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R. THIRLWELL

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SLING LOCK

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Fig. 1.

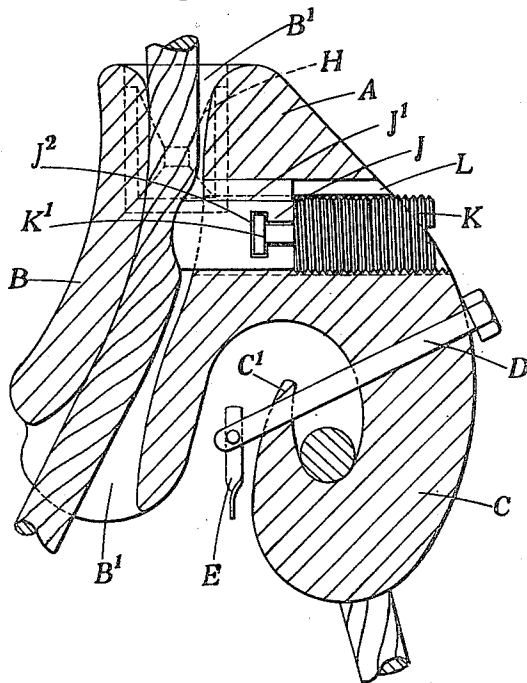


Fig. 2.

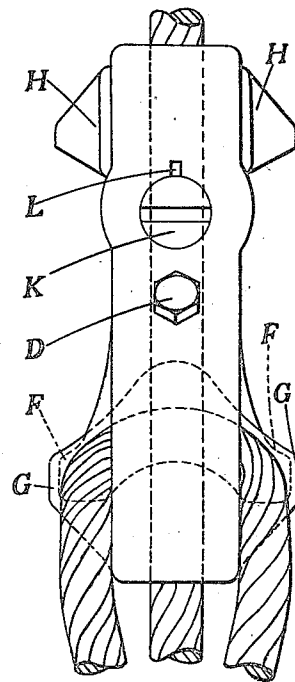
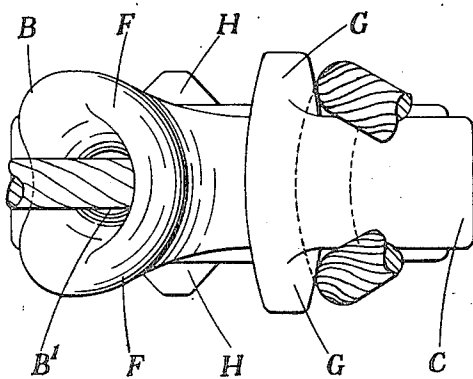


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.
ROBERT THIRLWELL.

BY

R. Thirlwell

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT THIRLWELL, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, ENGLAND

SLING-LOCK

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This invention consists in an improved sling-lock of the kind in which one end of the sling is secured to the sling-lock and the other passes through an opening or passage therein.

5 The object of the invention is to provide an improved device which will present a relatively smooth exterior free from projections so that the risk of catching the device against nearby objects is reduced to a minimum. Another object of the invention is, to provide means whereby the risk of kinking the rope is eliminated. A further object is to provide means whereby swinging of the load relatively to the sling-lock is obviated. A still further object of the invention is to provide 15 an improved safety pin for preventing the sling from coming away from the device.

According to the invention the device comprises a bifurcated member one of the arms 20 of which is turned upwardly to form a hook located between the bifurcations, while the other arm has an opening therein preferably in the form of a passage, leading from the top of the device to the outside of the said arm near its end. The lower portions of the bifurcations preferably have abutments or lugs extending from either side so as to provide a wide gripping surface on the top of the load.

30 To prevent the sling coming away from the hook a pin is passed through the hook arm in such a way as to pass through the hooked end also, a pivoted member being provided at the end of the pin so that after it has been passed through the hook it abuts against the other arm and is turned out of alignment with the pin so that before the latter can be withdrawn the said pivoted abutment has to be restored into its original alignment.

40 The invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing which show a preferred form of construction.

In the said drawing:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation.

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan of Fig. 1 from below.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the sling-lock comprises a single member A having what may be termed a thumb member B and a finger member C, the thumb mem-

ber B having a passage B¹ formed therein from the upper end of the device and opening on its outer end near its end, while the finger portion C comprises an inwardly and upwardly turned hook C¹. Oblique holes are drilled in the finger portion and its hooked end to receive a pin D, having at its end a short pivoted member E, which on account of the obliquity of the pin D abuts at an incline against the inner face of the thumb portion B when the said pin D is placed in position, so that it is turned out of axial alignment with the pin which is therefore safely locked in position, and cannot be removed without turning the said pivoted member E back into alignment with the pin D.

Lugs F, G are formed on either side of the thumb and finger portions so as to give a wide contact with the load, while at the upper end of the member A lugs H are formed to maintain the device at least parallel with a long load when this latter is gripped at one end.

If desired, means may be provided for locking the sling rope in position after it has taken the load. This may comprise a slidable member J adapted to slide in a bore in the top of the device and shaped to abut against the rope, the bore being screw threaded to receive a locking screw K which abuts against the said slidable member J. Preferably the bore is grooved at L to receive a feather J¹ in the slidable member J, while the latter has a transverse T-slot formed at J² in its end adjacent the locking screw K to receive a mushroom end K¹ formed integral with the locking screw. This construction allows of the easy withdrawal of the slidable member.

In use the loop of the sling is threaded through the thumb member B of the sling, passed around the load, and then passed over the hook C¹ on the finger member C. The safety pin D is then pushed home. The load may then be raised whereupon the sling may be locked against the sling-lock by means of the locking device above described.

With this arrangement owing to the sling loop supporting hook C¹ being arranged between the thumb and finger members B, C there is no risk of its catching any objects,

while by arranging for the sling passing from the side of the thumb member B a relatively small curvature is imparted to the rope even for the smallest loads. Kinking of the sling is thus obviated. Further, by providing wide bases on the thumb and finger members the sling-lock is practically rigidly secured to the load so that relative movement between the lock and load is practically impossible.

The device is also useful for mooring ships to bollards when another vessel is already moored to the same bollard, and has to cast off before the later vessel. All that is necessary is to pass the loop around the bollard underneath the loop of the first ship, and secure it to the hook portion C¹ as above described.

I claim:

1. An improved sling-lock of the kind described comprising a bifurcated member, an upwardly and inwardly turned hook portion on one of the bifurcations, and a substantially longitudinal passage in the other bifurcation.

2. A sling-lock according to claim 1, wherein the said passage leads from the top of the device to the outside of the said arm near its lower end.

3. A sling-lock according to claim 1, having lugs extending from either side of the lower portions of the bifurcations so as to provide a wide gripping surface on the top of the load.

4. A sling-lock according to claim 1, having lugs extending from either side of the lower portions of the bifurcations so as to provide a wide gripping surface on the top of the load and lugs on the upper portions of the bifurcated member.

5. A sling-lock according to claim 1, having a hole in the hooked bifurcation, a similar hole in the hooked end of the said bifurcation, the said hole being in axial alignment with the first mentioned hole, a pin adapted to pass through said holes, and a pivoted member at the end of said pin adapted to abut against the other bifurcation so as to be turned out of alignment with the pin.

6. A sling-lock according to claim 1, having a threaded bore in the upper portion of the bifurcated member, said bore opening into the longitudinal passage, a member adapted to slide in said bore and having its end adapted to abut against a rope threaded through said longitudinal passage, and a locking screw in threaded engagement with said bore and adapted to abut against said slidable member.

7. A sling-lock according to claim 1, having a threaded bore in the upper portion of the bifurcated member, said bore opening into the longitudinal passage, a member adapted to slide in said bore and having its end adapted to abut against a rope threaded

through said longitudinal passage, a locking screw in threaded engagement with said bore and adapted to abut against said slidable member, a mushroom end on the inner end of the locking screw, and a transverse T-slot in the end of the slidable member adjacent the locking screw, said slot being adapted to receive the mushroom end on the locking screw.

ROBERT THIRLWELL.