

June 18, 1946.

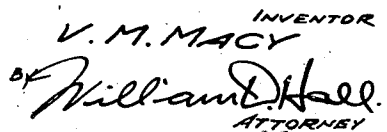
V. M. MACY

2,402,172

CABLE LASHER

Filed Oct. 29, 1943

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FIG. 5.

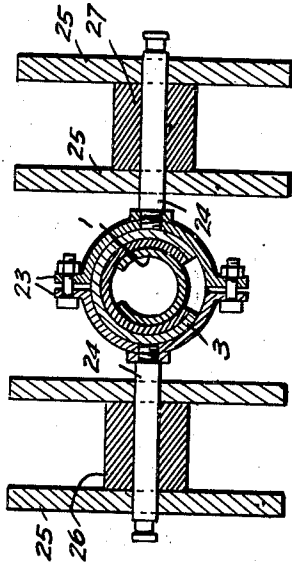


FIG. 4.

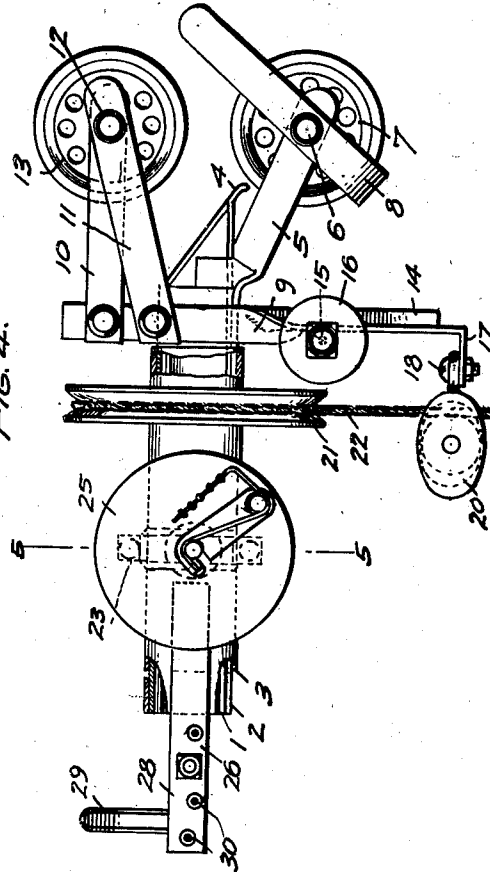


FIG. 2.

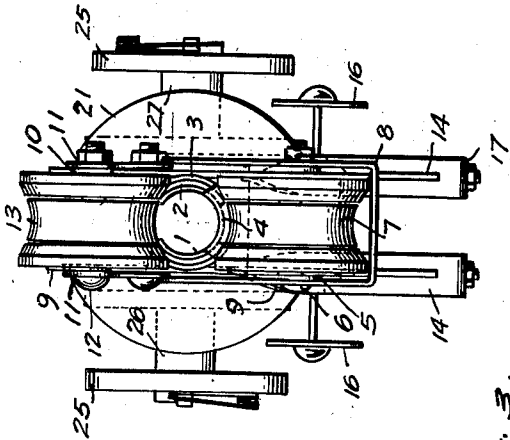
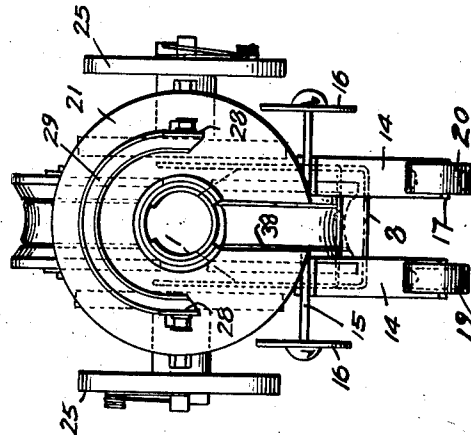


FIG. 3.



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2,402,172

CABLE LASHER

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Application October 29, 1943, Serial No. 508,098

4 Claims. (Cl. 175—376)

(Granted under the act of March 3, 1883, as
amended April 30, 1928; 370 O. G. 757)

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The invention described herein may be manufactured and used by or for the Government for governmental purposes, without the payment to me of any royalty thereon.

This invention relates to aerial cable construction, and more particularly to improvements in cable lashers used in such construction.

In certain localities where high winds prevail accompanied by very low temperatures it is not feasible to use cable rings in aerial cable construction because of the damage to the lead sheath of the cable caused by the rolling movements of the cable during high winds. Heretofore, the alternate method of lashing has been found too slow when accomplished manually using wire or marline; and the result has not been satisfactory. Commercial types of cable lashers available are objectionable in such localities as they embody gears and close clearances and other working parts which are affected by sand, rain, sleet and snow, rendering them inoperable due to insufficient traction. Such lashers are expensive to manufacture and require a special annealed wire.

It is, therefore, an object of this invention to provide a cable lasher of simple structure and reliable in operation in cold climates under practically all conditions.

A further object is the provision of a cable lasher having no parts which are affected by sand, rain, sleet or snow, thus insuring sufficient traction at all times.

A further object is the provision of a cable lasher of such simple structure that it can be readily operated and repaired by inexperienced persons in the field.

A further object is the provision of a cable lasher which requires no special annealed wire for proper operation, and which is inexpensive to manufacture.

These and other objects are attained by the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the device is used.

Fig. 2 is a front elevational view of the device.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevational view of the device.

Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of the device.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, the device is shown to comprise a cable guard tube 1, an inner housing tube 2 and an outer housing tube 3. The tube

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1 is provided with a fish-tail guard 4 for guiding cable. Supported by the tube 2 are a pair of spaced braces 5 which support a pin 6 having rotatably mounted thereon a pulley 7, over which passes cable being fed into tube 1. A guard 8 supported by braces 5 maintains the cable in proper position.

Also supported by tube 2 is a bracket 9, attached to which are a pair of braces 10, and a pair of braces 11, which support pin 12 upon which is rotatably mounted a pulley 13 riding upon the messenger rope 31. Extending from the lower end of bracket 9 are a pair of spaced legs 14, which support a pair of pins 15, the extremities of which are provided with flanges 16 to prevent the looped ends of traction cables 32 from falling off. The lower ends of the legs 14 have right angularly directed portions 17 through which pass rivets 18, which pivotally hold pulleys 19 and 20 on the portions 17.

Fixed to the outer housing 3 and rotatable therewith is a pulley 21 over which passes a rope 22, one portion of the rope passing over pulley 19 down to a person who plays out the rope, and the other portion passing over pulley 20 and fastened to a pole or other object.

A pair of semi-cylindrical collars 23 are clamped about the housing 3 tightly to rotate therewith. Fixed to the collars 23 are pins 24 which rotatably support spools 26 and 27, the spools being provided with flanges 25.

Attached to tube 3 are spaced braces 28, connected by an arcuate cross member 29, each brace 28 carrying a plurality of rollers 30 over which pass wires or marlines 33 and 34 fed respectively from the spools 27 and 26.

In operation, the rope 31 and cable 35 are passed through the tubes 1, 2 and 3 and secured to a pole or the like. The apparatus will then be arranged as shown in Fig. 1, with the wires 33 and 34 winding about the rope and cable to hold them tightly together. Since one end of rope 22 is fastened to a pole or the like and the other end is held taut and played out by an attendant, as the lashing device is moved along the rope, the pulley 13 resting on the rope, the pulley 21 will be rotated by the rope 22; and since the pulley 21 is fixed to the outer housing tube 3, the spools 25 and 26 will also be rotated about the rope and cable, thus the wires or marlines 33 and 34 will automatically be wound about the rope and cable. The lasher can be pulled along by means of a truck attached to cable 36, the cable 35 being played out from a trailer or the like.

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Should the rope 31 be already secured to the poles, the lasher can be mounted in position by disassembling pulley 7 and its supporting structure. The rope 31 and cable 35 would then be passed through a slot 38 in pulley 21 and through slots in tubes 1, 2, 3, which slots are brought into register for that purpose. After rope 31 has pulley 13 resting thereon, the pulley structure, 6, 7, 8, is reassembled with the cable 35 resting on pulley 7.

From the above description it will be seen that there has been provided a simple device for lashing cable to a supporting rope. The device can be readily and conveniently manufactured, and is easy to operate, being especially adapted for use in cold climates where high winds prevail.

I claim:

1. In a cable lashing device, a tubular inner cable guard, an intermediate tubular housing, an outer housing tube rotatably mounted on said intermediate housing, a cable guide means extending from said inner cable guard, a rope guide pulley and a cable guide pulley supported by said intermediate tubular housing, a plurality of spools of wire rotatably mounted on said outer housing, a pulley surrounding and secured to said outer housing, and means to rotate said last mentioned pulley from a remote position to thereby rotate said outer housing.

2. In a cable lashing device, comprising a longitudinally slotted tubular inner cable guard, a longitudinally slotted intermediate tubular housing, a slotted outer housing tube rotatably mounted on said intermediate tube, means for

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aligning said slots to permit the entry there-through of a cable, a plurality of spools of wire rotatably mounted on said outer housing, a pulley surrounding and secured to said outer housing, and means to rotate said pulley and thereby rotate said outer housing.

3. In a cable lashing device, a slotted cable guard tube having a fish tail guide, a slotted inner housing surrounding said tube, a slotted outer housing rotatably mounted on said inner housing, a pulley carried by the inner housing for supporting the device on a rope, a cable guide pulley carried by the inner housing, a pair of spools of lashing material rotatably mounted on the outer housing, a pulley supported and secured to the outer housing and means to rotate said last mentioned pulley from a remote position to thereby rotate said outer housing.

4. In a cable stringing and lashing device, an inner cable guard, an intermediate tubular housing, an outer housing tube rotatably mounted on said intermediate housing, a fish tail cable guide extending from said inner cable guard, a rope guide pulley and a cable guide pulley supported by said intermediate tubular housing, a plurality of spools of wire rotatably mounted diametrically opposite on the said outer housing, means for permitting a cable and a messenger rope to be passed radially through said device, a pulley surrounded and secured to said outer housing, and means to rotate said last mentioned pulley from a remote position.

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