

Downs
SPREADERS • HOOKS • TONGS
For Easier Handling Of Heavy Loads

In the warehouse, plant or yard, Downs Hooks, Tongs and Grabs ease the handling and stacking of heavy items. Used with cranes, hoists, winches or lift trucks, Downs Grabs easily lift or handle bundles of bars, rods or tubing; stacked sheets, beams, coils or palletized materials weighing many tons. You can rely on Downs engineered equipment. Write today — let us know your problem. Ask for illustrated literature.

Downs CRANE & HOIST CO., Inc.
8827 South Juniper Street Box 42
Los Angeles, California 90002
TELEPHONE: (323) 589-6061 • FAX: (323) 589-6066

What's *your* Working Load Limit?

We can help.



Call 800.334.1987 for a free demonstration CD.

MIS by Accu-Tech

Windows based inventory, purchasing, sales, certification, and financial management solutions for the Rigging Industry since 1979
accutech-mis.com

While an external form of the diameter-enlarging member 31 is a cone in the illustrated example, it may be a hemisphere, or a column having a rounded tip, as necessary. The diameter-enlarging member 31 may be comprised of halved diameter-enlarging members each having a halved through hole such that, in use, the halved diameter-enlarging members may be coupled. While the diameter-enlarging member 31 is generally formed from a metal such as a steel-based, stainless steel-based, or aluminum-based metal, it may be formed from another material such as hard synthetic resin.

Connector for synthetic and coated wire rope

Pat. 9,869,368 U.S. class F16G 11/02 Int. class F16G 11/00
Inventor: Raymond Disantis, Willoughby Hills, OH.
Assignee: The National Telephone Supply Company, Cleveland, OH.

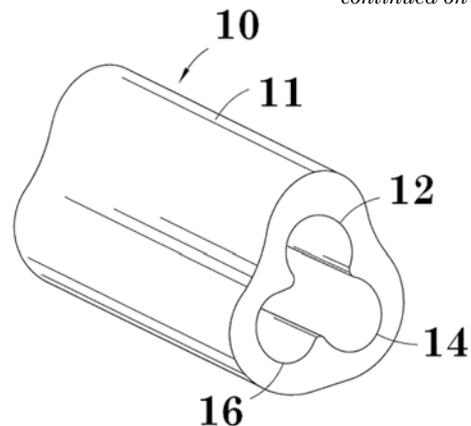
This patent presents a sleeve for terminating synthetic rope and coated wire rope which has a body and a first channel, a second channel, and a third channel formed within the body. Each of the first, second, and third channels form a trilobular opening within the sleeve for receiving and crimping wire rope. The wire rope can have an eye splice formed at one end. A method of crimping the trilobular sleeve includes feeding the rope through the first channel of the trilobular sleeve, looping the rope through the second channel of the sleeve and then through the third channel of the trilobular sleeve, inserting the sleeve between upper and lower crimp dies, and pressing the sleeve between the dies, thereby crimping the sleeve to the rope.

Referring now to figure 22, a sleeve 10 is shown in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present disclosure.

Sleeve 10 can be extruded, drawn, or machined. The sleeve can be made from a range of materials, such as metal, copper, aluminum steel, titanium, etc. Specifically, the sleeve is a trilobular sleeve; that is, the sleeve has a body 11 providing three internal channels 12, 14, 16 for gripping a rope. As shown in figure 22, the channels 12, 14, 16 are preferably equally spaced about 120 degrees apart. However, other configurations are contemplated by the disclosure. Wire rope 30 itself can be a synthetic rope. Alternatively, the rope can be a coated galvanized wire rope or other rope.

Referring now to figures 23 and 24, in accordance with one aspect of the disclosure, one end 38 of the wire rope has a traditional eye splice 40 and thimble 42 for attachment within the eye splice which is surrounded by the eye splice. This par-

continued on next page



Pat. 9,869,368

Figure 22: Perspective view of a basic trilobular sleeve.