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L. B. FISH ET AL

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CABLE CLAMP AND BRIDLE RING

Filed Dec. 15, 1926

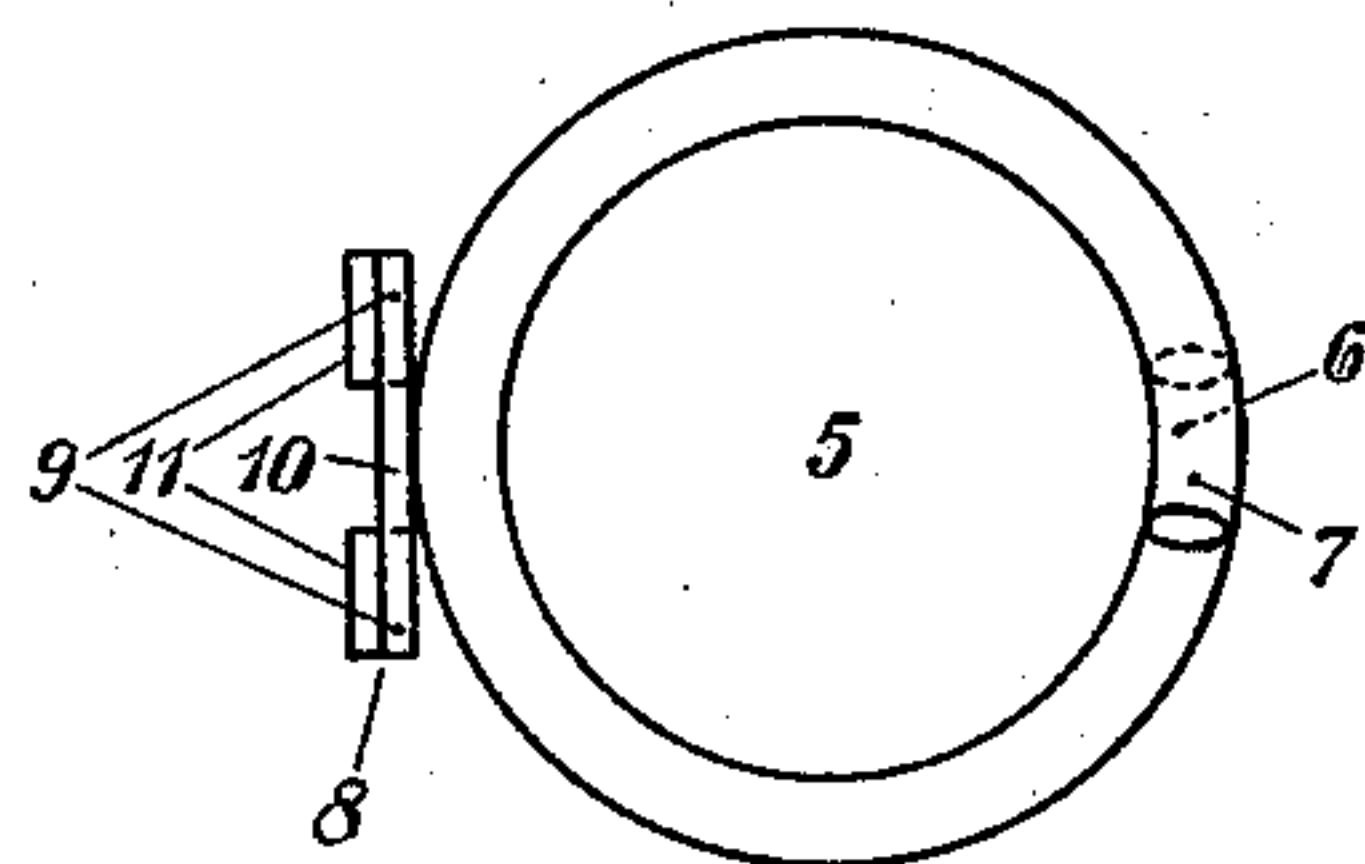


Fig. 1

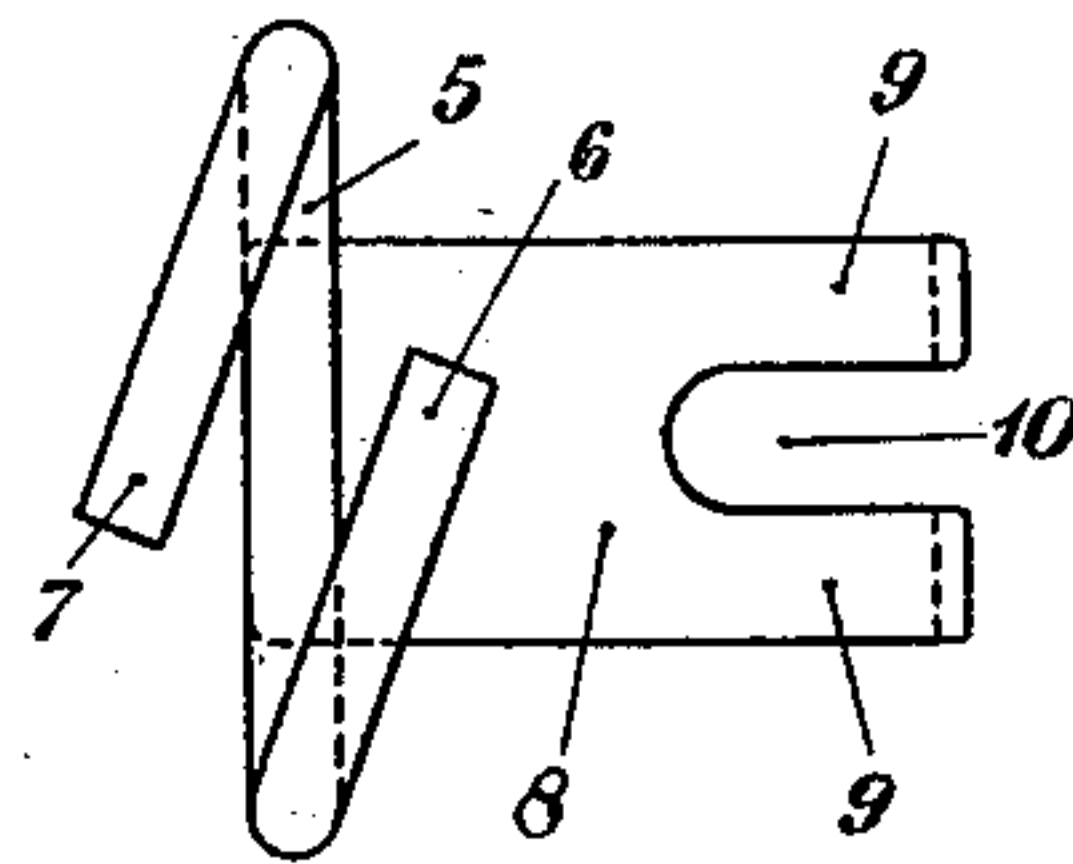


Fig. 2

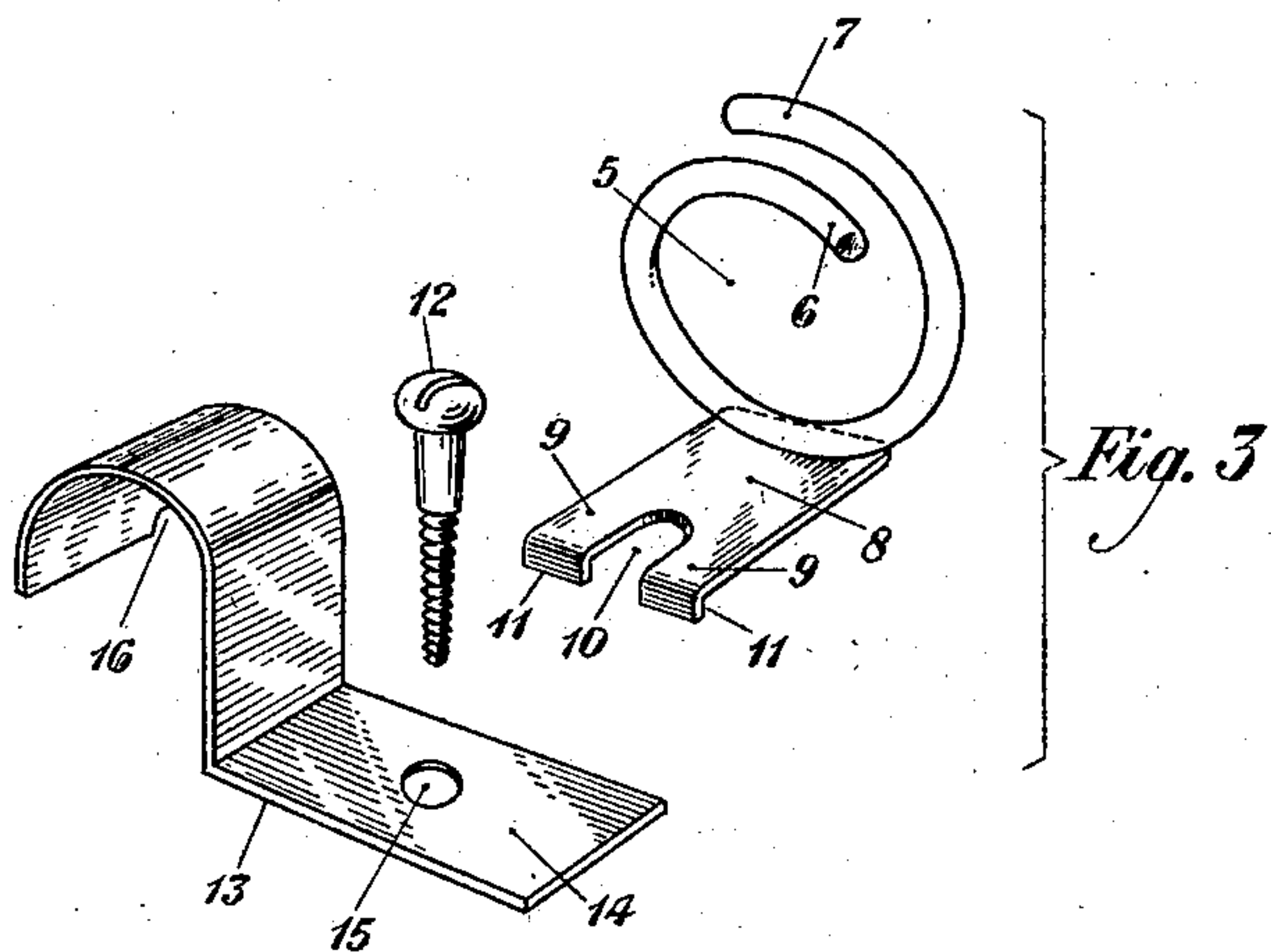


Fig. 3

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CABLE CLAMP AND BRIDLE RING

Application filed December 15, 1926. Serial No. 155,022.

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 an end view of an improved bridle ring; Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view in exploded position of the bridle ring and cable clamp with
20 which it is adapted to be associated.

In practice, it is often necessary, after the mounting of the cable upon a supporting surface to which it is secured by means of a cable
25 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
30 cable clamps, to which they may be attached.

Referring to the drawing, numeral 5 represents a ring which is composed of a single piece of steel wire which may be of one or more convolutions. In the present instance,
35 for the purpose of illustration, it is bent in substantially circular shape, although other shapes may be used. The ends 6 and 7 of the circular ring 5 overlap each other in such manner that a space is provided between them
40 through which wires may be inserted within the confines of the ring. The space or opening provided between the ends 6 and 7 will be at the front of the ring when it is in position, so that additional wires may be readily
45 inserted through said opening. The plate or base 8 of the ring 5 is substantially rectangular and is provided with a flat surface. The plate 8 extends in a plane at substantially right angles to the plane of the ring. The
50 ring 5 is affixed to one end of the plate 8 by

spot welding or any other suitable process. On the other end of the plate 8 a bifurcated portion is provided. This bifurcated portion comprises two forked members 9, 9 with an intervening slot 10 which extends longitudinally of the plate 8.

The forked members 9, 9 are each provided at their extremities with two members 11, 11. These latter members are turned at an angle of substantially 90° from the plate 8 and extend rearwardly thereof, as more clearly indicated in Fig. 3.

The slot 10 permits an attaching means such as the screw 12 to be applied to the plate 8 to secure it to a supporting wall. While a screw with an enlarged head is indicated for this purpose in the present instance, it will be understood that a hammer-drive anchor, nail, bolt, toggle or other suitable device may be used equally well.

The plate and its associated ring are so arranged that when mounted on a vertical surface the runs of bridle wires within the ring are brought close to the mounting surface and away from the opening in the ring.

The bridle ring is adapted to be used independently or in combination with any form of supporting plate or cable clamp. In its independent uses it may be attached to a wall or ceiling in a vertical or horizontal position. The ring is adapted for use on all surfaces by using standard attaching devices. The slot 10 permits the ring 5 to be installed after the attaching device is placed and almost driven home. This arrangement permits rapid installation, especially when installing on screws already driven and holding cable clamps. In this case, the hammer-drive anchor or screw is partially withdrawn, the ring inserted and the hammer-drive anchor or screw tightened again. A common form of supporting plate or clamp with which the ring 5 is adapted to be used is shown in Fig. 3 for the purpose of illustration. When there is need for additional wires to be strung, the bridle ring 5 may be attached to the clamp by loosening the securing device shown in the form of a screw 12 which secures the clamp to its supporting surface and slipping the bridle ring under the enlarged head of the securing device. The

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securing device may be then tightened so that both the clamp and bridle ring are securely fastened to the supporting surface, as will appear below.

5 The clamp 13 is shown as having a flat portion 14 with an opening 15 therein and a hook portion 16. The screw passes through the aligned openings in the flat portions 8 and 14 and secures the ring and supporting
10 plate or clamp in joined relation against the supporting surface upon which they are mounted. When thus mounted, with the enlarged head of the securing device seated over the edges of the slot, the ring is locked
15 and prevented from rotating. The rotation of the ring is prevented by the engagement of the toe members 11, 11, of the ring with the edge of the flat portion 14 of the cable clamp. These toe members engage the edge
20 of the flat portion of the cable clamp 14, and prevent the rotation of the ring in either direction. The edge of the flat plate also co-operates to prevent rotation of the bridle ring by its contact with the hook portion of
25 the cable clamp.

When the ring 5 is used independently, the screw or other securing means, with its enlarged head seated in the slotted portion, securely locks the ring to the supporting
30 surface. This action is brought about by the pressure exerted by the enlarged head of the screw upon the toe members of the flat portion of the bridle ring. This pressure places compression on the toe members caus-
35 ing them to engage the supporting surface in friction or biting relation and thus prevent the rotation of the bridle ring.

It will be obvious that the general principles herein disclosed may be embodied in
40 many other organizations widely different from those illustrated without departing from the spirit of the invention, as defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

45 1. A bridle ring comprising an elongated plate, a wire retaining portion on one end of the plate to retain runs of bridle wires, the axis of the wire retaining portion being parallel to the longitudinal edges of the
50 plate, a bifurcated portion on the other end of the plate, the plate being adapted to have an attaching device associated with said bifurcated portion to secure the bridle ring to a supporting wall, and toe members asso-
55 ciated with said bifurcated portion, extending at right angles to the plate and disposed in the manner whereby they may bite into the supporting wall to prevent rotation of said bridle ring when under pressure exerted
60 by the attaching device.

2. A bridle ring comprising a substantially flat rectangular plate, a wire retaining portion affixed to one end of the plate to retain runs of bridle wires, the axis of the wire
65 retaining portion being parallel to the longi-

tudinal edges of the plate, a bifurcated portion on the other end of the plate and extending longitudinally thereof, the plate being adapted to have an attaching device associated with said bifurcated portion to secure the bridle ring to a supporting wall, and a toe member associated with each side of said bifurcated portion and extending at right angles to the plate, said toe members being disposed in a manner whereby they may bite into the supporting wall to prevent rotation of said bridle ring when under pressure exerted by the attaching device.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification this 14th day of December, 1926.

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EVERETT ST. JOHN.

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