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SPRING-LIFT JAW CABLE GRIP

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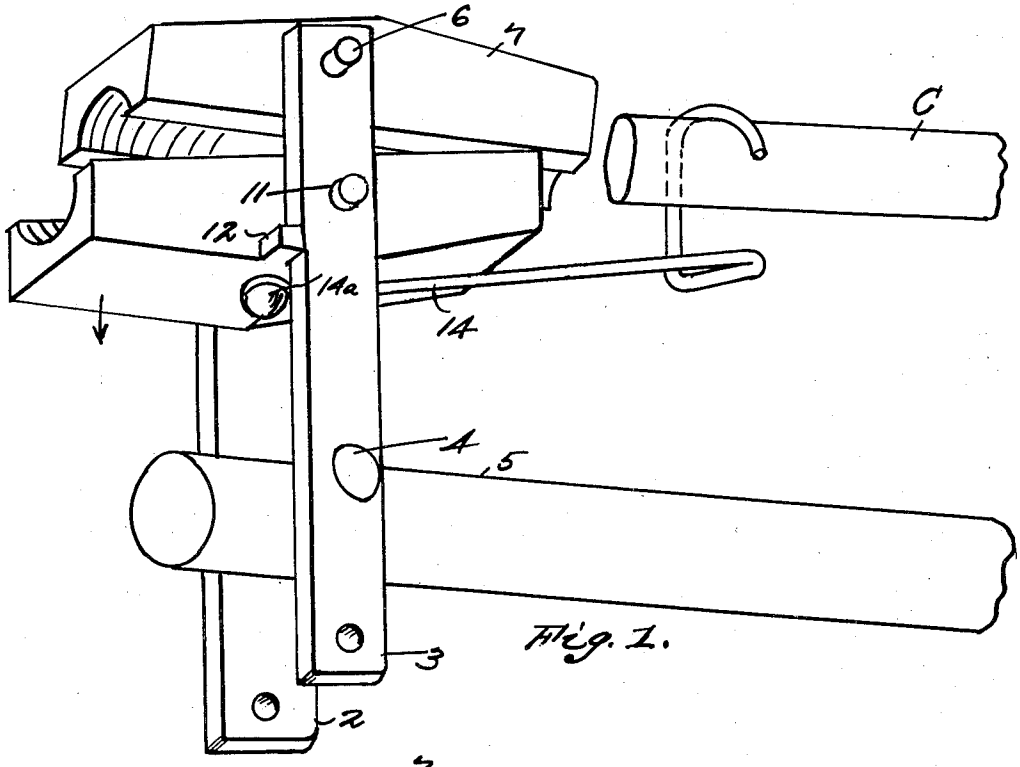

Fig. 1.

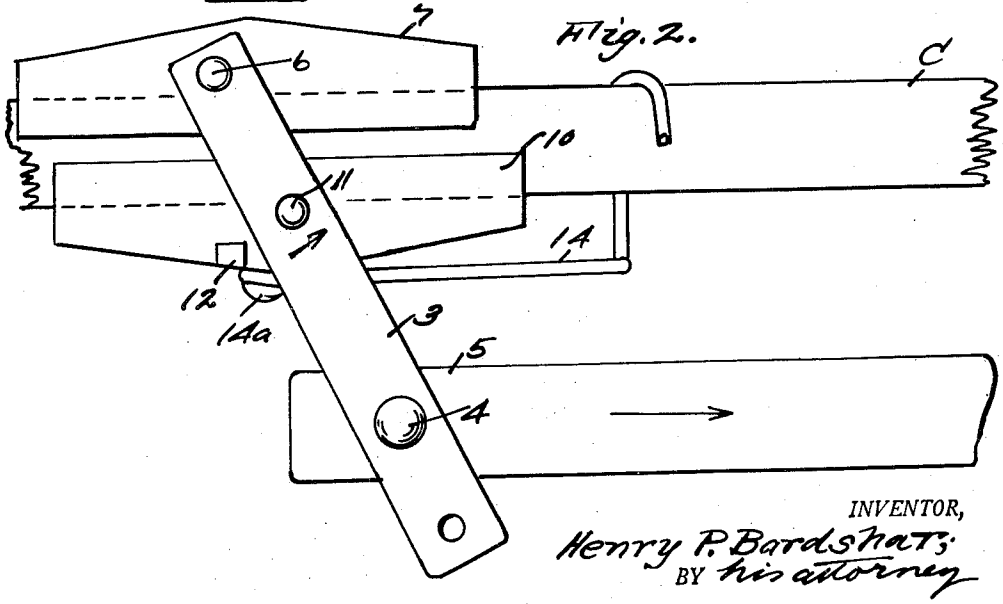

Fig. 2.

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SPRING-LIFT JAW CABLE GRIP

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2 Claims. (Cl. 294—92)

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This invention is a handy cable gripping device of the double jaw type.

It is an object of the invention to provide a simple, very rugged, powerful double jaw cable clamp of fast, reliable and effective operation.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cable clamp in which a pair of spaced jaws having free pivotal action is mounted between side links of a yoke forming device and which jaws are reciprocative relatively to open or close while being manipulated along a cable or other complementary part.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a cable or rod clamp having jaws which tend to automatically open at one end of the clamp; one by an unbalanced feature and the other openable by spring means.

The invention resides in certain advancements in this art as set forth in the ensuing disclosure and having, with the above, additional objects and advantages as hereinafter developed, and whose construction, combinations and details of means and the manner of operation will be made manifest in the following description of the herewith illustrative embodiment; it being understood that modifications, variations and adaptations may be resorted to within the scope, spirit and principles of the invention as more directly claimed in conclusion hereof.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the clamp in repressed, open jaw position ready for a pull or closing action.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the closed and gripping clamp.

The clamp includes a pair of yoke forming links or levers 2 and 3 pivoted at 4 on the interposed rod handle 5 by which the clamp is actuated.

The upper end of the yoke has a pivot 6 on which is hung an elongate, bar-form jaw 7 in which the pivot is nearer to the front end so that this jaw is so unbalanced that its rear end normally falls toward the interposed cable or part C which is to be gripped. Gravitation of the unbalanced jaw 7 thus tends to open the front end of this jaw.

A second jaw 10 is hung for tilting in the yoke on a pivot 11 and in such spaced relation below the jaw 7 that the jaws can relatively open to receive the cable C and be freely pushed forward by and with the yoke to take a new bite position on the cable.

As the yoke is pushed forward it engages a stop

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device or lug 12 rigid with the jaw 10 and pushes this jaw forward.

For the purpose of normally tilting the front end of the jaw 10 down or open as to the upper jaw 7 there is fixed to the jaw 10, by a suitable device such as a cap screw 14a, a spring hook 14 whose distal rear end is, in operation of the tool, hooked over the element C to depress the front end of the jaw 10 to free open position.

It will be seen that as the rod handle is pushed forward the lever yoke 2—3 swings on the top pivot 6 to effect upward, bodily closing of the lower jaw 10; the two jaws finally coming into parallel clamping position, as in Fig. 2. The flexibility of the spring hook permits the jaw 10 to close even though the hook is still riding on the cable C.

What is claimed is:

1. A gripping tool of the class set forth including a pair of cooperative, elongate jaw blocks, a pair of elongate, parallel levers on the upper ends of which the blocks are pivoted one under the other substantially at a right angle to the levers and which levers are spaced by the blocks, lever engaging lugs on the outer sides of the lower block to limit down tilt of the outer end of said block, a spring arm fixed to the bottom of the lower block and having a hook on its rear end to engage over a cable in the blocks, and a handle pivoted on the lower ends of the levers.

2. The tool of claim 1 the upper block being overbalanced to automatically tip into normal engagement with the rear portion of the lower block.

HENRY PECK BARDSHAR.

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