

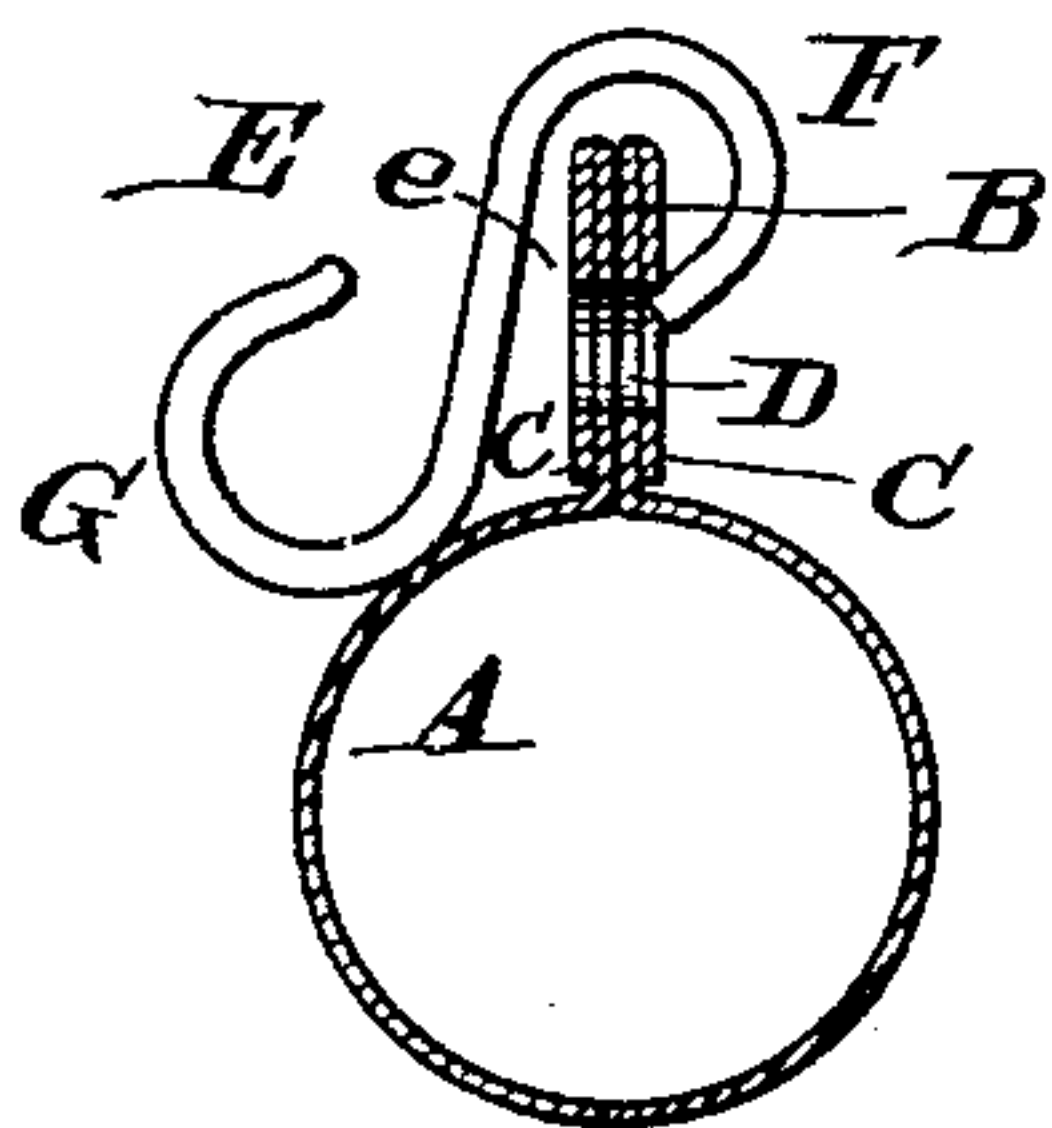
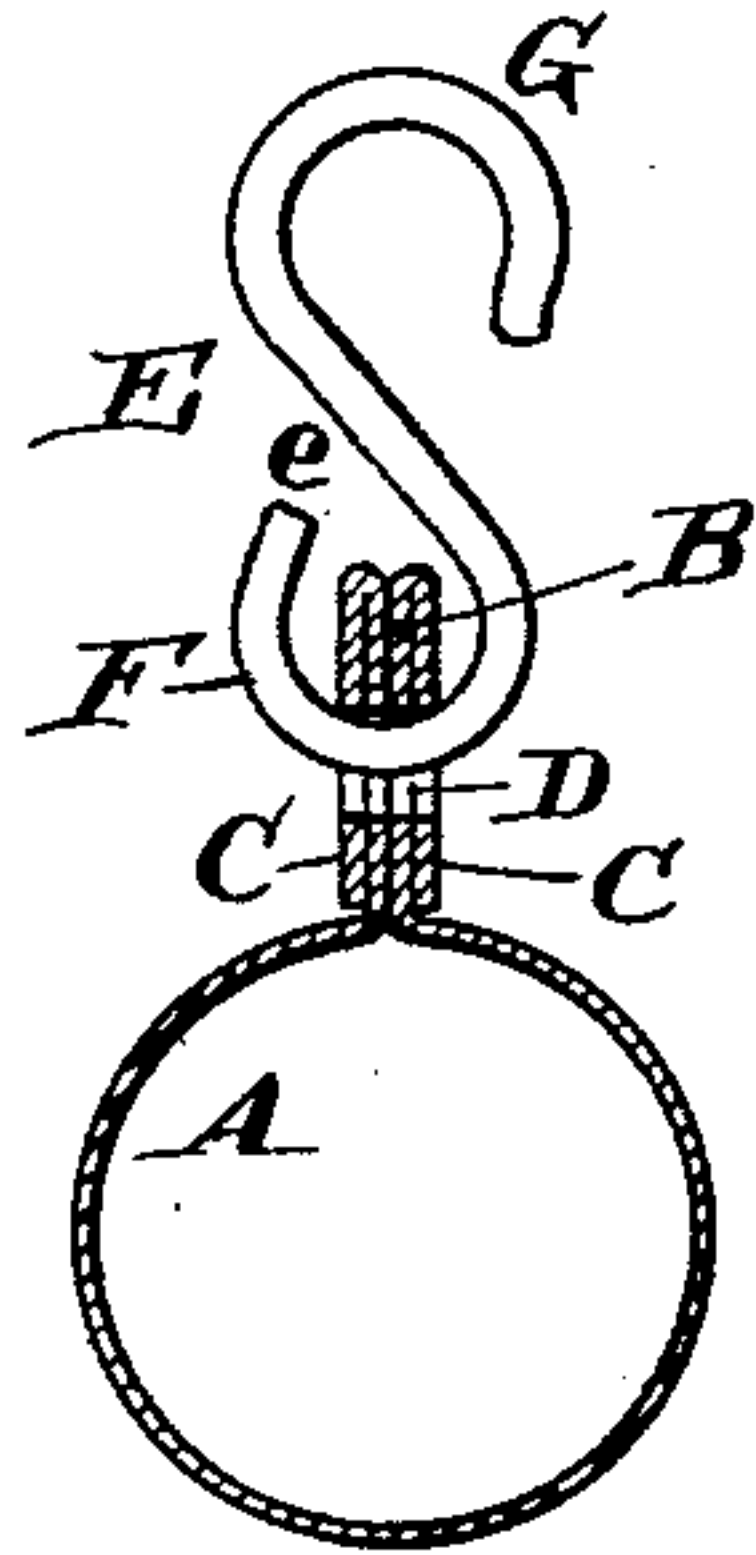
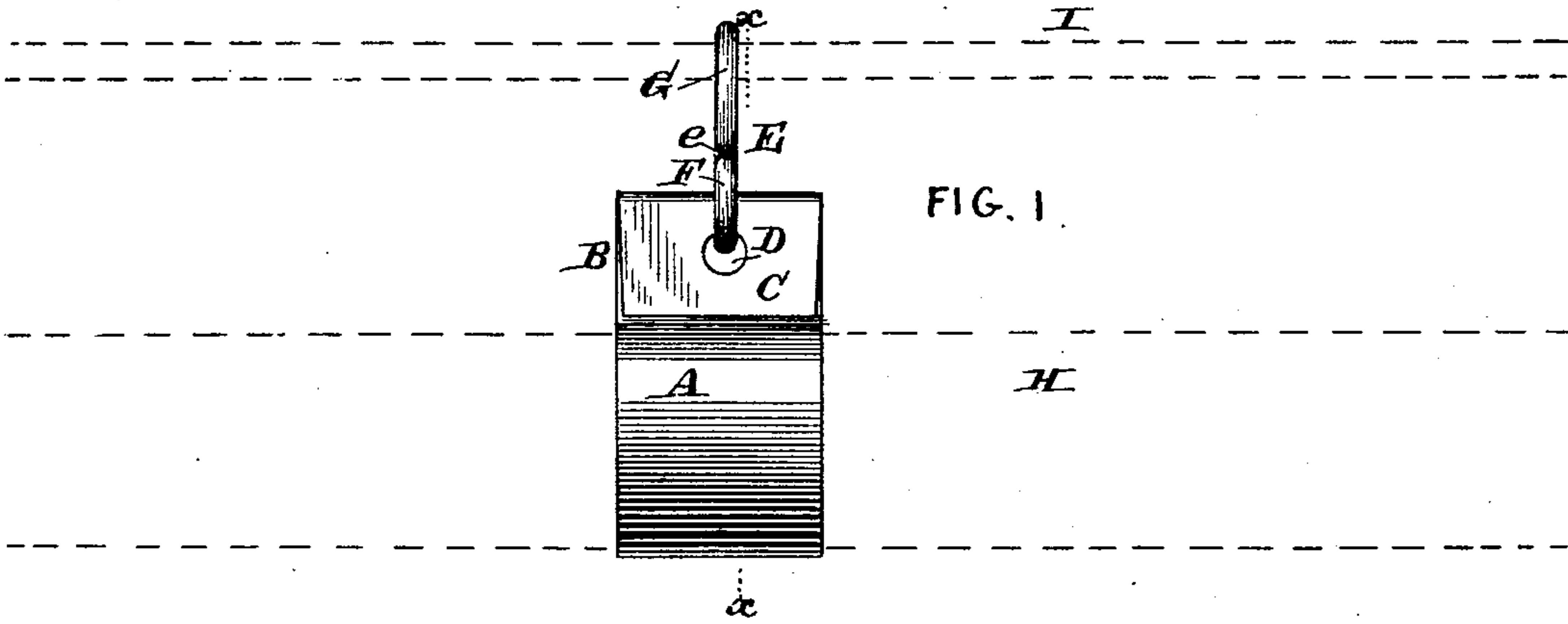
No. 684,255.

Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

G. W. HUGHES.
ELECTRIC CABLE HANGER.

(Application filed Aug. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Attest

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. HUGHES, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTRIC-CABLE HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,255, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed August 24, 1901. Serial No. 73,106. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. HUGHES, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Electric-Cable Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to electric-cable hangers; and it consists of certain improvements fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The object of my invention is to provide a construction of cable-hanger which shall embody cheapness, simplicity of construction, strength, and reliability against becoming unfastened.

My invention will be better understood by reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cable-hanger embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of same on line xx ; and Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but with the suspension-hook in position for attachment to the clip.

The clip consists of a rectangular strip of sheet metal, preferably of galvanized iron or of zinc, because of its non-corrodible quality and cheapness, bent into a cylindrical body portion A and having radial flanges B bent outward and with the free edges bent backward, as at C, to make the said radial flanges B double thickness. In this manner the flanges are given very much greater strength and the upper edge is smooth and of good finish. The two flanges B of the cylindrical portion A are adapted to lie against each other and are perforated, as at D, through the four thicknesses of plate, and through this perforation or hole D is passed the lower hooked portion of the suspension-hook E. This suspension-hook is preferably made of wire and with an upper and lower curved or hook portion, the former adapted for attachment upon the supporting-cable and the latter adapted for attachment to the perforated flanges of the clip. The suspension-hook E has its upper curved or hooked portion G adapted to be readily hooked upon the suspension wire or cable I, whereas the electric cable H is carried in the clips A, of which there are a great number, so as to be arranged at convenient intervals apart. The clip A is

long, and hence does not rock upon or cut into the electric-cable sheathing, which is usually of lead.

The lower bend or hooked portion F of the suspension-hook is so shaped and closed in upon itself as to leave the narrow opening e just sufficient to enable the hook to engage the hole D in the flanges and be forced into place when the suspension-hook is almost inverted, as shown in Fig. 3. In this way it is practically impossible to disengage the clip from the suspension-hook unless the latter takes the position shown in Fig. 3, and as this is abnormal to any customary or normally possible position in use it is evident that there is no possibility of disengagement. The lower bend or hooked portion F is in practice made materially smaller than the upper hooked portion G, first, because it forms a connection more difficult to disengagement, and, second, it forms a sharply-curved bottom which tends to force the two flanges B toward each other to make the clip tightly clamp the cable H. The greater the weight the more tightly does the clip grasp the cable, as will be evident from Fig. 2.

In attaching the suspension-hook to the clip it is turned almost upside down and pressed over the outer edges of the flanges B when they are crowded together, as shown in Fig. 3. It is then turned upward to position shown in Fig. 2, in which position it is ready for attachment to the supporting wire or cable I. In this manner it is necessary to put the suspension-hook into abnormal position in attaching it, and this is one which it could never assume under ordinary conditions of swinging or vibration of the electric cable, and hence no disengagement could be had with the clip. The weight of the electric cable carried by the clip is sufficient to hold the suspension-hooks firmly upon the suspension wire or cable I. The lower hook F is preferably smaller than the upper hook G, as it is desired that a limited movement shall be had between the suspension-hook and clip. Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An electric-cable hanger comprising a looped piece of sheet metal having its ends bent out upon themselves and flanged radi-

ally outward and provided with apertures in
alinement, in combination with a suspension-
hook having a lower hook portion engaging
the apertures in the flanges and having an
5 upper hook portion adapted for attachment
to the suspension wire or cable.

2. An electric-cable hanger comprising a
strip of sheet metal bent into a cylindrical
form and having the ends bent radially out-
10 ward and parallel and backward upon them-
selves to form flanges and said flanges perfo-
rated in alinement, in combination with an

S-shaped suspension-hook having its lower
hook portion bent inward to form an entrance
so located as to require the hanger to assume 15
an abnormal position for attachment or dis-
connection of the suspension-hook with the
perforated flanges.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto
set my hand.

G. W. HUGHES.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,
GEO. W. REED.