No. 886,634. PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

H. W. PLEISTER.

CABLE HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1907.

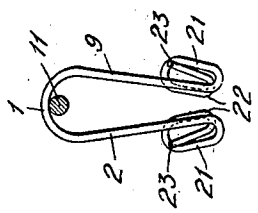

Fig. 3.

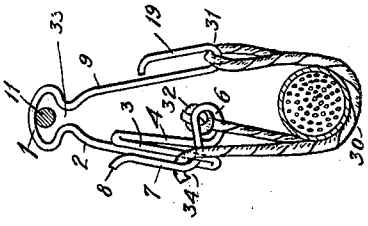

Fig. 6.

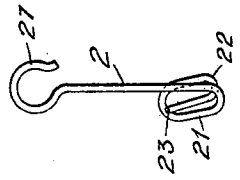

Fig. 2.

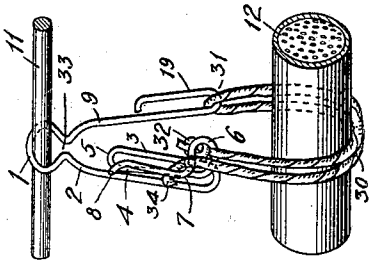

Fig. 5.

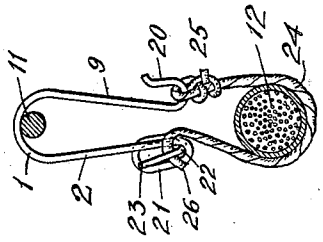

Fig. 1.

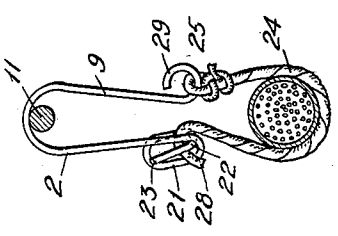

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

Duncan & Barlow

Joseph J. Collins

INVENTOR

Henry W. Pleister

BY

Duncan & Duncan

ATTORNEYS

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. PLEISTER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY B. NEWHALL, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

CABLE-HANGER.

No. 886,634. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed January 24, 1907. Serial No. 353,785.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. PLEISTER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Hangers, of which the following is a specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to cable hangers and relates especially to hangers of wire or similar material by which a cable is adapted to be suspended from a suitable messenger or support in connection with a marline or other similar flexible suspender.

In the accompanying drawing showing several illustrative forms of this invention, Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view showing one form of hanger as applied to a cable. Fig. 2 is another form of hanger detached. Fig. 3 is a detached hanger of duplex construction. Fig. 4 is another form of hanger applied to a cable. Figs. 5 and 6 show still another form supporting a cable.

Resilient wire or similar material, preferably having a non-oxidizable surface may be used in constructing these hangers, galvanized steel having the proper combination of rigidity and resiliency being a desirable material. Such wire may be bent into the form indicated in Fig. 1 to provide a head 1 and the two lateral arms 2 and 9 which as indicated are suspended on either side of the messenger cable or other support 11. The arm 2 is indicated as provided at its lower portion with a plurality of resilient angularly disposed portions, the loop 21 being located opposite the end of the arm, the other side of this loop preferably going behind the arm and then the material being bent to provide a curved portion 22 projecting up through the bottom of the loop so that the gripping end 23 projects in an angular direction on the other side of this loop so as to exert by its form and resilience a proper gripping or pinching action in coöperation with the adjacent sides of the loop and arm. The other arm may be provided with a fastening of any desired description, a form of open hook 20 being indicated in this instance and the suspender 24 may be tied or secured to this fastening in any desired way as by the knot 25 so as to go around the cable 12 the desired number of times, the free end 26 of this suspender being forced under the gripping end so as to be tightly held thereby, thus providing a very simple form of attachment which can be very readily applied when in use and yet be reliable under service conditions.

Under some conditions, of course, only a single arm 2 may be provided, as is indicated in Fig. 2, a suitable bent member 27 or other securing means being formed for engagement with the support, the construction of the free end of the hanger comprising a resilient gripping end operating as described. Fig. 3 indicates a duplex construction in which the arms 2 and 9 may be brought sufficiently close together at their lower portions as to form a contracted throat and securely hold the hanger in position upon the messenger or support 11 when once applied so as to prevent accidental displacement during the final attachment of the cable. Both arms in this case are indicated as provided with a similar form of resilient gripping fastening, each having a number of angularly disposed portions so that no knots are required in connection with the suspender since both ends of this flexible suspender, such as tarred marline or other cord, or the like, may be securely fastened by being gripped by the resilent material forming the hanger. Such a suspender may be applied to the resilient fastening as indicated in Fig. 4, where the free end 28 of the suspender is forced beneath the gripping end 23 and also between the arm 2 and the adjacent side of the loop so that an additional gripping action is effected. In this case the arm 9 is indicated as provided with a fastening in the form of a substantially closed hook 29 to which the suspender 24 may be secured by a suitable knot 25 or other fastening.

Figs. 5 and 6 indicate another form of construction in which the arms 2 and 9 may be brought sufficiently close together adjacent the head 1 so as to hold the hanger in position after it has been forced over the messenger cable 11 or other support which passes through the throat 33 when the device is placed in position, although, of course, the arms at this point may be made straighter so as to give a wider opening where this gripping action is not desired. The arm 2 is preferably bent upward to form the loop 3 in connection with the adjacent portion of the arm and after the bend forming the top 5 of this loop the resilient material preferably passes behind the arm forming the other side

4 of the loop. The eye 6 may, if desired, be produced by bending the material backward substantially transverse to the plane of the loop and then carrying the end out through the loop forming the gripping member or end 7 preferably having a gripping or pinching action on the cord or suspender used, in connection with the adjacent portions of the loop and arm. The extreme tip 8 of this end which may be angularly disposed with respect to the loop, may be slightly curved away from the loop for the more convenient insertion of the suspender. When the suspender is formed with a knot 32 or other fastening engaging the eye 6 this suspender 30 may be passed around the cable 12 the desired number of times and then secured to the fastening 19 in the form of a substantially closed loop or strand or any other desired form, the suspender forming in this way a double end 31 and passing back so as to again engage the cable and its free end 34 being securely gripped between the gripping end and the other resilient portions of the hanger. It will be evident that in this way the strain exerted through the suspender upon the eye 6 exerts a leverage tending to draw the gripping end into closer engagement with the adjacent parts of the hanger. Since the eye is supported from the top 5 of the loop pressure exerted in this way on the knot tends to straighten the bend forming its lower side and as stated draw the gripping end inward toward the plane of the loop, thereby increasing its holding action.

Having described this invention in connection with a number of illustrative examples, to the details of which it is not, of course to be limited, what is claimed as new and what is desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is set forth in the appended claims.

1. The resilient wire cable hanger comprising a head having a constricted throat to engage a support and retain a hanger thereon, an arm provided with a loop in substantially the same plane as the adjacent portion of said arm and an eye projecting from the plane of said loop and provided with a gripping end projecting angularly from the plane of said loop to exert a gripping action in connection with the adjacent portions of said loop and arm.

2. The resilient cable hanger formed with a head and arms forming a constricted throat adjacent said head to retain said hanger in position when applied to a support and resilient fastenings on said arms, one of said fastenings comprising a loop in substantially the plane of the arm, and an eye projecting away from said plane and connected with a gripping end angularly projecting through said loop to coöperate with its side and exert a gripping action on a suspender in connection therewith.

3. The resilient wire cable hanger having an arm provided with a loop and a gripping end angularly projecting from said loop to exert a gripping action on a suspender in connection with the sides of the loops.

4. The resilient cable hanger comprising a head and connected arms provided with fastenings, one of said fastenings comprising a loop on said arm and in substantially the same plane as the adjacent portion thereof, an eye projecting from the plane of said loop and a gripping end projecting through said loop on the side opposite to said eye and a suspender to be secured to said eye and also be gripped between said end and the adjacent portions of said loop or arm.

5. The resilient cable hanger comprising an arm and connected loop and a gripping end adjacent said arm and loop, said loop and arm forming angularly disposed resilient gripping members to hold a flexible suspender with gripping action.

6. The resilient cable hanger comprising an arm, a loop upon the end of the arm, a resilient gripping member adapted to coöperate with the sides of the loop to grip a suspender and means for supporting the arm upon a messenger cable or support.

7. The resilient cable hanger comprising an arm, a loop upon the lower portion of the arm and a gripping member extending through the loop and adapted to grip a flexible suspender in conjunction with the sides of the loop and means for supporting the arm from a messenger cable or support.

8. The resilient cable hanger formed of wire, said hanger consisting of an arm, the lower portion of the arm being bent upon itself to form a loop, and the extreme end of the arm being bent back upon the arm and loop to form a gripping surface with the sides of the loop to grip a flexible suspender and means for supporting the arm from a messenger cable or other support.

9. The resilient cable hanger comprising two arms, the lower portion of one of the arms being bent back upon itself to form a loop and the extreme end of the arm being bent back upon the arm and loop to form a gripping surface with the sides of the loop to grip a flexible suspender.

10. The resilient cable hanger comprising two arms, the lower portion of one of the arms being bent back upon itself to form a loop and the extreme end of the arm being bent back and extending through the loop to form a gripping surface with the sides of the loop to grip a flexible suspender.

11. The resilient wire cable hanger comprising two lateral arms, an integral loop formed on one of the lateral arms, a gripping surface adapted to coöperate with the loop and a supporting member upon the other lateral arm.

12. The resilient cable hanger comprising two lateral arms and a head, a constricted

throat, an engaging surface upon one of the lateral arms, a loop and eye upon the other arm, and a gripping member adapted to cooperate with the loop.

13. The resilient cable hanger comprising two lateral arms and a head, a constricted throat, an engaging surface upon one of the arms, a loop and eye upon the other arm, a gripping member adapted to coöperate with the loop, a flexible suspender having one end supported in the eye, the other end gripped by the loop and gripping member and the intermediate part of the suspender being supported by the engaging surface upon the other arm.

HENRY W. PLEISTER.

Witnesses:
ALAN M. JOHNSON,
JOSEPHINE A. GREENE.