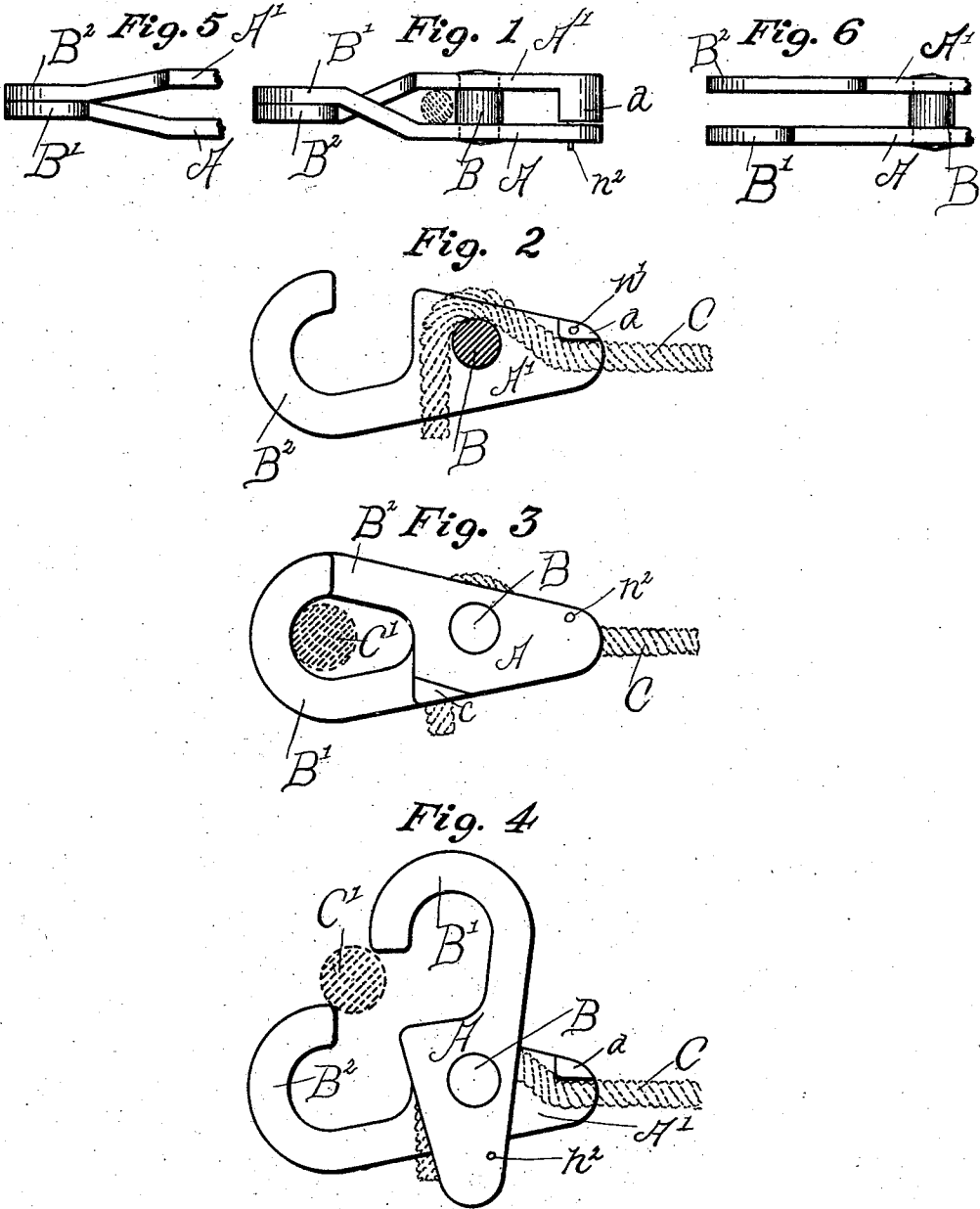


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PATENTED JULY 28, 1908.

W. C. TERRY.
CABLE HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM C. TERRY, OF BATH, MAINE.

CABLE-HOOK.

No. 894,349.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed December 18, 1907. Serial No. 406,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. TERRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bath, in the county of Sagadahoc, in the State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Hooks, of which the following, taken in connection with the drawing, is a description.

My invention has for its object the production of a cable sister hook, designed more particularly to secure the end of any kind of a rope, wire, or cable to a support, taking the place of thimbles, binding wires, etc. It can be much more easily applied than the fastening devices heretofore in use, is very simple in construction and effective in operation. This hook is particularly desirable for overhead line work for street railways, and the like.

My invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the drawings and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

In these drawings: Figure 1 is a top plan view of the preferred form of my invention; Fig. 2 is an inside elevation of one half or wall of the hook; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the hook closed; Fig. 4 is a like elevation of the hook open; and Figs. 5 and 6 are edge views of modified forms of shaping the supporting hooks.

In carrying out my invention A, A', are the two halves or side walls forming the hook, on one or both of which I provide a lug *a*, which may be either at the top or bottom of said wall. These side walls are held together by the shaft or cross piece B which may or may not be made integral with one of said walls, the opposite wall turning thereon as shown. Hooks B', B² are projected from each side wall and are bent in opposite directions to each other, and in the preferred form of construction each of the hooks is bent at an angle to the wall thereof, as shown more clearly in Fig. 1, so that when they are in closed position they cross each other. I contemplate also making the hooks as shown in Fig. 5, or straight as shown in Fig. 6. C is a cable secured in said hook, and which is first inserted between the walls

under the lug *a* over the shaft B and down upon the opposite side as shown in Fig. 2. One corner of the side wall A may be bent inwardly as shown at *c*, Fig. 3, to impinge against said cable and hold it tightly. C' is a support for the hook which may be secured to a stationary point where desired.

n, n' are coincident apertures provided in the wall A and the end of the lug *a* into which a pin or wire *n*² is inserted to lock the hook in closed position. To open the hook or release the cable one of said walls is turned on the shaft or cross piece B to the position shown in Fig. 4, when the hook may be taken from its support or the cable released, the tension thereon being entirely withdrawn.

It will be seen that when the hook is in closed position as shown in Fig. 3 the end of the cable is held tightly between the walls A, A' and the lug *a* prevents it from moving longitudinally. As will be obvious this hook may be stationed in any position so that where I have described the cable as passing under the lug, I wish to be understood as passing the cable over the lug if the relative position of the parts were changed.

I claim:

1. A cable hook having two side walls, a shaft on which said side walls are mounted, a hook extending from each of said walls and adapted to cross each other in closed position, and an inwardly extending lug on one of said walls.

2. In a cable hook, the combination of the two walls thereof each having an oppositely facing hook extending therefrom, a support for said hook, an inwardly extending lug on one of said walls, and a cable or wire adapted to pass between said walls, substantially as described.

3. In a cable hook, the combination of the two walls thereof, a hook extending from each of said walls and adapted to cross each other in closed position, an inwardly extending lug on one of said walls, a cable extending beneath said lug, and one of the aforesaid walls being bent to impinge the cable, substantially as described.

4. In a cable hook the combination of the two walls thereof, oppositely projecting hooks extending from said walls, a shaft extending through the walls, an inwardly extending lug on one of said walls, a cable extending beneath said lug and over the aforesaid shaft, and a pin extending through one of said walls and into the aforesaid lug to

lock the walls together, substantially as described.

5 In a cable hook, the combination of the two walls thereof, a shaft, one of said walls rigidly mounted upon said shaft and the other rotatably mounted thereon, oppositely projecting hooks extending from said walls, an inwardly extending lug on one of said walls, a cable extending between said lug and

the shaft, and means for locking the hooks 10 in closed position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM C. TERRY.

Witnesses:

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E. B. HODGKINS.