

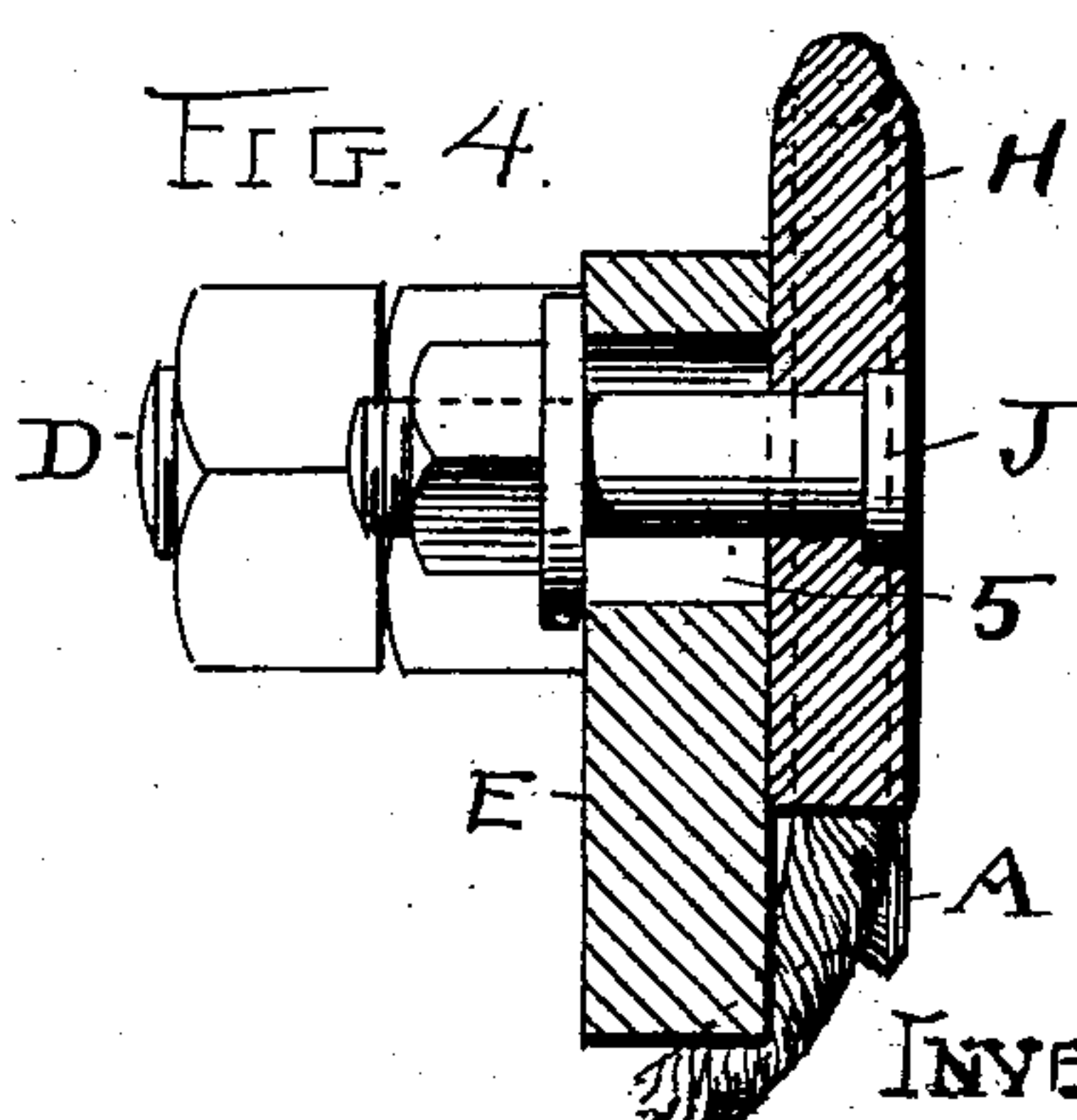
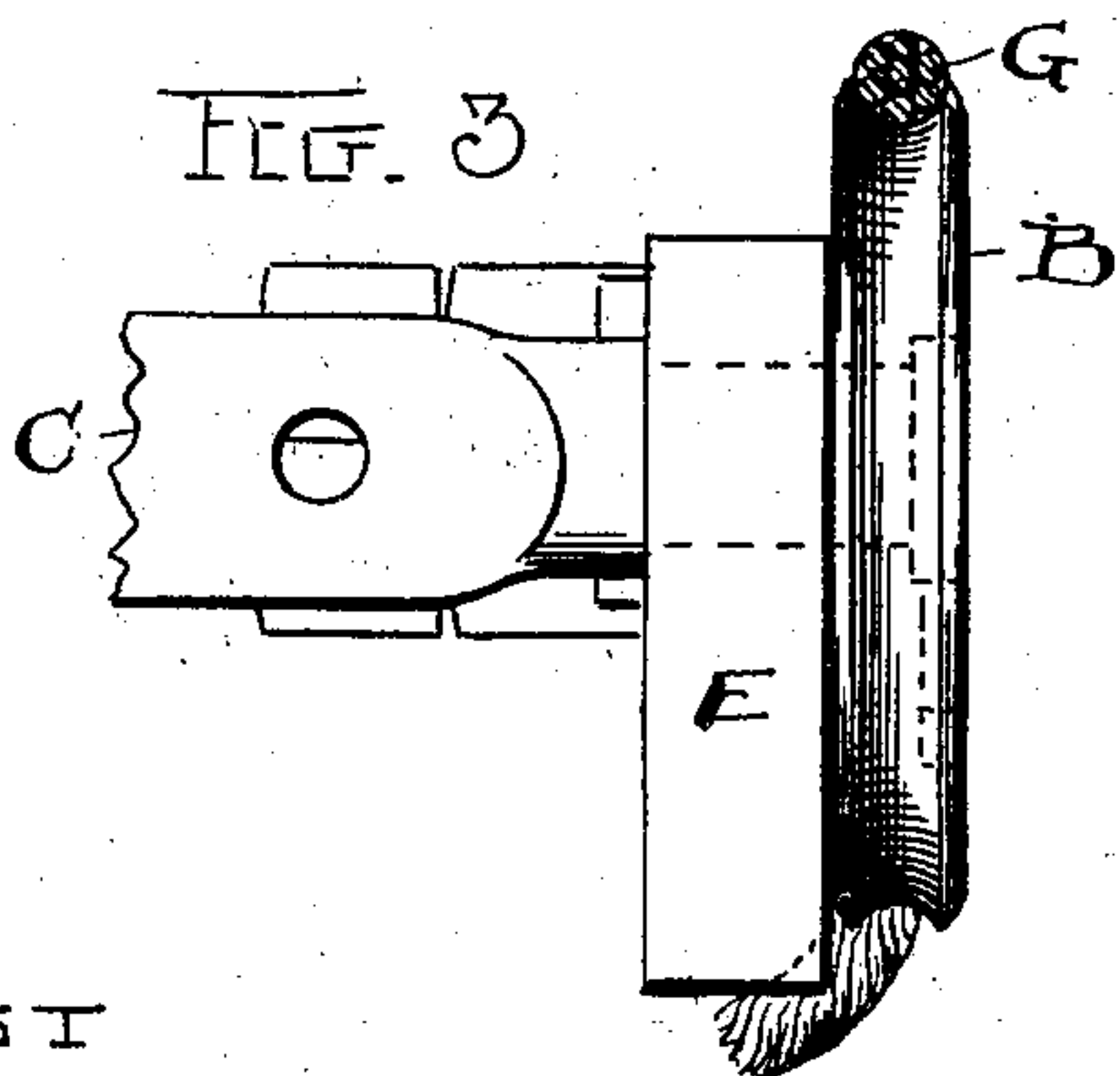
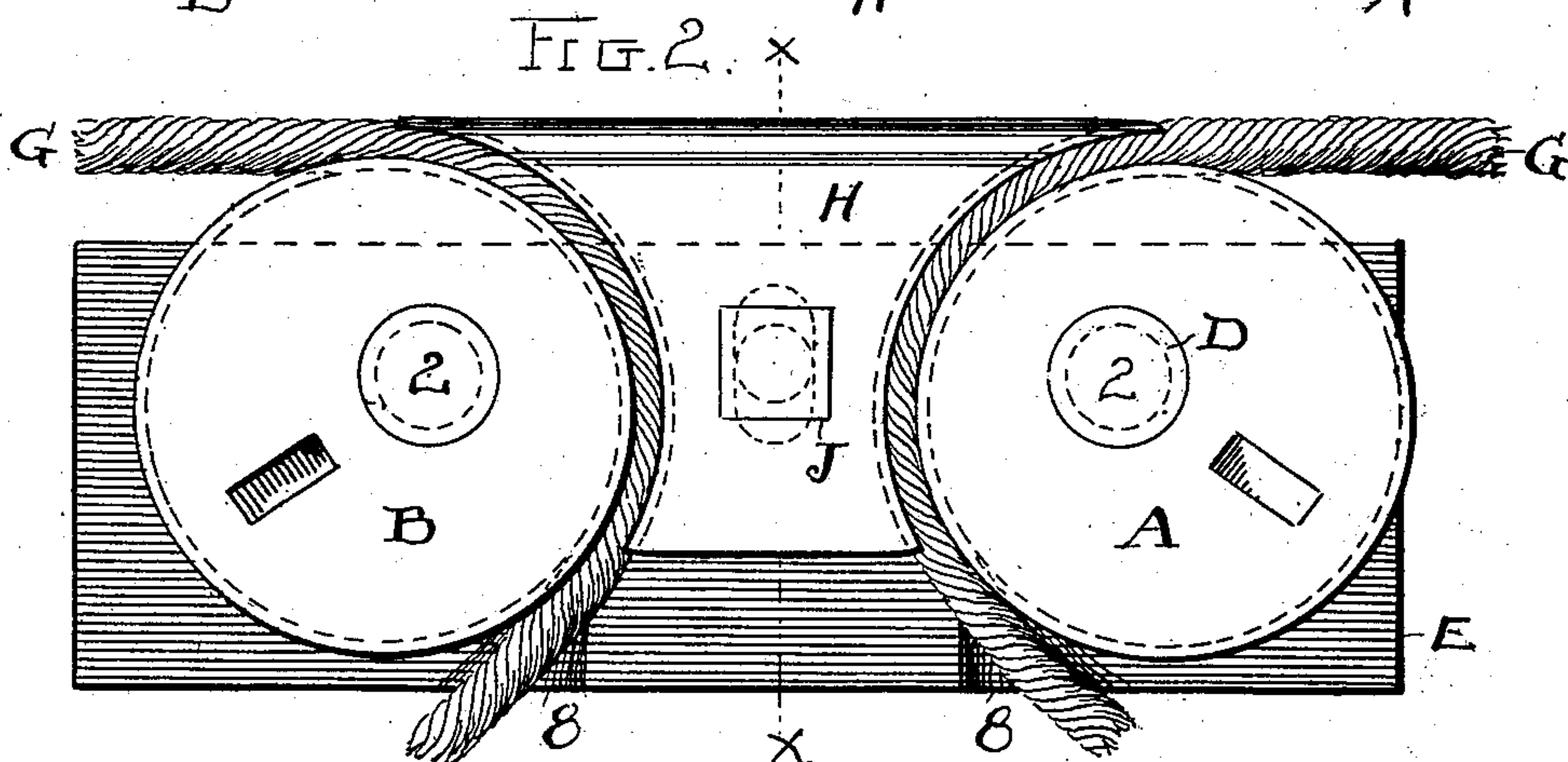
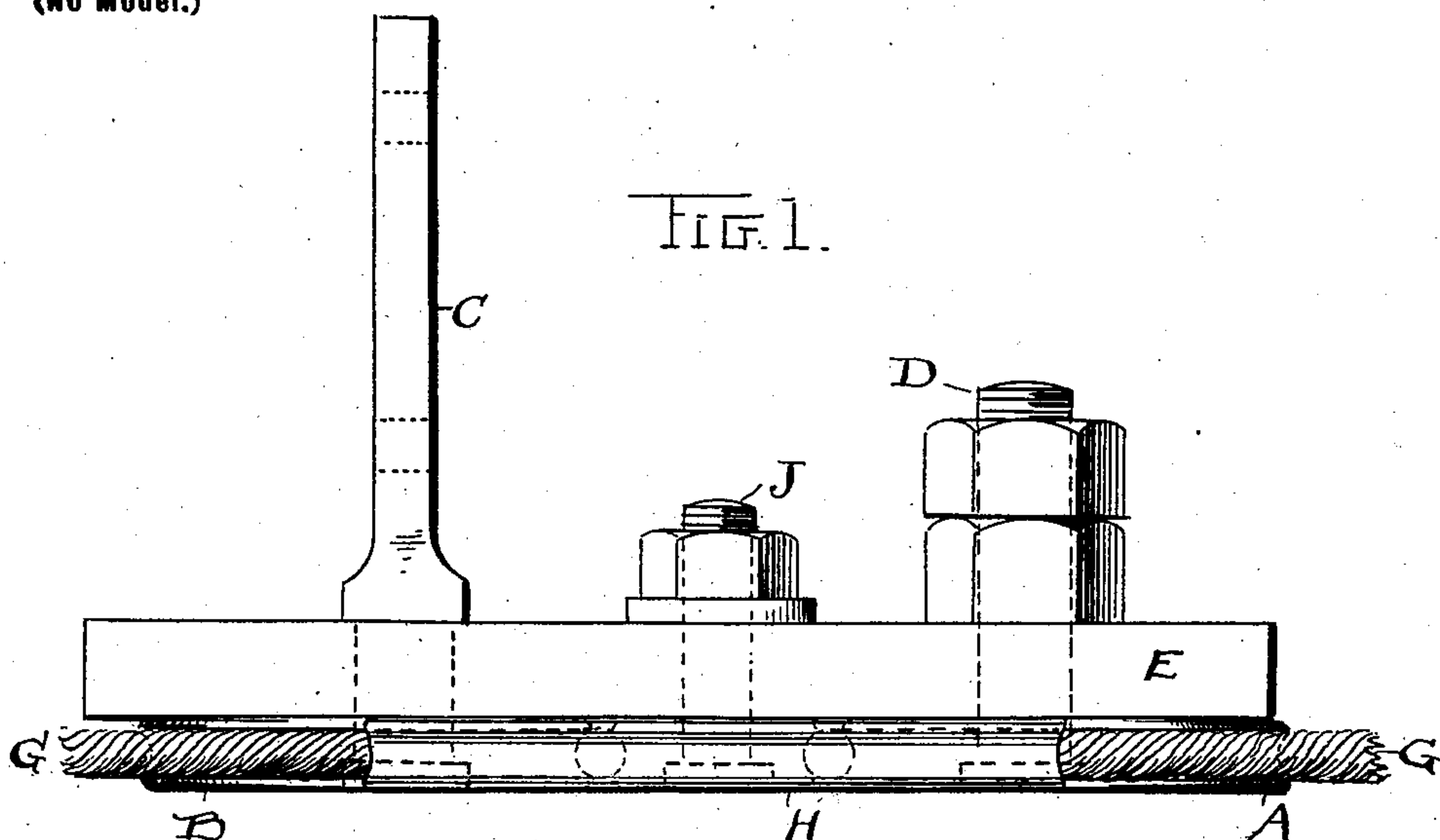
No. 689,610.

Patented Dec. 24, 1901.

J. E. GAMALIELSON.
COUPLING FOR WIRE OR OTHER CABLES.

(Application filed Aug. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)



ATTEST
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHAN EDWARD GAMALIELSON, OF KAUMANA, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

COUPLING FOR WIRE OR OTHER CABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 689,610, dated December 24, 1901.

Application filed August 24, 1901. Serial No. 73,142. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHAN EDWARD GAMALIELSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kaumana, in the district of Hilo, Territory of Hawaii, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Couplings for Wire or other Cables; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to couplings for wire and other cables, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved coupling. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *xx*, Fig. 2.

The object of the invention as thus shown and described is to provide a coupling for mechanically uniting the ends of a wire or other cable, as well as taking up slack.

To these ends the invention comprises two eccentrically-mounted disks or wheels A and B, having grooved peripheries and supported or mounted on spindles 2, on which they are adapted to turn or rotate. The said spindles are part of the supporting-arm C in one case, while in the other the spindle 2 is a part of a bolt D, against the head of which the wheel A bears on its outside. Both eccentrics or wheels are disk shape and carried by a head E, which in turn is supported on spindle 2 on arm C near one end, and the said arm is adapted to be fixed to an iron strap for suspension from the ground or upon a post or other medium, so as to be and become a support for head E. Each end of cable G is drawn over its engaging sheave from the outside inward, so that both ends may be secured by a single block H. Head E has a central elongated hole 5, through which passes bolt J into and through head E to fasten the block in place. The said block is adapted to be adjusted by these means to right position in relation to the eccentrics and the cable and is fashioned with concave-grooved opposite edges to conform to the radius of the eccentrics, so as to engage the cable uniformly at its edges against the eccentric or wheel. This

makes a very strong grip for the cable, and the said grooves may be roughened or corrugated, if desired, to afford a firmer hold. The ends of the wire cable usually are also turned under and fastened behind on head E.

It will be noticed that block H has a straight top edge rounded in cross-section and when bolted to place is flush with the top of the cables, so that a trolley wheel or sheave will run over said edge and onto as well as off the cable practically without a break in its travel, and slot 4 enables adjustment to be made according to size of cable. The block H is preferably of steel, but may be of other metal or material, and the eccentrics and the said block are set upon head B at such elevation as to bring the cables and top of head in line well above the edge of the head to afford clearance for the trolley.

In operation the block H is fixed and the eccentric disks are free to rotate, and they are so placed on their spindles 2 that the swell of the disks comes around below to bear and press the cable against the blocks, and the harder the pull on the cable the firmer it is locked.

Preferably the edge of head E is cut away or rounded at 8 to allow the cable to be bent over it without injury.

What I claim as of my invention is the above-described cable-coupling, whereby two cables can be joined together in such a manner that there is no obstruction to the trolley-sheave when passing with the load for transportation; but said load is allowed to pass freely, as if the two cables were one continuous piece, thereby obviating the necessity of having men stationed at the junction of the cables for lifting the load off one cable and onto the other, as has been a common practice. This coupling also possesses the further advantage of being capable of coupling the cables at the ends or on the middle or at any desired point on one or both cables without kinking or damaging the cables in any way, and when the coupling is removed the cables resume their former straight shape.

What I claim is—

1. In couplings for cables, a suitable head, an eccentrically-mounted disk on the side of the head and a block with its edge curved to the radius of the said disk mounted independ-

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ently on the head opposite the disk and a cable gripped between said disk and block, substantially as described.

2. In couplings for cables, a head with a flat side, a set of eccentrics rotatably mounted on said flat side and a block with curved edges fixed on said head between said eccentrics and having a straight top edge in a plane above the tops of said eccentrics, substantially as described.

3. In couplings for cables, a suitable head, a pair of eccentrics having grooved peripheries rotatably mounted on the face of said head, and a block adjustably supported on said head between said eccentrics, said block having its opposite edges grooved and curved to the radius of the said eccentrics and its top edgerounded in cross-section and raised above the plane of the said eccentrics, substantially as described.

4. The coupling substantially as described, having a head with flat sides and a supporting-arm fixed rigidly thereon near one end, in combination with a pair of eccentrically-mounted disks on one side of said head, a block with opposite concave edges adjustably mounted on said head between said disks and ends of cables gripped between said disks and head, and the said head having its top edge above the disks in line with the top of said cables, whereby a flush track is afforded between cable and head, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 6th day of July, 1901.

JOHAN EDWARD GAMALIELSON.

Witnesses:

FRED BREYMAN,
E. F. NICHOLS.