W. G. S. DE CARTERET.

CABLE GRIP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1913.

1,114,235. Patented Oct. 20, 1914.

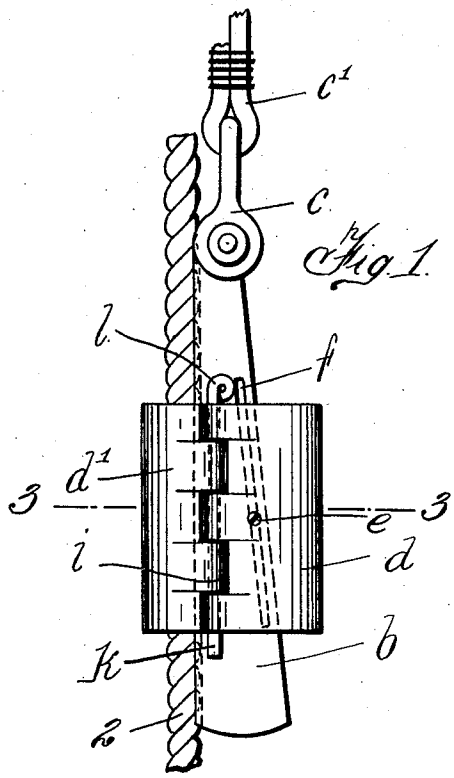


Fig. 1.

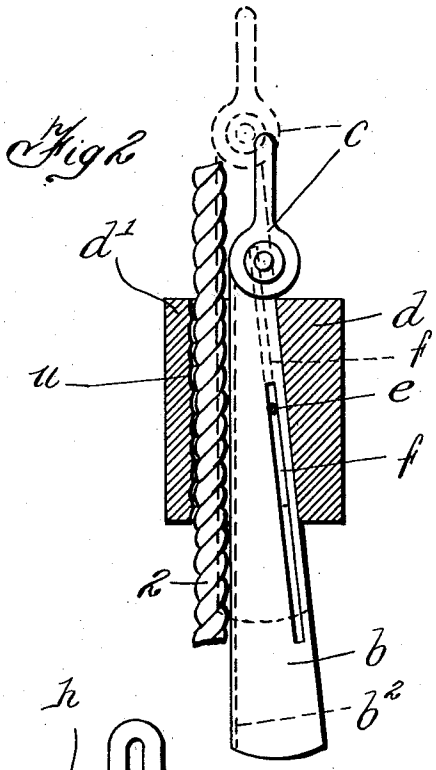


Fig. 2.

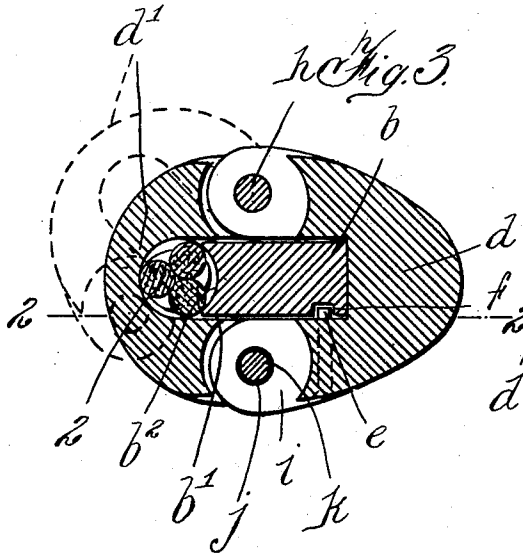


Fig. 3.

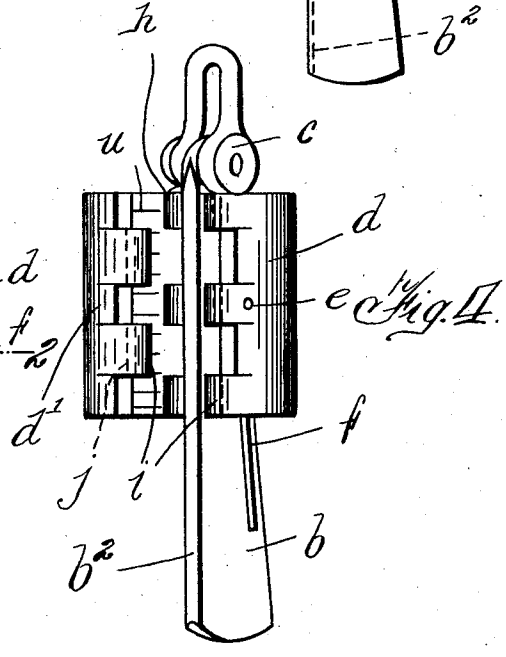


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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CABLE-GRIP.

1,114,235. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 20, 1914.

Application filed May 3, 1913. Serial No. 765,278.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GEORGE SQUARES DE CARTERET, of "The Pines," Beer, Devonshire, England, and temporarily residing at 99 South Park, Halifax, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Grips; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to grips such as are used for the purpose of attaching a heaving or holding line to cables, ropes, chains and the like, the object of the invention being to improve the general construction of grips of this type and provide one which can be readily attached to a cable and is not liable to become accidentally detached from the latter when the holding line is slackened or when pulled sidewise of the cable.

For full comprehension, however, of my invention reference must be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate the same parts and wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved grip applied to a cable; Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line 2—2 Fig. 3; Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3—3 Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a view of the grip with the hinged side of the shell swung open and the members turned to expose the interior of the shell.

Referring to the drawings *b* indicates the gripping member which is preferably flat and tapered from one end to the other to form a wedge, the small end of the wedge having a shackle *c* attached thereto by means of which the holding line *c'* is fastened to the grip. A sleeve or shell *d* is loosely mounted upon the wedge *b* so that the two members may be moved relatively to each other, this movement being limited, to prevent the detachment of the members from each other, by means of a pin *e* on the interior of the shell which travels in a longitudinally extending slot *f* in the wedge. A space for the accommodation of the cable or rope 2 is left between one edge of the wedge and the opposing interior wall of the shell and as shown in Fig. 2 these opposing surfaces are parallel so that the cable may be gripped evenly along the length of the wedge, the opposite edge of the wedge being tapered and the adjacent interior wall of the shell correspondingly tapered to present coacting wedging surfaces.

For convenience in attaching the grip to the cable I have formed the shell in two parts, the part *d'* being hinged as at *h* to the fixed part *d* to swing out from the latter as shown in Fig. 3 by dotted lines and in Fig. 4. In closing the shell the free side of the hinged part may be attached to the fixed part in any suitable manner but I prefer to lock the parts together by means of lugs *i* upon the free sides of such parts and having holes *j* adapted to be brought into registering position and have a pin *k* passed therethrough. The pin has a head *l* by means of which it can be readily moved either to lock the parts or to release the same. In Fig. 3 it will be seen that the locking of the parts *d* and *d'* together by the pin *k* will be augmented by the wedge *b* when the large end of the latter is pulled into the shell, for the reason that the corner *b'* of such wedge will then lie in the path taken by the free side of the hinged part when swinging open and so act as a stop to prevent such movement.

When the grip is to be attached to a cable the small end of the wedge is located within the shell, see Fig. 2 full lines, and the shell thrown open as shown in Fig. 4 to enable it to be slipped over the cable, the hinged side *d'* of the shell being then closed over the cable and the two parts of the shell locked together by the pin *k*. When the holding line is pulled or a strain exerted thereon the wedge slides to the position shown in dotted lines Fig. 2 and tightly grips the cable, the latter being securely wedged in the shell by means of the correspondingly tapered surfaces of the shell and wedge. As the cable is completely surrounded by the shell it will be apparent that the holding line may be pulled sidewise in any direction without the possibility of the cable being forced out of the grip while in the event of the holding line becoming slack and the wedge consequently loosened such wedge will always be in a position to grip the cable immediately the holding line is again tightened.

The edge b^2 of the wedge and the interior surface of the hinged part of the shell is grooved for the reception of the cable but may be suitably formed to receive a chain while the said interior surface of the shell is roughened as at *u* to provide a hold upon

the cable and prevent the possibility of the shell being pulled along with the wedge when in the act of tightening.

What I claim is as follows:

1. A grip for cables and the like including a shell consisting of a fixed part having a groove therein and a part hinged to the fixed part to swing open therefrom, such hinged part having a groove therein adapted to form, with the first groove, an opening through the shell, and a wedge located within the shell and adapted to be drawn through the latter and extend from the groove in the fixed part across the hinge into the groove in the hinged part to obstruct the swinging open of the latter upon the hinge.

2. A grip for cables and the like including a wedge and a shell having an opening therethrough and being mounted upon the wedge, such shell consisting of a fixed part having a groove therein forming a portion of the opening through the shell and being formed with perforated lugs at opposite sides of the groove and wedge and spaced from each other longitudinally of the fixed part, a pin and slot connection between the fixed part and the wedge, a movable part having a groove therein adapted to communicate with the groove in the fixed part and complete the opening through the shell, such movable part having perforated lugs at opposite sides of the groove and wedge and spaced from each other longitudinally of the movable part, the lugs at the opposite sides of the groove of one part interdigitating with the lugs at the opposite sides of the groove of the other part and pins adapted to pass through the perforations in the lugs and hold the fixed and movable parts together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM GEORGE SQUARES DE CARTERET.

Witnesses:

N. HILL,

J. A. WATT.