

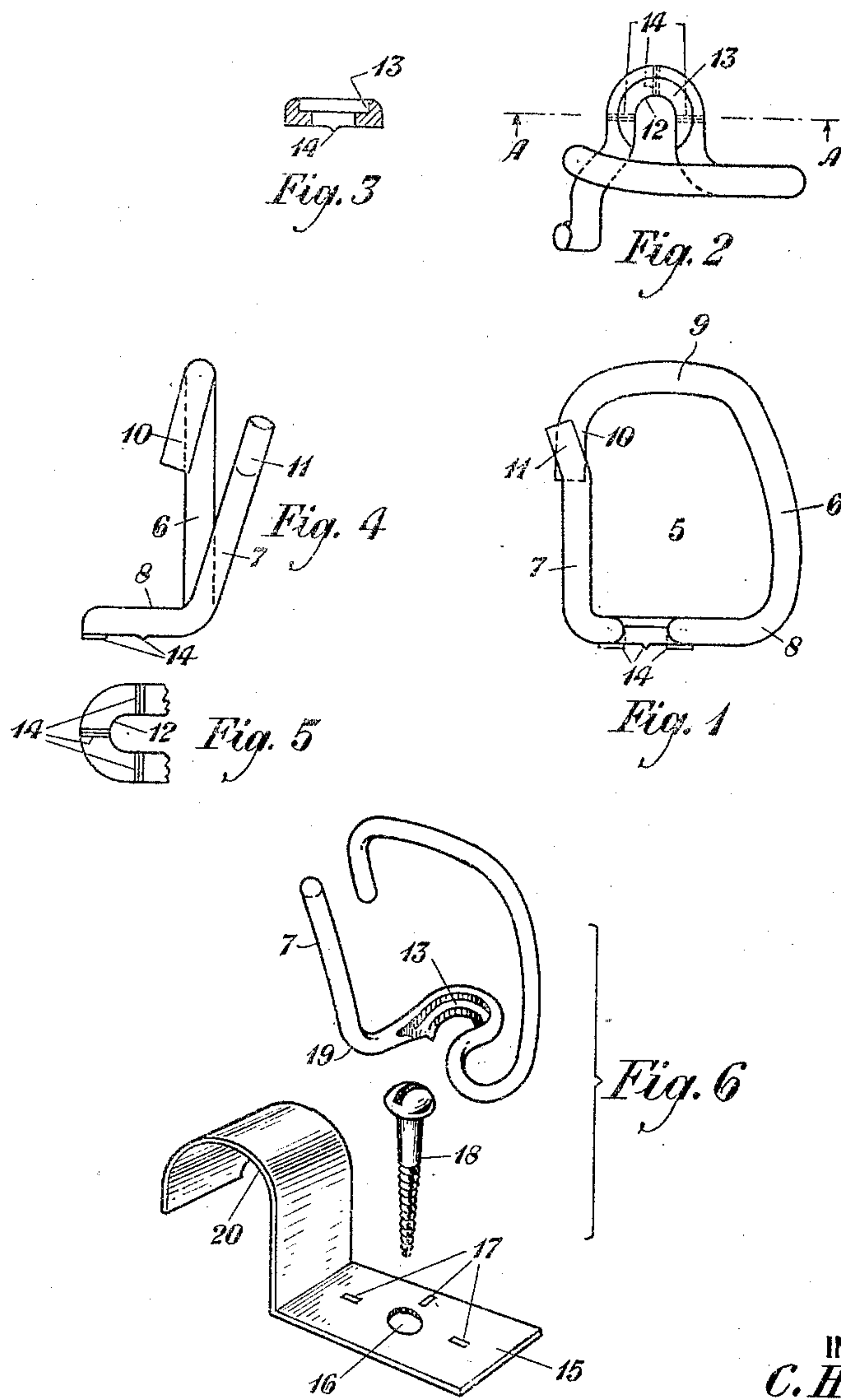
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C. H. KLEIN

CABLE CLAMP AND BRIDLE RING

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INVENTOR
C. H. Klein
BY *g. v. h. k.*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. KLEIN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CABLE CLAMP AND BRIDLE RING.

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This invention relates to devices for hanging or supporting electric cables and wires along the faces of walls, ceilings, fences, or the like.

5 An object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient arrangement of the above character which possesses advantages over those which have been previously used.

10 Other and further objects of the invention will be apparent from the following description, when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which one embodiment thereof is illustrated.

15 In the drawing, in which like characters of reference designate like parts throughout, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an improved bridle ring; Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line A—A of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a broken away portion of the horizontal part of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a perspective view in exploded position of the bridle ring and cable clamp with which it is adapted to be associated.

20 In practice it is often necessary after the mounting of a cable upon a supporting surface, to which it is secured by means of a cable clamp, to string additional loose bridle wires parallel to the cable. These wires are usually supported upon bridle rings, and, by the present invention, the rings may be used separately for this purpose, or in combination with the cable clamps to which they may be attached.

25 Referring to the drawing, the numeral 5 represents a ring which is composed of a single piece of steel wire, and in the present instance for the purpose of illustration it is bent in substantially rectangular shape, although other shapes may be used. A pair of arms 6 and 7 extend in parallel relation from the base 8. The arm 6 has a bent portion 9 which extends at right angles therefrom and terminates in a hooked end 10 which overlaps the end 11 of the arm 7, in such manner as to provide a space between the two ends through which wires may be inserted within the confines of the ring. The space or opening provided between the ends of the arms 6 and 7 will be at the front of the ring when it is in position so that additional wires may be

readily inserted through said opening. The base 8 of the ring 5 is provided with a semi-circular turn or throat 12 formed in a plane at right angles to the plane of the ring. The wire in this throat 12 has a somewhat flattened upper portion in order to provide a better seating for the enlarged head of a screw, nail, bolt or toggle by which it is secured to a wall, and a counterbored portion 13 is provided around the center of the throat 12 so that if the screw, or other attaching means, becomes loosened the ring will not be so likely to become detached. The base 8 and arm 6 of the ring are so shaped that when the ring is mounted on a vertical surface, the wires are brought close to the mounting surface and away from the opening in the ring so that the wires are more protected than in the former types of rings. The bottom of the base 8 is provided with projections or teeth 14, of which three are shown in the present instance. The projections 14 may be radially positioned about the semi-circular base and tend to bite into the wall upon which the ring is mounted and serve to prevent rotation thereof.

30 The bridle ring is adapted to be used independently or in combination with any form of cable clamp. In its independent use it may be attached to a wall or ceiling in a vertical or horizontal position. The ring is shankless thereby permitting its use on all surfaces by using standard attaching devices. The comparatively wide throat 12 permits the ring 5 to be installed after the attaching device is placed and driven almost home. The counterbore 13 locks the head of the attaching device so that the ring will not fall off, even if the attaching device is loosened slightly. This permits rapid installation, especially when installing on screws already driven and holding cable clamps. In this case, the screw is backed out a few turns, the ring inserted, and the screw turned home again.

35 The ring 5 is adapted to be used with any commercial type of cable clamp, and a common form of clamp is indicated at 15 in Fig. 6 for the purposes of illustration. When there is need for additional wires to be strung, the bridle ring 5 may be attached to the cable clamp by loosening the screw which secures the clamp to its supporting surface and slipping the bridle ring under

the enlarged head of the screw, after which the screw may be tightened so that both the clamp and bridle ring are securely fastened to the supporting surface, as will appear below. The clamp 15 is shown as having an opening 16 about which are radially disposed depressions 17, which are punched or otherwise formed in the clamp. While there are three of these depressions illustrated to correspond to a like number of projections 14 shown in the ring 5, it will be understood that a greater or less number of depressions and projections may be provided on the clamp and ring, respectively. The projections 14 on the ring 5 register with the depressions 17 provided on the clamp 15 so that the opening in the center of the base 8 is in alinement with the opening 16 in the clamp when the ring is positioned thereon. The screw 18 or other attaching device is passed through the alined openings and secures the ring and clamp together against the surface upon which they are to be mounted. When thus mounted with the enlarged head of the screw seated in the counter-bored portion of the throat, the ring is locked and prevented from rotating. The rotation of the ring is also prevented by the engagement of the shoulder 19 of the ring with the hook portion 20 of cable clamp.

While there is shown and described herein one preferred form of the invention by way of illustration, it will be understood that it is not limited or confined to the precise details of construction herein described and delineated, as modifications and variation may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. The combination of a supporting plate

or the like having an opening with depressions formed radially thereof, of a bridle ring having arms between which wires may be inserted within the confines of said ring, a base for said ring comprising a counter-bored portion and a somewhat flattened portion positioned on said supporting plate, projections on the flattened portion registering with the depressions in the supporting plate, and an attaching device with an enlarged head seated in said counterbored portion to secure the supporting plate and bridle ring in their registered relation to a supporting wall, said enlarged head co-operating to exert pressure at a point directly above said projections to maintain them seated in said radial depressions to prevent rotation of the bridle ring.

2. A bridle ring comprising a single piece of wire bent in substantially rectangular shape and having arms between which wires may be inserted within the confines of said ring, a semicircular base having a counter-bored upper portion and a somewhat flattened lower portion, projections disposed radially about the flattened portion of the semicircular base to bite into a supporting surface on which it is mounted, and an attaching device with an enlarged head seated in said counterbored portion to secure the bridle ring to a supporting wall, said enlarged head co-operating to exert pressure at a point directly above said projections to maintain them in biting relation with the supporting wall at a plurality of points radially disposed about the attaching device and beneath the enlarged head to prevent the rotation of the bridle ring.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 1st day of December, 1924.

CHARLES H. KLEIN.