No. 866,144. PATENTED SEPT. 17, 1907.

F. P. KOBERT.

ROPE CLAMP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1906.

Fig. 1.

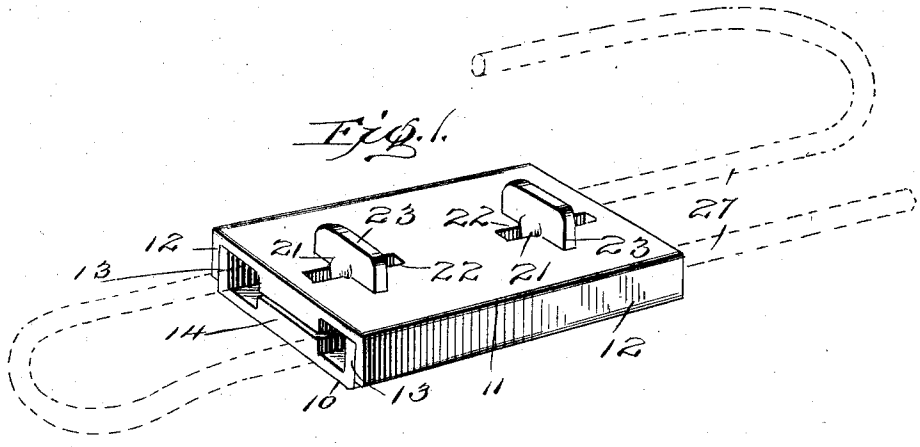


Fig. 2

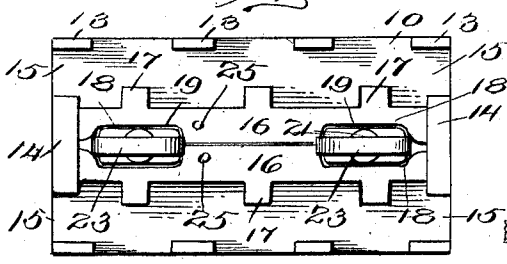


Fig. 3

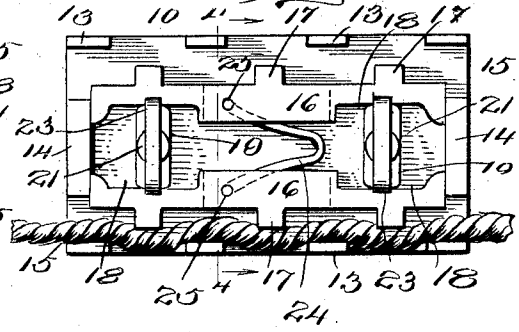


Fig. 4

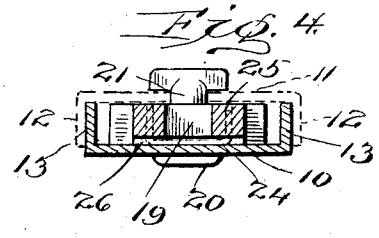
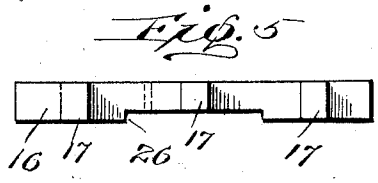


Fig. 5



Inventor

Witnesses

J. M. Fowler Jr.

L. D. Morrill

By

Frank P. Kobert

Roberts Bay

Attorney.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK P. KOBERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROPE-CLAMP.

No. 866,144. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 17, 1907.

Application filed August 6, 1906. Serial No. 329,482.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK P. KOBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rope-Clamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to rope clamps or rope grips, and has for an object to provide a device of the class arranged and adapted for clamping a plurality of ropes, and thus joining them together or clamping and gripping the same rope at a plurality of points to make a loop or for other purposes.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a rope grip, a frame having a plurality of tortuous passages and with members of improved form disposed in these passages arranged to be moved laterally to grip the ropes.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a device of the class a frame or casing having passages formed along its opposite sides and with substantially parallel sides and provided with spaced ears arranged in staggered relation to spaced lugs formed upon movable members of improved form disposed within the casing and movable laterally therein.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a rope grip a casing formed of separable sections, and with improved tension exerting means pivotally secured to one of the sections and extending through the opposite section and whereby the sections are held in operative engagement.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises certain other novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved rope grip showing in dotted lines a conventional rope secured therein and grasped at a plurality of points to form a loop. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the rope grip with the cover section of the casing removed showing the operative parts with the movable members closed and in position to permit the introduction or removal of a rope. Fig. 3 is a top plan view similar to the view shown in Fig. 2, and showing the movable gripping members expanded to grip a rope. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of the device taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3, showing the movable members expanded and showing the cover member in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation of one of the movable gripping members.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In its preferred embodiment; the rope grip, forming the subject-matter of this application, comprises a casing formed of separable sections 10 and 11, the said member 11 being the cover member and provided with flanges 12 formed along its opposite edges proportioned to movably embrace the member 10. The member 10 is provided along its opposite edges with upstanding lugs 13 positioned equivalent to a flange turned upon the edge of the member 10 and produced by forming intervals spaced along the said flange, thus forming the lugs 13. The member 10 is also provided at opposite ends with upstanding lips 14 defining spacess 15 between the opposite ends of the said lip 14 and the extreme lugs 13.

Between the lips 14 are disposed movable members 16 having their opposite ends bearing slidably against the said lips and provided along their opposite outer edges with lugs 17 spaced longitudinally of the casing intermediate the lugs 13, so that the said lugs 13 and 17 are disposed in staggered relation. The members 16 are also provided adjacent their ends with recesses 18 registering with the opposite members and defining an opening proportioned to receive the angular shank 19 swiveled or pivoted in the member 10 by means of a head 20 formed upon the outer side of the said member.

The angular shank 19 is continued by means of a substantially circular shank 21 proportioned to extend through the slots 22 formed in the cover member 11, and provided with winged heads 23, positioned to bear upon the outer surface of the cover member 11, after passing through the slots 22. The members 16 are normally held adjacent each other and away from the lugs 13 by means of a spring 24, having upturned hooked ends engaged within openings 25, and accommodated within recesses 26, formed in the under or rearward side of the members 16. The passage formed between the lugs 17 and 13, and through the openings 25, are proportioned to accommodate a rope 27 or similar cable when the gripping members 16 are in the position shown in Fig. 2. With one or more strands of the cable or rope disposed within the openings 15, and the interval formed between the lugs 13 and 17, the said rope or cable may be moved longitudinally until the position is reached where the said rope is to be gripped. When such position is attained the winged heads 23 are turned angularly to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 3, whereby the gripping members 16 are separated by the angular shank 19 to the position and in the manner shown in Fig. 3. It will be seen that the lugs 17 are forced toward the interval between the lugs 13 whereby the rope is forced to assume a curved or crimped position, as shown in Fig. 3, with the lugs 13 and 17 engaging the said rope alternately upon opposite sides and within the concave bows of the said crimps. It will thus be seen that the rope is forced to assume a tortuous position to extend through the passage and that as strain is exerted upon the opposite ends of the said rope the

tendency is to strengthen the curves formed therein and to bind the harder against the lugs 13 and 17, thereby preventing the slipping of the rope.

The grip shown in the drawing may be used to splice adjacent ends of different ropes or the ends of a broken rope, or the same rope may be inserted in one direction through the passage at one side of the frame, and in an opposite direction through the passage at the opposite side to form a loop at one side, as shown in Fig. 1. When the tension upon the rope is released by rotating the winged heads 23, and the associated angular shanks 19, the gripping members 16 are drawn together to the position shown in Fig. 2 by the resiliency of the spring 24, connected as above described.

What I claim is:—

In a rope grip, a casing comprising a member, open at the sides and provided with upstanding spaced lugs, gripping members disposed within said member and movable laterally thereof, a cover member having flanges proportioned to embrace the open sides of the casing member, and provided with longitudinally extending slots, means disposed within the casing for moving the gripping members laterally, said means extending outwardly through slots in the cover member, and adapted to clamp the cover member in position.

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

FRANK P. KOBERT.

Witnesses:
MARIE MUNDT,
ARCHIBALD L. VAN NESS.