

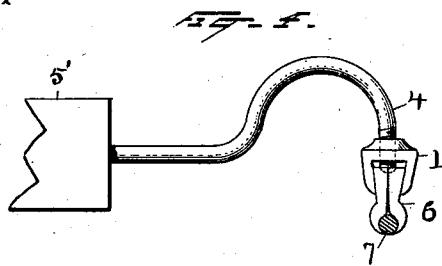
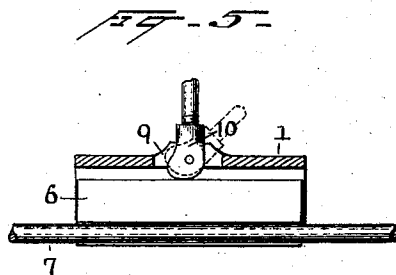
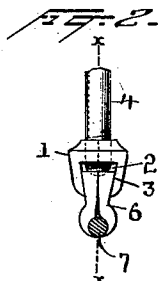
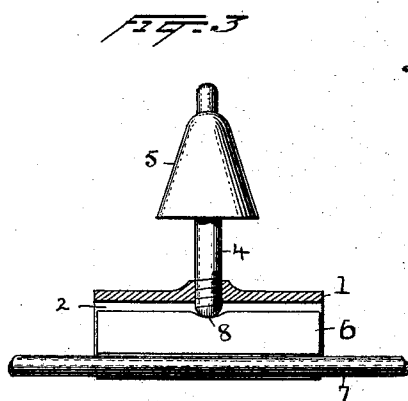
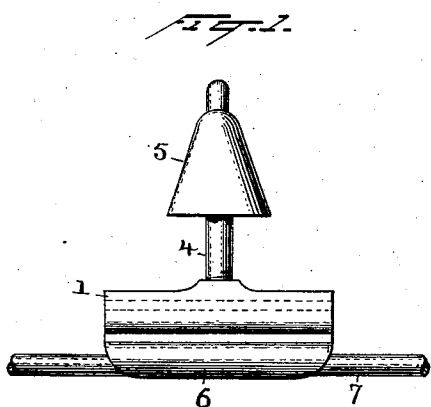
(No Model.)

J. SACHS.

DEVICE FOR SUSPENDING TROLLEY WIRES.

No. 477,781.

Patented June 28, 1892.



Witnesses
Norris A. Clark.
N. F. Charles.

Inventor
J. Sachs
By his Attorneys
Syer & Seely

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SACHS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES S. VAN NUIS, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR SUSPENDING TROLLEY-WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 477,781, dated June 28, 1892.

Application filed October 28, 1891. Serial No. 410,106. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SACHS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Devices for Suspending Trolley-Wires, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to devices adapted to be suspended or otherwise supported from an insulator and to clamp a trolley-wire in such manner as not to interfere with the proper working of the trolley or current collector, but at the same time to firmly hold said wire. The objects are to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient device of the character indicated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of the device supported from a bell insulator. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same device. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a view of the device supported at the side of, instead of directly below, an insulator or other support. Fig. 5 shows another modification.

My supporting device, in the preferred form, consists, essentially, of a main body 1, which is preferably of brass and cast into the proper shape and clamping-pieces carried thereby. This body has a longitudinal passage or socket 2, having inwardly-inclined faces 3, and through the upper side of the body is formed a screw-threaded hole, which receives the screw-threaded end of the bolt 4, which bolt depends from any suitable insulator or body 5.

6 are two plates or blocks, one face of each of which is inclined, as shown, so that the plates or blocks are approximately wedge-shaped, the thickness of the two plates or blocks being approximately the same as the width of the groove or socket 2. Along the outer edges of these plates are formed grooves, which enable the plates to be clamped onto the trolley-wire 7. In the upper edges of the plates are preferably formed small notches or depressions 8, into which the end of the bolt 4 enters when screwed into place. In Fig. 4 the supporting-bolt 4, instead of extending to an insulator directly above the supporting-clamp, is bent and carried to a

side insulator or support 5'. This is a convenient arrangement in turning corners and in certain other positions. Instead of using a screw-threaded bolt to press the clamping-plates down, I may use other suitable devices, one of which is shown in Fig. 5, in which the body 1 is provided with a slot 9, in which a cam 10 is pivoted. The upper end of this cam is connected to an insulator 5'. The cam end is so formed that when it is down in its dotted position it will not press on the clamping-plates; but when it is raised to the position shown in full lines it presses on and holds said plates.

The manner of using the device will be clear without specific description. The bolt 4 (when it is used) being screwed into the body, supports it and at the same time presses down on the plates 6, and by reason of the inclined sides wedging them together, so that they tightly grasp the trolley-wire. The weight of the wire itself tends to wedge the clamping-plates together. To remove the wire it is only necessary to withdraw the bolt a short distance.

It will be seen that this device can be manufactured very cheaply, since the parts 1 and 6 can be cast of the proper shape, the former having a hole cast in the position to be occupied by the bolt, so that the only hand-work required is in reaming out and forming a screw-thread in said hole.

The precise form of the socket in the body of the clamping-plates and of the means for wedging them together is not material so long as they are so formed as to be wedged together and to clamp the wire, as herein indicated.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire-supporting device, the combination of a body with a dovetail socket or recess, the narrow open side of which faces downward, and corresponding wedge clamping-plates in the same and adapted to clamp a wire, whereby the weight of the wire tends to force the clamping-plates together, substantially as described.

2. In a wire-supporting device, the combination of a body with a socket or recess, clamping-plates with inclined sides in the same, and a device passing through the body and

pressing on the clamping-plates, substantially as described.

3. In a wire-supporting device, the combination of an insulator, a body with a socket
5 or recess, clamping-plates with inclined sides in the same, and a bolt extending from the insulator, passing through the body and pressing down on the clamping-plates, whereby the device is supported and the clamp locked by
10 the same bolt, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a body consisting of a single casting having a socket with inclined

sides and with a bolt-hole through its top, two wedge-shaped clamping-plates in the socket, said plates having grooves at their
15 outer edges to receive the wire to be supported, and a bolt in said hole and pressing on the plates, substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 10th day of October, 1891.

JOSEPH SACHS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES M. CATLIN,
J. A. YOUNG.