Nov. 27, 1923. 1,475,256

A. BELAIR

SHACKLE

Filed Jan. 20, 1922

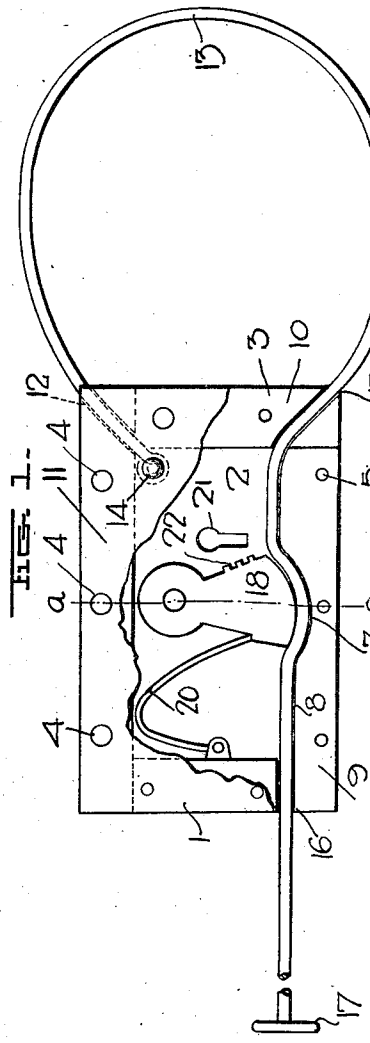


FIG. 1.

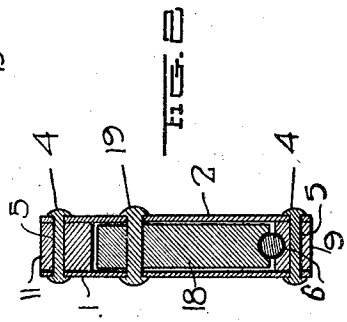


FIG. 2.

INVENTOR
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His Attorneys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT BELAIR, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

SHACKLE.

Application filed January 20, 1922. Serial No. 530,652.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT BELAIR, a subject of the King of Great Britain, of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shackles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new shackle capable of wide application for restraining the movements of a prisoner or other person, the object being to produce a device of simple form capable of quick adjustment either on the wrist, arms, body or legs of a person.

In the drawings accompanying this specification wherein similar reference symbols refer to similar parts in the two views;

Fig. 1, is a side view of the shackle with the cover partly cut out to show the locking mechanism, and,

Fig. 2, is a section on line *a*, *a*, of Fig. 1.

The shackle comprises a casing formed of plates 1 and 2 spaced by a frame 3, the plates being held by rivets 4 passing through perforations 5 in the plates and the frame. The side 9 of frame 3 is grooved throughout its length as at 6 Fig. 2 and has a curvilinear depression 7. The side 9 of frame 3 is made narrower on one side of the depression as at 8. Side 10 of frame 3 has a perforation 15 coinciding with groove 6, and side 11 is perforated as at 12 as shown. A rope 13 preferably of wire having one end fastened inside the casing at 14 passes through perforations 12 and 15 and forms a loop outside the casing. It then passes in groove 6 and comes out at the opposite end of the casing through a perforation 16. This end of the rope may be provided with a hand piece 17.

A gripping member 18 is pivotally mounted in the casing on a shaft 19. The member is curved at its free end, the curve being excentric to the pivot, and grooved correspondingly with the groove 6 of the side 9, the depth of both grooves being less than a semicircle so as to allow a gripping action between the member 18 and the side 9. In order to cause the member 18 to constantly grip the rope, a spring 20 is mounted as shown. The gripping of the member is released by means of a key, not shown, inserted in the keyhole 21, the key engaging the notches 22 made integral with member 18.

In operation, the rope is pulled to form a loop by holding the gripping member out of action by means of the key. This loop may be applied on the person to be restrained and tightened by a pull on hand piece 17, when it will be gripped by member 18, and any attempt to enlarge the loop will cause a greater grip of the rope.

The shackle described and illustrated is a practical form of my invention. It must be understood, however, that many changes both in the form and application may be made without departing from the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A shackle comprising a casing, a rope having one end fastened in the casing and projecting outside one end to form a loop, a groove forming a rope-way through said casing into which the free end of said rope engages, a curvilinear depression in said rope-way, a gripping member pivotally mounted over said curvilinear depression, said gripping member having a grooved convex gripping surface to engage the rope and a spring to press the gripping member against the rope.

2. A shackle comprising a casing, a rope having one end fastened in the casing and projecting outside one end to form a loop, a groove forming a rope-way through said casing into which the free end of said rope engages, a curvilinear depression in said rope-way, a gripping member pivotally mounted over said curvilinear depression, said gripping member having a grooved convex gripping surface to engage the rope, a spring to press the gripping member against the rope and a key to engage the gripping member to swing the same so as to free the rope.

his
ALBERT × BELAIR.
mark

In the presence of—
R. E. CARON,
C. E. LAMOUREUX.