March 28, 1933. S. C. SWISHER 1,903,148

ROPE CLAMP

Filed Feb. 3, 1932

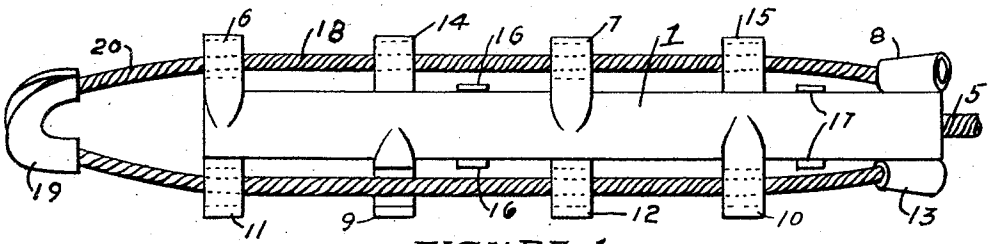


FIGURE 1

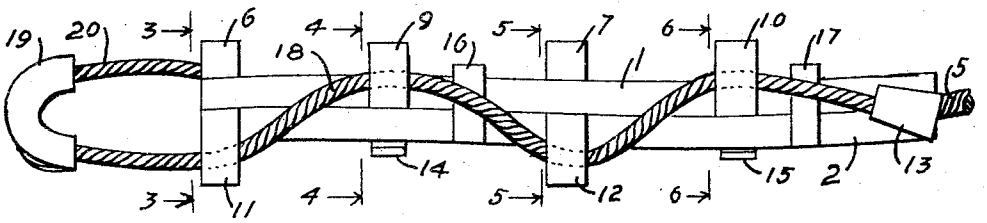


FIGURE 2

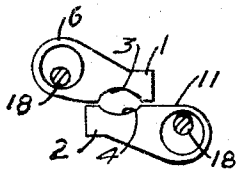


FIGURE 3

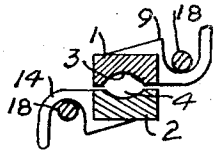


FIGURE 4

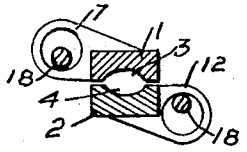


FIGURE 5

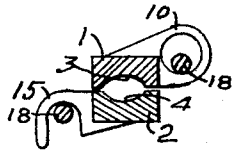


FIGURE 6

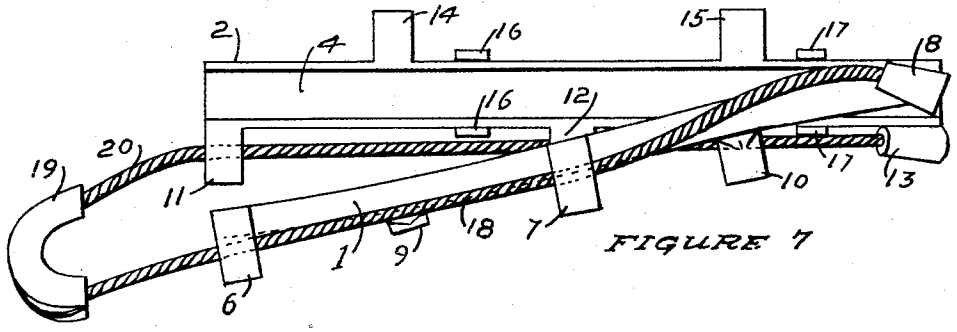


FIGURE 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ROPE CLAMP

Application filed February 3, 1932. Serial No. 590,622.

The present invention relates to a clamp for mounting upon a rope whereby the same may be pulled along or placed under tension as the case may be, and relates particularly to the form of clamp disclosed in my Patent No. 1,159,616, dated Nov. 9, 1915, as applied to the pulling of large wires, or wire cables such as used by telephone companies, electric light companies, electric railway companies, etc.

In this device, as disclosed in the patent above referred to, a one-quarter inch wire cable is used as the pull-cable and as a means for securing the two parts of the clamp upon the cable to be pulled, and for this reason it is extremely difficult to position the two parts of the clamp if their free movement is in the least obstructed. To bring the device to its highest degree of efficiency it is desirable that some means be provided to prevent a lateral slipping movement of one part upon the other, but this has not heretofore been found possible because with the construction shown it is almost impossible to provide projecting stops and still be able to work the clamp parts into position and fasten the pull-cable.

It is, therefore, the object of the present invention to provide a rope clamp structure of the character indicated so constructed and arranged that no lateral slipping movement can take place between the two clamping members, and yet the two members can be assembled and fastened without undue exertion upon the part of the operator.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a device embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a view on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a view of the device showing the method of assembling the parts.

The device consists essentially of two clamping blocks or members 1 and 2 of equal length and width, each member having a groove formed therein throughout its length as at 3 and 4 respectively, the grooves being in opposed relation to each other when the members are assembled to encompass a cable 5.

Member 1 has an eye 6 on one end thereof and formed integrally therewith and overhanging one side as shown, a second eye 7 being formed thereon midway its length and aligning with eye 6, a pull-cable socket 8 being formed on its other end as shown. Midway between eyes 6—7 and on the opposite side is formed an outwardly directed hook 9, and aligning with this is an eye 10 placed midway between eye 7 and socket 8.

The second member 2 has two laterally directed and aligned eyes 11 and 12 formed thereon and lying in the planes of eyes 6 and 7 on member 1 when the said members are assembled, and is provided with a pull-cable socket as at 13, these parts 11, 12 and 13 being on the side opposite to parts 6, 7 and 8 on member 1. On the other side of member 2 are formed aligned and outwardly directed hooks 14 and 15 to lie in the planes of parts 9 and 10 on member 1. Formed integrally with member 2 are two pairs of stop fingers as 16 and 17, said fingers parallelling the sides of the member and extending past the grooved side, one pair being disposed between hook 15 and socket 13, and the other between hook 14 and eye 12. These two pairs of stops form keepers for the member 1 and effectually prevent its lateral movement with respect to member 2 when the two parts are assembled.

To complete the device a pull-cable 18 is passed through eyes 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12 with its two ends permanently secured in sockets 8 and 13, and having a sleeve 19 slidably mounted on its looped portion 20.

In using the device the member 2 is placed beneath cable 5 to receive the same in its groove 3, and then the member 1 is turned on edge with the end 8 between stops 17. By grasping the other end at 6 this member 1 may now bear against one stop 17 and be turned over into position on member 2 and

the pull-cable slipped over hooks 14, 9 and 15.

The particular arrangement of the several eyes and hooks, and their positions relative to the two pairs of stops is of importance because by so arranging them the parts 12, 10, 13 and the portion of the pull-cable engaging them form a hinge about which the two members have a free swinging movement and yet are permanently joined together. By providing the several hooks in the positions described the pull-cable may be readily attached to or detached therefrom, and when detached will permit the members to swing widely apart and over the stops. It is to be understood that the pull-cable 18 referred to is of wire, and is stiff and difficult to bend in such short lengths as must be used between the several hooks and eyes.

It is to be understood, of course, that while I have herein shown and described but one specific embodiment of the invention, changes in form, construction, and method of assembly and operation may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

A rope clamp of the character indicated comprising, a pair of grooved members adapted to encompass a cable, one member having a pair of stop fingers formed thereon adjacent each end thereof and adapted to embrace the other member, and having a pair of spaced eyes formed on one side thereof and a pair of spaced hooks formed on the other side thereof in offset relation to said eyes, and the other member having a pair of spaced eyes formed thereon in offset relation to the hooks on the first member when the parts are in an operative position and having a hook formed thereon between said eyes but on the opposite side of the member and an eye formed thereon aligning with said hook, and a cable passing through said eyes and having its two ends permanently secured to corresponding ends of said members but on opposite sides thereof.

SAMUEL C. SWISHER.