion 7. One of the free ends 8 of the rope is passed about the animal's head or other object to which the rope is to be secured and the extremity then passed between the semitubular members 5 and within the bight portion 7 of the rope, when the other end 9 of the rope is pulled to draw the bight 7 down upon the end 8 and bind the same tightly in the seats 3. In reeving the rope through the clamp the bight 7 is loose and extends above the top of the clamp to facilitate the introduction of the free end 8 of the rope through the openings 3 and within the bight. When the latter has been drawn down tight, it is about flush with the upper edges of the semitubular members 5, or at least does not project above the same far enough to catch in any obstruction which might loosen the bight. The members 5 do not diverge, as do the other members 2, but are preferably parallel, so as to have a binding action upon the sides of the bight as it is drawn into the body 1. The angled corners 10 at the juncture of the members 2 with the members 5 have a frictional engagement with the sides of the bight, which begin to diverge at these points, whereby the same is held in place and prevented from becoming accidentally loosened. The extremity of the free end 8 of the rope is preferably formed into a knot or provided with a button or stop of any desired character to preclude the possibility of the end working through the bight and out of the clamp.

It will be understood that the clamp is to be made in different sizes to fit rope of different diameters and of a weight to suit the needs of its application, as it may be used to form a tight loop or band, as heretofore described, either in connection with a small light rope or with a large hawser. Being of integral form it has no parts to become lost or damaged and unfit for use, and thereby provides an exceedingly strong and durable clamp, which may be held in one hand while the other hand is reeving the rope, as described.

The members 2 are shown in the drawings as diverging at an angle of ninety degrees;

but this angle may be varied in the various applications of the device, and other changes in the form, proportion, and minor details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A rope-clamp, comprising a hollow body having transversely-alined openings formed through the sides thereof, and divergent tubular members intersecting the hollow body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A rope-clamp formed of a single casting and comprising a hollow body, having a pair of transversely-alined openings formed through the sides thereof, and a pair of divergent tubular members intersecting the hollow body, the transverse openings being provided adjacent the ends of the line of intersection of the tubular members, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A rope-clamp comprising a hollow body, provided with a pair of transversely-alined openings, and a pair of divergent tubular members arranged in the same longitudinal plane with the body and intersecting the same, the openings being disposed at right angles to the plane of the tubular members, and adjacent to the line of intersection thereof, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A rope-clamp, comprising a pair of divergent tubular members, and opposite semitubular members at the intersecting ends of the divergent members, the semitubular members being spaced apart and forming a continuation of the respective divergent members, and adapted to have the rope passed through the divergent members and form a bight in the space between the opposite semitubular members, and one end of the rope formed into a loop, the extremity of which is passed between the semitubular members and within the bight, whereby the end of the loop is secured, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

ANTON L. ANDERSON.
CARL M. ROLAND.

Witnesses:
O. H. PETERS,
LEONARD HOLMES.