July 3, 1934. G. B. GORDON ET AL 1,964,849

WIRE SUPPORT

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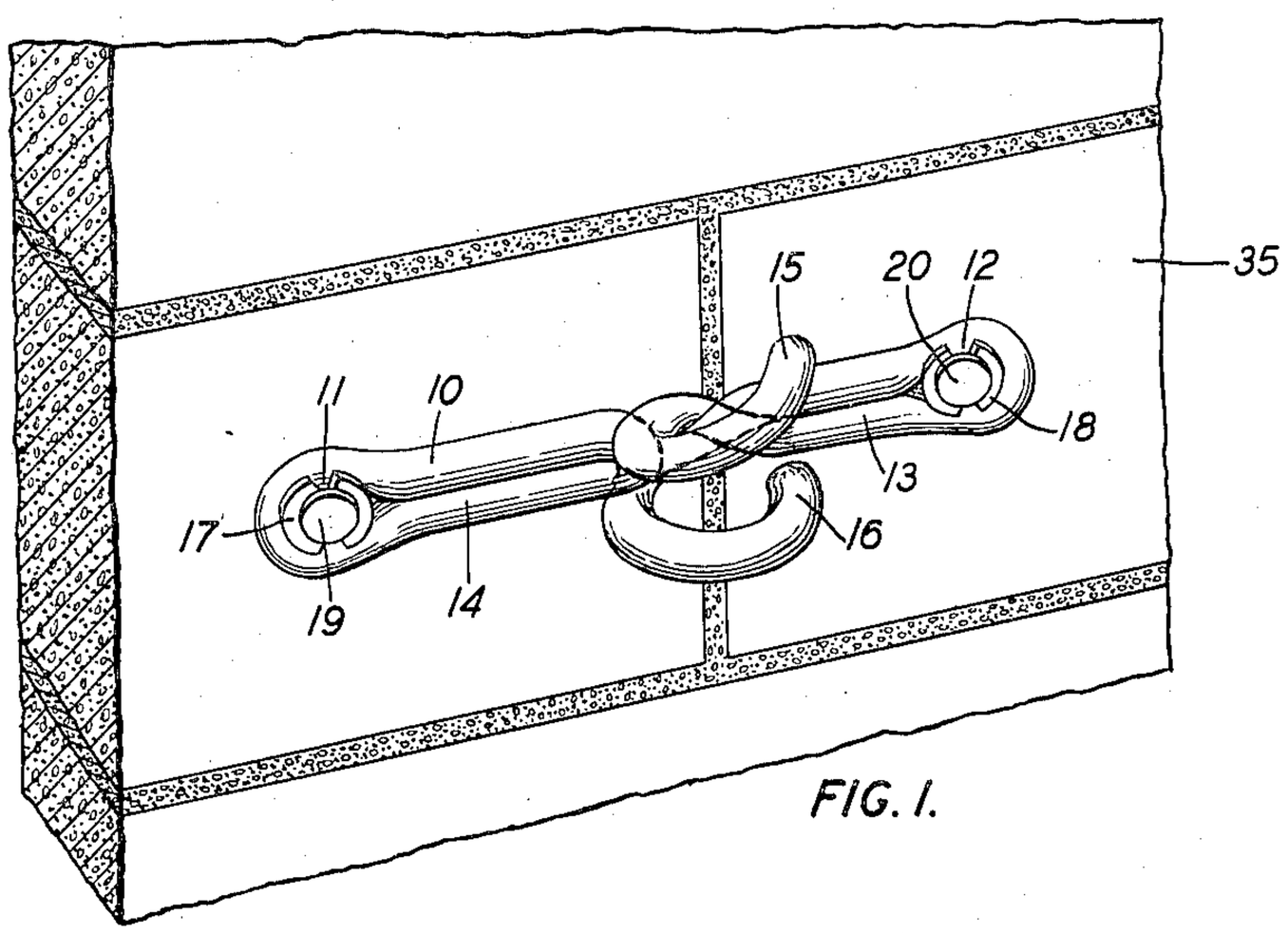


FIG. 1.

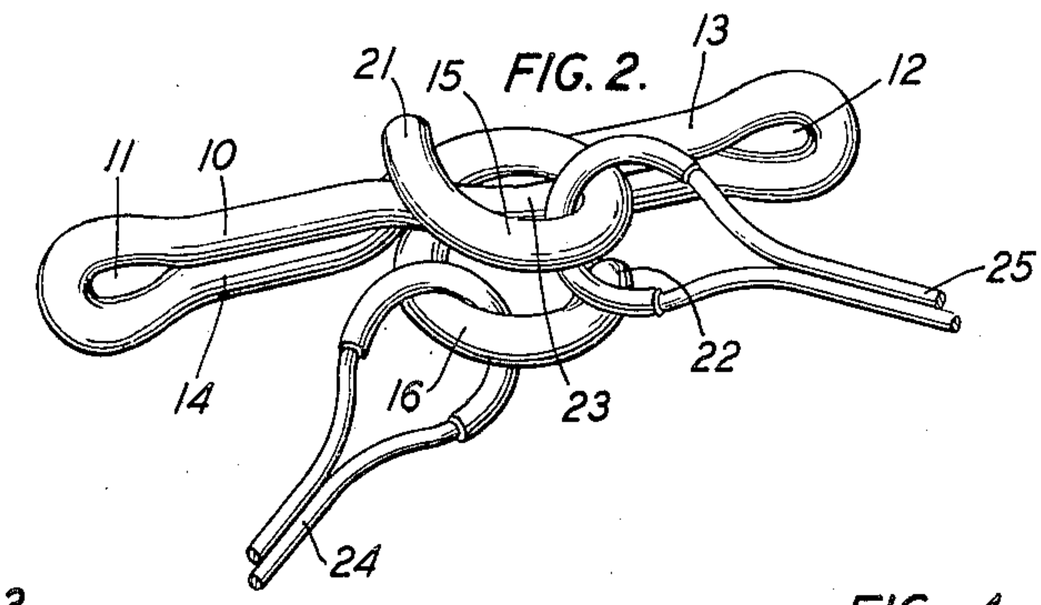


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3

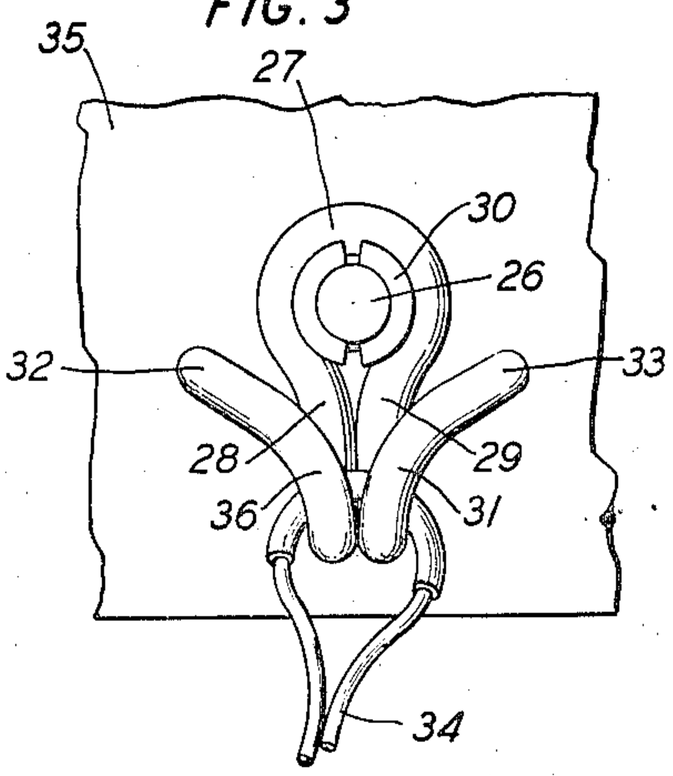
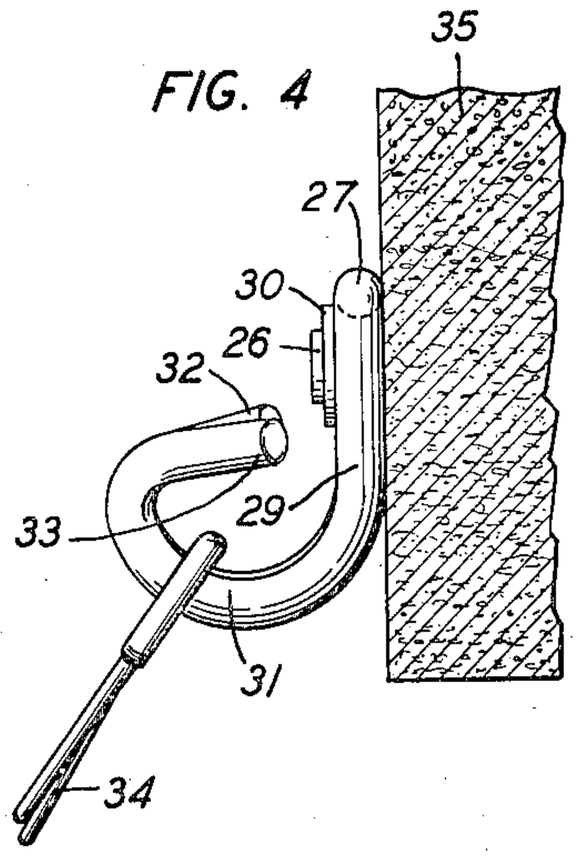


FIG. 4



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WIRE SUPPORT

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Application November 3, 1932, Serial No. 641,062

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—27)

This invention relates to devices for supporting electrical conductors and the like and more particularly to such devices which are secured to walls and other supporting surfaces which utilize a conductor clamping device such as shown in Patent 1,653,840 to G. N. Byl, dated December 12, 1927.

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient device which possesses distinct advantages over those which have heretofore been used for such purposes.

A further object of the invention is to provide a support which will allow, within certain limits, some movement in all directions of the conductor clamping means.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a support which will accommodate a plurality of conductor clamping means.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a support so designed that the hook portion will prevent the accidental detachment of the conductor securing means.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a supporting device so designed that when it is attached to the supporting surface, it will coincide with the line of pull regardless of the direction of said pull.

These and further objects of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing in which certain embodiments of the invention thereof are shown.

Referring now to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a portion of a brick wall with one form of applicants' device attached thereto by means of two fastening means;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of a modified form of applicants' device;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of another modified form of applicants' device secured to a fragment of masonry wall using only one fastening means; and

Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in section, of Fig. 3.

In practice it is necessary when running a drop wire from the main cable to the subscriber's premises to provide a means for securing the drop wire to the wall of the premises. This means must be strong enough to support a long length of drop wire as the distance, in some cases, from the main cable to the point of attachment at the subscriber's premises is quite long. It is, therefore, very essential that the supporting device be sturdy and yet not cumbersome or unsightly. It is also essential that this device allow the conductor clamping device to move freely therein. It is also essential that the device be so constructed that it can accommodate a plurality of conductor clamping means and also allow the drop wires to extend in various directions.

With this and other objects in view the applicants have provided a suitable, efficient and inexpensive device which meets all the rigid requirements for this type of conductor support.

As shown in Fig. 1, the applicants' improved securing device comprises a single integral member 10, preferably constructed of suitable round stock or heavy wire which has been formed up and bent back upon itself to provide the loop portions 11 and 12. These loop portions, of the securing means, are in the same plane but are spaced some distance apart. The portions 13 and 14 which have been bent back upon themselves terminate in the hook members 15 and 16. Anchoring devices such as expansion shields 17 and 18 and the nails 19 and 20 are used to secure the device to the surface of the wall 35.

In Fig. 2 the hook portions 15 and 16 are so formed that the free ends 21 and 22 extend in opposite directions. This is accomplished by crossing the loop portions 15 and 16 under the main portion 23. As can be readily observed, this allows the two conductor clamping devices 24 and 25 (partially shown) to extend in opposite directions and permits the ready removal of either the one or the other without affecting either of them.

As shown in the modified form of applicants' device in Figs. 3 and 4, this device is secured to the surface 35 by only one fastening means which, like the securing means referred to heretofore, utilizes an expansion shield 30 and a nail 26. Like the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2 it comprises a single piece of round stock or wire and is bent to form a loop portion 27 at the top. The free ends 28 and 29 which have been bent back upon themselves in parallel relation are formed into two outwardly extending hooks 36 and 31. At the base of these hooks 36 and 31 the end portions 32 and 33 extend outwardly in opposite directions and at the top thereof they are spaced some distance apart. The conductor clamping device 34 (partially shown) is slipped over the two hooked portions 30 and 31 so that the upper part of the conductor clamping device rests in the lower portion of the hook portion.

From the foregoing detailed description it can be readily observed that this type of securing means will not only be simple and cheap to manu-

facture but will possess a certain amount of utility in that it can accommodate a plurality of conductor securing means and that these conductor securing means will be loosely supported on the device and will be free to move in all directions.

It will also be noted that it takes very little effort on the part of the installer to attach the conductor supporting device to the supporting means of applicants' invention.

It will also be noted that the securing means as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 will have a tendency to turn on its pivot, which is the securing means which holds it to the wall and will move in the direction of the pull. This is a very advantageous feature inasmuch as the strain is then in a direct line upon the securing means which is the nail or other means which holds the hook to the supporting wall.

It is obvious that various modifications and changes may be made in the construction shown without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A support comprising a single piece of wire bent back upon itself to form a pair of closed loops, the free ends of said wires twisted about each other to form a pair of hooked members, said hooked members being in angular relation with respect to each other and located equi-distant from said closed loops, and means passing through said loops for securing said support to a wall.

2. A support comprising a single piece of wire bent back upon itself to form a pair of closed loops, arms in parallel relation extending from said loops in the same plane, the free ends of said arms twisted about each other to form a pair of outwardly extending hooked members, said hooked members being in angular relation with respect to each other and located equi-distant from said closed loops, and means passing through said loops for securing said support to a wall.

3. A support comprising a single piece of wire bent back upon itself to form a pair of closed loops, arms in parallel relation extending from said loops in the same plane, the free ends of said arms twisted about each other to form a pair of outwardly extending hooked members, the openings of which are in opposite directions, said hooked members being in angular relation with respect to each other and located equi-distant from said closed loops, and means passing through said loops for securing said support to a wall.

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