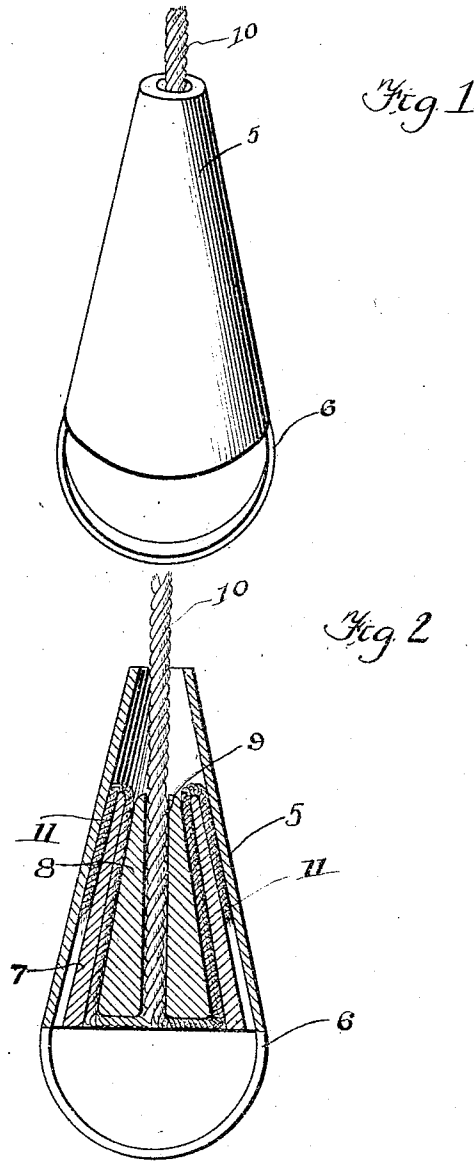


H. M. LAMB.
CABLE SOCKET.
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1,297,187.

Patented Mar. 11, 1919.



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HOMER M. LAMB, OF WEST FRANKFORT, ILLINOIS.

CABLE-SOCKET.

1,297,187.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed August 19, 1918. Serial No. 250,533.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOMER M. LAMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Frankfort, in the county of Franklin and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cable-Sockets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a connecting socket for wire cables or rope, and has for its object to provide a simple, cheap and thoroughly effective means co-engaging with the end strands of a cable or rope in such a manner that the harder an outward pull upon the said cable or rope the tighter the same will be engaged by the socket.

The foregoing objects are accomplished by a simple construction, combination and operative arrangement of parts, a satisfactory exemplification of which being illustrated by the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the improvement; and

Fig. 2 is a substantially vertical longitudinal sectional view through the same.

The improvement contemplates an outer casing of any desired hard material, steel preferred. The outer casing 5 is of frusto-conical formation, but is, of course, hollow and has upon its widened open end a substantially U-shaped strap or bail 6. In the casing 5 is designed to be received a frusto-conical sleeve 7, smaller than the casing but of a shape corresponding thereto, and in the sleeve 7 is adapted to be received a frusto-conical core 8. The core is preferably constructed of some soft metal and is provided with a central straight opening 9. Through this opening the end of a cable or rope 10 is passed, the strands of the same being divided and being passed over the inner sides of the member 7 and from thence over the outer sides of the said member so that the said strands, indicated for distinction by the numerals 11 will contact with the inner flared periphery of the casing 5.

It will be apparent that an outward pull upon the cable 10 will result in more firmly gripping the strands or elements comprising the socket.

The corners of the members 7 and 8 are rounded and the cable is so engaged by the elements constituting the socket that the same will not be susceptible to a breaking

strain, as the tension of all of the strands constituting the rope or wire are evenly divided. The socket may be connected with a rope or wire in a very few moments. The device is considered an advancement over the old system wherein the strain on the strands of wire is not equally divided and wherein the grip thereon often slips, causing many serious accidents and delays in adjusting the cable. When Babbitt metal is used, the strain is never equally distributed on the strands of the cable. When large cables are used it is almost impossible to get all of the wires back into the coil in the ordinary means for connecting sockets, and as all of such class of sockets are generally filled with Babbitt metal a great amount of time is consumed in connecting the cable thereto.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. In a connecting socket for wire cables, ropes or the like, the combination of an outer casing of a hollow frusto-conical formation having at its widened end a bail, a sleeve of a frusto-conical formation received in the casing, a core also of frusto-conical formation received in the sleeve, said core having a central opening to receive the wire or cable, the strands of the latter being divided and arranged around the bottom and over the sides of the core and directed over the sides of the sleeve, whereby if an outward pull is exerted on the cable the said strand will be forced into contacting engagement with the inner surface of the sleeve.

2. In a connecting socket for wire-cables, ropes or the like, the combination of an outer casing of a hollow frusto-conical formation having at its widened end a bail, a sleeve of a frusto-conical formation received in the casing, a core formed of soft metal and also of a frusto-conical formation, and having a central opening therein to receive the wire or cable, the strands of the latter being divided and arranged around the bottom and over the sides of the core and directed over the sides of the sleeve, whereby if an outward pull is exerted on the cable the said strand will be forced into contacting engagement with the inner surface of the sleeve.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HOMER M. LAMB.