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D. E. GORDON

TACKLE SPREADING BLOCK FOR SPLICING WIRES

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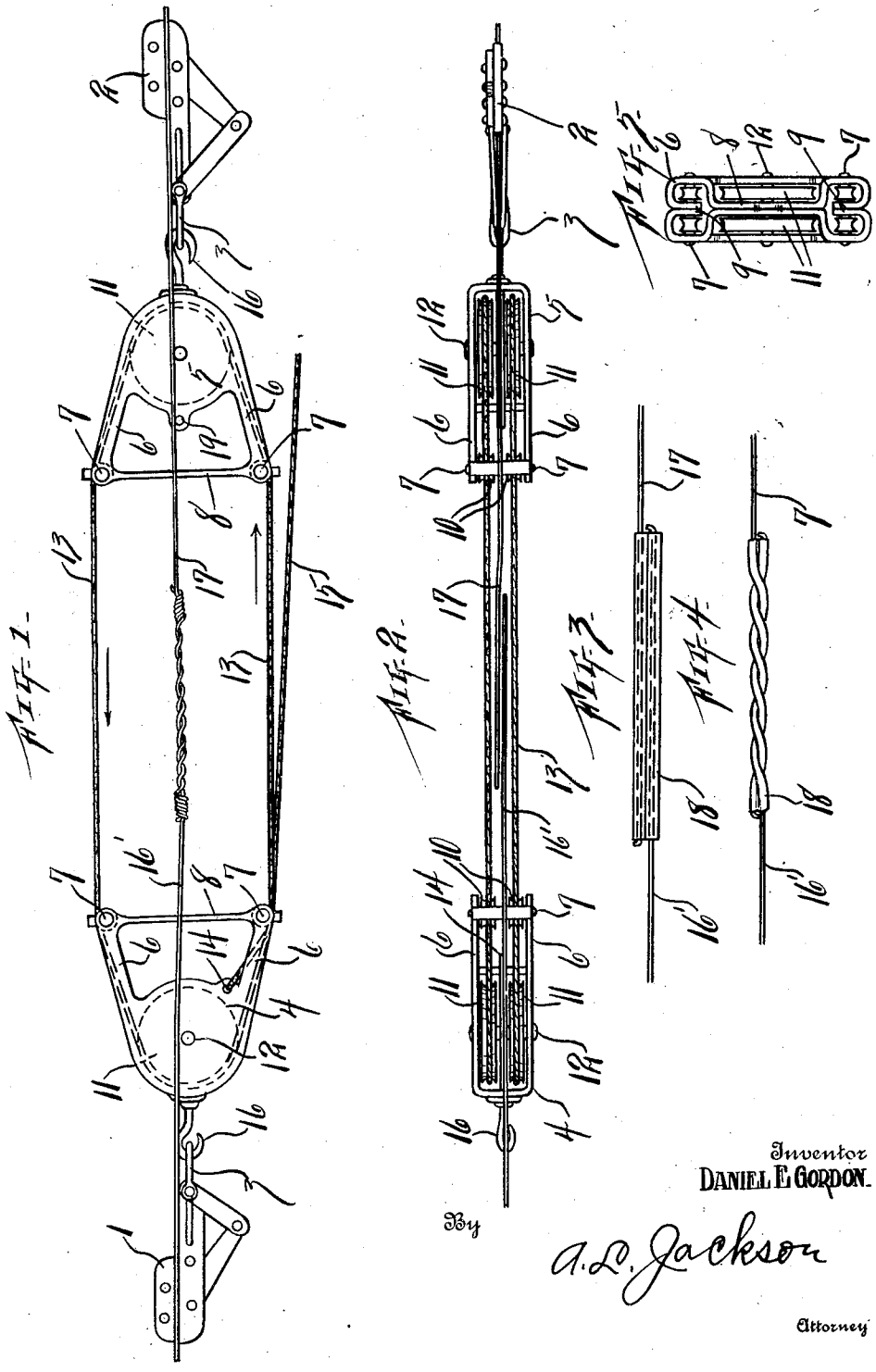

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TACKLE-SPREADING BLOCK FOR SPLICING WIRES.

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My invention relates to improvements in block and tackle construction and more particularly to improvements in the blocks for spreading the tackle; and the object is to provide a construction for use of linemen who work on electric lines for telephones, electric lights, and telegraph lines and the like, The ordinary block and tackle are not satisfactory for the use of the linemen because the ropes or cables are in the way of the workmen and hinder the splicing or tying of the wires. Space is needed for the splicing tools and the hands of the workmen. The men are usually up on the poles and cannot handle themselves for such adjusting work. The object of this invention is to provide means for holding the ropes of the block and tackle spread apart so that the workmen will have free space for splicing or tying the wires after the necessary tension is secured for the wire. Other objects and advantages will be fully explained in the following description and the invention will be more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the improved block and tackle and co-operating parts.

Fig. 2 is an edge view of the same.

Fig. 3 shows a splicing tube before the wire is secured therein.

Fig. 4 shows the same device after the wire is secured.

Fig. 5 is a detail edge view of the sheave wheels and spreading rollers.

Similar characters of reference are used to indicate the same parts throughout the several views.

This invention makes use of the ordinary wire clamps 1 and 2 which are shown herein in conventional form. The clamps 1 and 2 have eyes or loops 3 for convenience in connecting the block and tackle. Instead of sheave holders of the ordinary type, sheave holders 4 and 5 of relatively larger size than the ordinary sheave holders and the sheave holders are provided with extended arms 6. Shafts 7 are mounted in the extension arms 6. Fig. 5 shows the detail construction of the arms 6. Braces 8 are formed on the arms 6. The ends of the arms 6 have interior flanges 9 bent over and the shafts 7 are mounted in the flanges 9 and in the arms 6. The braces 8 are swaged inwardly and the two braces may be welded or soldered together. Small sheave wheels 10 are mounted on the shafts 7. Large sheave wheels 11 are mounted on shafts 12 which are mounted in the blocks 5 and 4. The cable 13 is attached to one of the blocks. In the drawing, cable 13 is attached to block 4 at 14; then runs on sheave wheels 10 and 11 in block 5, then, as shown in Fig. 1, extended and runs over the sheave wheels in block 4. The cable or rope 13 is then run over a second set of sheave wheels in blocks 5 and 4, and then out with a free end 15 for the operator to use The blocks 4 and 5 are provided with hooks 16 for engaging the eyes 3 of the wire clamps. The ends of the wire 16′ and 17 are caught in the clamps 2. The operator then pulls on the free end 15 until the required tension of the wires 16′ and 17 is secured. The ends of the wire can then be secured by twisting the same together as shown in Fig. 1, or the ends of the wire 16′ and 17 can be run in a double copper tube 18 and then the tube twisted. See Figs. 3 and 4. The ends of the wire can be welded or soldered or connected in any suitable manner. The cable or rope 13 may be connected at any suitable place, as to an eye 19 instead of making the connection at 14.

The advantage of the improvement in the blocks 4 and 5 is that the two parts of the cable or rope 13 are held spaced apart as shown in Fig. 1 so that the workmen can have plenty of space for using tools for attaching the ends of the wire 16 and 17 together.

What I claim, is—

1. Tackle spreading blocks for splicing wires comprising a pair of blocks, each block being provided with hooks on their outer ends and each block being narrow and curved at their outer ends and wide at their inner ends, relatively large sheave wheels journaled in the outer ends and relatively small sheave wheels journaled in their inner ends and, a cable attached to one of said blocks and run over all of said sheave wheels.

2. Tackle spreading blocks for splicing wires comprising a pair of blocks, each block being provided with means for engaging a line wire and holding the same and each block being approximately V-shaped with the small end outwardly projected, two pairs of relatively small sheave wheels journaled in the inner end of each block and a pair of relatively large sheave wheels journaled in the outer end of each block, and a cable at-

tached to one of said blocks and run over said pulleys for actuating said blocks to draw the blocks towards each other.

3. Tackle spreading blocks for splicing line wires comprising a pair of approximately V-shaped blocks with their small ends outwardly projected and each block having means at their outer ends for engaging and holding a line wire, braces for the inner ends of each block, each block having a pair of relatively large sheave wheels in its outer end and two pairs of relatively small sheave wheels in its inner end, and a cable for actuating said blocks for drawing the parts of a line wire towards each other attached to one of said blocks and run over the pulleys of both blocks.

In testimony whereof, I set my hand, this 2nd day of March, 1927.

DANIEL E. GORDON.