

F. W. MORSE.
HANGER OR SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE WIRES.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1908.

963,056.

Patented July 5, 1910.

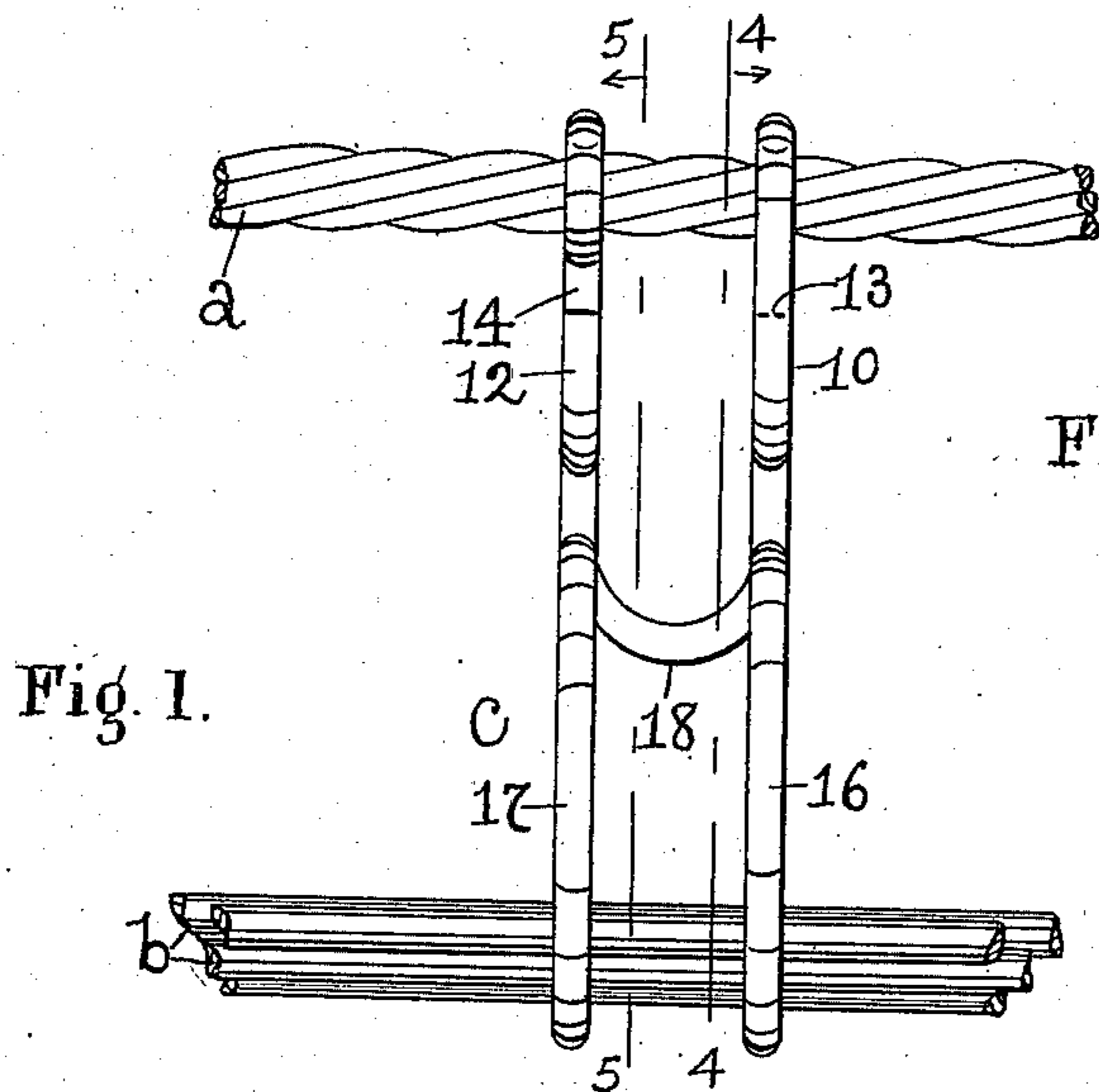


Fig. 1.

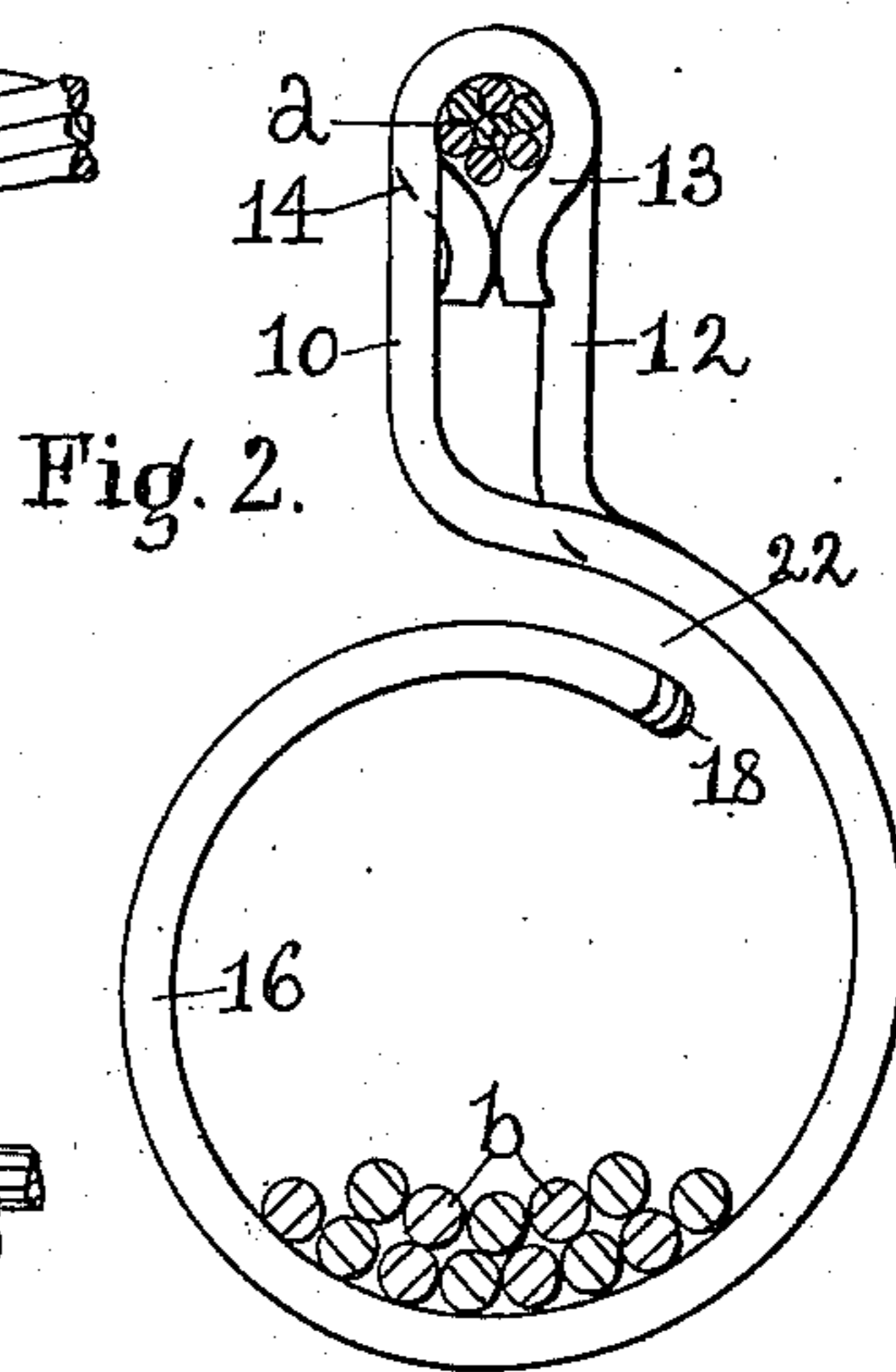


Fig. 2.

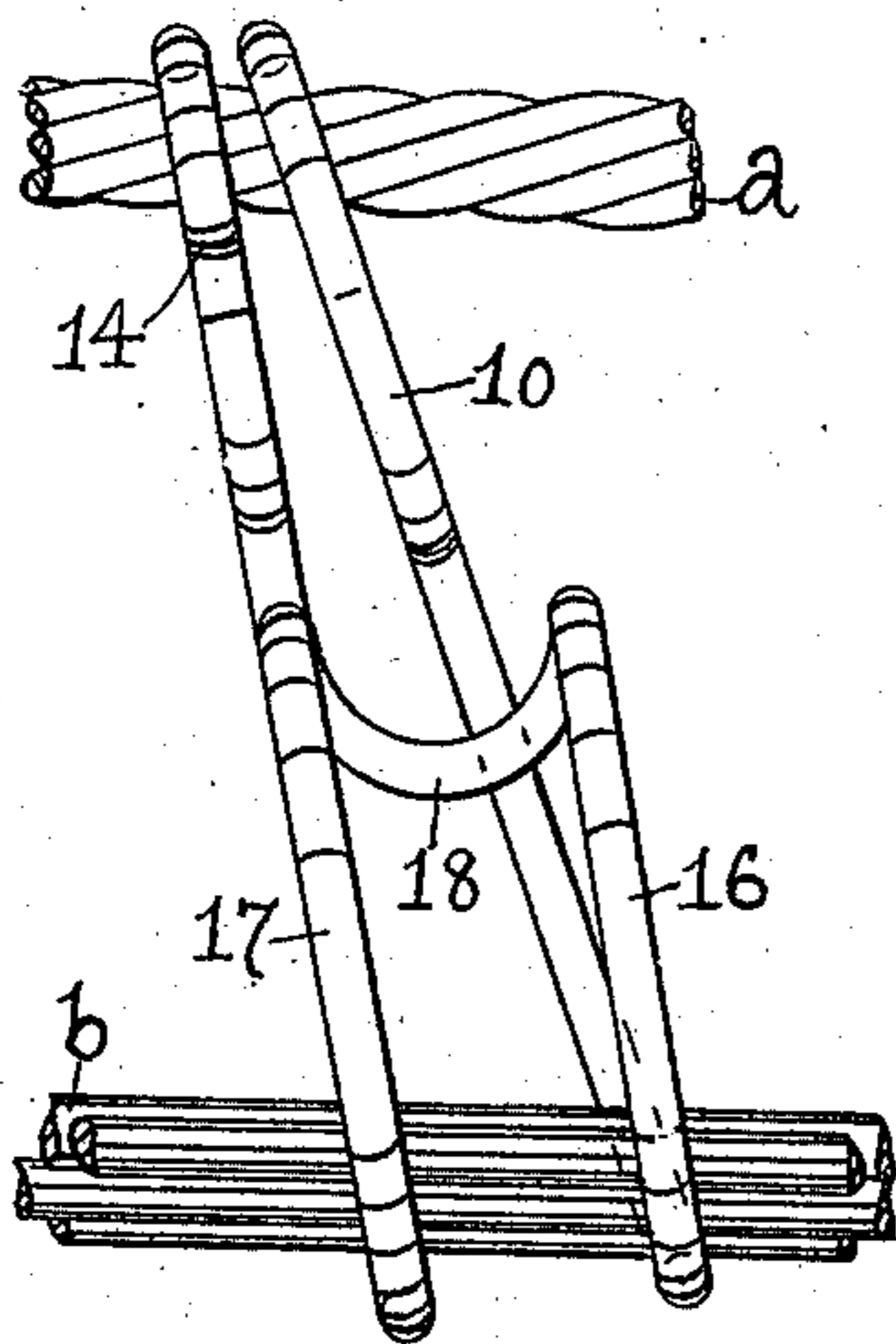


Fig. 3.

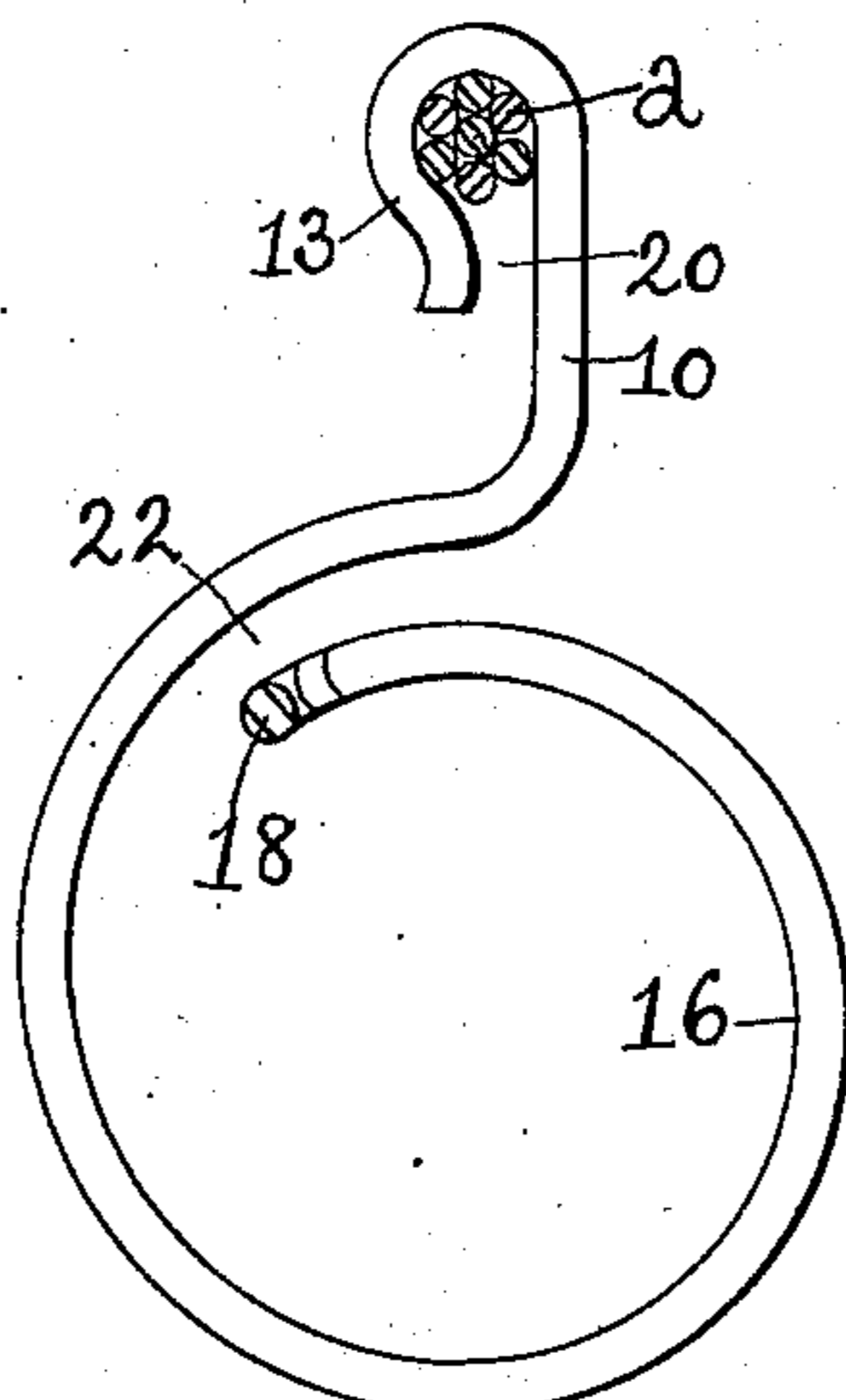


Fig. 4.

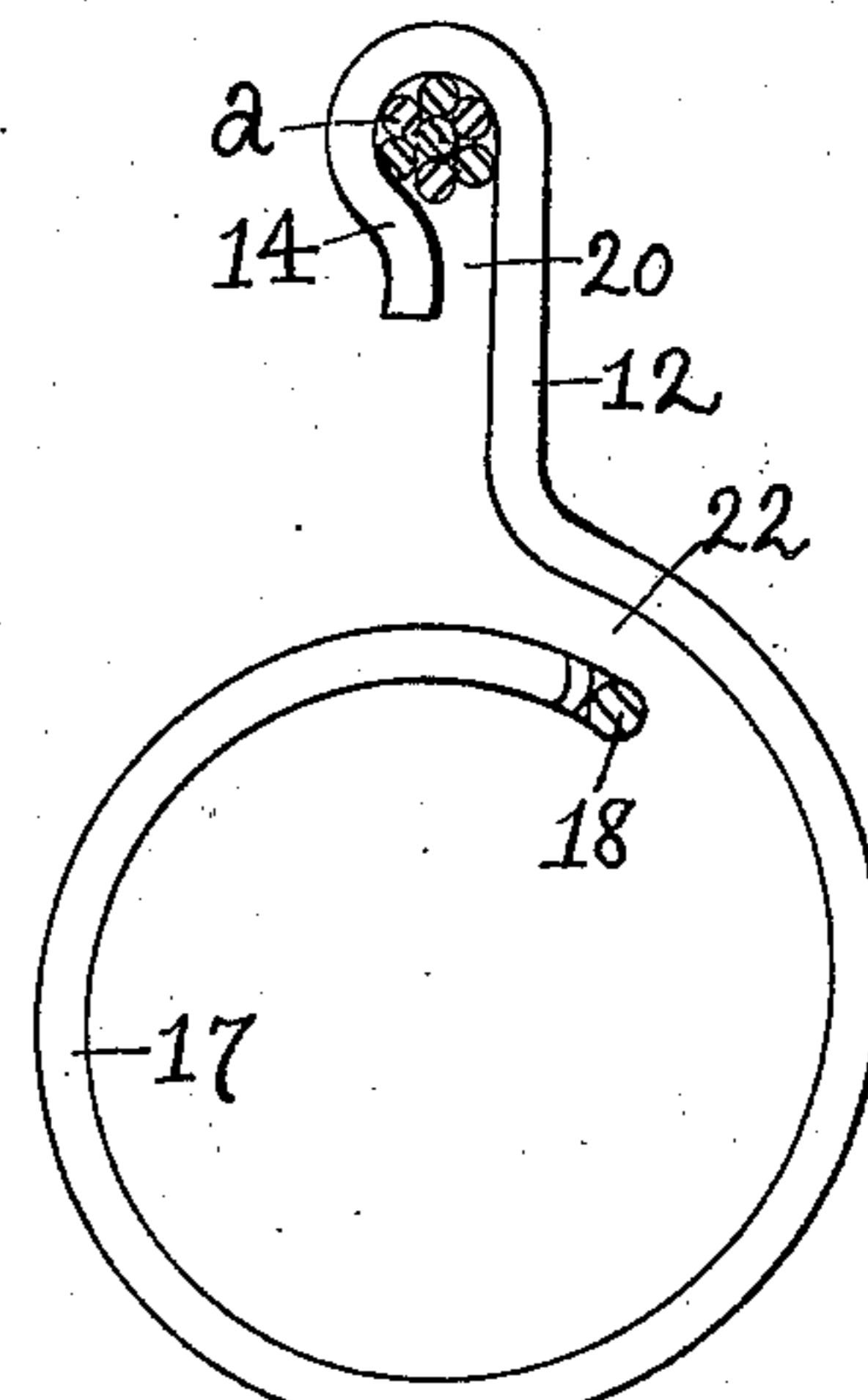


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HANGER OR SUPPORT FOR TELEPHONE-WIRES.

963,056.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. MORSE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Hangers or Supports for Telephone-Wires, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a hanger for overhead wires or conductors, such as now commonly employed for suspending telephone wires, and has for its object to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient device for the purpose specified. To this end, the hanger is made from a piece or length of wire, which is bent as will be described to form a substantially circular loop for the reception of the telephone or other wires, and also to form arms having fingers which are adapted to hook over a supporting wire and engage the same on its opposite sides. These and other features of this invention will be pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hanger embodying this invention and in operative relation to a supporting wire and a plurality of wires supported by it. Fig. 2, a side elevation of the hanger looking toward the right in Fig. 1. Fig. 3, a front elevation with the hanger in the position it assumes when the telephone wires are drawn through it. Fig. 4, a section on the line 4-4, Fig. 1, looking toward the right, and Fig. 5, a section on the line 5-5, Fig. 1, looking toward the left.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents a supporting wire or cable from which are suspended telephone or other wires *b*, by means of hangers *c*, which in accordance with this invention are made from pieces or lengths of wire as will now be described.

The hanger *c* is formed by bending a piece or length of wire so that its free ends form two substantially straight arms 10, 12, having bent fingers 13, 14, to hook over the supporting wire *a*, and so that its intermediate portion forms two substantially circular loops 16, 17, which are joined together by the curved end portion or cross piece 18. The substantially straight arms 10, 12 are located on opposite sides of a vertical plane, so that when the fingers 13, 14, are hooked

over the supporting wire *a*, the said arms are in planes on opposite sides of the wire *a* (see Fig. 2), and the fingers 13, 14 extended from the arms 10, 12, hook over the wire *a* from opposite sides thereof, thereby securing the hanger on the wire *a* against accidental disengagement. The fingers 13, 14 are preferably bent toward the arms 10, 12, so as to form contracted throats 20 between them and the said arms (see Figs. 4 and 5), through which the wire *a* may be forced but which under normal conditions are too narrow to permit accidental displacement on the wire *a*, and serve to hold the hanger in place on the wire when a telephone wire *b* is drawn through the loops of the hanger, after the manner represented in Fig. 3.

When a telephone wire *b* is drawn through the hanger, the friction on the looped portion or other wires *b* therein, causes the looped portion of the hanger to follow the wire, which is being drawn through the hanger, and moves the latter into an inclined position as represented in Fig. 3, which serves to enter or force the supporting wire *a* into the contracted throats and thereby grip or bind the wire *a* above and below the same, and thus practically clamp the hanger to the supporting wire against longitudinal movement thereon, until the strain upon the telephone wire is released, whereupon the hanger resumes its normal position shown in Fig. 1. The ends of the loops, which are joined by the cross piece 18 are extended beyond the plane of the arm 10 and preferably also beyond the plane of the arm 12 (see Figs. 2, 4 and 5), so as to form practically a closed circular lower portion in which the suspended wires *b* are located and confined against accidental displacement or outward movement from within the hanger, while sufficient space is left between the ends of the loops and the arms to permit of the entrance of single wires into the loops of the hanger.

Claims.

1. A hanger of the class described, comprising substantially parallel straight arms having at one end bent fingers extended toward each other, and having extended from their other ends substantially parallel curved portions forming loops which are separated from each other and are joined at their ends by a cross piece extended substantially at a right angle to said curved portions, substantially as described.

2. A hanger of the class described comprising substantially parallel arms having bent fingers extended toward each other, and substantially parallel curved circular portions separated from each other and extended beyond one of the said arms to form practically substantially parallel closed loops having an entrance opening into said loops, substantially as described.

3. A hanger of the class described comprising substantially parallel arms having bent fingers cooperating with said arms to form contracted throats, and substantially parallel loop portions extended from said arms and provided with free ends which cooperate with the arms to form entrance openings into the loops, substantially as described.

4. A hanger of the class described, comprising a single piece of wire bent at its ends to form substantially parallel arms having fingers and bent intermediate said arms to form substantially parallel loops connected at their ends which cooperate with the said arms to form entrance openings into the said loops, substantially as described.

5. A hanger of the class described, comprising substantially parallel arms having

fingers and substantially parallel curved loop portions having free ends extended beyond a plane through one of the arms and intersecting the said loop transversely and substantially parallel with the center of the loop, said loop portions being connected together, substantially as described.

6. A hanger of the class described, provided with a substantially straight arm and a curved loop portion on opposite sides of a plane through the arm and intersecting the said loop transversely, and having its end in the same plane as the arm and extended beyond the plane which intersects the loop, substantially as described.

7. A hanger of the class described, comprising substantially parallel arms and substantially parallel curved loop portions having their ends extended beyond a plane of one of said arms, which intersects said loop transversely, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK W. MORSE.

Witnesses:

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