

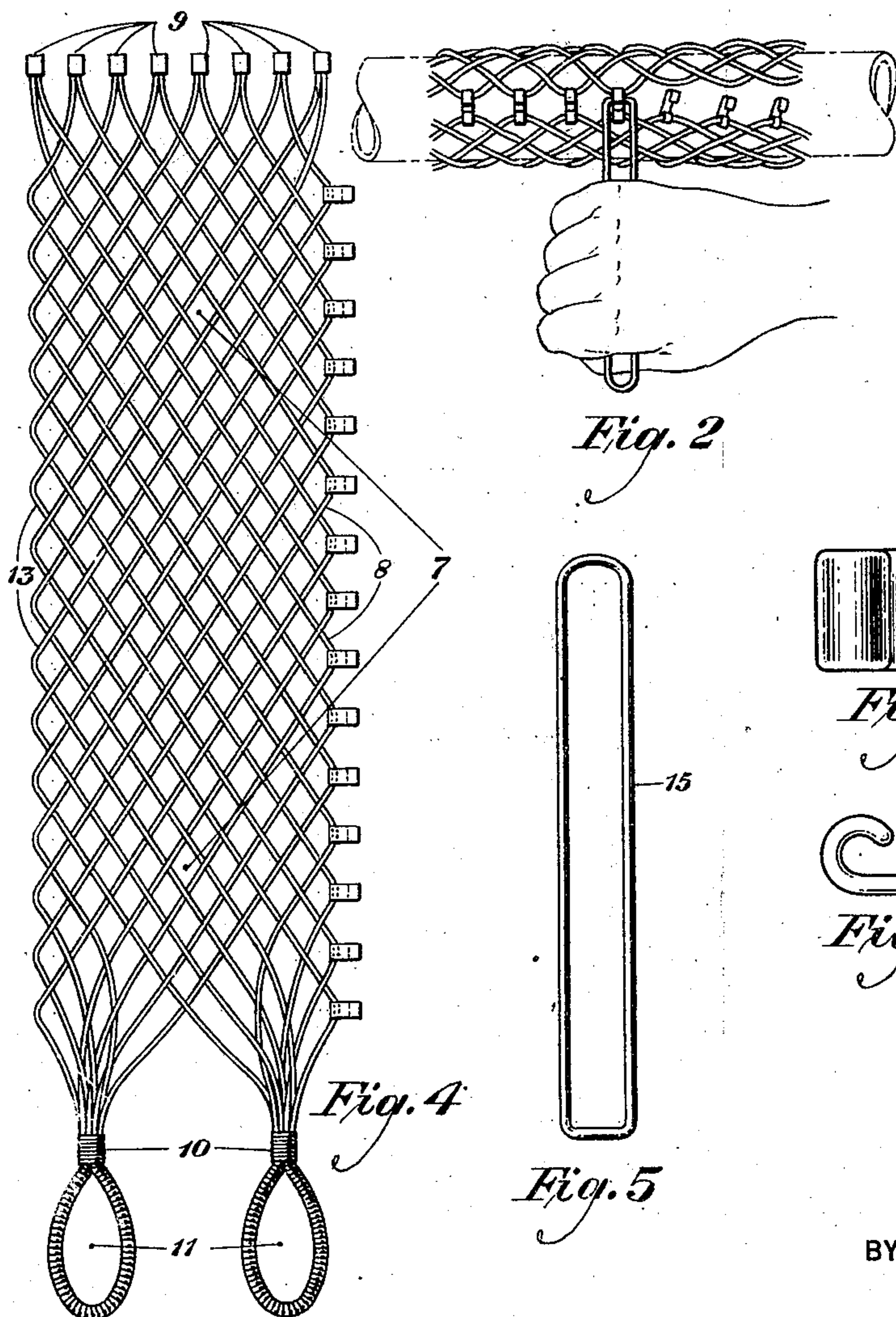
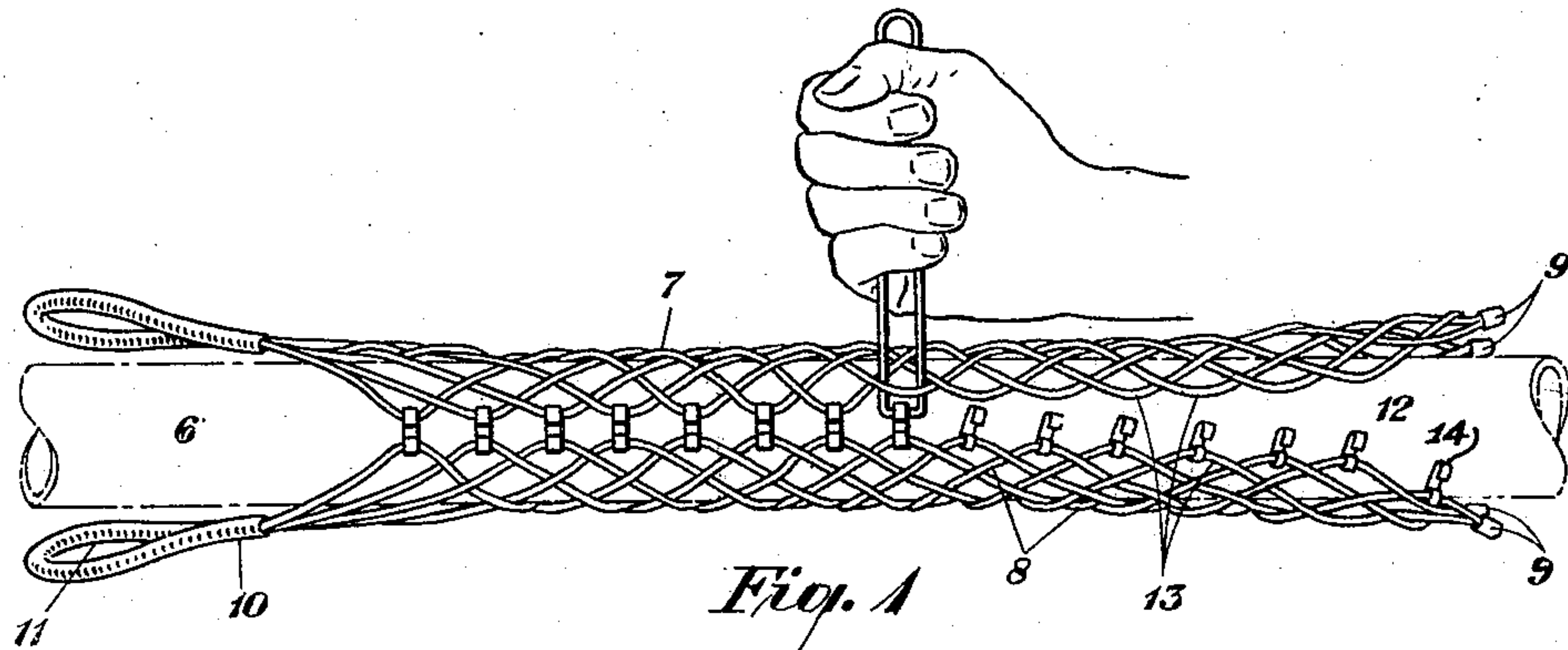
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CABLE GRIP

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CABLE GRIP

Application filed May 31, 1929. Serial No. 367,561.

This invention relates to cable grips which are more particularly intended for pulling slack in cables or holding cables under tension during splicing operations.

5 In practice, cable grips are used in connection with pulling slack in cables or splicing of aerial cables under tension and in holding the cables while slacking off the strand to remove bows. Split cable grips
10 consisting of interlaced strands have been extensively employed for this purpose, and rawhide thongs or leather strips have been ordinarily used in lacing the edges of these grips together. This method, however, of
15 connecting the split grips has been found unsatisfactory because considerable time is required to lace the edges of the grips together, especially in cold weather when the workman is wearing gloves. It has also
20 been found that this method is unsatisfactory because the rawhide thongs do not develop sufficient strength to hold the edges of the split grip together.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention
25 to provide a rugged cable grip which can be readily applied to a cable at any point in its length and removed therefrom in an expeditious and simple manner.

The novel features which are considered
30 characteristic of this invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention, both as to its organization and method of operation, together with other objects and advantages thereof, will be
35 further explained in the following detailed description having reference to the accompanying drawing consisting of the following figures:

40 Figure 1 is a view of the improved cable grip showing it in position about a cable and the first step of fastening it thereto;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a second step required in completing the fastening operation;

45 Figs. 3 and 3^a are top and side views, respectively, of the improved hook for fastening the longitudinal sides of the grip together;

50 Fig. 4 is a view of the grip in extended position;

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a rectangular fastener which may be used to manipulate the connecting hooks in the operation of fastening the ends of the grip together.

In the drawing, the reference 6 represents
55 a short section of cable of common form. The improved grip 7 comprises a body 8, which assumes a cylindrical form when applied to a cable, is composed of a plurality of interlaced strands 8. The body portion
60 of the grip 7 constitutes a basket or bag having the form of an enveloping sleeve. The strands 8 are inclined with respect to the axis of the body so that they pass in helices thereabout. At one extremity the
65 strands 8 are attached together in pairs, as indicated at the points 9. At the opposite extremity the strands are united so as to form tugs 10 having eyes in the form of eyes or hand-holes 11 adapted to receive
70 fingers so that the pulling force may be readily applied to the cable grip.

As disclosed in the drawing, the body of the grip which is composed of the previously mentioned interlaced strands, is not continuous. The body is split, as indicated at
75 12, so that oppositely disposed longitudinal edges in the form of loops 13 are formed with a space therebetween. A series of hook members 14 of the character more clearly
80 illustrated in Figs 3 and 3^a are applied to the loops forming one longitudinal edge of the split cable and crimped thereover, after which they are soldered in position. The flat end of a tool 15 is inserted through the
85 loops forming the opposite longitudinal edge of the cable grip to engage the open ends of the hooks and draw them under and over the loops to fasten or button the two edges together. When the loops are thus
90 fastened by means of the hooks, the juxtapositioned longitudinal edges of the grip are firmly buttoned together.

By the method above outlined, the diameter of the grip is reduced so that it conforms closely to the diameter of the cable. If a sliding force is exerted upon the grip at the body thereof the grip may be readily slid along the cable, but if a pulling force is exerted at the tugs 10 the tensile force ex-
100

erted in the strands 8 has the effect of reducing the diameter of the body 7 of the grip, and in this way the grip exerts a firm grasp upon the cable.

5 In the improved construction disclosed there is provided an arrangement which may be applied to a cable in an expedition and simple manner at any point on its length, and the adjacent edges of the grip may be
10 quickly fastened together.

The strands are preferably composed of wire or light metal bands. The grip may be readily disconnected from the cable by unbuttoning the open ends of the hooks from
15 the loops of one edge of the grip.

What is claimed is:

1. A cable grip having a body portion consisting of a split sleeve composed of strands interlaced in such a manner that the
20 individual strands zigzag from side to side of the body portion to form a series of loops at each longitudinal edge thereof, and hook members of substantially C-shape engaging said loops to fasten the opposite edges of
25 the split sleeve together, the strands extending beyond the body portion at one end and being formed into groups with eyes attached to each group.

2. A cable grip having a body portion
30 consisting of a split sleeve formed of strands so interlaced as to form a series of loops at each longitudinal edge thereof, hook members of substantially C-shaped connected to the loops on one edge and the loops at the
35 opposite edge being so related to the hook members that a tool may be inserted through said loops to engage the unconnected ends of the hook members to draw them over said loops to button the two edges together.

3. A cable grip having a body portion
40 consisting of a split sleeve composed of strands interlaced in such a manner that the individual strands zigzag from side to side of the body portion to form a series of loops
45 at each longitudinal edge thereof, and hook members of substantially C-shape connected to the loops on one edge, and the loops at the opposite edge being so related to the hook members that a tool may be inserted
50 through said loops to engage the unconnected ends of the hook members to draw them over said loops to button the two edges together.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my
55 name to this specification this 29th day of May 1929.

SHERMAN E. WHALEY.