(No Model.)

J. H. GLASHAN.

CLOTHES LINE FASTENER.

No. 328,023. Patented Oct. 13, 1885.

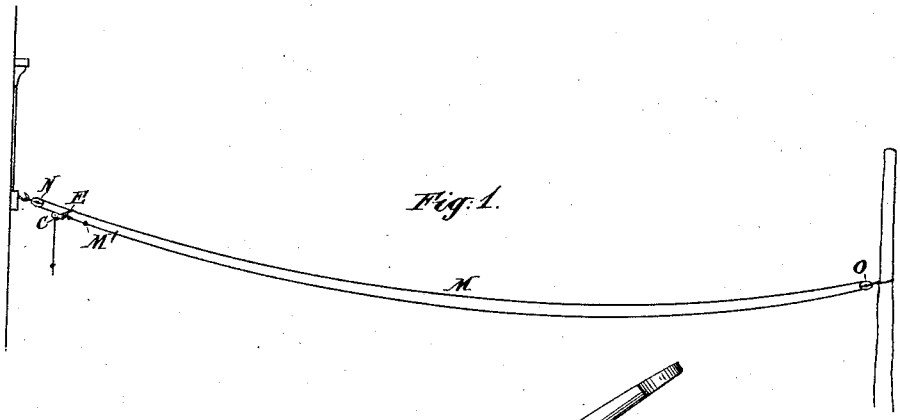

Fig. 1.

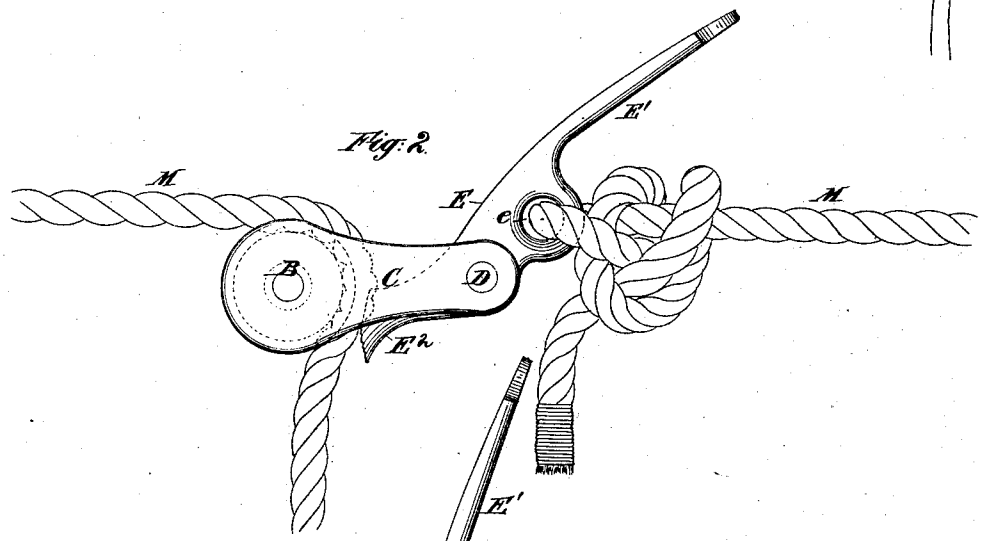

Fig. 2.

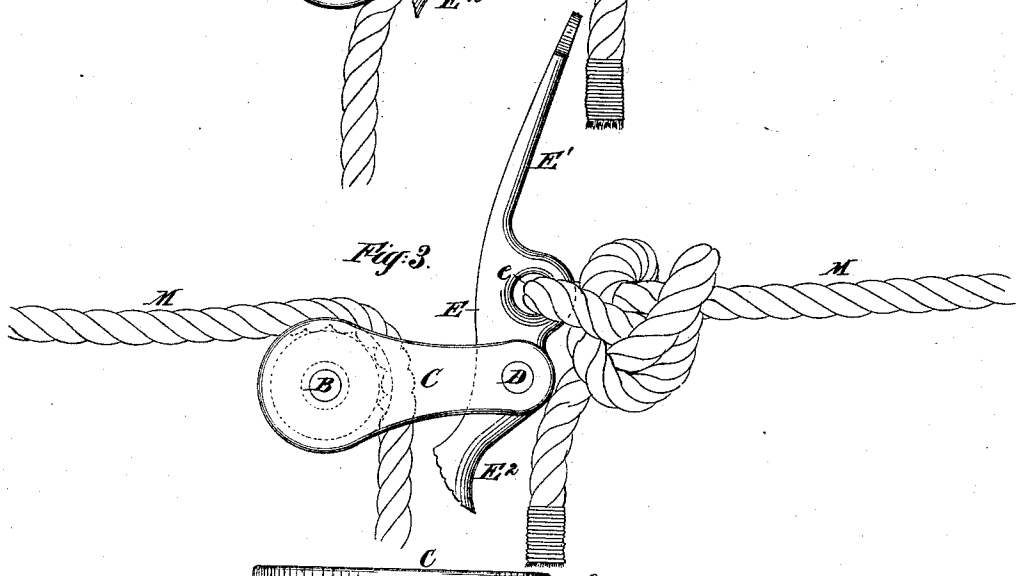

Fig. 3.

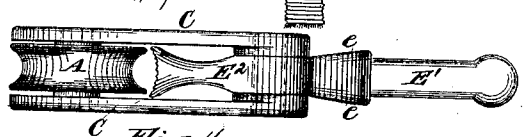

Fig. 4.

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Thomas Dent Stetson

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. GLASHAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLOTHES-LINE FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 328,023, dated October 13, 1885.

Application filed December 12, 1884. Serial No. 150,155. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. GLASHAN, of New York city, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Line-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

I have experimented with the device in holding together the ends of clothes-lines arranged to run from a pulley on a window-sill to and around a pulley on a mast in the rear of the building. I will describe the invention as so applied.

It is a light and simple device which can be easily liberated when the wetting of the line has shortened it so as to induce a degree of tension which would make it difficult to untie a knot.

I provide a lever operating on the principle of a jam-buckle pressing against a grooved pulley, which saves the line from abrasion, and the lever has an eye to which one end of the line is permanently attached, and an arm or extension to allow of easy operating. The angular arrangement of the centers makes the tension on the line aid in bringing the jam-buckle into action. The lever makes it easy to open it.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification, and represent what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 is an elevation on a small scale, showing the manner of its employment in joining the ends of a line rope through two pulleys. The remaining figures are on a larger scale, and show the novel parts with so much of the ordinary parts as is necessary to indicate their relations thereto. Fig. 2 is an elevation with the holder closed and the line hauled taut. Fig. 3 is an elevation with the holder opened. Fig. 4 is a plan view from below of the holder alone. It is in the closed condition corresponding to Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

M is the rope, which, it will be understood, is extended through pulleys N O. The ends only are shown in the figures.

A is a grooved sheave turning on a pin, B, held by two cheeks, C C. A pin, D, connects these cheeks with a lever, E, certain portions of which will be designated by additional marks, as E′ E². The main arm E′ carries an eye, *e*, to which one end of the rope is fastened. The other end of the rope is passed over the sheave A. An arm, E², standing at an angle with the arm E′, is properly formed to act as a jam-buckle, nipping the rope between itself and the sheave A. The other arm, E′, is extended beyond the eye *e*, and properly formed to serve as a handle.

When the device is under strain holding the rope, the handle lies nearly parallel to the rope M. Pulling on that part of the rope which has passed the sheave tightens it. A slight force applied to lift the handle relaxes the pressure of the part E² against the rope and lets the sheave A turn to slacken the rope.

The arrangement of the arms E′ and E² at the angle shown causes a tension of the rope to press the arm E² against the rope and hold it by the pressure against the sheave A. The extension of the lever E′ beyond the eye, *e*, forming a handle, performs an important function in facilitating the liberation of the rope. The rope may be liberated altogether, or only slackened a little, as circumstances shall render expedient.

The device may be of malleable cast-iron finished by japanning.

M′ is a knot tied in the rope at a little distance beyond the end of the lever E′, and which, by striking the pulley O, saves the lever from being brought in contact therewith, and the holder being thereby accidentally opened.

A knot should be tied in the opposite end of the rope after it has been rove through the space between the cheeks C. This serves to prevent the rope from being entirely set free by any too great opening of the holder.

I am aware of Patent No. 314,065, of 1885, in which a crank-formed frame was held by tension in a position to throw a tongue upon the other part against the line. This construction is not sought to be covered in this application.

What I claim as new is—

The cheeks C C, having pins B D, the former serving for a pivot-bearing for a

sheave, A, and the latter as a pivot for a lever, E, the said lever E formed with arm E′, having eye *e*, and with an arm, E², at an angle and having a roughened bearing, as shown, all combined, arranged, and serving as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at New York city, New York, this 4th day of December, 1884, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN H. GLASHAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES R. SEARLE,

M. F. BOYLE.