J. BLACKBURN.

ROPE CLAMP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1911.

1,090,377. Patented Mar. 17, 1914.

Fig. 1.

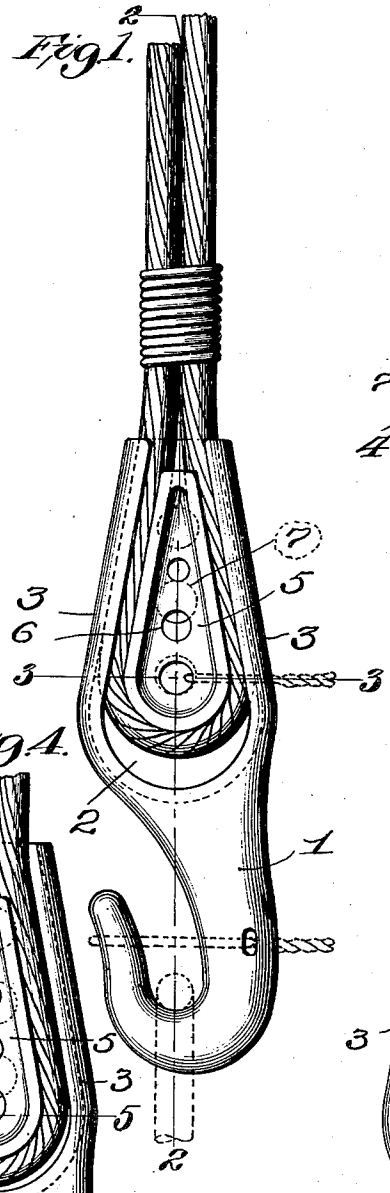


Fig. 8.

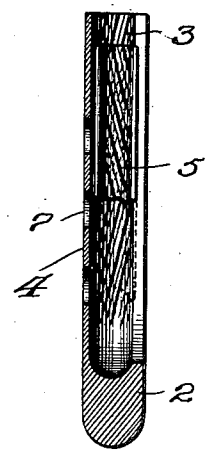


Fig. 2.

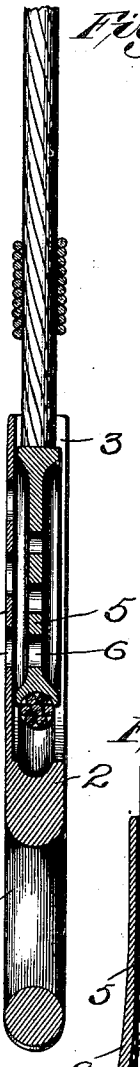


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

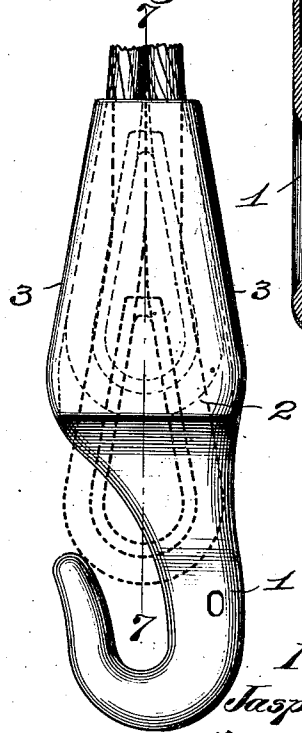


Fig. 7.

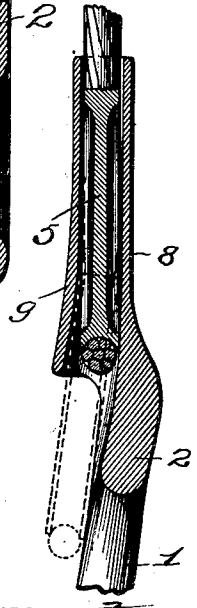
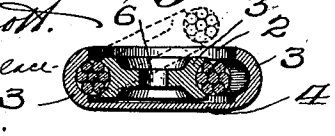


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JASPER BLACKBURN, OF KIRKWOOD, MISSOURI.

ROPE-CLAMP.

1,090,377. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 17, 1914.

Application filed May 15, 1911. Serial No. 627,369.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JASPER BLACKBURN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Kirkwood, St. Louis county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rope-Clamps, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to improvements in rope clamps, and the object of my invention is to construct a simple, inexpensive means whereby a rope or wire cable may be secured to a hook or similar device for guying wire supporting poles and the like, the construction being such as to permit of the ready attaching or detaching of the cable to a hook or the like without the employment of bolts or other adjustable clamping devices.

With the above purposes in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claim and illustrated by the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a hook having a section of cable secured thereto; Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a transverse, sectional elevation taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a fragmental elevation of the cable and the block to which it is secured shifted in a position so that the block may be removed from the socket; Fig. 5 is a transverse, sectional elevation taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, the cable and block being shown in a shifted position in dotted lines; Fig. 6 is an elevation of a modified form of clamp; Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6; and Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation illustrating the roughened rope-engaging surfaces of the block and the socket.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings: 1 designates a device to which it is desired to attach a cable. Secured to and preferably integral with the device 1 is the female member 2 of the clamp having diverging walls 3. These walls 3, as shown in Fig. 3, are preferably formed segmental shape in cross section and, as shown in Fig. 8, the inner faces of the walls are knurled or roughened, the roughening being preferably in the form of diagonal corrugations, their inclination being approximately that of the pitch of the helices of the rope or cable.

4 designates a web formed integral with the walls 3 and which web forms a bottom for the female member 2.

5 designates the male member of the clamp which is substantially of wedge shape and I prefer to construct the member 5 of a contour approximately that of the contour of the opening in the female member. The outer margin of the member 5 is segmental in cross section and is preferably knurled or roughened, as shown in Fig. 8, the roughening being preferably diagonal corrugations similar to the walls of the member 2 except that the trend of the corrugations in the member is at an angle opposed to the trend of the corrugations in the female member 2.

In the form of clamp just described the section of cable is formed into a loop and the member 5 placed in said loop, the combined widths of the cable and the member 5 being slightly less than the width of the opening in the member 2 so that the cable and the member 5 may be introduced into the member 2, as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the cable being held in place by the wedging of the member 5 in the member 2, and so long as the member 5 is parallel with the body of the member 2 the cable will be held in place. To secure the member 5 against losing its place in the member 2, as in cases where tension is relaxed on the cable, a wire such as is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1 is employed which is inserted through the openings 6 in the member 5 and the openings 7 in the web 4 of the female member.

In the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the female member is open at both ends and the walls 3 are connected by webs 8 and 9, the web 9 standing in a plane removed from the body of the device 1 so that the male member 5 may be introduced into the end of the member 2 instead of in the top as in the form shown in Fig. 1.

The salient feature of my invention, that is the wedge shape block about which the cable is secured in a pocket having converging walls, exists in both forms of invention shown, and in either form the clamping of the cable to a device such as the hook 1 is accomplished without the employment of clamping bolts or other adjustable devices.

I claim:

A rope clamp, comprising a female member having converging walls channeled on their inside faces, and an open side between said walls, and a wedge-shaped member arranged to be embraced by a rope and fitted together with the rope into the open side of the female member and drawn into the converging walls so that the channels will overlap the rope and thus hold the wedge-shaped member in place.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JASPER BLACKBURN.

Witnesses:

E. L. WALLACE,

N. G. BUTLER.