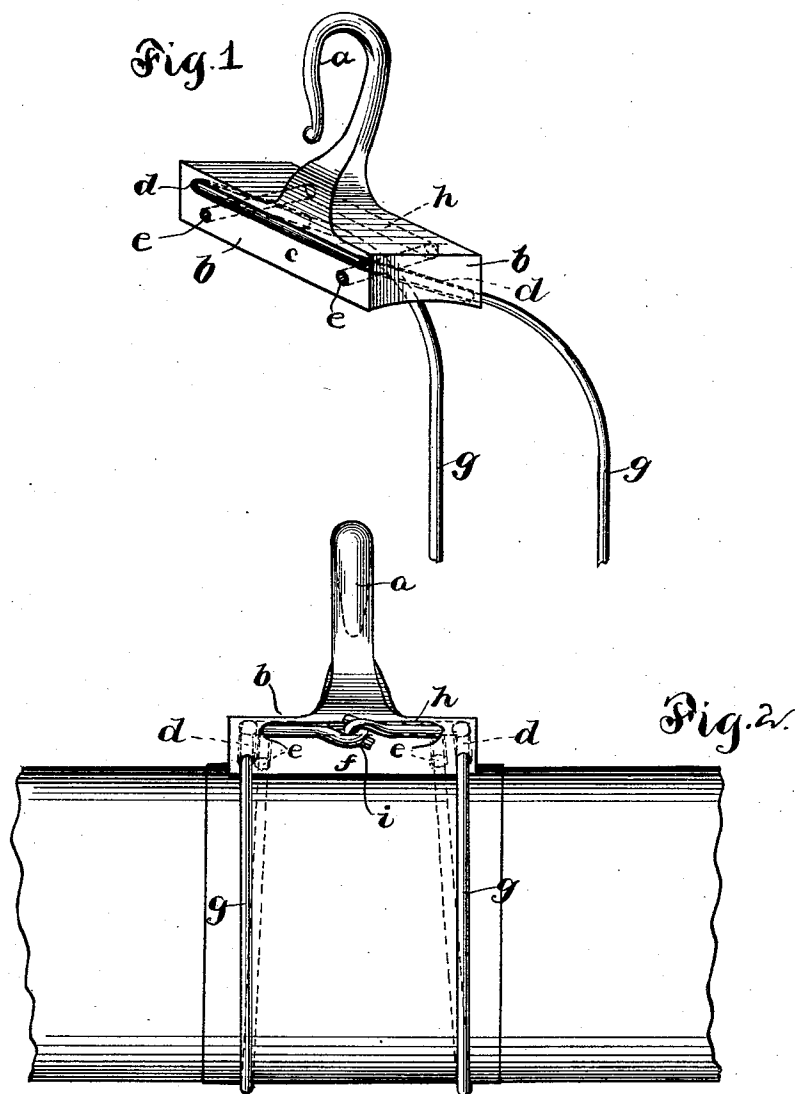


(No Model.)

J. J. NATE.
CABLE HANGER.

No. 475,600.

Patented May 24, 1892.



Witnesses:
George L. Cragg.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. NATE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CABLE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,600, dated May 24, 1892.

Application filed March 24, 1892. Serial No. 426,233. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. NATE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have
5 invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cable-Hangers, (Case No. 2,) of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of
10 this specification.

My invention relates to hangers for suspending cables, conductors, or other objects, and its purpose is to provide a hanger which
15 will securely clasp the cable or other object which it is desired to suspend, which can be readily fastened in place and at the same time be easily removed without injuring the hanger.

My invention consists of providing a hook
20 with a base adapted to receive and hold the wire which pass around the cable or other object to be supported and which is adapted to receive and secure said wires in place.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the hook and the base, showing in dotted lines the passages through which the hanger-wire
25 is threaded. Fig. 2 shows an elevation of the hanger attached to the cable.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts in both views.

The hook *a* is adapted to rest upon the suspending-wire. This hook may be made of
35 malleable iron or some other metal which will stand bending, so that when the hook is put on the suspending-wire the end of the hook, which is preferably curved, as shown in Fig. 1, may be bent close to the shank, thus
40 preventing the hook from being thrown off the suspending-wire, while at the same time it permits the hook to slide freely in a longitudinal direction upon the suspending-wire.

I preferably cast the base *b* in one piece
45 with the hook, although it is obvious that the hook may be fastened to the base when each are made separate. I make the lower surface of the base concave in form to fit the cable or other object which is to be suspended. From
50 the face *c* of the base *b* four passages *d d e e* are provided, two of which, beginning near the upper surface of the base, pass in a direc-

tion diagonally downward to the face *f*, where they emerge near the lower surface of the base. The other two passages *e e*, beginning
55 near the lower surface of the base *b*, pass in a diagonal direction upward to the face *f*, where they emerge near the upper surface of the base. Connecting the passages *d d* on face *c*, I provide a channel *h* of sufficient depth
60 to receive the wire *g*, which passes around the cable. A similar channel *h* connects the passages *e e* on face *f*.

The wire *g g* is shown in Fig. 1 threaded through the passages *d d*, and this is the form
65 in which the cable-hanger will appear when it is ready for use, the wire *g g* being long enough to pass around the cable and through passages *e e*, where the ends of the wire *g g* are brought together and twisted, as shown
70 at *i* in Fig. 2.

I preferably provide a piece of sheet metal, either zinc or some other similar metal of length equal or nearly equal to the circumference
75 of the cable which is to be suspended, which I place around the cable before the hanger is put in place to protect the cable. I preferably arrange the passages *d d* so that they will converge slightly from the face *f* toward the face *c*, and likewise arrange the
80 passages *e e* so that they will converge toward the face *f*. This arrangement of the passages avoids so sharp a bending of the hanger-wire as would otherwise be necessary. The result of this arrangement of suspending
85 the cable is that the hanger is adapted to any size of cable. This form of hanger is also a very cheap one and of great strength.

In putting this hanger upon a cable the wire *g g* is threaded through the passages *d d*,
90 as shown in Fig. 1. The hangers are then put in place, the wires *g g* brought around the cable and passed through the openings *e e* to the face *f* of the base, where they may be seized by the plyers of the lineman and
95 twisted, as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cable-hanger consisting of a hook
100 mounted upon a base *b*, openings *d d e e* through said base, said openings *d d* being parallel to each other and inclined at an angle to openings *e e*, which are parallel to each

other, and the wire *g*, adapted to surround and support the cable and to pass through the openings *d d e e* and to be fastened to said base, substantially as described.

- 5 2. In a cable-hanger, the combination, with the hook, of a metallic base to which said hook is attached, said base being provided with four openings adapted to receive a wire or wires, and said wire or wires adapted to be
10 fastened to said base and to surround and support the cable at two points, substantially as described.

3. A cable-hanger consisting of a hook *a*, mounted upon a base *b*, openings *d d e e*

through said base, two of said openings being 15 parallel to each other and inclined at an angle to the other two, the channels *h h*, connecting the said openings, and the wire *g*, adapted to surround and support the cable and to be fastened to said base through said 20 openings, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 18th day of March, A. D. 1892.

JOHN J. NATE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE L. CRAGG,

G. B. HEISER.