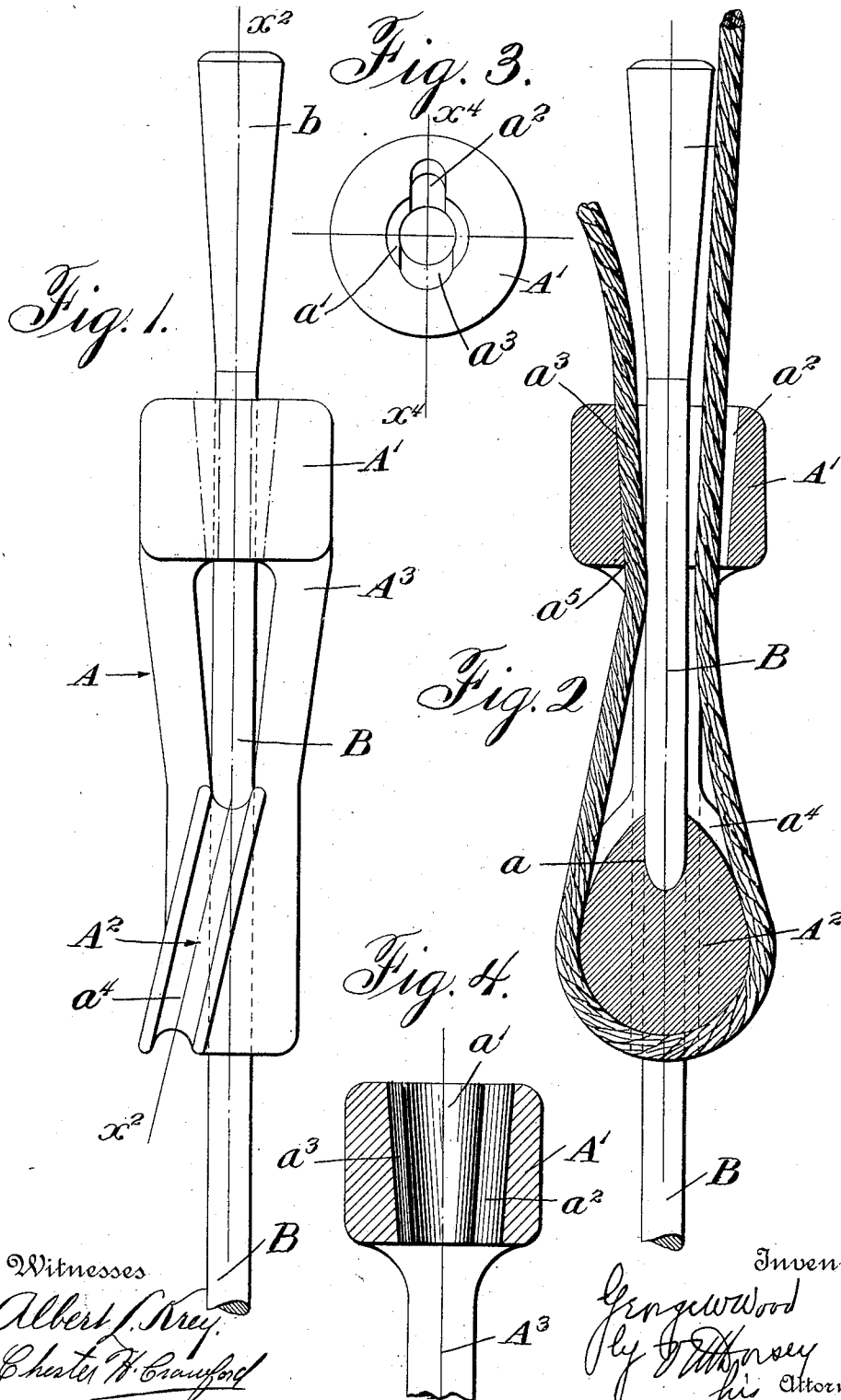


G. W. WOOD.
CLIP HEAD FOR ANCHOR RODS.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1911.

1,058,511.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.



Witnesses
Albert S. Krey
Chester W. Crawford

Inventor
G. W. Wood
By J. H. H. H. H.
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WOOD, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

CLIP-HEAD FOR ANCHOR-RODS.

1,058,511.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Application filed September 7, 1911. Serial No. 648,251.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WOOD, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Syracuse, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clip-Heads for Anchor-Rods, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cable holders and more particularly to that class of devices used in connection with the strengthening of poles and supports, where the device is subjected to heavy strain.

My invention comprises a head or thimble adapted to slide upon the drawing rod of the anchor, the end of which rod is formed into a tapered head. The thimble has an axial perforation and comprises a clip portion, in which the perforation is tapered to correspond to the head of the rod and which has internal longitudinal cable receiving grooves, and a cable drum portion, having a cable receiving groove, angularly disposed in respect to the axis of the thimble, the clip portion and the drum portion being connected by forked arms. When the cable or wire to be held is inserted through the thimble and around the drum the above means will serve to retain the wire immovably without injury thereto.

It further consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the several parts of which it is composed as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings in which corresponding parts are designated by corresponding marks of reference: Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cable holder. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line x^2-x^2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the clip of the thimble. Fig. 4 is a fragmental section of the thimble clip on the lines x^4-x^4 of Fig. 3.

For the purpose of accommodating the drawing rod B an axial perforation a is formed in the thimble A from end to end thereof and terminates in a tapered opening a' in the clip portion A' of the thimble. The perforation a is of slightly larger diameter than the drawing rod B in order to facilitate its sliding thereon.

Within the cylindrical clip head A' of the thimble and diametrically opposite each other are formed two grooves a^2 and a^3 opening into the tapered hole a' and extending parallel with the angle of the taper, the recess a^2 serving as a retainer for the cable

previous to passing it around the drum and the recess a^3 forming the wedging portion of the clip head after the cable has been passed around the drum and inserted in the last named recess, as is illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing. In order to perform its function the wedging recess a^3 is preferably made wide and shallow and the opposite recess a^2 is so formed as to allow the passage of the rope therethrough after having been passed around the drum.

At the base of the thimble, connected to the clip head and formed integral by means of the side bars A^3 , which by preference are of such thickness as to uncover the lower ends of the cable grooves a^2 and a^3 , (whereby threading the cable is facilitated), is a cable drum A^2 , angularly disposed in respect to the axis of the thimble, and having a retaining groove a^4 , the groove being of substantially the same diameter as are the cable grooves a^2 and a^3 . The drum not only acts as a guide for preventing the cable from untwisting but as a secondary means for holding the cable against longitudinal movement by reason of the friction between them. Owing to the angular displacement of the drum A^2 the cable when passed through the recess a^2 is forced to bend in order to pass around the drum and in so doing further locks itself firmly against the lower edge a^5 of the cylindrical head A' . The angular displacement of the drum A^2 also brings the loop of the cable to one side of the drawing rod, but as the strain exerted by the cable is primarily taken up by the clip head A' , it creates no side strain upon the rod.

The upper end of the drawing rod B is formed into a head b , whose taper is such that when drawn into the tapered hole a' it acts both as a wedge for the cable and a retainer for the thimble.

The method of assembling my device is as follows: The thimble A is placed upon the rod before the anchor or slug is fixed upon the base of the drawing rod B, and is then moved upwardly on the rod to a position similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The free end of the cable or wire is then inserted in the recess a^2 from the top of the head A' and drawn tightly around the angularly disposed drum A^2 and inserted in the recess a^3 . The thimble A is then pressed upwardly on the drawing rod B where it engages the tapered head b of the rod, firmly clamping

the cable and at the same time acting as a stop for the thimble and holding the cable with an increasing grip as the strain on the cable increases.

5 Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a drawing bar and a thimble thereon adapted to receive a cable, 10 a tapered head upon the drawing bar, the thimble having a tapered bore and having grooves in the side thereof, one of said grooves adapted in connection with the tapered head to form a primary cable grip 15 and the other of said grooves adapted to retain the end of the cable, and a cable drum upon the thimble angularly disposed with respect to the longitudinal axis of the drawing bar, said drum forming a secondary cable grip. 20

2. In a device of the character described the combination of a drawing bar and a thimble adapted to slide thereon and receive a cable, a tapered head upon the drawing 25 bar, a tapered recess in the head of the thimble having diametrically opposite grooves, a clamping edge at the end of one of the grooves, and a cable drum angularly disposed in respect to the longitudinal axis of the drawing bar and having cable retaining 30 flanges to prevent the lateral movement of the cable.

3. The combination of a drawing rod hav-

ing a tapered head with a thimble comprising a clip portion and a drum portion connected by integral arms, the head portion 35 and the drum portion of the thimble having alined perforations, the perforation in the head portion being tapered and provided with cable receiving grooves one of which 40 is provided with a clamping edge at its lower end, the drum portion having a drum thereon angularly disposed with respect to the line of the perforations and provided with a cable received groove the upper end 45 of which is located substantially in a diameter of the perforation.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination of a drawing bar, and a thimble adapted to slide thereon and receive 50 a cable, a tapered head upon the drawing bar acting both as a wedge and a stop for the thimble, the thimble having a head with a tapered recess and diametrically opposed cable receiving grooves, one of the grooves 55 acting as a wedge and the other as a retainer for the cable and a drum whose angular disposition is such that its upper end is intersected by the axis of the drawing rod and its lower end is to one side of the drawing bar. 60

In testimony whereof I have signed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. WOOD.

Witnesses:

J. M. C. GILLESPIE,
GEO. T. LOCKNER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."