

No. 704,788.

Patented July 15, 1902.

S. DU PEROW.
CABLE HANGER.

Application filed May 28, 1902.]

(No Model.)

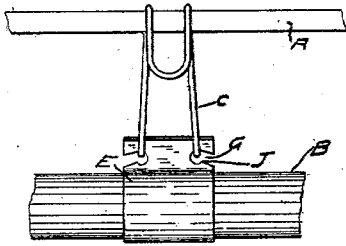


Fig. 1.

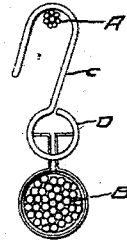


Fig. 2.

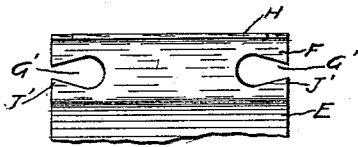


Fig. 6.

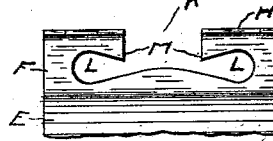


Fig. 7.

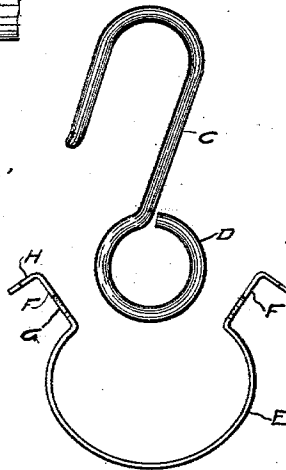


Fig. 3.

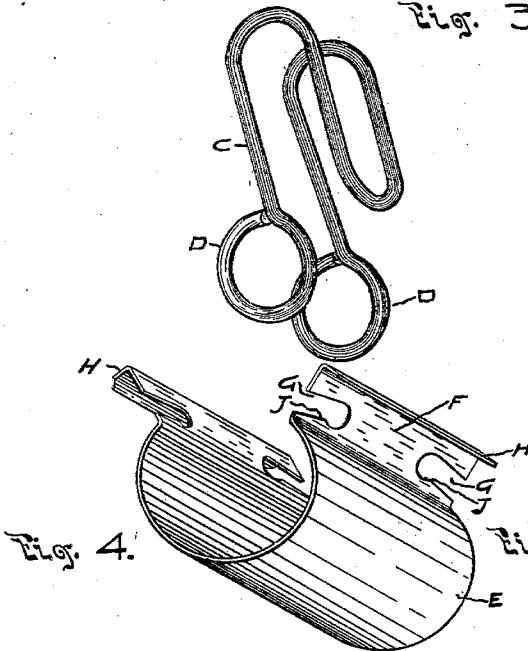


Fig. 4.

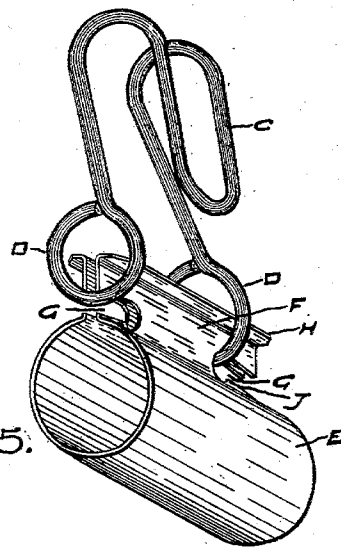


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS DU PEROW, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CABLE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,788, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed May 28, 1902. Serial No. 109,359. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SILAS DU PEROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cable-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for hanging or suspending cables from wires, and has for its object the production of a device of this character that is simple and economical in construction and is ready and easy of application.

In the drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved cable-hanger, showing it applied to a cable and suspended from its messenger-wire. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the different parts of the hanger detached from each other and showing the shape of the clamping-band before it is applied to the cable. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the parts shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the same parts, but showing the suspending hook with one of its loops in position in the notches of the clamping-band at one end and the hook spread with its other loop ready to enter the notches at the other end of the band; and Figs. 6 and 7 show clamping-bands with modified forms of notches.

The rapid development of the telephonic and other analogous industries has made it necessary to employ great lengths of heavy conducting-cables which are generally suspended from messenger-wires, said wires being themselves stretched between the supporting-poles. Various kinds of devices have been employed for attaching the cables to the messenger-wires; but they have been either too complicated and expensive or too difficult of application to render them altogether satisfactory.

In the drawings, in which the same reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, A represents a messenger-wire, from which is suspended a cable B.

C is a hook of flexible and resilient material, such as wire, that is bent back upon itself to form two depending legs, the ends of each of said legs being provided with a loop,

as shown at D, the hook part being adapted to rest over and hang upon the messenger-wire.

E is a metallic band that normally assumes or tends to assume the open form shown in Fig. 3, but which is bent about the cable so as to practically close the opening between its upper ends, in which position it is held by the loops D of the hook C, as shown. The upper parts of the band at F are bent so that when the band is closed they will lie together face to face.

Each of the parts F F has at each of its ends a horizontal notch G, into which the loops D D of the hook C enter from opposite directions. In Fig. 5 one of the loops is shown in position in the notches and the hook is sprung open, so as to bring the other loop past the end of the part F and into place to enter the other notches G. The resiliency of the material of the hook causes the loops when in position to rest near the inner ends of the notches. In order to hold the band securely about the cables, the parts F are bent outwardly substantially at right angles at H, so that the loops will just slip over them when the band is closed. The engagement of these parts H with the loops will prevent the band from opening until the loops are withdrawn from the notches.

It often becomes necessary or desirable to pull the cable B along for some distance after it is suspended, in which case the resistance of the hook and the messenger-wire to such movement causes the rearward loop D to tend to disengage itself from the notch G. To prevent this, I form the notches G with small upwardly-extending projections J, which will engage with the loop and prevent its outward movement from the cause above stated. The lower sides of the notches are preferably cut away outside these projections to make it easier to get the loops in position.

In Fig. 6 a somewhat different form of notch G' is employed, in which the projection J is dispensed with and the lower side of the notch carried upwardly at the entrance thereto, as shown at J'.

In Fig. 7 there is a central notch K at the upper side, from the lower part of which there extend side notches L for the reception of the loops of the hook. In applying this form of

device one of the loops is placed in one of the notches L and the other loop then forced inwardly until it passes into the notch K. When it reaches the other notch L, it springs out and engages therewith. In this form of device the upper surface of the notches L are provided with downwardly-extending projections M to prevent the loops from escaping when the hooks are dragged along the messenger-wire.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a cable-hanger, means for engaging the cable, said means being provided with notches, and a suspending-hook having means for entering the said notches, for the purpose specified.

2. In a cable-hanger, means for engaging the cable, said means being provided with notches, and a wire hook that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, said legs being adapted to engage in the notches, for the purpose specified.

3. In a cable-hanger, means for engaging the cable, said means being provided with notches, a hook of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, and loops at the lower ends of the legs, said loops being adapted to engage with the notches and to be held normally in the same by the resiliency of the hook.

4. In a cable-hanger, a clamping-band for the cable, said band being provided at its ends with notches, a hook formed of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, and loops at the lower ends of the legs for engaging with the notches of the band, said loops being normally held within the notches by the resiliency of the hook.

5. In a cable-hanger, a clamping-band for the cable, said band being provided with the parts F, F that are notched and bent so as to lie face to face when the band is closed, a hook formed of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, loops at the lower ends of the legs for engaging with the notches of the parts F, F, and projections on one side of the notches to prevent the disengagement of the loops there-

from when the hook is moved along its messenger-wire.

6. In a cable-hanger, a clamping-band for the cable, said band being provided with the parts F, F that are notched and bent so as to lie face to face when the band is closed, a hook formed of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, loops at the lower ends of the legs for engaging with the notches of the parts F, F, and means connected with the parts F and engaging with the loops to prevent the band from opening while the loops are in the notches.

7. In a cable-hanger, a clamping-band for the cable, said band having the parts F, F and H, H, the former parts being provided with notches and being bent so as to lie together face to face when the band is closed, and the parts H, H being bent at an angle thereto, a hook formed of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, and loops at the lower ends of the legs for engaging with the notches of the parts F, F to support the band and cable, and engaging with the parts H, H to prevent the band from opening while the loops are in the notches.

8. In a cable-hanger, a clamping-band for the cable, said band having the parts F, F and H, H, the former parts being provided with notches at their ends and being bent so as to lie together face to face when the band is closed, and the parts H, H being bent at an angle thereto, a hook formed of resilient material that is bent back upon itself to form depending legs, loops at the lower ends of the legs for engaging with the notches of the parts F, F to support the band and cable and engaging with the parts H, H to prevent the band from opening while the loops are in the notches, and upwardly-extending projections on the lower sides of the notches to prevent the disengagement of the loops when the hook is moved along its messenger-wire.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SILAS DU PEROW.

Witnesses:

S. E. FOUTS,

A. C. MORSE.