(No Model.)

E. H. TAYLOR.

CLOTHES LINE FASTENER.

No. 246,836. Patented Sept. 6, 1881.

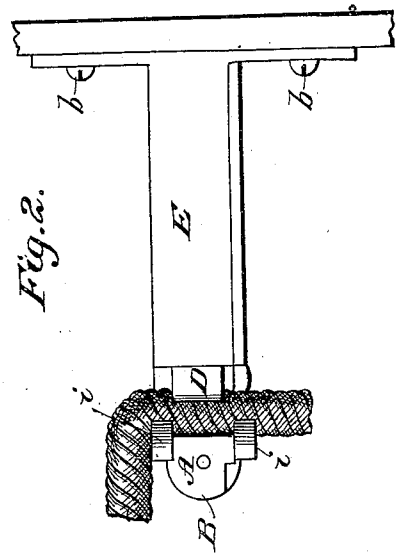

Fig. 2.

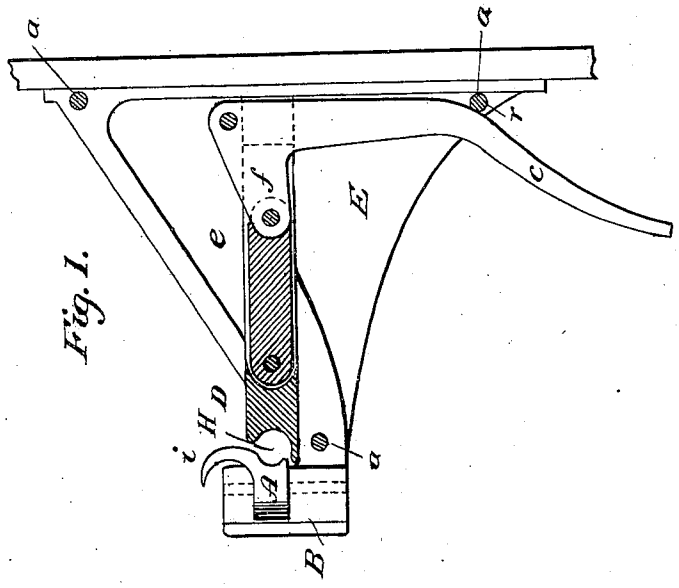

Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

CLOTHES-LINE FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,836, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed June 17, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE H. TAYLOR, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Clothes-Line Fastener, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention has for its object to produce at a trifling cost a suitable device for holding clothes-lines which shall allow the line to be quickly and easily adjusted, but firmly and securely held when in position.

The invention consists in the novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 is a side view, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a top view, showing the line in position.

In the drawings is represented a metallic case, E, composed of two parts joined together by pins *a*. Said case may be of any suitable shape, and is provided with a head, B, to which the lever A is centrally pivoted, as shown in Fig. 1.

Within the case E is a bar, D, which slides within a groove made in the case E, and connects, by means of the link *e*, with one end of the crank-arm *f*, the bar D being carried to or from the lever A by reciprocating the outer arm, *c*, of said crank. Constructed in this manner the device is secured to a post or other suitable object by means of screws *b*. By lifting the crank-arm *c* the bar D is carried backward from the lever A, thus allowing the rope to be placed within the aperture H, Fig. 1.

To facilitate the entrance of the rope the lever A is provided with curved guides *i*, and to secure a better hold the faces of the lever A and bar D are preferably concaved. With the rope in position the crank-arm *c* is depressed, thus carrying forward the bar D. The elasticity of the cord allows the bar D to go forward till the toggle-arms *e f* pass the straight line, at which point the downward movement of the arm *c* is arrested by the boss *r*.

It must now be understood that if force be applied to either end of the rope, so long as the same is exerted in a line which tends to lift one end of the lever A, the effect is to depress the other end of said lever, so as to firmly gripe and hold the rope between said lever and the bar D.

What I claim is—

1. In combination, the case E, the block D, sliding in said case, the operating-lever *c*, and the clamp *a*, pivoted in the head B, all substantially as described.

2. In a clothes-line fastener, the combination of the case E, the sliding block D, and the toggle for operating such sliding block, composed of the lever *f* and arm *e*.

EUGENE H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

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