

No. 724,310.

PATENTED MAR. 31, 1903.

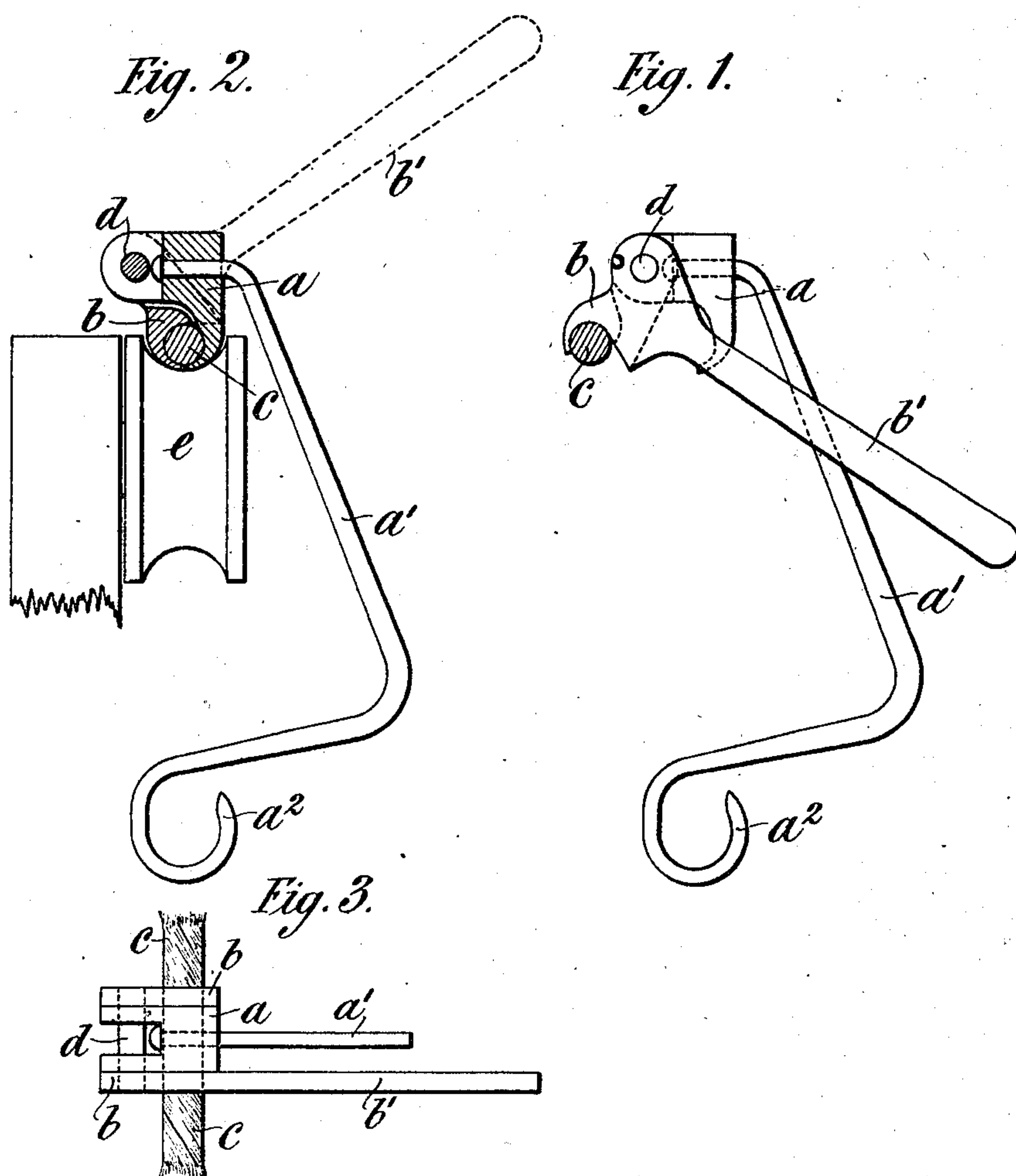
H. W. METCALFE.

CLIP FOR ATTACHING GOODS TO ROPES OR RODS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Arthur Carlisle Junr  
Walter J. Kallen

Inventor:

Henry Wray Metcalfe.

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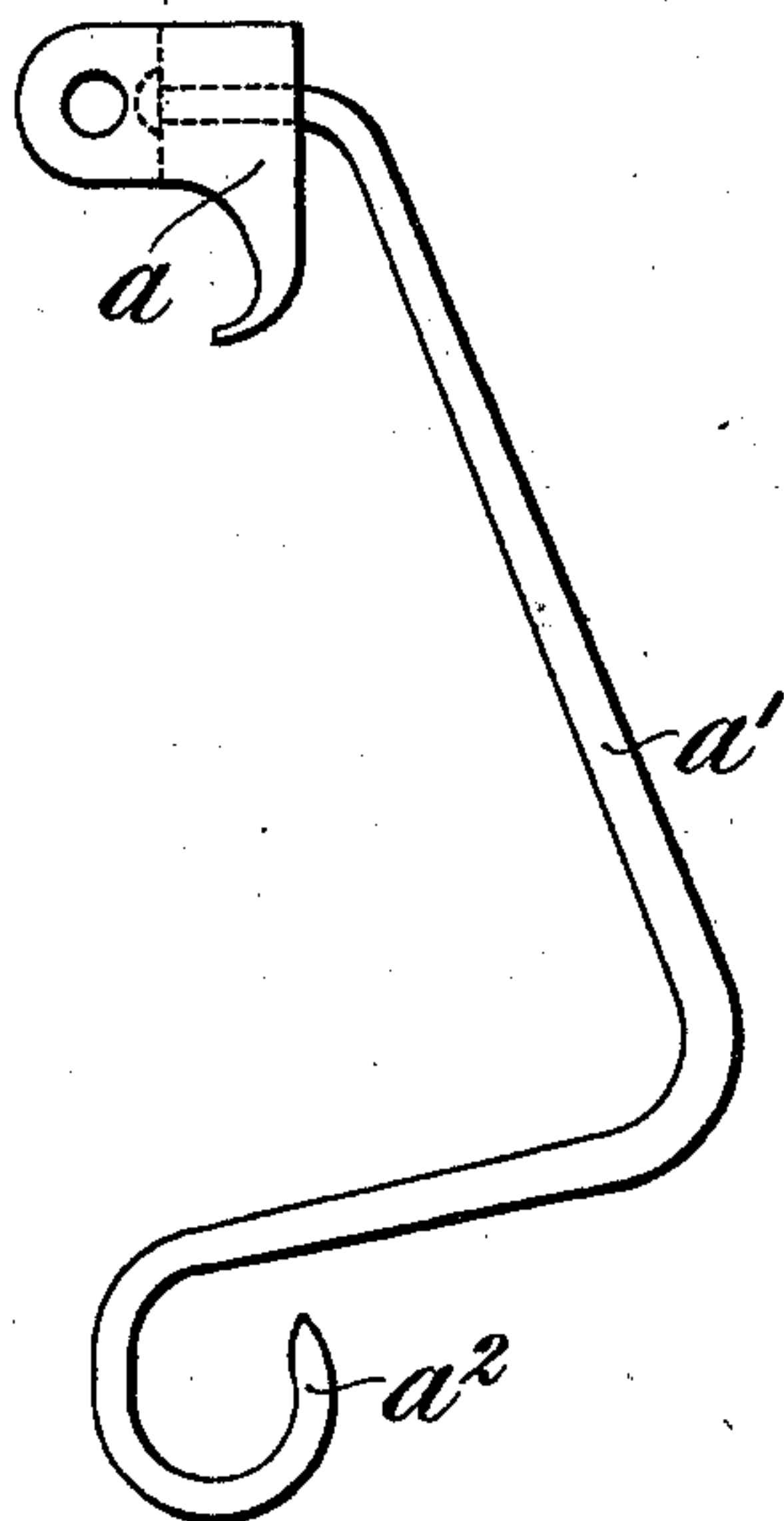
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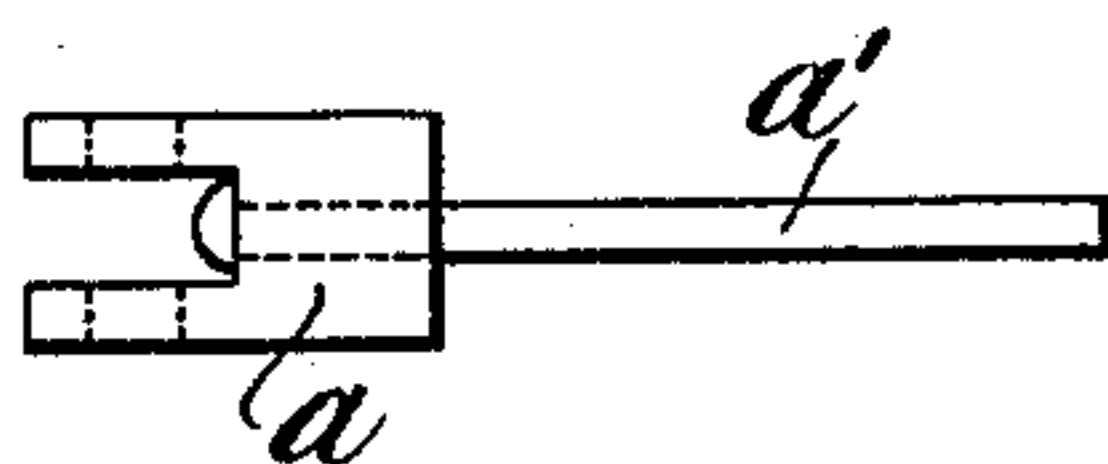
NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

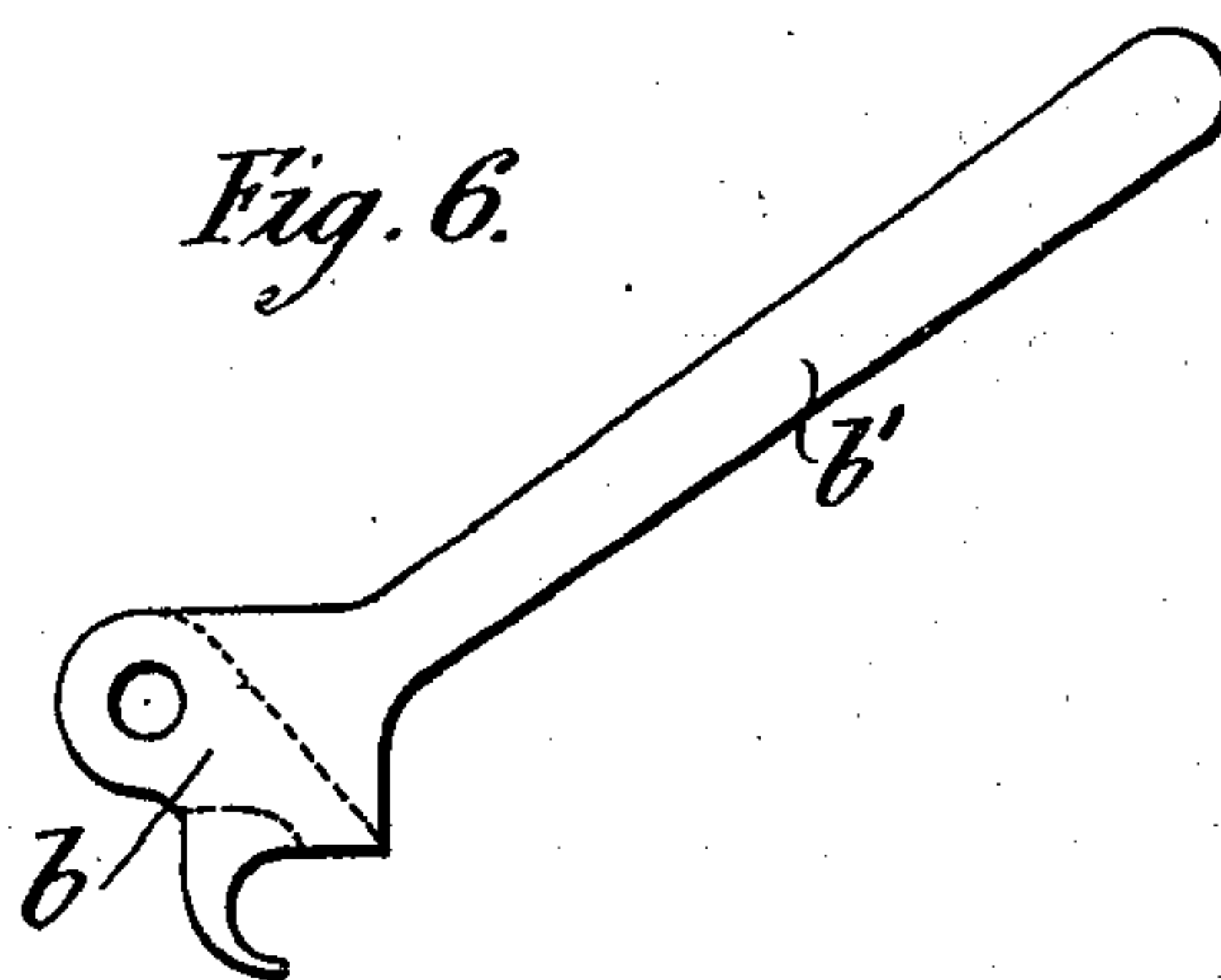
*Fig. 4.*



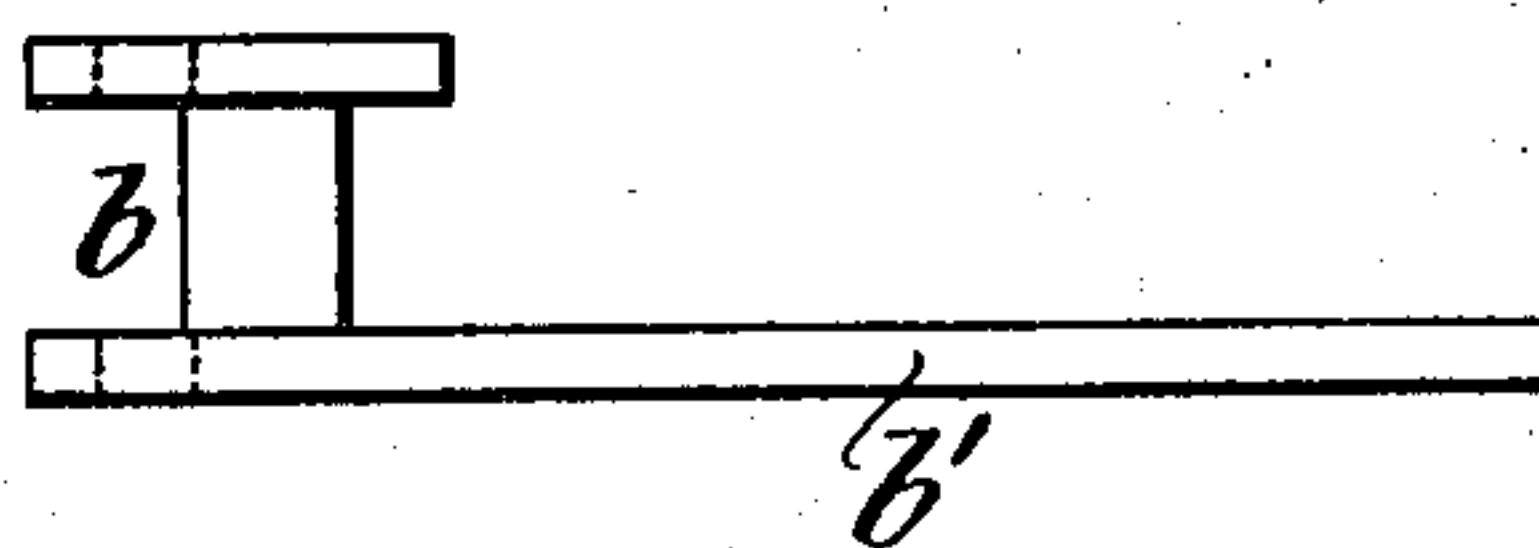
*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*



*Witnesses.*

*Arthur Raymond Jones  
Walter J. Merten*

*Inventor.*

*Henry Wang Metcalfe.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WRAY METCALFE, OF NEW BROMPTON, ENGLAND.

## CLIP FOR ATTACHING GOODS TO ROPES OR RODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,310, dated March 31, 1903.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,690. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY WRAY METCALFE, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Sussex Lodge, Marlborough road, New Brompton, county of Kent, England, have invented a Clip for Attaching Goods to Ropes or Rods, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a clip which is caused by the weight of the goods carried by it to grip a running rope or rod and which is so formed that it can pass over pulleys supporting or guiding the rope or rod.

Figure 1 is an elevation of the clip with the parts in their disengaged position. Fig. 2 is a central section of the clip with the parts in their engaged position, the arm *b'* being in front of the plane of section is shown in dots. Fig. 3 is a plan of the clip with the parts in their engaged position. Figs. 4 and 5 are an elevation and a plan of the jaw *a* and arm *a'*. Figs. 6 and 7 are an elevation and a plan of the jaw *b* and arm *b'*.

*a* is a jaw adapted to engage with the right-hand side of a running rope or rod *c*, Fig. 2.

*a'* is an arm carried by the jaw *a*. If all parts of the rope or rod *c* are horizontal or at the same inclination, the arm *a'* may be rigidly fixed to the jaw *a*; but otherwise it should be pivoted to it.

*a<sup>2</sup>* is a hook at the lower end of the arm *a'* on which bags or other packages can be hung.

*b* is a jaw adapted to engage with the left-hand side and with the top of the rope or rod *c*.

*b'* is an arm fixed to the jaw *b*.

*d* is a pin forming a pivot connecting the jaws *a* and *b*.

*e* is a pulley supporting the rope or rod *c*.

As is shown, the outer faces of the jaws *a* and *b* are so formed as to readily pass over the pulley. For leading a rope around a corner the pulley *e* may be inclined considerably.

When the parts are in the position shown at Figs. 2 and 3, the weight being suspended from the pin *d* through the jaw *a* and arm *a'* tends to depress the pin *d* and with it the left-hand end of the jaw *b*, while the upward pressure of the rope tends to raise the right-hand end of the jaw *b*. The jaw *b* therefore tends to turn in the reverse direction to the hands of a watch and grips the rope or rod *c* against the jaw *a*. If, however, the arm *b'* be depressed, as shown in Fig. 1, (which can be done either by hand or by an incline under which it is carried,) the pivot *d* is thrown

over to the right-hand side of the rope and the downward pressure on the pivot and the upward pressure of the rope or rod now tend to turn the jaw *b* in the same direction as the hands of a watch. The grip of the clip is therefore released and it falls off, together with its load.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a jaw, an arm carried by the jaw, means for attaching a weight to the arm, a second jaw, and a pivot connecting the two jaws situated at a distance from the line passing through the means of attachment and the center of the opening of the jaws (when closed together) and on the same side of this line as the second jaw.

2. The combination of a jaw, an arm pivoted to the jaw, means for attaching a weight to the arm, a second jaw, and a pivot connecting the two jaws situated at a distance from the line passing through the means of attachment and the center of the opening of the jaws (when closed together) and on the same side of this line as the second jaw.

3. The combination of a jaw, an arm carried by the jaw, means for attaching a weight to the arm, a second jaw, an arm fixed to it, and a pivot connecting the two jaws situated at a distance from the line passing through the means of attachment and the center of the opening of the jaws (when closed together) and on the same side of this line as the second jaw.

4. The combination of a jaw, an arm pivoted to the jaw, means for attaching a weight to the arm, a second jaw, an arm fixed to it, and a pivot connecting the two jaws situated at a distance from the line passing through the means of attachment and the center of the opening of the jaws (when closed together) and on the same side of this line as the second jaw.

5. The combination of a jaw adapted to engage with one side of a rope or rod means for attaching a weight to the jaw, a second jaw adapted to engage with the other side and with the top of the rope or rod and a pivot connecting the jaws situated on the same side of the vertical plane through the axis of the opening of the jaws (when closed together) as the second jaw.

HENRY WRAY METCALFE.

Witnesses:

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WALTER J. SKERTEN.