To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. BOOMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmland, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rope-End Clips, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a rope-end clip and has for its principal object the production of a structure which will prevent the unwinding or unraveling of the end of the rope.

Another object of this invention is the production of a rope-end clip which is so constructed as to be easily clamped over the end of a piece of rope to prevent the end from unraveling.

Another object of this invention is the production of a rope-end clip which is formed or stamped from a blank sheet of material and has spurs struck therefrom, thus allowing the device to be folded to provide substantially semi-circular gripping jaws which will engage a rope for holding the device against side displacement, while the spurs will stick into the rope for holding the clip against displacement, thus causing the clip to hold the end of the rope from unraveling or fraying.

Broadly stated, this invention consists of a clip which is stamped from a blank having an enlarged portion adjacent its center with equal sized portions projecting therefrom, the blank being bent to form a semi-spherical head having parallel gripping jaws extending therefrom, the jaws being substantially semi-circular in cross section, and inwardly struck spurs formed on the jaws, thus allowing the jaws to fit about a piece of rope for holding the clip against side displacement, while the spurs will engage the rope and hold the clip against displacement, the semi-spherical head fitting upon the end of the rope and preventing the fraying or unraveling thereof.

With these and other objects in view, this invention consists of certain novel combinations, constructions, and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

One practical form of construction and assembly of the present invention is fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the rope-end clip, illustrating the same in use.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the clip.

Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal sectional view therefrom, taken on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the clip is formed.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals, attention is invited to Fig. 4, wherein the blank from which the clip is formed is shown to have a thickened portion intermediate its ends, as indicated at 10. The jaws 11 are formed upon the thickened portion 10 and extend in opposite directions therefrom when the clip is stamped from a blank and it will be noted that the spurs 12 are formed by the striking of V-shaped slots 13 in the jaws 11.

The blank is then bent about to the position indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. The formation of the thickened central portion 10 intermediate the ends of the blank will cause the formation of a substantially semi-spherical head 14 from which the jaws 11 extend.

The jaws 11 are also bent longitudinally thereof to bring their edges near together, thus forming substantially semicircular structures in cross section, as illustrated clearly in Fig. 3. It will be noted however that these jaws are spaced apart and in fact before the clip is positioned upon a rope, the jaws are spaced apart at a greater distance. The spurs 12 are struck inwardly from the slots 13, when the device is assembled, thus causing the spurs to extend inwardly at right angles to the jaws, as indicated also in Figs. 1 and 3. The end of a piece of rope 15 is inserted therein at the inner portions of the clip, or within the semi-spherical head 14. The jaws 11 may then be gripped and urged toward each other to the greatest degree, or until the jaws bear firmly upon the rope engaged.

This movement of the jaws toward each other will cause the jaws to fit firmly upon the piece of rope 15, as the construction of
the jaws in cross section causes the jaws to conform in contour to the shape of the rope and to fit firmly thereon. Accordingly the fitting of the jaws around the surface of the rope will hold the clip against side displacement, while the urging of the jaws together causes the spurs 12 to be driven into the rope as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. Accordingly, these spurs will hold the clips against end displacement. As the end of the rope fits within the semi-spherical head of the clip, the clip will be positively held against displacement and will also hold the piece of rope from unraveling or fraying at its end.

It should be noted from the foregoing description, that the edges of the jaws are spaced apart throughout their entire length and for this reason do not engage each other at any time. Accordingly the clamping of the jaws upon a piece of rope will cause the spurs to pass into the rope throughout their entire length, since the edges of the jaws do not so engage as to limit inward movement of the spurs.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that a rope-end clip has been constructed which is stamped from a blank and then folded together, thus minimizing the cost of production of the structure, while the folding of the device is such as to cause the clips to firmly engage the end of the rope to be held against displacement and at the same time prevent the rope from fraying or unraveling at its end.

As only one form of the present invention has been herein described and illustrated, it is obvious that minor changes in construction of the invention may be resorted to without departing from the scope of the invention, as long as such changes do not exceed the scope of the invention, as claimed.

What is claimed is:

As a new article of manufacture, a rope end clip formed from a blank sheet of material and comprising a substantially semi-spherical closed head, jaws extending from said head and being substantially parallel to each other throughout their entire length, said jaws being channeled longitudinally to fit upon a piece of rope, the edges of one jaw being spaced from the edges of the other jaw throughout their entire length, and inwardly extending spurs formed on one of said jaws, whereby the jaws may be urged toward each other for causing the spurs to pass into a piece of rope throughout their entire length, owing to the spaced apart construction of the edges of said jaws.

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

FRANK S. BOOMER.

Witnesses:

THEODORE H. OREBAUGH,
ORVILLE TEGARDEN.