(No Model.)

C. N. BLOOD.

ROPE GRIP.

No. 525,481. Patented Sept. 4, 1894.

Fig. 1.

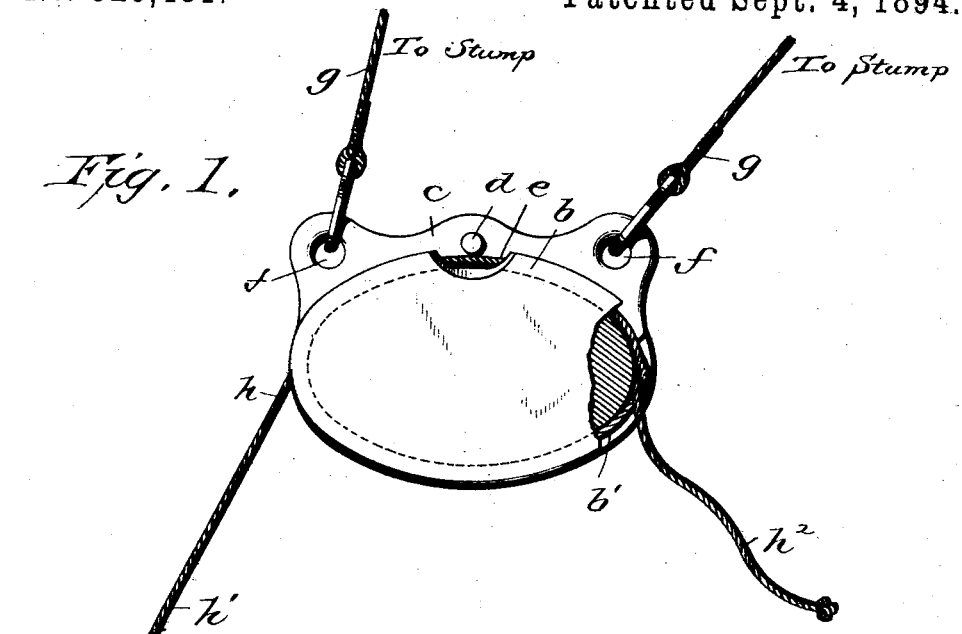


Fig. 2.

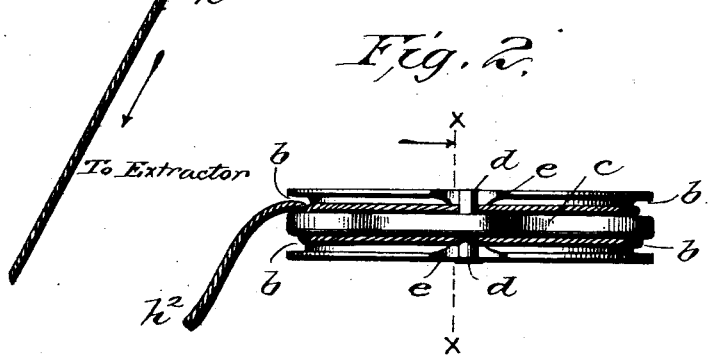


Fig. 3.

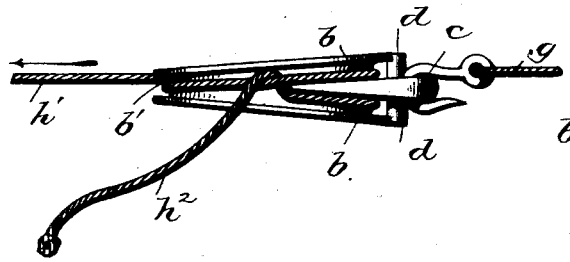
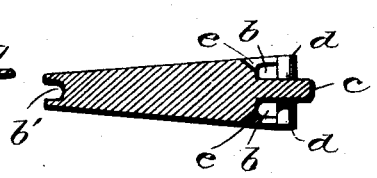


Fig. 4.



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CHARLES N. BLOOD, OF ANAMOSA, IOWA.

ROPE-GRIP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,481, dated September 4, 1894.

Application filed January 20, 1894. Serial No. 497,495. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES N. BLOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Anamosa, in the county of Jones and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rope-Grips; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has special relation to that class of rope grips which are designed to connect or couple two ropes, and it is particularly adapted for use in stump pulling where a great desideratum is the capability of quickly and effectively connecting or disconnecting the various ropes of the appliance to a number of stumps located at different distances from the extractor; and my object is to provide a more convenient and simple device which may be used to couple any number of ropes, attached to various stumps, in a more convenient manner. Other objects are contemplated, such as the capability if using the coupler either in the right or left hand connection, and making it more durable and less expensive.

To these several ends my invention consists in those peculiar features of construction which I will now describe and which will be finally embodied in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1, represents a plan view showing my invention in operation as a grip for stump extractor ropes; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the device; Fig. 3, an end elevation of the same, and Fig. 4 a cross-section on line X—X of Fig. 2.

The device is constructed of an oval shaped block of cast steel or other suitable metal and its thickness is greater at one side than at the other, the surfaces gradually converging from one side to the other, the whole being substantially wedge-shaped in cross section. Formed on one side of the device and extending partway around are two peripheral grooves or ways *b*. These grooves or ways are independent and distinct from each other at one side of the device, being separated by a flange *c* at that point. But, as the grooves extend toward the other side of the device they gradually merge into one, or a common groove *b'*, which extends around the remainder of the block.

The flange *c* is raised considerably above the edge of the device, and is provided at its middle and on each side thereof with the studs *d*, which project outwardly for a distance equal to the greatest thickness of the device, and directly over each of the grooves *b*. Formed in each side of the device and directly under the studs *d*, are the semi-circular notches *e*, which extend down to the bottom of the grooves or ways *b* and which serve to allow the operating rope to be placed under the studs *d* and within the groove. Each end of the flange *c* has formed therein the eyes *f* to which may be connected the ropes *g*. These ropes are adapted to be attached to the stumps as indicated in Fig. 1, and their number may be decreased to one or, by adding eyes to the flange *c*, may be increased indefinitely.

h indicates the main rope which is attached at its end *h'* to the extractor and by which power is derived, while its remaining end, h^2, is held or attended by an operator. The rope *h* is first passed under one of the studs *d* thence along the groove under this stud down to the under side of the device and thence up and around through the remaining groove. Here it extends under the other stud *d* which is above this groove and continues to the right until the groove within which it lies intersects with the companion groove, and when this point is reached the end of the rope passes under that portion of the rope which first encircled the device, as shown in Fig. 3. By this arrangement it will be seen that upon applying power to the end *h'* of the rope *h*, the end h^2 will be bound down against the right hand edge of the flange *c* and the bottom of the flange within which it lies, thus making it impossible for that part of the rope to move in its slot, and consequently making it impossible for the other portions of the rope to move. On the other hand upon applying power to the end h^2, that portion of the rope which lies above it will be lifted slightly and the bind which previously existed destroyed, thus allowing the rope to pass freely within

the groove, and to be moved at any point along the same.

The usefulness of this appliance will, it is thought, be apparent; and it will also be apparent that it may be employed in various other connections, indeed in every case where it is desired to employ a device for holding a rope at various points along its length.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rope grip consisting of a block having two intersecting peripheral grooves, a flange projecting outward from between the two grooves and provided with rope attaching devices, and having lateral extensions to project across the said two grooves substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

2. A rope grip consisting of a block having two intersecting peripheral grooves, and having a flange projecting outward from between the two grooves and provided with rope attaching devices, having lateral extensions to project across the said grooves, and having notches in the outer flanges of the two grooves opposite the said lateral extensions, substantially as described.

3. The herein specified rope grip composed of a substantially oval-shaped block approximately wedge-shaped in cross section having two intersecting peripheral grooves in its edge adapted to receive a rope which is seated in each groove and binds a portion between itself and the edge of the block, and having a flange projecting from the edge of the block between the two grooves and provided with a series of rope attaching devices, lateral extensions projecting across the two grooves, and having notches in the outer flanges of the grooves opposite the said lateral extensions to give clearance for the rope when placing the same in the groove.

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

CHARLES N. BLOOD.

Witnesses:
J. A. REED,
WM. H. HEATH.