

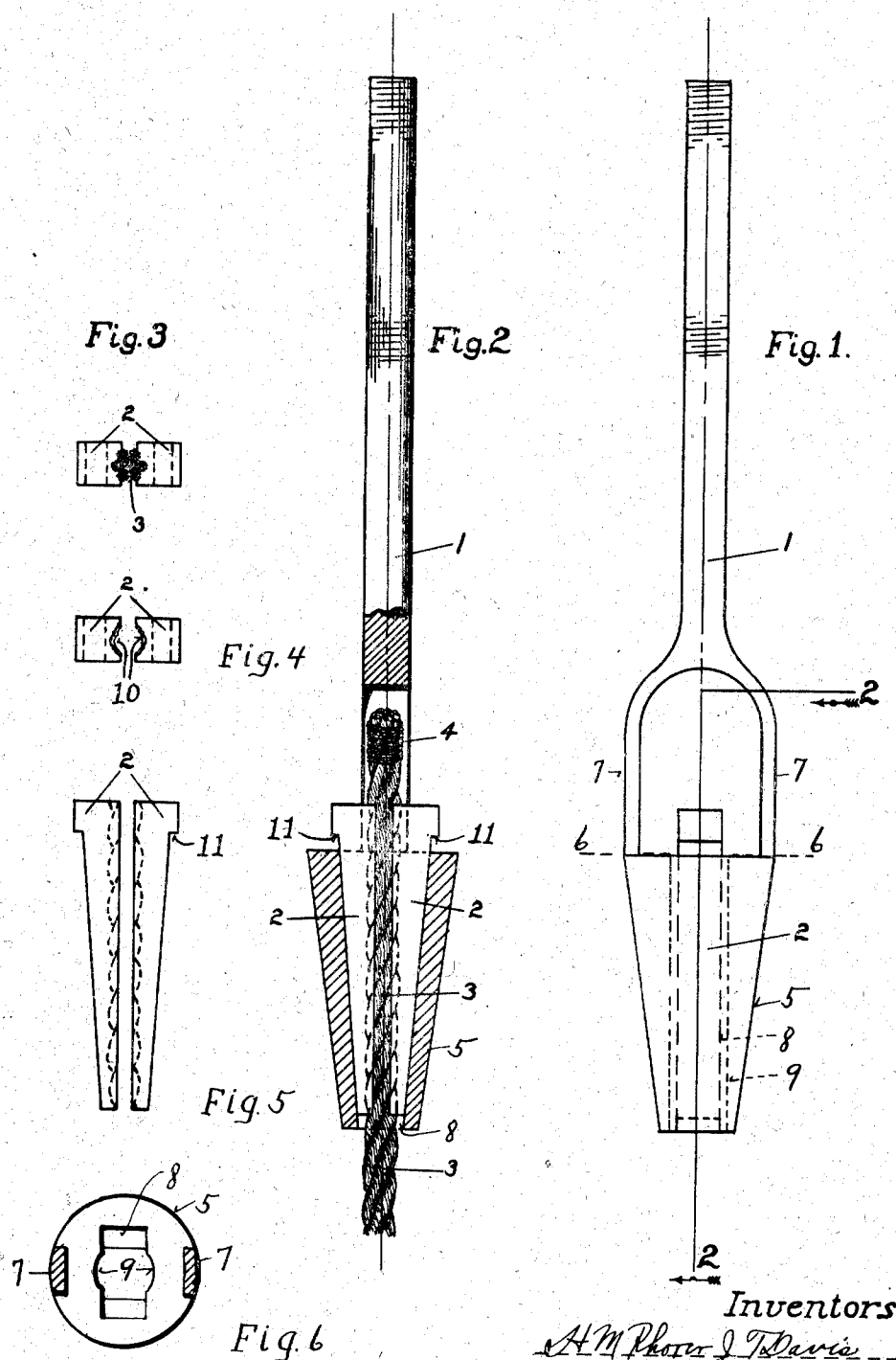
H. M. RHORER AND J. T. DAVIS.

CABLE SHACKLE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 3, 1920.

1,401,494.

Patented Dec. 27, 1921.



Inventors
H. M. Rhorer & J. T. Davis
per
J. A. Roren
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOMER M. RHORER AND JOHN T. DAVIS, OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

CABLE-SHACKLE.

1,401,494.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 27, 1921.

Application filed September 3, 1920. Serial No. 408,060.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HOMER M. RHORER and JOHN T. DAVIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Tulsa, in the county of Tulsa and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Shackles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shackles for attaching cables, such, for instance, as connecting elevator cables with their support; and although useful especially for application to the ends of cables, it can be applied as well for gripping cables at intermediate points.

The object is to provide in a shackle of this kind, a novel cable-gripping element whereby the shackle may be connected to the cable quickly and easily, as well as securely; to provide such an element whereby the shackle may be connected to, or disconnected from, the cable more quickly and easily than with previous devices of similar general nature; and to provide a light, simple, strong and durable cable shackle which can be applied to and disconnected from the cable quickly, easily, safely and securely.

The invention comprises a socket formed with a stem and with a hole having tapered sides and a tapered split wedge fitting in said hole and bearing against said tapered sides, said wedge comprising two members having opposite gripping faces for gripping the cable and said faces being specially formed to conform to the surface of the cable; and it further consists of the certain parts, improvements and combinations herein set forth and claimed.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification and in the description of the drawings, we have shown our invention in its preferred form and what we deem to be the best mode of applying the principles thereof; and it is to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, we contemplate changes in form, proportions and materials, the transposition of parts and the substitution of equivalent members, without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cable shackle made in accordance with the principles of our invention. Fig. 2 is a center sectional elevation on a plane indicated approximately by the line 2—2 in Fig. 1, showing it applied to the end of a cable.

Fig. 3 is a top view of the split wedge as it clamps the cable; and Fig. 4 is the same view without the cable. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the split wedge. Fig. 6 is a sectional plan of the socket, approximately on a plane indicated by the line 6—6 in Fig. 1, the split wedge being removed.

Similar reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views.

The main or socket member comprises the socket 5 and stem 1, the two being connected by the two legs 7, 7, leaving the space above the socket hole 8 open, as clearly shown in the drawings. Opposite sides of the socket are tapered, as shown at 8 for the reception of the split wedge as hereinafter explained, and the intermediate sides are rounded, as shown at 9, to admit the maximum size of cable.

The split wedge comprises the two clamping members 2, 2, both having tapered outer sides to fit against the corresponding tapered sides of the socket hole and also having opposite clamping faces 10 to clamp opposite sides of a cable 3 inserted therebetween. The clamping faces are rounded corresponding with a segment of the cable and each rounded face is spirally channeled to correspond with the twisting of the cable strands, so that the clamping members will fit most snugly against the sides of the cable and clamp it most firmly. The upper end of the cable is preferably wrapped with fine wire as shown at 4.

To use the device, the cable end is inserted through the hole in the socket, the wedge members are clamped to opposite sides of the cable and driven down into the hole with the tapered outer faces of the wedge members fitting against the tapered sides of the hole, the wedge members being driven down firmly. To detach the shackle from the cable, the wedge members are lifted up until the cable is loose when it may be withdrawn, and the loosening of the wedges may be effected by lifting or prying upwardly against the shoulders 11, 11 formed on their outer sides or under their heads. The shackle may be applied to any intermediate part of the cable by permitting the cable to extend through the opening between the stem and the socket.

The long parallel gripping surfaces of the wedge members with the long tapered engagements between the wedge members and

the sides of the socket, insure a firm hold on the cable which tightens with increased strain.

Each socket will grip any cable of a diameter ranging down from the maximum size admissible through the hole; and it is contemplated that various wedges may be provided for any given socket to conform to the diameter of the cable, and, for the most perfect fitting, to the surface of the cable.

By reason of the rounding, or recessing, of the body of the socket, at 9, on the opposite sides intermediate the tapered sides, a cable having a diameter greater than the width of the wedges may be inserted through the socket and held therein by the wedges.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

The combination of a socket member formed with a stem and a hole having tapered opposite sides, and a split wedge comprising two members having parallel opposite cable-gripping faces and outside tapered sides and fitting in said hole, the tapered sides of the wedge engaging the tapered sides, respectively of said hole; and the intermediate opposite sides of said hole between said tapered sides being recessed longitudinally of said cable-gripping faces

HOMER M. RHORER.
JOHN T. DAVIS.