

No. 879,586.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

DE ELBERT A. REYNOLDS.

CABLE HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1906

Fig. 2,

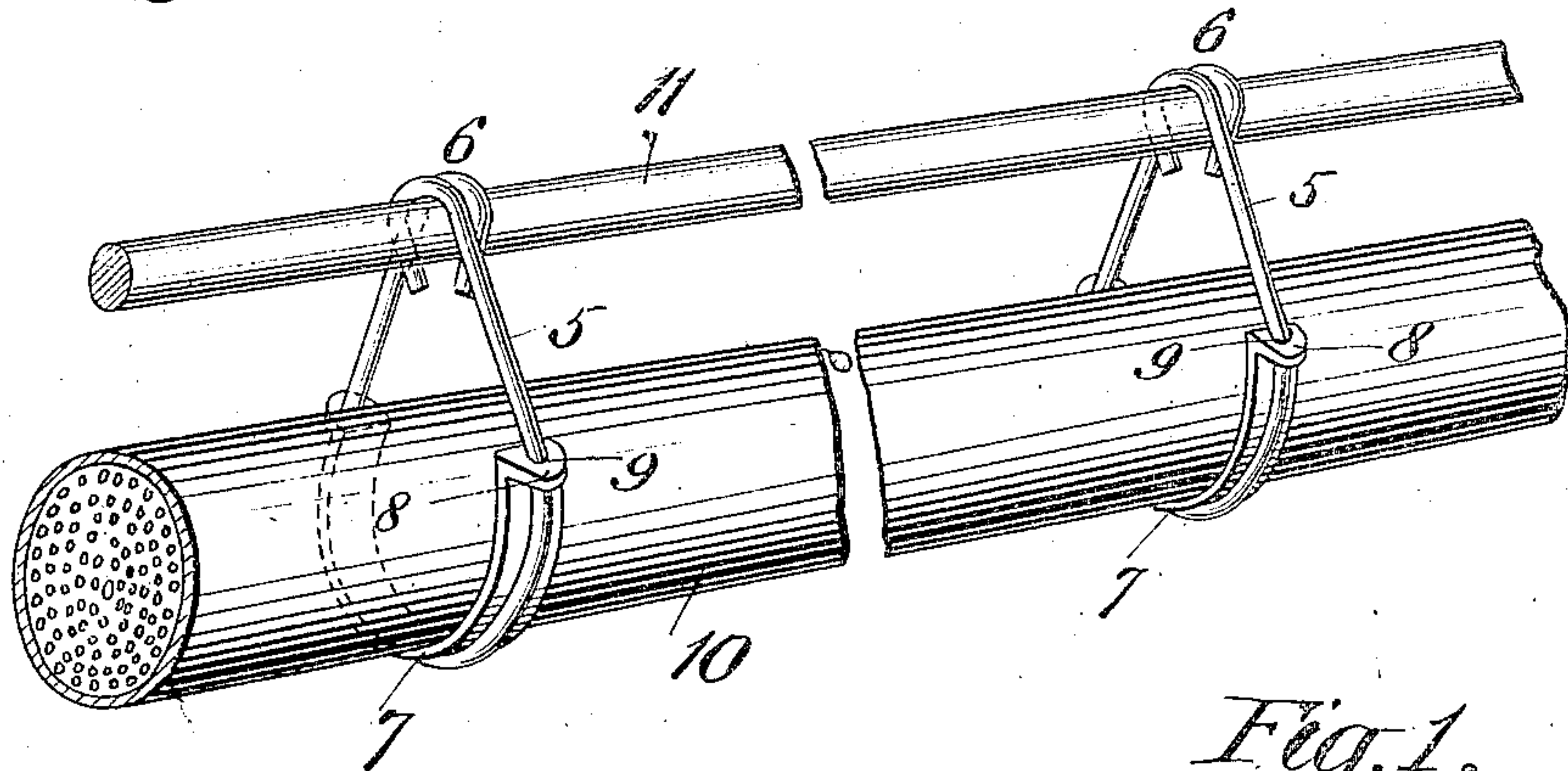


Fig. 1,

Fig. 3,

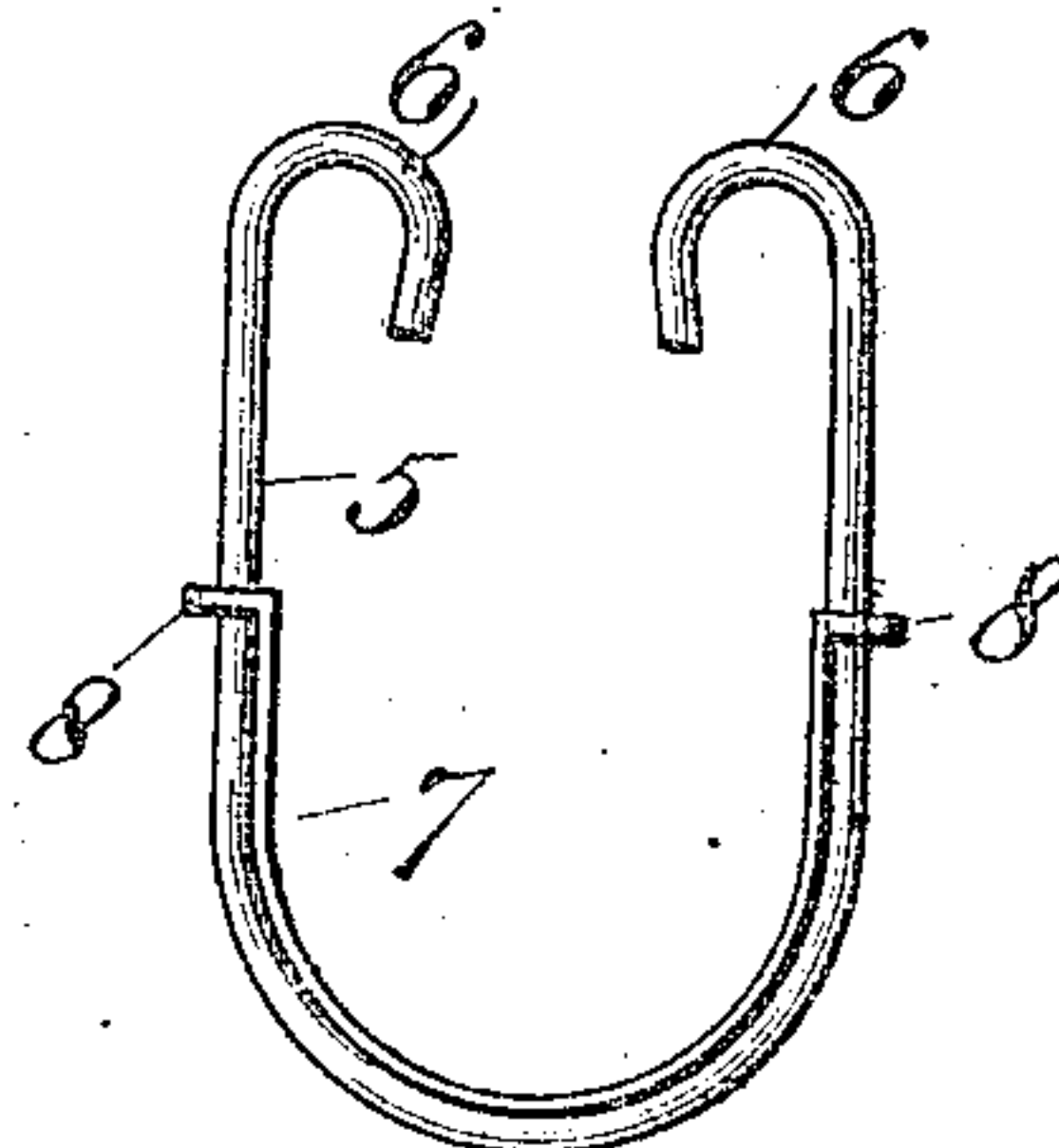
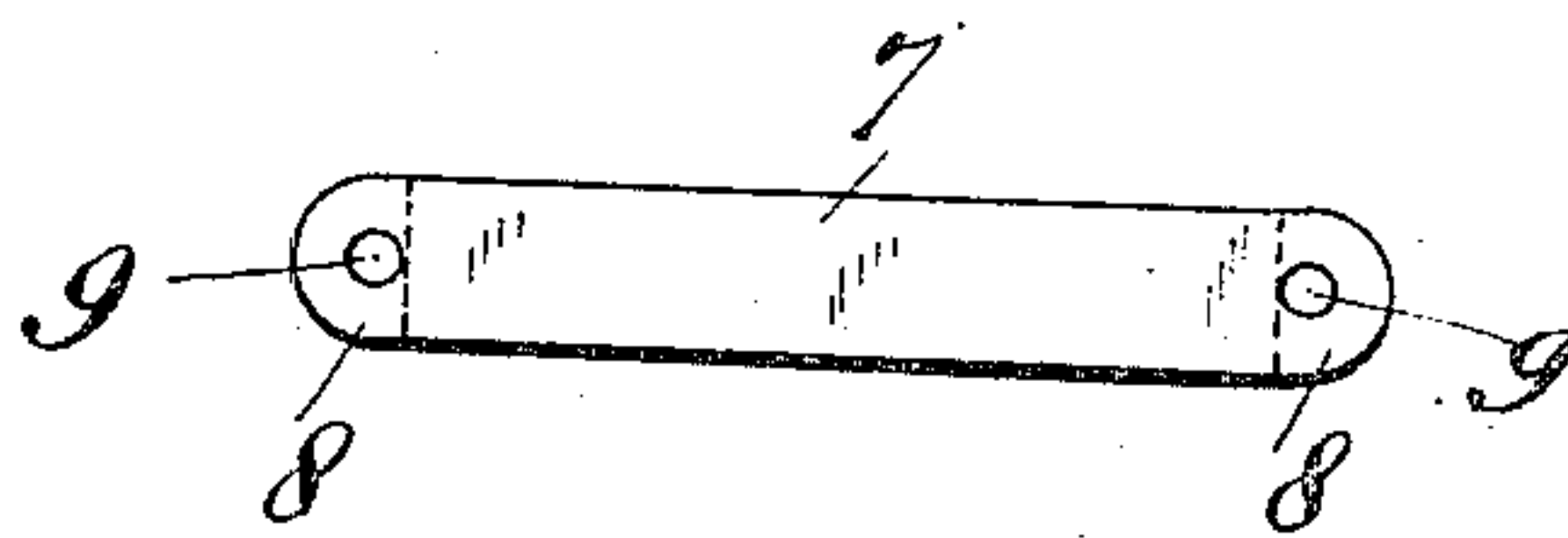
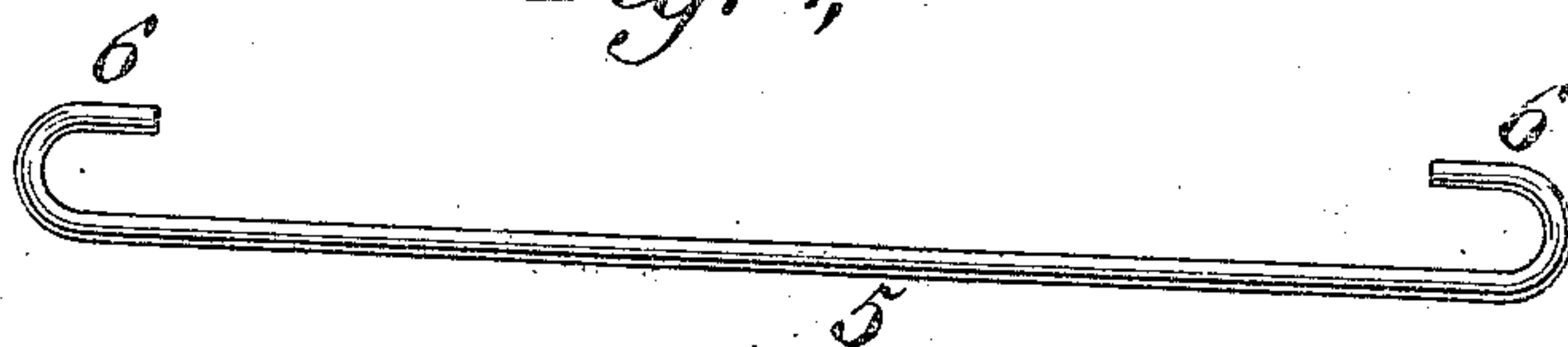


Fig. 4,



WITNESSES:

Aug. A. Klimck
Lyman S. Andrews Jr

INVENTOR
A. A. Reynolds
BY
Chapin Raymond
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DE ELBERT A. REYNOLDS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABLE-HANGER.

No. 879,586.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed September 7, 1906. Serial No. 333,655.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DE ELBERT A. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Hangers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

My invention relates to improvements in cable hangers such as are employed for the purpose of suspending electric cables from supporting wires. The requirements for cable hangers of this description are that they shall be inexpensive,—for the reason that an enormous number of them are used, and hence they must be simple in construction and easy to manufacture,—strong, durable, and, at least that part of the device which is in direct contact with the cable, composed of a material which will not rust. Again, they must engage the cable in such a way as to reduce the chance of injury thereto from such engagement to a minimum, and it is also advantageous that they shall so engage the cable and the sustaining wire that if any slipping or creeping occurs it shall take place between the cable hanger and the sustaining wire, and not between the cable hanger and the cable.

With these ends in view, I have designed a cable hanger which shall meet all the stated requirements, and, in order that my invention may be thoroughly understood, I will describe in detail a cable hanger embodying my invention such as is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a cable hanger constructed in accordance with my invention, showing the same before it is applied for use. Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of a cable supported from a sustaining wire by two cable hangers, showing how they appear when in use. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a non-corrosive lining strip employed, said strip constituting the member which directly engages the cable, and Fig. 4 is a view of the wire strip employed, such wire strip constituting the sustaining or suspending element.

In both Figs. 3 and 4 the members are shown as they appear before they are assembled or bent into final shape.

As will be clearly seen, the cable hanger comprises two elements, one a sustaining or suspending member, and the other a lining member. The suspending or sustaining ele-

ment is preferably composed of a piece of spring wire 5 bent in substantially U-shaped form as shown in Fig. 1, with its extremities bent over to form hook-like portions 6. These hook-like portions 6 face inwardly, as shown. In Fig. 4 the sustaining member is shown before it is bent into U-shaped form. The lining member is composed of a flat strip of non-corrosive material 7, such as zinc, the blank for which is shown in detail in Fig. 3. This lining member is bent into U-shaped form, and the extremities thereof are bent at substantially right angles to the main part, to form ears 8, in which are arranged perforations 9, by which the said lining member may be secured to the supporting element. In Fig. 1 the lining member is shown as so supported.

In placing the clip in position, it is first slipped over the cable 10 and the sustaining wire 11 (see Fig. 2), and is then pinched near the upper part thereof, until the hook-like portions 6, 6, cross each other, so that they may be in line to engage the said sustaining wire. The cable, with the hanger therein, is then lowered sufficiently for the said hook-like portions to so engage the sustaining wire, and the cable hanger will then be in position ready to perform its function.

It will be noted that the device, because of its construction, may be inserted in place by the mere engagement of the hook-like portions with the sustaining wire. In practice this is of great utility, for the operator is able to do the entire work of applying the hanger and securing it in position with one hand, leaving the other hand free to hold on to the tower of a repair or equipment wagon, or for other purposes. It will also be noted that the mere engagement of the device with the sustaining wire will effectively lock it against accidental displacement. When the hook-like portions are in position upon the wire, the fact that they have been pinched together causes the extremities thereof to extend somewhat under the supporting wire. In bending the ends over to form the hook-like portions, the said extremities are turned to a position substantially parallel with the legs of the clip, and, as the pinching together of these legs causes them to be inclined towards each other, the extremities will be similarly inclined. The said extremities having crossed each other, such inclination will bring the extremities beneath the supporting wire, as above set forth and as clearly

shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The normal tendency of the hook-like portions to spread apart, due to the resilience of the hanger, will oppose displacement of the hanger after it is once in position, because it will be necessary for the members to be forced together to an extent sufficient to permit the extreme ends of the hook-like portions to clear the supporting wire before the clip can be lifted. The following features will then be noted: The suspension is entirely from the suspending wire element 5, which has the maximum strength. This member I preferably form of galvanized spring steel wire. The part which engages the cable is, however, the lining element 7 only, and this element is preferably of sufficient width to prevent the wire from cutting into or injuring the cable, and, being made of a non-corrosive material such as zinc, will not tend to destroy the cable by corrosion and the like, and will not itself be destroyed from such a cause. The spring resistance of the supporting element will cause the cable hanger to embrace the cable so firmly that, should any creeping or shifting occur, such creeping or shifting

will occur only between the cable hanger and the sustaining wire 11, and never between the cable hanger and the cable 10. The cable hanger is so simple in construction and composed of such few parts that it is exceedingly inexpensive to manufacture, while it is light, strong and very durable. It is very easy to set it in position, yet when in position, there is no liability of its accidentally getting misplaced.

What I claim is:

A cable hanger comprising a resilient supporting member arranged to embrace the cable with a yielding pressure and having two oppositely disposed hook-like portions normally out of alinement and arranged to individually hook over a supporting wire from opposite sides thereof when forced into alinement against such yielding pressure, said hanger locked in position by the mere engagement thereof with the said supporting wire, and a protective shield or lining.

D. A. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

D. HOWARD HAYWOOD,
LYMAN S. ANDREWS, Jr.