May 8, 1923.

1,454,559

W. J. PEACH

CABLE HANGER

Filed March 17, 1919

Fig. 1.

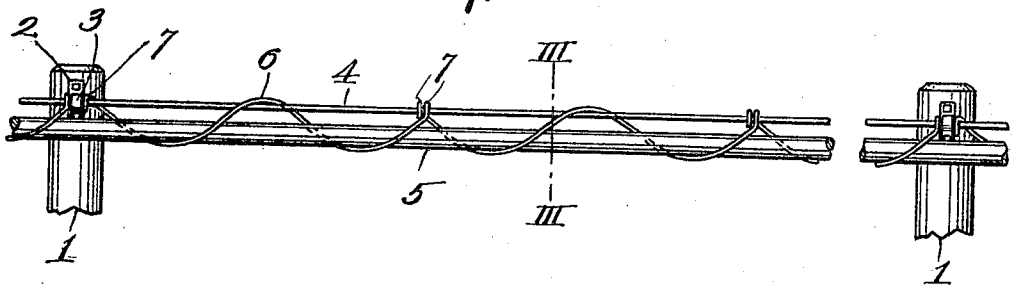


Fig. 2.

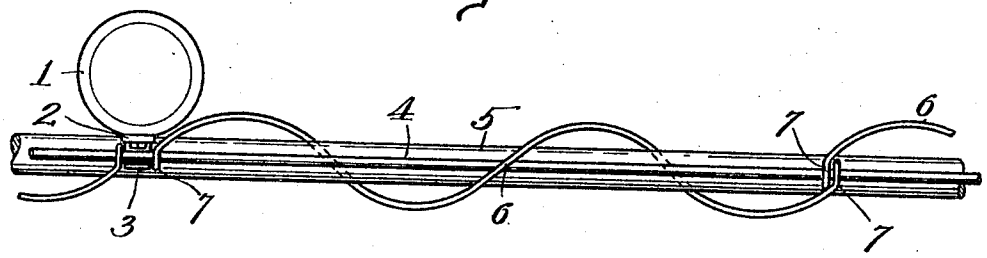
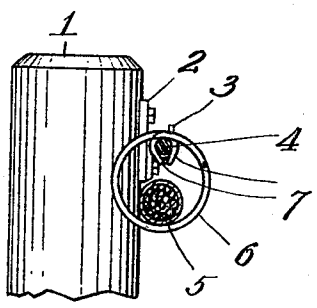


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.

Wm. J. Peach.

BY

George S. Thorpe

ATTORNEY.

Patented May 8, 1923. 1,454,559

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. PEACH, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

CABLE HANGER.

Application filed March 17, 1919. Serial No. 283,225.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. PEACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cable hangers, and more especially to hangers for suspending a telephone cable from a messenger wire suitably carried by posts or other supports, and my object is to produce a simple, cheap and efficient hanger by which a cable will be supported with the minimum chance of sustaining injury through crystallization or otherwise, and which when used in multiple, will interlock so that all of the hangers in a single span shall cooperate in guarding against endwise slippage of any hanger or plurality of hangers when the cable is being drawn therethrough.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1, is a fragmentary side elevation of adjacent poles of a telephone system, together with the messenger or span wire equipped with hangers embodying my invention and showing a cable supported by said hangers.

Figure 2, is an enlarged top plan view of a part of the construction disclosed by Figure 1.

Figure 3, is a section taken on the line III—III of Figure 1, but on the same scale as Figure 2.

In the said drawing, 1 indicates adjacent telephone poles provided with plates 2 equipped with suitable supporting hooks 3 for a messenger or span wire 4, and to suspend from said messenger wire the customary lead or equivalent cable 5, a plurality of hangers are employed, and as these hangers are of duplicate construction a description of one will suffice for all.

Each hanger, 6, is composed of a wire bent to form a spiral containing two convolutions and terminating at its ends in downwardly opening hooks 7, and the hanger can be secured upon the messenger wire by fitting one end of the former over the latter and then turning or screwing the hanger, and as the internal diameter of the spiral will slightly exceed the space between the upper side of the messenger wire and the lower side of the cable when said elements are spaced the desired distance apart, the hanger can be fitted in position around both of said elements by screwing it in place as above explained. Ordinarily, however, the hangers are placed in position upon the messenger wire and the cable is threaded endwise through the hangers and rests upon the lower portions of at least two convolutions of each hanger, which convolutions being spaced a considerable distance apart afford two points of support for the cable.

To provide a support every few inches for the full span between poles, there will be a sufficient number of hangers employed to extend from one pole to another, and to interlock the hangers together so that there can be no independent longitudinal movement thereof upon the messenger wire while the cable is being drawn through the hangers, adjacent hangers are arranged in interlocked relation as shown in Figures 1 and 2, it being seen by reference to said figures that the interlocking occurs at adjacent ends or hooks 7 and that a pull upon one of the hangers will exert like force upon the next hanger. It will also be apparent that by arranging the hangers in a single span so that the endmost ones shall bear against fixed points, such for example as the hooks 3, it will be impossible for collective movement of the hangers to occur.

I am aware that there have been a number of cable hangers or supports patented which at their ends hook over or spirally engage the messenger wire, and are formed with transverse loops or eyes for receiving and supporting the cable, but these devices are objectionable as they have such a narrow contact with the cable in the direction in which the same is most likely to fracture or break, as distinguished from the support afforded by my spiral hanger, which has extended contact with the lower part of the cable in a direction intermediate or between the plane of the longitudinal axis thereof and a line at right angles to such axis. The hanger, therefore, not only provides a longer contact supporting point for the cable but applies its support in a direction intersect-

ing any line on which a fracture of the cable is likely to occur.

I am also aware of a patent for a cable hanger which provides a plurality of points of support for the cable and in which the points of contact extend slightly diagonally with respect to the cable, but this hanger does not spirally encircle either the cable or hanger. This peculiarity of construction is not found in any of the cable hangers or supports with which I am familiar, and in this connection attention is directed to the fact that the strain on the messenger is minimized by applying the weight of the hanger and cable at three points on the messenger wire.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a spiral cable hanger which can be made at low cost and quickly, easily and economically applied, and which, because of its contact relation with the cable and hanger minimizes the chance of injury to both, and because of its relatively long contact with the cable diminishes the chance of crystallization thereof.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a device of the character described which possesses all of the advantages pointed out as desirable and while I have illustrated the preferred form of the device I reserve the right to all changes properly falling within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. The combination with a span wire and a cable of a hanger in the form of a continuous unchanging spiral of large diameter relative to and fitting around and suspended at an intermediate point from the span wire, and terminating at its extremities in oppositely-projecting downwardly-opening hooks fitting down over and upon the span wire eccentrically of the axis of the spiral; the hanger being so constructed that it may be screwed into position while simultaneously embracing both the span wire and the cable.

2. The combination with a span wire and a cable and spaced supporting poles therefor, of a plurality of spiral hangers strung along the span wire and each forming two complete convolutions and terminating at its ends in downwardly-opening hooks fitting over the span wire, the hanger also resting on the span wire between said hooks, the adjacent ends of the hangers of each set between continuous supporting poles, overlapping with the hooks thereof in proximity to prevent the hangers having longitudinal sliding movement on the span wire; the hanger being so constructed that it may be screwed into position while simultaneously embracing both the span wire and the cable.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM J. PEACH.