No. 772,798. PATENTED OCT. 18, 1904.

O. A. GILTNER.

ROPE CLAMP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

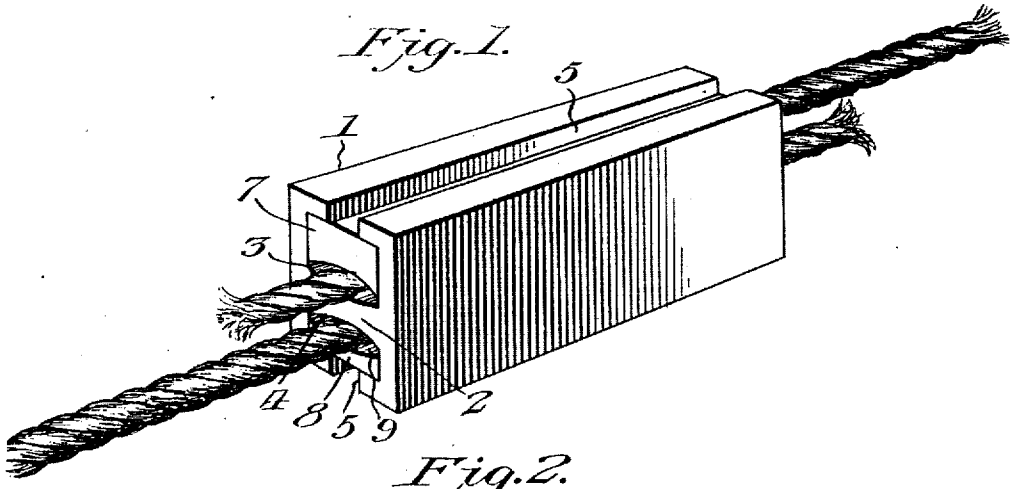


Fig. 2.

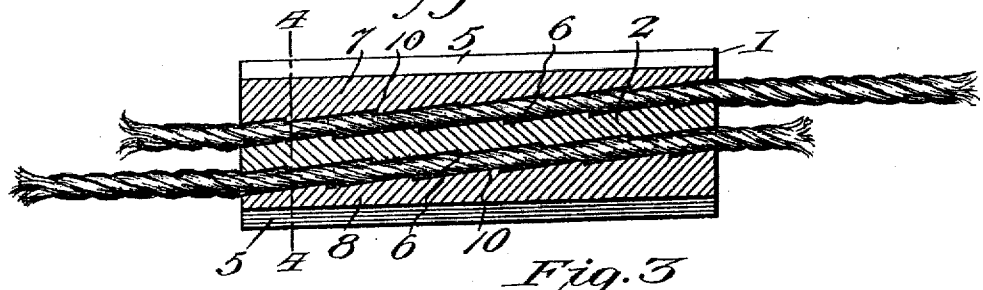


Fig. 3

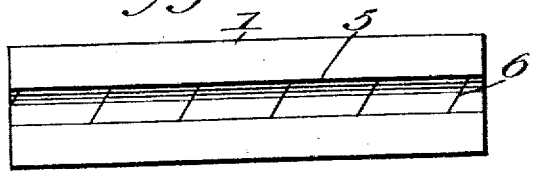


Fig. 4.

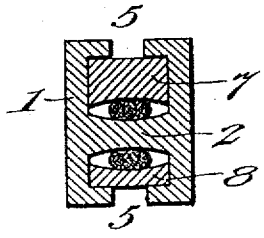
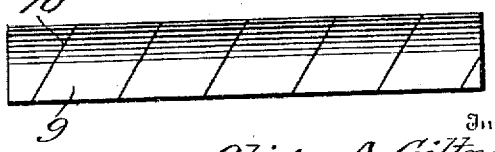


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER A. GILTNER, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

ROPE-CLAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 772,798, dated October 18, 1904.

Application filed December 8, 1903. Serial No. 184,310. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER A. GILTNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rope-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a rope-clamp; and the object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device of this class whereby rope ends may be reliably secured and prevented from accidentally separating irrespective of the amount of strain that may be longitudinally exerted thereon.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts, which will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rope-clamp embodying the features of the invention and shown applied. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the body of the clamp, showing the upper wedge removed. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view of one of the wedges looking toward the concave side thereof.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the body of the clamp, which, as shown, is of rectangular form, but may be otherwise shaped, being formed with a central bore and provided with a centrally-inclined longitudinally-arranged partition 2 with upper and lower concave faces 3 and 4. The upper and lower sides of the body 1 are formed with longitudinal slots 5, extending completely from end to end thereof and permitting the opposite portions of the body to slightly give when the wedges are inserted therein. Each of the faces 3 and 4 at regular intervals is formed with diagonal angular corrugations or serrations 6, which are disposed in alternation in the opposite sides to avoid weakening the structure of the partition to too great an extent, said corrugations or serrations being spaced apart a considerable distance and clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3.

Two wedges 7 and 8 are used in connection with the clamp and have the faces 9 thereof, which are disposed adjacent to the sides 3 and 4, of concave contour and provided with transversely-extending corrugations or serrations 10, arranged at regular intervals to cooperate with the corrugations or serrations 6 in the partition 2 in holding the rope-terminals firmly in connection with the clamp. In view of the inclination of the partition 2, as clearly shown by Fig. 2, it will be necessary to insert the wedges 7 and 8 into the body 1 from opposite ends of the latter. Previous to the insertion of these wedges the rope extremities are disposed in the body 1 above and below the upper and lower sides 3 and 4 of the partition 2. The wedges 7 and 8 are then driven longitudinally into the body 1 from opposite ends, and the serrations 10 and 6 are caused to bite on different portions of the rope extremities and firmly hold the latter in connected relation. It will be seen that in view of the opposite position of the enlarged extremities of the wedges 7 and 8 they will resist separation or dislodgment from the body 1 by longitudinal strain exerted thereon through the connected rope extremities. The parts of the clamp may be quickly assembled to connect the rope ends or disassociated when it is desired to separate said ends or extremities.

It will be understood that suitable material may be employed in forming the clamp, and the upper and lower sides of the respective wedges 7 and 8 are angular and correspond in contour with the portions of the body with which they engage.

Changes in the proportions, dimensions, and minor details may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

As before stated, the opposite side portions of the body of the clamp are permitted to give or yield slightly on insertion of the wedges in the slots, and to secure this action the walls of the slots opposite the faces of the inclined partition are formed entirely open, as shown, leaving inwardly-extending longitudinal portions, with the inner faces of which the outer faces of the wedges coöperate, as will be understood. By this construction the wedges

may be forcibly inserted without liability of injury thereto or to the body, while at the same time the clamping effect is not altered or affected.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A rope-clamp comprising a body formed with a central bore, a partition arranged longitudinally of the bore and inclined with relation to the upper and lower walls of said bore, the upper and lower surfaces of said partition being serrated, and wedges adapted for coöperation with the walls of said bore and the respective surfaces of the partition, said wedges being serrated in a direction reverse to the serration of the surfaces of the partition.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

OLIVER A. GILTNER.

Witnesses:
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GEORGE HARST.