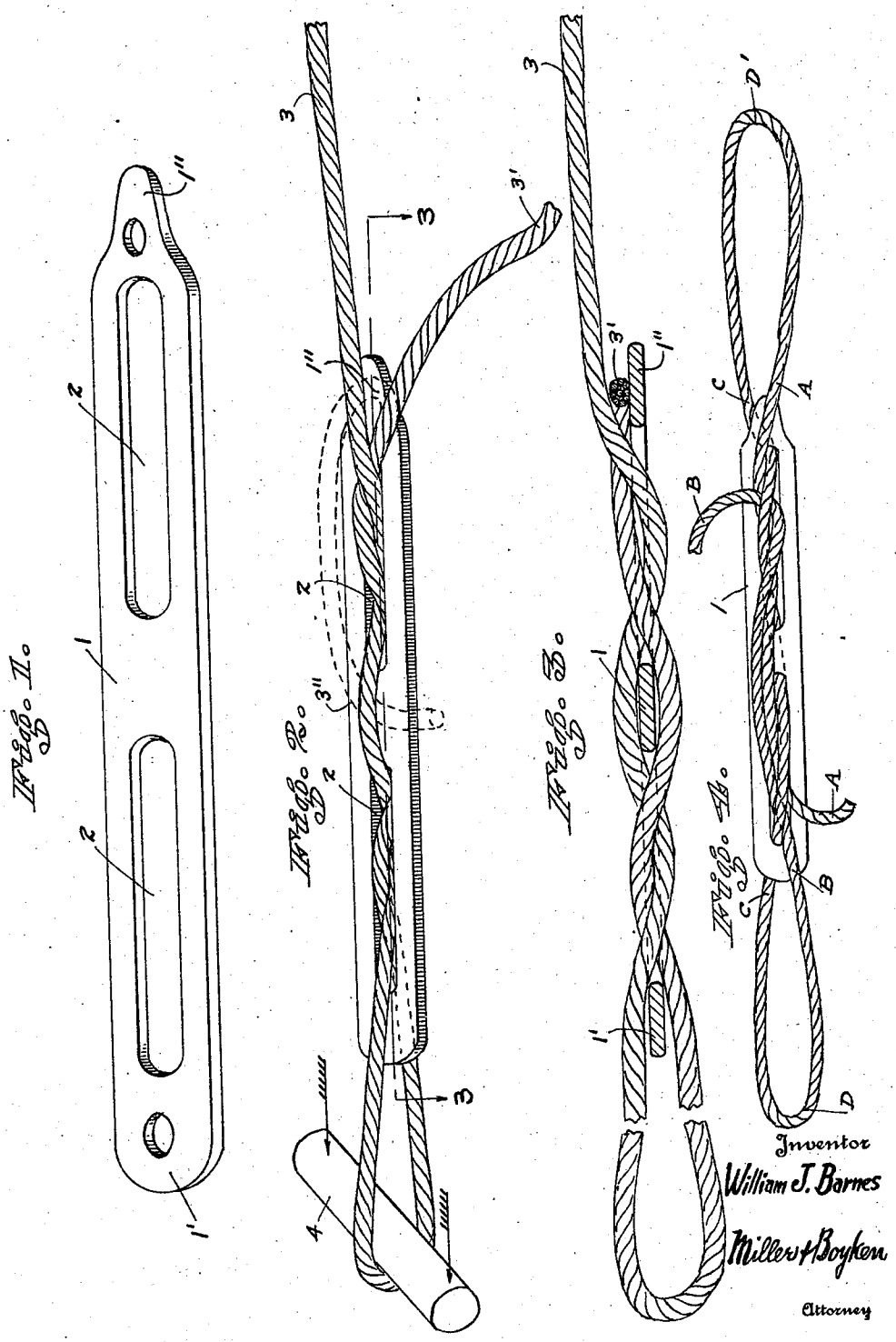
Dec. 21, 1926.

1,611,329

W. J. BARNES

ROPE HOLDING MEANS

Filed May 11, 1926



Patented Dec. 21, 1926. 1,611,329

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ROPE-HOLDING MEANS.

Application filed May 11, 1926. Serial No. 108,270.

This invention relates to means for holding a rope in a manner similar to tying, and has for its objects a method of forming a releasable tie in a rope as used in hauling a load, or rather a means of securely holding the rope in loop formation without resorting to tying the rope as commonly understood—and particularly such means applicable to wire ropes so as to overcome the great difficulty of tying such ropes in the usual manner.

In the drawings hereto my invention is shown, Fig. 1 being a perspective view of the special locking plate, Fig. 2 a reduced view of the same with a haulage cable locked thereon in the form of a knot in the position of use while pulling a load with the cable, and Fig. 3 a longitudinal section of the device of Fig. 2 as seen from the lines 3—3 thereof, and Fig. 4 is a reduced size view showing another method of using the device.

In the drawings 1 represents an elongated metal plate slotted at 2, 2, and having one end rounded as at 1′ and the other end preferably reduced to form a neck 1″.

The plate in practice is about a quarter or three eighths of an inch in thickness when used for a three eighths flexible cable, and the slots of a width to freely receive two widths of the cable—say about an inch—and with corners and edges of the slots preferably rounded as indicated.

To form a haulage knot or splice with a cable and plate the cable 3 is extended along opposite sides of the plate after looping around the load 4 and passed in and out of the slots in overlying position as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3, the latter figure showing the run of cable more clearly.

The free end 3′ of the cable may hang as shown in full lines in Fig. 2, or it may be given a turn about the neck 1″ of the device and tucked between any of the convolutions or between one of them and the plate as indicated by the dotted end of the cable 3″.

When assembled as shown, and with a pull on the cable 3, the load 4 resisting in direction of the arrows will tighten the bights of the cable against one another and the plate to effectively prevent any slipping, and the harder the pull the firmer the grip.

It is manifest without further drawings that while but two slots are shown in the plate, more slots will give additional bends to the cable and still greater resistance, tho with a plate of the proportions shown and two slots the grip afforded is usually equal to the strength of the rope.

In considering Figure 3 it will be noted that the bends in the rope are not very abrupt and hence the device is particularly adapted to use with wire rope or cable, and the cable is easily backed out of the device to release it after the hauling is finished.

Figure 4 shows the rope formed in a loop at both ends of the device, thus obviating the otherwise necessity of using two of the devices or of providing some other means of holding the pulling end of the rope, the letters A, A and B, B, C, C indicate similar bights of the rope and from which it will be seen that pulling in opposite directions on the loops D and D′ will tighten the grip of the device on all bights engaged thereby.

I claim:

1. A rope holding device comprising a plate provided with a plurality of longitudinally aligned slots, said slots being of a width to pass two bights of the rope lying side by side and of a length equal to several times the diameter of the rope.

2. A rope holding device comprising a plate provided with a plurality of longitudinally aligned slots, said slots being of a width to pass two bights of the rope lying side by side and of a length equal to several times the diameter of the rope and a smaller hole being formed through opposite ends of the plate beyond the slots.

3. A structure as specified in claim 1 wherein the plate is of elongated form and one end is provided with a tongue of reduced width from the plate projecting therefrom in line with said slots.

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