

No. 698,247.

Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

M. BERNHARD & R. T. VENT.
FASTENER FOR ENDS OF CORD, &c.

(Application filed Dec. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

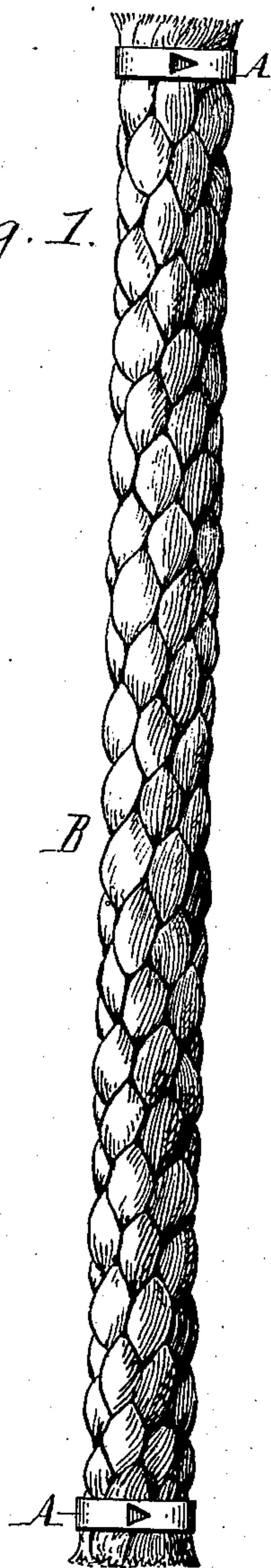


Fig. 2.

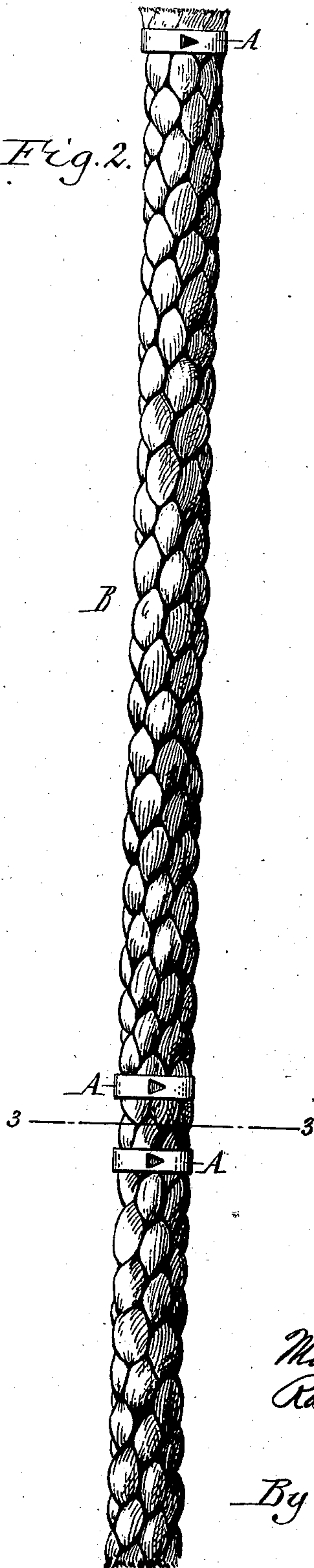


Fig. 3.

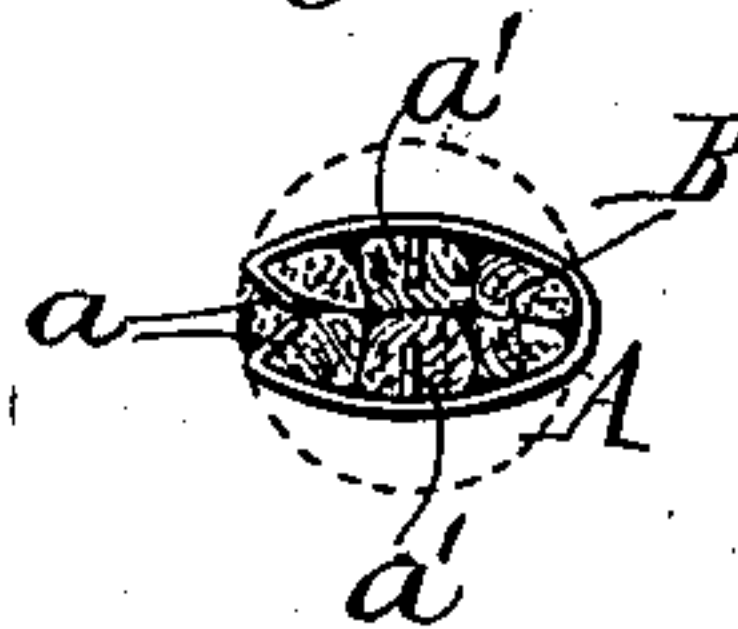
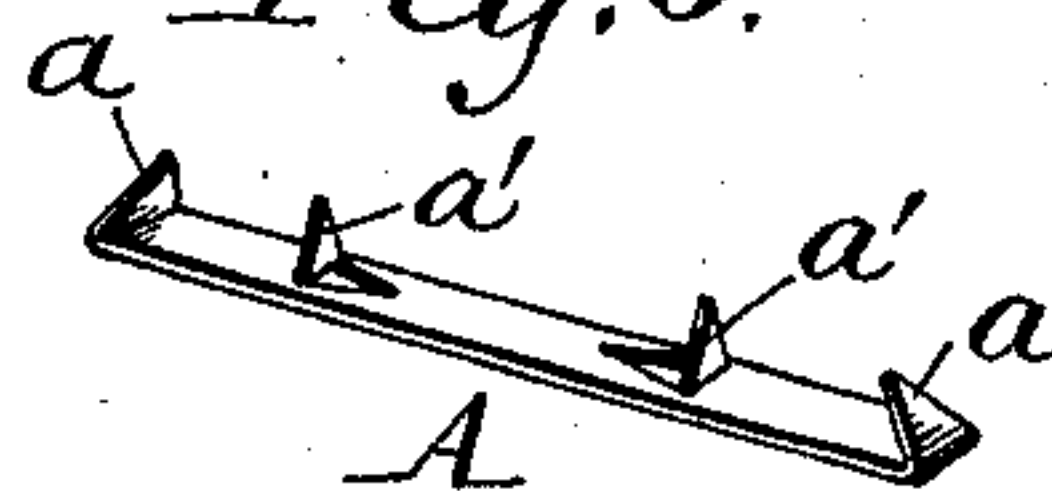


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



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FASTENER FOR ENDS OF CORD, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,247, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed December 27, 1901. Serial No. 87,452. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MORRIS BERNHARD and RAYMOND T. VENT, citizens of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Fasteners for the Ends of Cord, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a clip or fastener for preventing unraveling of the ends of cord, rope, and similar material composed of twisted, braided, or woven strands.

Considerable waste is incurred by the unraveling of ornamental cord and similar goods sold at retail unless the end of the cord is bound with a fastening of some kind after cutting off each length. Among other fastenings rubber bands have been used for this purpose; but these are unsatisfactory because they do not hold the strands tightly. The end of the cord has also been bound by winding thread upon the same; but this practice is slow and tedious.

It is the object of our invention to provide a neat and inexpensive fastener of this kind which can be readily applied and detached and which tightly and reliably clasps the ends of the strands together.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a piece of cord having its ends bound with our improved fastener. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the manner of applying the fastener to the cord before cutting a length therefrom. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the cord in line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detached perspective view of the fastener, showing its form before being applied to the cord. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the first-described fastener in a straight form.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

In the preferred form of our fastener (shown in Figs. 1 to 4) the same consists of an approximately U-shaped clasp A, adapted to embrace the cord B crosswise of its strands and bent from a thin strip of flexible but non-resilient metal. This strip is provided at its ends with inwardly and downwardly turned hooks or barbs *a*, which bear against the side of the cord opposite the bend or crotch of the fastener and embed themselves

more or less in the strands of the same when the two side members of the fastener are closed or compressed upon the cord, as shown in Fig. 3, thereby preventing the fastener from being easily stripped off the cord. In addition to the end barbs *a* the side members of the fastener are also preferably provided about intermediate of their length with supplemental barbs *a'*, which penetrate opposite sides of the cord when the fastener is closed, thus preventing rocking or twisting of the fastener and reliably retaining it in place. These additional barbs are formed integral with the body-strip of the fastener by cutting a V-shaped slit in each of its side members and bending the tongue of metal so formed inwardly at an angle to the member, as seen in Fig. 4. By this construction the fastener can be stamped complete from a single blank of metal, rendering its cost of manufacture very small.

The fastener is originally of the form shown in Fig. 4, its side members being sufficiently separated to easily admit the cord between them. In applying the fastener the same is passed over the portion of the cord to be bound, so that the cord lies in its crotch, and the side members are then simply pinched together for closing the fastener upon the cord, as shown in Fig. 3.

When the cord is sold at retail, the most desirable way of using the fasteners is to apply one to the end of the piece and a pair of them on opposite sides of the point at which a length is to be cut off, as shown in Fig. 2, where the broken line 3 3 indicates the desired severing-line. Upon cutting the cord at this line both ends of the severed piece and also the end of the remaining piece are bound, thus effectually preventing unraveling of both pieces.

As the application of the fasteners involves the simple act of compressing them upon the cord, they can be applied in a moment, and, if desired, they can be as readily detached by separating their side members. The fasteners may be compressed either by hand or machine; but they can be easily closed by hand if made of a thin strip of malleable steel or similar flexible material which bends readily and yet remains in place after being bent.

If preferred, the fastener may be made in a straight form, as shown in Fig. 5, and bent around the cord, as hereinbefore described.

We claim as our invention—

- 5 A clip for temporarily binding the end of a round cord, consisting of a narrow strip of flexible, non-resilient material adapted to be bent in approximately U form around the cord, crosswise of its strands, and having its
10 ends pointed and bent inwardly toward the crotch of the clip for penetrating the strands

of the cord and provided between its pointed ends and its crotch with inwardly-projecting barbs arranged to penetrate opposite sides of the cord substantially as set forth. 15

Witness our hands this 24th day of December, 1901.

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Witnesses:

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