

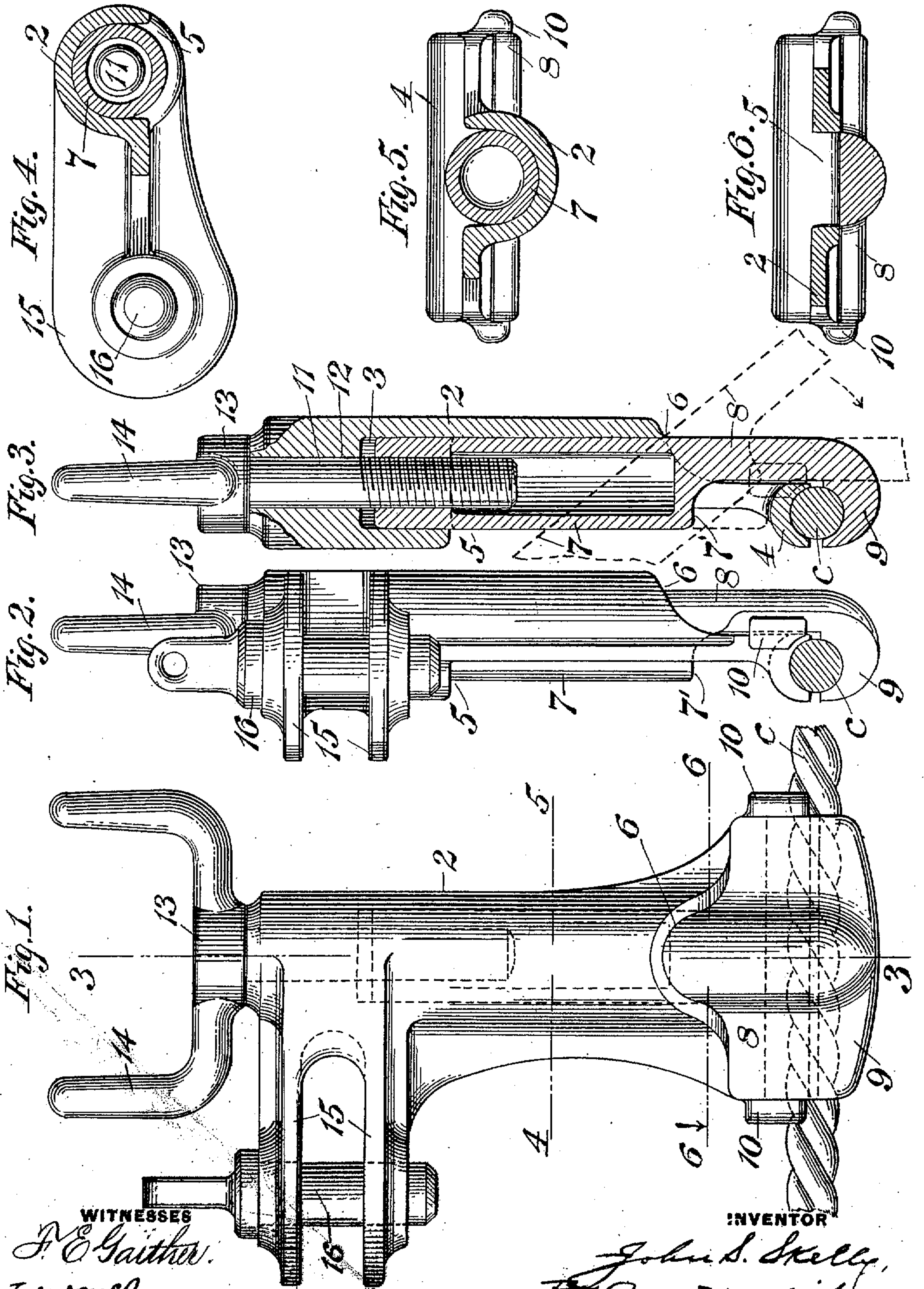
J. S. SKELLY.

CABLE GRIP.

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963,479.

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CABLE-GRIP.

963,479.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. SKELLY, a resident of Monongahela, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Grips, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an efficient cable grip for use in rope haulage
10 systems, with special references to the requirements for mine haulage.

One characteristic of the invention is the strength and compactness of the fixed and movable jaw-carrying members, whereby the
15 jaws are afforded maximum gripping strength without straining or endangering the parts.

A further and very important feature is the inclosed adjustable connection between
20 the body and movable member whereby the parts are placed in gripping position without projecting any portion of the adjustable connection beyond the body.

Grips have been proposed heretofore having the movable member constructed with a threaded shank projecting through an aperture in the body and adjusted by a head or nut in such manner as to extend the shank from the body when the grip is tightened.
30 The shank thus exposed is in the way, and the threads thereof become battered. By fully inclosing the adjustable connection, the parts are protected at all times, and injury cannot result.

35 A further characteristic of the invention is that the movable jaw-carrying member cannot drop from position or become separated from the body so long as the adjusting screw remains seated.

40 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the improved grip in side elevation, the parts being shown in cable-gripping position. Fig. 2 is an edge view. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on line 3—3 of
45 Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 are cross-sections on line 4—5 of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 being a section looking upward, and Fig. 5 looking downward. Fig. 6 is a cross section on line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

50 Referring to the drawings, 2 designates a body having a vertically disposed cavity 3, the lower portion of the body being elongated transversely to form the gripping jaw 4, the latter having the upwardly rounded depression in its lower edge to engage cable

C. Body cavity 3 is open at one side for a considerable distance upwardly from jaw 4, as indicated at 5, and the lower portion of the opposite side of the body is similarly open as indicated at 6. Fitting and movable
60 longitudinally within the cavity of body 2 is the tubular shank portion 7 of the movable gripping member 8, having its lower portion recessed and projected in hook fashion to form jaw 9 which coöperates with body
65 jaw 4 in gripping the cable. Member 8 moves between lugs 10 at opposite ends of jaw 4 and is held in correct position, and is reinforced against strains exerted longitudinally of the cable. The movable member
70 8 is adjusted within the body by bolt 11 rotatable in aperture 12 extending from cavity 3 upwardly through the top extremity of the body, the upper end of the bolt having head 13 seated and rotatable on the body
75 and carrying hand holds 14. The lower portion of bolt 11 is threaded and extends into the threaded upper end of the tubular shank 7.

When the grip is open, movable member
80 8 cannot become disconnected or dislodged from the body so long as bolt head 13 remains seated, it being necessary to so retract the bolt as to lift it from its seat to disconnect from shank 7. Furthermore,
85 when the grip is fully open, shoulder 7', formed by the base shank 7, engages the top of jaw 4, so that movement of bolt 11 sufficient to disconnect it from the shank must of necessity lift head 13 from the top of the
90 body. When shoulder 7' is lowered to jaw 4, the upper extremity of shank 7 is slightly below the upper end of side opening 5, and with bolt 11 removed, member 8 may be so turned or rocked as to project its upper end
95 through opening 5, whereupon the shank may be withdrawn through opening 6. A reversal of this manipulation takes place when inserting the movable member, as will be understood. The position of the movable member when being inserted or removed is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3.

With the grip constructed as here shown, the adjustment is wholly within the lines of the body, no threaded or other parts subject to injury being exposed.
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The grip may be variously constructed with reference to connecting with the load hauled thereby. In the present embodiment, a bifurcated draw-head 15 of usual construction
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struction is extended from the body and provided with pin 16 to receive a link, draw-bar or chain extending to a car.

I claim:

5 1. In a cable grip, a body provided with a cable gripping jaw, a member movable with relation to the body and provided with a jaw which coöperates with body jaw, and a screw rotatably held by the body and ad-
10 justably connecting with the movable member.

2. In a cable grip, a hollow body having a cable gripping jaw at one end thereof, a
15 movable member adjustable within the hollow body and having a jaw which coöperates with the body jaw, the movable member having a threaded opening, and a screw rotatable in the body and adjustably en-
20 gaging the threaded opening in the movable member.

3. In a cable grip, a body having a cable gripping jaw at one end thereof and an aperture through its opposite end, a member movable in the body and having a gripping
25 jaw which coöperates with the body jaw, the end of the movable member opposite the jaw thereof having a threaded opening, and a screw rotatable in the body aperture and adjustably engaging said threaded opening.

30 4. In a cable grip, a body having a cable gripping jaw, a member movable within the body and having a cable gripping jaw which coöperates with the body jaw, and a screw rotatable in the body and having fixed longitudinal position with relation thereto and
35 adjustably engaging the movable member.

5. In a cable grip, a body having a cable gripping jaw projecting from one end thereof, the body being hollow and one side open
40 from the jaw for a distance toward the opposite end of the body, the opposite side of the body also having an opening adjacent the jaw, a movable member entered through the last mentioned opening and when being

inserted extending through the first men- 45
tioned opening and finally being straightened out within the body cavity, the movable member having a jaw which coöperates with the body jaw, and means for adjusting the movable member within the body. 50

6. In a cable grip, a body having a cable gripping jaw at one end thereof, the body having a cavity extending upwardly above the jaw, the cavity being open at opposite
55 sides immediately above the jaw with the opening at one side extending upward farther than at the opposite side, a movable member inserted through the shorter opening and fitting within the body cavity, a gripping jaw carried by the movable mem- 60
ber and means adjustably connecting the body and the movable member.

7. In a cable grip, a body having its lower extremity elongated transversely to form a cable gripping jaw, the body above said
65 elongation being recessed upwardly with the recess open at opposite sides, a movable member comprising a tubular shank portion and a jaw portion, the latter coöperating with the body jaw, the tubular shank fitting
70 within the body recess, and a screw rotatably mounted on the body and adjustably engaging the tubular shank.

8. In a cable grip, a recessed body having a cable gripping jaw at its lower end in line
75 with the body recess, a member having a shank portion movable in the recess and formed with a shoulder overhanging the body jaw, and a hook-like extension at the lower end of the movable member consti- 80
tuting a jaw which coöperates with the body jaw.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN S. SKELLY.

Witnesses:

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