A. JOHNSON.

CABLE GRIP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1916.

1,244,093. Patented Oct. 23, 1917.

Fig. 1

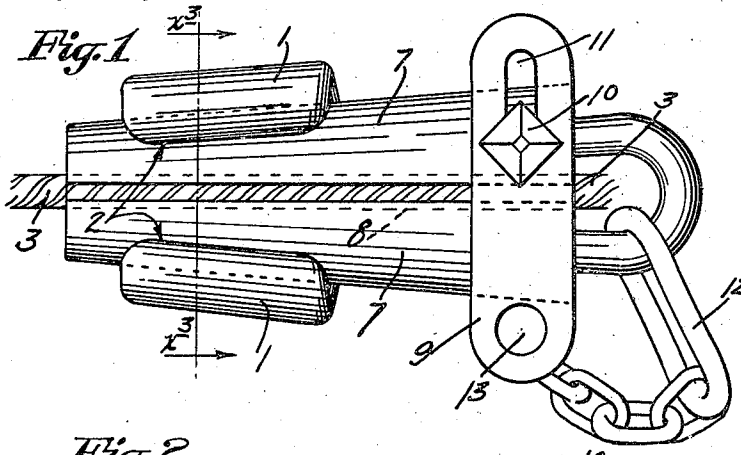


Fig. 2

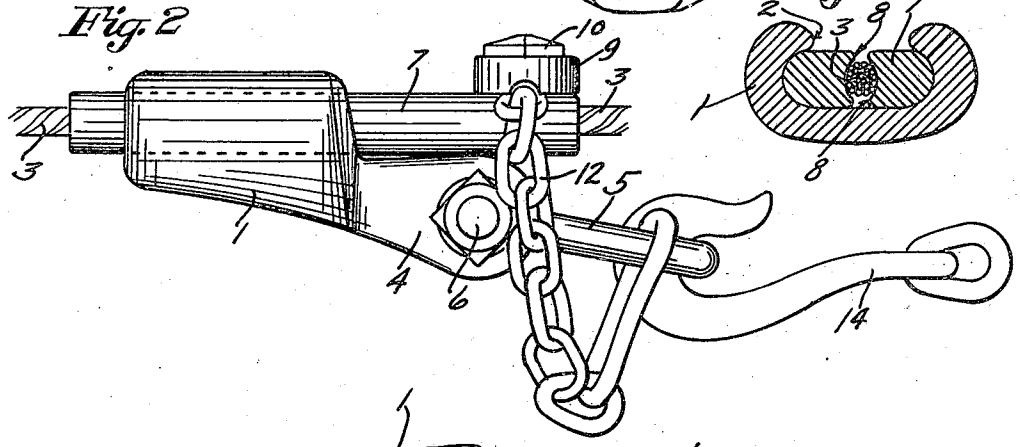
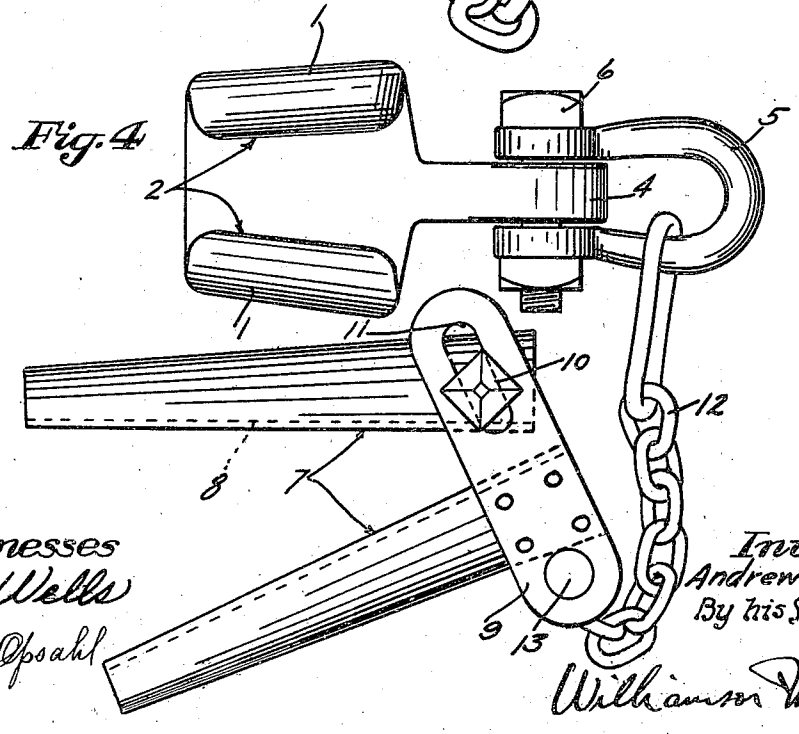


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CABLE-GRIP.

1,244,093. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 23, 1917.

Application filed March 27, 1916. Serial No. 86,893.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Grips; and I do hereby 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.

My invention relates to improvements in cable grips; and, to this end, the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line x^3 x^3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a view, corresponding to Fig. 1, with the exception that the parts are separated, illustrating the self-contained feature of the invention.

The numeral 1 indicates a socket member open at both ends and having converging side walls. The upper side of the socket member 1 is open, at its longitudinal central portion, to afford an entrance passage 2 to receive or release a cable 3 by a lateral movement. Integrally formed with the back of the socket member 1, at the rear end thereof, is a lug 4 to which a clevis 5 is pivotally connected by a nut-equipped bolt 6.

Removably mounted in the socket 1, through the rear end thereof, is a pair of coöperating wedges 7, which are considerably longer than the socket member 1 and, when applied therein, extend through both ends thereof. The adjacent longitudinal edges of the wedges 7 are concave in cross section forming channels 8 to receive and hold the cable 3. These channels 8 are relatively shallow, so that when the wedges 7 are clamped onto the cable 3, their adjacent edges do not meet. Under pulling strains on the cable 3, the wedges 7 are drawn onto the converging side walls of the socket member 1, and the greater the strain on the cable 3, the more firmly will the wedges be drawn into the socket member 1. The rear or wide ends of the wedges 7 are connected by a link 9, for pivotal and sliding movements toward and from each other to receive the cable 3 in the channels 8 and release the same therefrom. This link 9 extends transversely over the wedges 7 and is rigidly secured to one thereof by rivets or otherwise. The other wedge 7 is connected to the link 9, for pivotal and sliding movements by a headed stud 10 and a slot 11. This headed stud 10 is rigidly secured to and projects from the respective wedge 7 and the slot 11 is formed in the link 9.

A short chain 12 connects the wedges 7 to the socket member 1. One end of this chain 12 is secured to the link 9 by a bolt 13 and the clevis 5 is passed through the last link in the other end of said chain. With the several parts of the improved cable grip connected, as described, there is produced a self-contained device, which prevents any part of the grip from being lost.

In applying the improved grip to the cable 3, the wedges 7 are first removed from the socket member 1 and then separated. The cable 3 is then placed between the separated wedges 7, in alinement with the channels 8, and the wedges closed on the cable. With the wedges 7 thus secured to the cable 3, the socket member 1 is first applied around the cable 3, by passing said cable laterally through the entrance passage 2 and then telescoping the socket member 1 onto the wedges 7. From the above description, it is evident that the grip may be secured to a cable at any desired point, by a lateral movement, without having to thread the cable through the socket member 1.

The improved cable grip, while intended for general use, is especially adapted for connecting cables to freight cars in moving the same at platforms.

What I claim is:—

A cable grip comprising a socket member that is open at its ends and top and having converging internal side walls and a perforated lug offset below the socket in said member, a pair of coöperating wedges adapted to have their small ends inserted into the

socket member and provided with cable receiving channels in their inner longitudinal edges, and a link rigidly secured to the large end of one of the wedges and connected to the adjacent end of the other of said wedges for pivotal and sliding movements, said wedges being so arranged in the socket member that the link extends transversely with respect thereto and at the top thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of a witness.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Witness:
HARRY D. KILGORE.

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