

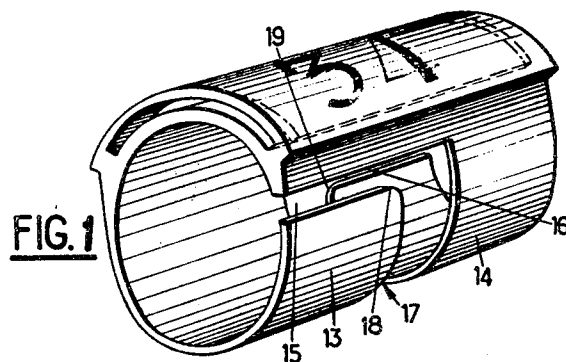
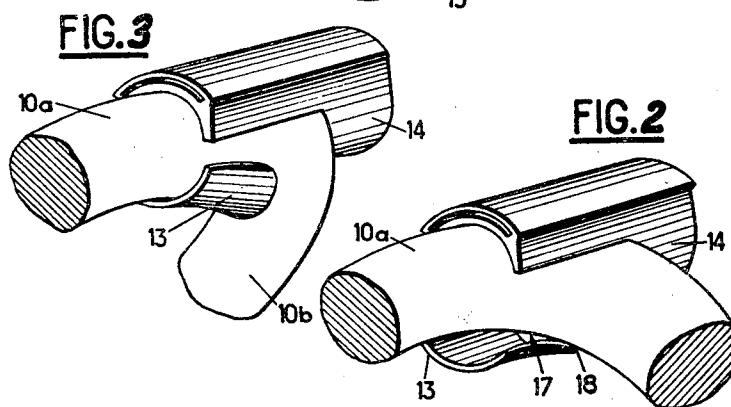
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962 L. BLANCHET 3,06
LABEL HOLDER FOR MARKING AND CLASSIFYING ELECTRICAL
CONDUCTORS AND THE LIKE
15 1960

3,068,600

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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FIG. 4

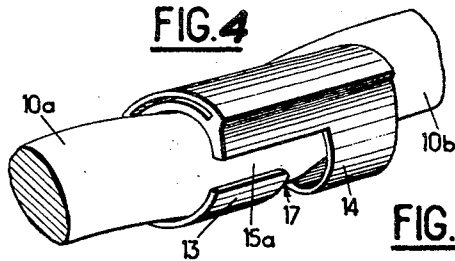


FIG. 5

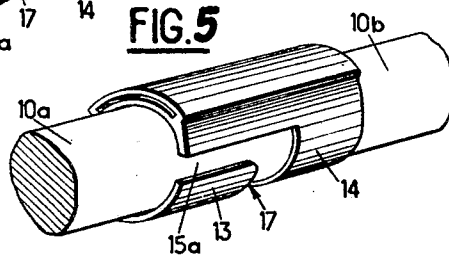


FIG. 6

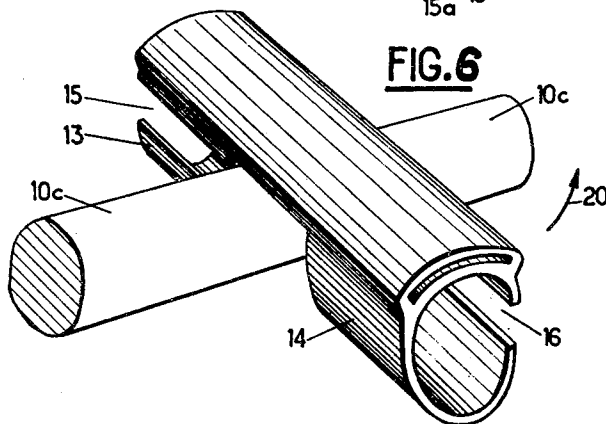
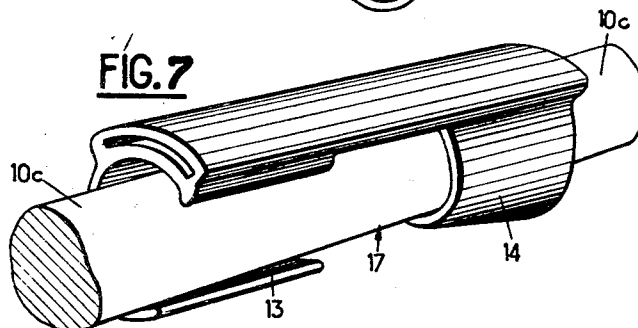


FIG. 7



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LABEL HOLDER FOR MARKING AND CLASSIFYING ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS AND THE LIKE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 40—316)

This invention relates to a new article of manufacture consisting of a label holder for marking and classifying electrical conductors and the like, characterized by the fact that it comprises in combination a retaining slot for a label holder and at least one collar forming a spring grip, moulded from the same resilient transparent material as the label holder, by means of which the label holder may be attached to a cylindrical conductor, the diameter of which may vary within certain limits. The electrical conductor is introduced into said collars by means of a lateral pressure exerted by the conductor on the edges of the intermediate slots in said collars.

The label holders according to the invention may comprise at least two collars which are divided along two generatrices symmetrically positioned on opposite sides of an intermediate plane, perpendicular to the label holder, so that any vibration having a tendency to cause one of the collars to slip off necessarily causes the other collar to grip the conductor more firmly, and vice versa.

Other characteristics of the present invention will be better understood after reading the following description given by way of example, without limiting the scope of the invention to the details thereof. This description refers to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the label holder according to the invention;

FIGS. 2-5 show in perspective the different steps in mounting the label holder of FIG. 1 on a relatively flexible cable;

FIGS. 6 and 7 show in perspective the different steps in mounting the same label holder on a rigid conductor or cable.

FIG. 1 shows a label holder comprising collars 13 and 14 which are slotted at 15 along two generatrices symmetrically positioned with respect to an axial plane perpendicular to the label.

A space is provided which longitudinally separates the collars 13 and 14 sufficiently to permit the passage of the cable between these two collars when it is being mounted.

It is clear that the inner diameter of a label holder such as the one shown on FIG. 1, is less than the maximum diameter of a cable which may be equipped with this label holder, so that even if the label holder is used on a cable of smaller diameter, the collars 13 and 14 will exert sufficient pressure on the cable to prevent the collar from turning.

The flexible cable 10a, shown in FIGS. 2-5, is inserted into the space 15 and the space 17 between the two collars, exerting a pressure on the part 18 of the collar 13, which is preferably rounded, like the part 19 of the collar

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14 which is symmetrical thereto, so as to facilitate the passage of the cable 10a into the space 17 and then into the space 16, not shown on FIGS. 2-5.

It is easy to understand from FIG. 3 the manner in which the end 10b of the cable is pivoted into the space 17 until, as shown on FIG. 4, this cable enters the space 16 and assumes its final position shown on FIG. 5.

As has already been pointed out, the slots 15 and 16 increase in size after introduction of the cable 10a-10b, the size of the slot 15a shown on FIGS. 4 and 5 being greater than that of the slot 15 shown on FIG. 1, so that the collar 13 frictionally engages the outer surface of the cable 10a.

The same is true of the slot 16, not visible on FIGS. 4 and 5.

FIGS. 6 and 7 show a rigid cable 10c which is first inserted into the space 17 between the collars 13 and 14 in a position perpendicular to the axis of these collars.

To go from the position shown on FIG. 6 to that shown on FIG. 7, it is sufficient to turn the label holder in the direction of the arrow 20, so that the rigid cable 10c exerts pressure on the edges of the slots 15 and 16.

As the label holder is turned, the cable 10c enters the collars 13 and 14, which then close to finally assume, with respect to cable 10c, the same position which they occupy in FIG. 5 with respect to the cable 10a, 10b.

It will be appreciated that the embodiment herein described may be modified as to detail, and various elements thereof replaced by equivalent elements, without thereby departing from the spirit of the invention.

For example the cross-section of the label holding slot may be modified, as well as that of the upper part, which may be made flat.

What is claimed is:

A one-piece label holder for marking electrical conductors and the like, said label holder being made of an elastic transparent insulating material and provided with a slot beneath a section of its outer surface extending substantially parallel thereto, said slot being dimensioned to receive a label which, when inserted in said slot, is visible through and protected by said surface section, said label holder likewise comprising a pair of resilient jaws depending from opposite sides of said section and curving in opposite directions about a common axis, each of said jaws extending to a point diametrically opposite but axially spaced from the end of the other jaw, and forming a collar having a diameter smaller than that of the smallest cable to be marked, said collars being longitudinally spaced from each other by a distance at least equal to the maximum diameter of cable to be marked.

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