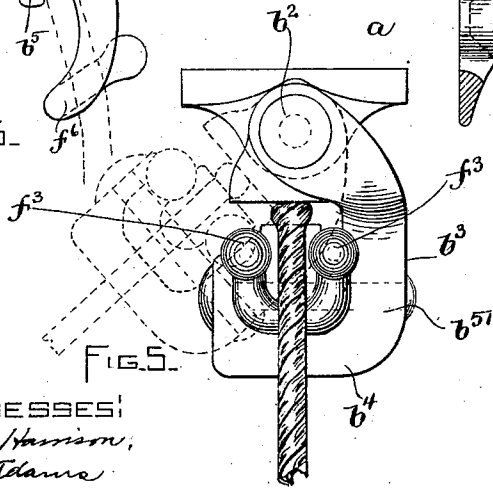
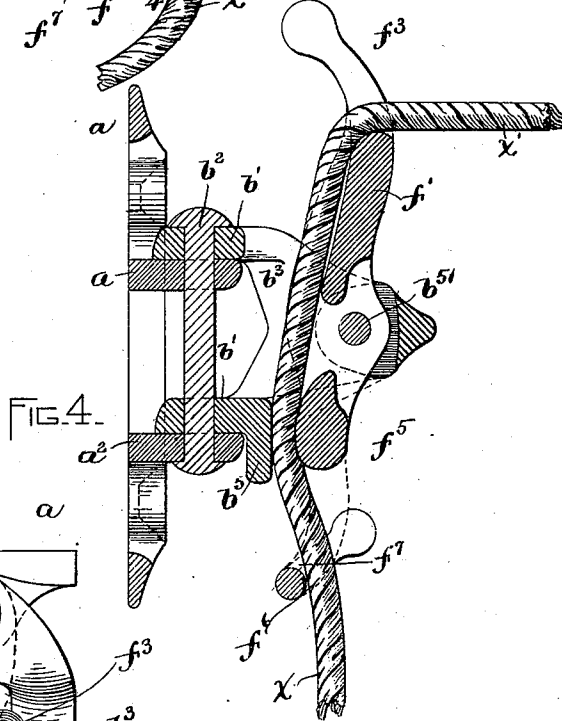
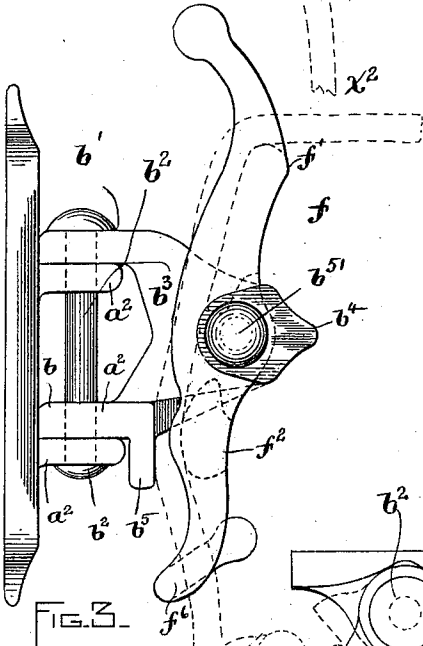
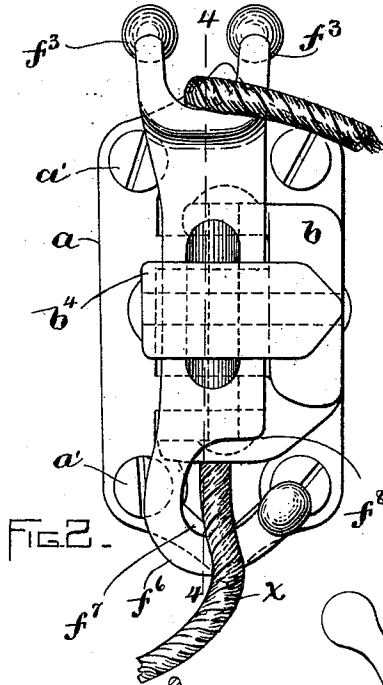
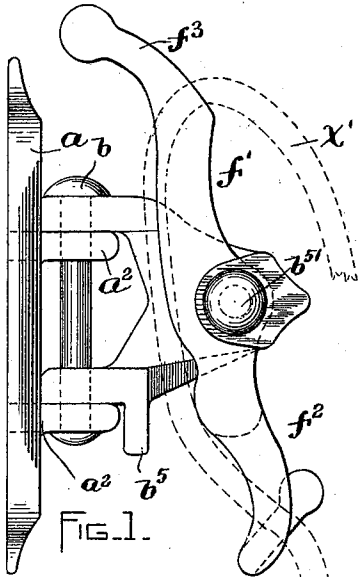


(No Model.)

J. P. FEGAN.
LINE FASTENER.

No. 566,974.

Patented Sept. 1, 1896.



WITNESSES:

A. D. Harrison,
G. F. Adams

INVENTOR:

James P. Hogan
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Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. FEGAN, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE AMERICAN LINE GRIP COMPANY, OF MAINE.

LINE-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 566,974, dated September 1, 1896.

Application filed January 13, 1896. Serial No. 575,231. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. FEGAN, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Line or Cord Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in cord-fasteners; and it consists in the novel features of construction and relative arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described in the specification, clearly illustrated in the drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this application, in which like characters indicate like parts wherever they occur.

Figure 1 represents in side elevation a cord-fastener constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 1 with the grip shown in a different position. Fig. 4 represents a vertical sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents a top plan view of the construction shown in Fig. 1, the parts in dotted line showing the positions in which the fastener may be strung upon its pivot.

Referring now to the drawings, in the embodiment of my invention therein shown and selected by me for the purpose of illustrating my invention, a represents a bed-plate secured by screws a' to any desired support. This bed-plate is provided with two apertured ears a^2 , arranged in line.

b represents a casting provided with apertured ears b' , adapted to be placed upon the ears a^2 and pivoted to said ears by means of a bolt b^2 . These ears form a continuation of a web-shaped portion b^3 , which at the side opposite the ears b' is formed with an angular extension b^4 , arranged to carry a bolt or pivot-pin b^5 , on which is pivoted the lever or grip f , preferably at such a point as to give the arms of the grip a ratio of two to one, respectively, the longer arm f' being at the top and the shorter arm f^2 being at the bottom. The end of the long arm f' is fork-shaped, provided with two fingers f^3 , between which a cord or rope x is adapted to rest.

b^5 represents a downwardly-projecting part of the casting b , constructed to form an anvil or jaw, against which the cord x is forced by the jaw f^5 on the arm f^2 , and between which jaws the said cord is held, the cord lying on the inside of the grip f . The end of the arm f^2 I may form in several ways, depending on the use to which the holder is to be put.

In Figs. 1 to 5 the lower extremity of the arm f^2 is shown as hook-shaped, the portion of the arm comprising the hook f^6 extending inward toward the jaw b^5 , then outward from the plane of the casting b , thence rearwardly, away from the jaw b^5 , and upwardly, thus forming a space f^7 , having a relatively contracted mouth f^8 on the same side of the holder as the web portion b^3 of the casting b .

Referring to Figs. 2 and 4 it will be seen that the cord x lying in this space f^7 cannot be accidentally drawn out of the jaws f^5 by a lateral pull, since the hook f^6 prevents its coming out of the open side of the jaw, while if pulled to the right in Fig. 2 it would strike the web-shaped portion b^3 of the casting b , thus making it impossible to release the cord from the jaw unless it is first lifted out of the hook through the opening f^8 . This feature of my holder makes it especially desirable for hammocks, since it prevents any liability of the dropping of the hammock by reason of the cord being accidentally displaced from the jaw.

As illustrated, the end x' of the rope or cord is presumed to be the part of the cord to which the load is connected, while the end x^2 is the free end thereof. In Fig. 1 the cord is shown in its inoperative position while the end of the cord x^2 is being drawn downward. When, however, the cord is sufficiently adjusted, the end x^2 of the cord is released and the weight upon the end x' will draw the long arm f' of the lever outward, thus gripping the cord x between the jaws f^5 b^5 or f^5 a^5 , according to the construction used. The pressure of the jaws upon the rope or cord will depend upon the length of the lever-arms, which may be varied as desired; but, as above stated, I have found for all practical purposes the ratio of 2 to 1 the most advantageous. As long as the parts remain in the position shown in Fig. 4, it is impossible for the end x' of the rope

to be pulled from the end x' , since the greater the load at this end the greater will be the pressure exerted upon the cord by the jaws. If it is desired to shorten the end x' of the rope or cord, all that is necessary is to pull upon the end x^3 . The cord sliding between the fingers f^3 and through the hook f^6 is prevented from slipping from said hook by the side of said hook, and also by the web b^3 .

After the end x' of the cord has been adjusted and the cord gripped, as shown in Fig. 4, the loose end of the rope x^3 may be passed outward, then upward and outward between the fingers f^3 , and then continued off in another direction. After the second turn of the cord has passed out of the finger f^3 as much strain can be put upon it as desired, since it will then effect the grip in the same manner as the first cord. I am thus enabled to successfully string the line from one hook to another.

Having thus explained the nature of my invention and described a way of constructing and using the same, though without attempting to set forth all of the forms in which it may be made or all of the modes of its use,

what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A cord, or line fastener, comprising in its construction a bed-plate formed with ears, a casting pivotally secured to said ears, said casting at its free end being formed with an L-shaped extension b^4 , and also formed with a jaw b^5 below said extension, and adjacent the pivotal support of the casting, a lever pivoted in said L-shaped extension, and provided on one arm with a jaw adapted to cooperate with the jaw b^5 , the upper arm of said lever being formed with a fork, the lower arm of said lever being formed with a corkscrew-shaped finger, the opening to which is toward the casting, whereby the accidental removal of the cord from between the jaws is prevented.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 7th day of January, A. D. 1896.

JAMES P. FEGAN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM QUINBY,
A. D. HARRISON.