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### LONG SPAN STRAND CLAMP

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#### Abstract

A clamp for supporting a wire from a strand includes a first clamp portion having a first inner side and a second clamp portion having a second inner side. An opening sized to receive the strand is defined between the first inner side and the second inner side when the first clamp portion is in proximity of the second clamp portion. The first inner side and the second inner side contact the strand when the strand is received within the opening to connect the clamp to the strand. A support portion is attached to the clamp such that the wire is supported from the strand via the clamp. A fastener cooperates with the clamp and is movable from a first position to a second position to inhibit a relative motion between the strand and the clamp.

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#### Background/Summary

## BACKGROUND

[0001] Provision of fiber optic cable telecommunication service can include outdoor installation of fiber optic cable between utility poles. In many locations, the fixed spacing distances between consecutive utility poles is greater than a recommended distance between supports for some industry standard fiber optic cables. Adding interstitial utility poles and overlashing procedures designed to reduce the unsupported length of newly installed fiber optic cable are both costly and time-consuming.

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## Description

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0002] While the techniques presented herein may be embodied in alternative forms, the particular embodiments illustrated in the drawings are only a few examples that are supplemental of the description provided herein. These embodiments are not to be interpreted in a limiting manner, such as limiting the claims appended hereto.

[0003] FIG. 1 illustrates an example environment for an exemplary long span strand clamp;

[0004] FIG. 2 is an isometric detail view of an example strand overlashed to an example cable from FIG. 1;

[0005] FIG. 3 is an isometric detail view of an example long span strand clamp that can be used in the environment shown in FIG. 1;

[0006] FIG. 4 is an orthographic view of a first clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 3;

[0007] FIG. 5 is an orthographic view of a second clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 3;

[0008] FIG. 6 is an orthographic view of the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 3;

[0009] FIG. 7 is an orthographic view of the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 3;

[0010] FIG. 8 is an orthographic detail view of a support portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 3;

[0011] FIG. 9 is an isometric detail view of another example long span strand clamp that can be used in the environment shown in FIG. 1;

[0012] FIG. 10 is an orthographic view of a first clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 9;

[0013] FIG. 11 is an orthographic view of a second clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 9;

[0014] FIG. 12 is an orthographic view of the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 9;

[0015] FIG. 13 is another view of the clamp illustrated in FIGS. 9-12;

[0016] FIG. 14 is similar to FIG. 9, showing a tie attachment mounted to the long span strand clamp;

[0017] FIG. 15 is an isometric detail view of the tie attachment of FIG. 14;

[0018] FIG. 16 is an isometric detail view of another example long span strand clamp that can be used in the environment shown in FIG. 1;

[0019] FIG. 17 is an orthographic detail view of a support portion of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 16;

[0020] FIG. 18 is an isometric detail view of another example long span strand clamp that can be used in the environment shown in FIG. 1;

[0021] FIG. 19 is an orthographic detail view of a support portion of the long span strand clamp of

FIG. 18;

[0022] FIG. 20 is a detail view of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 18 used in the environment of FIG. 1 with two fiber optic cables and two sets of fiber drop clamps; and

[0023] FIG. 21 is an orthographic detail view of the long span strand clamp of FIG. 16 showing a portion of fiber drop clamps attached to the support portions.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE EMBODIMENTS

[0024] The claimed subject matter is now described with reference to the drawings, wherein like reference numerals are generally used to refer to like elements throughout. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide an understanding of the claimed subject matter. It is evident, however, that the claimed subject matter may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, structures and devices are illustrated in block diagram form in order to facilitate describing the claimed subject matter.

Relative size, orientation, etc. of parts, components, etc. may differ from that which is illustrated while not falling outside of the scope of the claimed subject matter.

[0025] National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) guidance limits a maximum distance cables and fiber optic wires can span between attachment points. Utility pole separation distances exceed NESC limits in many rural environments where fiber optic cables need to be placed. At least three options are available in instances when fiber optic cables are placed in areas where the existing span between utility poles exceeds NESC maximum distances: first, placement of a new utility pole between existing utility poles in order to reduce the span length; second, installation of a new cable strand and overlashing a fiber optic cable to the new cable strand; and third, overlashing a fiber optic cable over an existing strand and cable. However, these and/or other options have some downside issues. For example, placement of a new utility pole is expensive and requires significant groundwork. Similarly, installation of a new cable strand and overlashing a fiber optic cable to the new cable strand and overlashing a fiber optic cable over an existing strand and cable both require at least some new materials and likely substantial labor hours. The present disclosure describes an additional option including an attachment point on an existing strand already spanning two utility poles. This new option reduces the span length without having to overlash components or place a new utility pole, avoiding expensive operations such as installation of a new pole, installation of new cable strand and even overlashing.

[0026] Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates an example environment 100 for an exemplary long span strand clamp system 102. As shown, a first utility pole 104 is separated from a second utility pole 106 by a distance 108. It is to be understood that the first utility pole 104 is at least partially underground at an area 110 and the second utility pole 106 is at least partially underground at an area 112. The area 110 and the area 112 are not meant to be drawn to scale. In some examples, the distance 108 between the first utility pole 104 and the second utility pole 106 is about 400 feet (122 meters). In some rural areas, 400 feet (122 meters) is a commonly found spacing between utility poles. For some examples of a fiber optic cable 114 that must be placed to provide telecommunications services to various geographic areas, the NESC recommends the maximum unsupported span for the cable at 200 feet (about 61 meters). With the distance 108 between utility poles being greater than the NESC recommended unsupported span distance, installers are faced with a choice (as described previously) as to how to satisfy the NESC recommendations.

[0027] The long span strand clamp system 102 as described herein can provide a support for the fiber optic cable 114 in order to divide the previously unsupported span 108 approximately in half. In other words, the fiber optic cable 114 can be theoretically divided into a first fiber optic cable section 116 and a second fiber optic cable section 118. The first fiber optic cable section 116 can span a first distance 120 while the second fiber optic cable section 118 can span a second distance 122. In some examples, each of the distance 120 and the distance 122 are roughly half of the distance 108 because a support or attachment point for the fiber optic cable 114 has been added

between the first utility pole **104** and the second utility pole **106**.

[0028] As such, use of the below described long span strand clamp system **102** generally provides a support about midway along the distance **108** of about 400 feet (122 meters), which was otherwise unsupported. For example, the distance **108** can generally be bisected into the first distance **120** and the second distance **122**, which are each likewise unsupported but are only about 200 feet (about 61 meters) (as opposed to about 400 feet). Note that the schematic representation of FIG. **1** is not intended to be drawn to scale. Location of the long span strand clamp system **102** at a mid-point (or relatively close to the mid-point) of the distance **108** includes attaching a long span strand clamp to a strand **124**. In some examples, the strand **124** is a braided steel cable, however, this is not meant to be limiting. The strand **124** can be attached to a cable, where both the strand **124** and the cable have been placed between the first utility pole **104** and the second utility pole **106** at an undetermined time before the desired addition of the fiber optic cable **114** that is featured in this disclosure. The fiber optic cable **114** can also be termed “the wire” **114**, and the remainder of the disclosure will use both terms interchangeably.

[0029] The first utility pole **104** and the second utility pole **106** can support the fiber optic cable **114**, the strand **124**, and any number of additional cables, wires, etc. above a ground surface **126**. It is to be appreciated that the fiber optic cable **114** is shown only between the first utility pole **104** and the second utility pole **106**, however, the fiber optic cable **114** can extend away from the first utility pole **104** to the left of the figure and away from the second utility pole **106** to the right of the figure. The fiber optic cable **114** can extend between and provide a telecommunication connection between network devices and drops that provide telecommunication service(s) to homes, office buildings, apartment buildings, etc. housing customers subscribing to the telecommunication service(s). Additionally, the strand **124** is illustrated as parallel to the ground surface **126**, however it is to be understood that some sag of the length of the strand **124** can occur for various reasons. Furthermore, it is to be understood that the ground surface **126** need not be flat, and, indeed, many types of ground surface **126** undulate, have irregular surface features, can be sloped, etc. Despite these irregularities, the disclosure may refer to the strand **124** as being parallel to a ground surface **126**.

[0030] Referring to FIG. **2**, an isometric detail view of a relatively small length of an example strand **124** overlashed to an example cable **200** is illustrated. The strand **124** is located at a top surface of the cable **200** and the strand **124** is overlashed to the cable **200**. In some examples, the cable **200** is a copper cable placed between the first utility pole **104** (shown in FIG. **1**) and the second utility pole **106** (shown in FIG. **1**) prior to the desired placement of the fiber optic cable **114**. The process and materials of the overlashing procedure are known and most details will not be reviewed here in the interest of brevity. Suffice to say that the strand **124** is overlashed with a flexible and strong material **202**. The material **202** overlashes by providing a helical wrap around both the strand **124** and the cable **200** to provide a force in a radially inward direction to attach and secure the strand **124** to the cable **200**. In some examples, the material **202** includes a steel alloy. The overlashing process often requires a lengthy time to complete, can be costly, and inhibits future reclamation of components of the cable **200**, such as copper wire. The techniques described herein can thus mitigate, among other things, time and/or costs associated with such overlashing, and may also allow for easier reclamation of material(s). The shown combination of the strand **124** and the cable **200** is understood to be in place and strung between existing utility poles prior to the installation of the fiber optic cable **114** (shown in FIG. **1**). The long span strand clamp system **102** as described can cooperate with the strand **124** and/or the cable **200** to provide a support or attachment point for the fiber optic cable **114** reduce to reduce the unsupported span length (e.g., distance **108** shown in FIG. **1**) without having to overlash or place a new utility pole.

[0031] Referring to FIG. **3**, an isometric detail view of an example long span strand clamp **300** that can be used in the environment shown in FIG. **1** is illustrated. The long span strand clamp **300** can support the wire **114** (not shown) from the strand **124**. The long span strand clamp **300** includes a

first clamp portion **302** and a second clamp portion **304**. The first clamp portion **302** and a second clamp portion **304** define an opening **306** that is sized to receive the strand **124**. The first clamp portion **302** and/or the second clamp portion **304** can be configured, dimensioned, etc. to achieve a desired sizing of the opening **306**. The long span strand clamp **300** includes a support portion **308** that supports the wire **114** and the support portion **308** attaches to at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304** such that the wire **114** is supported from the strand **124** via the long span strand clamp **300**. The structures and methods by which the wire **114** is supported by the support portion **308** will be discussed below.

[0032] The long span strand clamp **300** includes a fastener **310** configured to cooperate with the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304**. FIG. 3 shows the long span strand clamp cooperating with three fasteners **310**, however, any suitable number of fasteners **310** can be used in the present disclosure. Any one or more of the fasteners **310** can comprise any article(s) to achieve the desired fastening function, such as, for example, screw(s), nut(s), bolt(s), etc. As shown, the fastener **310** is movable from a first position **314** to a second position **316** shown with a different fastener **310**. Conceptually, the first position **314** of the fastener **310** occurs when the fastener **310** is partially or wholly unthreaded from a nut (complete separation is not required) to facilitate relative motion between the strand **124** and the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**. The second position **316** of the fastener **310** occurs when the bolt is snug with the nut to apply a compression force between the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** in a direction parallel with the fastener axis **318**. The fastener **310** is shown as a threaded connector (e.g., a screw, bolt, etc. mating with an unseen nut on the reverse side of the long span strand clamp **300**), however, as alluded to above any suitable fastening arrangement can be used with the present disclosure.

[0033] Referring to FIG. 4, an orthographic view of the first clamp portion **302** of the long span strand clamp **300** is illustrated. This view is shown from an exterior side of the long span strand clamp **300**, such as a side opposite the side that contacts the strand **124** as shown in FIG. 3. The first clamp portion **302** can extend from a first end **400** to an opposing second end **402**. The first clamp portion **302** can have a top surface **404** and a bottom surface **406** and define an aperture **408** configured to cooperate with the fastener **310** (shown in FIG. 3).

[0034] Referring to FIG. 5, an orthographic view of the second clamp portion **304** of the long span strand clamp **300** is illustrated, wherein teeth, nubs, etc. (discussed below) may be implemented to facilitate gripping, holding, etc. This view is shown from an interior side of the long span strand clamp **300**, such as a side that contacts the strand **124** as shown in FIG. 3. The second clamp portion **304** can extend from a first end **500** to an opposing second end **502**. The second clamp portion **304** can have a top surface **504** and a bottom surface **506** and define an aperture **508** configured to cooperate with the fastener **310** (shown in FIG. 3). It is to be appreciated that when the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** of the long span strand clamp **300** are paired together, a central axis of the aperture **408** is collinear with a central axis of the aperture **508** such that the fastener axis **318** (shown in FIG. 3) is collinear with both central axes, and the fastener **310** passes through and cooperates with the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304**. Additionally, while not required, the first clamp portion **302** can be identical to the second clamp portion **304**.

[0035] Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, FIG. 6 is a bottom orthographic view while FIG. 7 is a side orthographic view of the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** of the long span strand clamp **300**. The first clamp portion **302** has a first inner side **600** while the second clamp portion **304** has a second inner side **602**. When the long span strand clamp **300** is assembled, the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** are in proximity to each other such that the first inner side **600** faces the second inner side **602**. An opening **604** is sized to receive the strand **124** and is defined between the first inner side **600** and the second inner side **602** when the first clamp portion **302** is in proximity of the second clamp portion **304**. In some examples, the

opening **604** is the same as the opening **306**.

[0036] Turning to FIG. 7, when the fastener **310** is in the first position **314** (shown in FIG. 3), the first inner side **600** is separated from the second inner side **602** by a first distance **700** to facilitate relative motion between the strand **124** and at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**. When the fastener **310** is in the first position **314**, the long span strand clamp **300** can be placed over the strand **124** because the first distance **700** is greater than a diameter of the strand **124**.

[0037] In the shown example, a second opening **702** is sized to receive the support portion **308**. The second opening **702** is defined between the first inner side **600** and the second inner side **602** when the first clamp portion **302** is in proximity of the second clamp portion **304**. The support portion **308** extends in a second direction **322** different than the first direction **320** when the support portion **308** is received within the second opening **702**.

[0038] Returning to FIG. 6, when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316** (shown in FIG. 3), the first inner side **600** is separated from the second inner side **602** by a second distance **606** that is less than the first distance **700**. In some examples, the second distance **606** is about equal to a diameter of the strand **124**. In some examples, the second distance **606** is less than the diameter of the strand **124**. Regardless of the relationship of the second distance **606** to the diameter of the strand **124**, when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316**, the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** apply a force to the strand **124** to inhibit the relative motion between the strand **124** and at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**. In other words, moving the fastener **310** (or any other suitable structure) from the first position **314** to the second position **316** secures the long span strand clamp **300** to the strand **124**. In some examples, the first inner side **600** and the second inner side **602** contact the strand **124** when the strand **124** is received within the opening **604** to connect or firmly attach the long span strand clamp **300** to the strand **124**.

[0039] In some examples, at least one of the first inner side **600** or the second inner side **602** includes a non-uniform surface. The non-uniform surface, such as nubs or teeth **608** configured to limit the relative motion between the strand **124** and at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**. While many arrangements and types of non-uniform surface are suitable, FIG. 6 shows but one example of arrangements, namely, a two-row layout of teeth **608** spaced such that the strand **124** can be placed between the rows of teeth **608** and limit the movement of the strand **124**. An elevation view of the rows of teeth **608** can be seen in FIG. 5.

[0040] Remaining with FIG. 6, in some examples, the opening **604** is at least partially defined in a first flat surface **610** of the first inner side **600** such that the first flat surface **610** contacts the strand **124** when the strand **124** is received within the opening **604**. In some examples, the opening **604** is at least partially defined in a second flat surface **612** of the second inner side **602** such that the second flat surface **612** contacts the strand **124** when the strand **124** is received within the opening **604**.

[0041] Returning to FIG. 3, in some examples, the strand **124** extends in a first direction **320** when the strand **124** is received within the opening **604**. Additionally, the support portion **308** extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304** in a second direction **322** parallel to the first direction **320**.

[0042] Turning to FIG. 8, an orthographic detail view of the support portion **308** of the long span strand clamp **300** is illustrated. The support portion **308** can extend from a first end **800** to a second end **802** and include a relatively straight central portion **804** configured to cooperate with at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**. Either of the first end **800** or the second end **802** can be curved or curled as shown to cooperate with a wire clamp or a self-supporting clamp portion (e.g., a lanyard attachment of a self-supporting clamp) as will be described below. In some examples, at least one of the curved first end **800** or the curved second end **802** can be rotated about a central axis of the central portion **804** such that at least one of the

first end **800** or the second end **802** extend into the page of FIG. **8** or out of the page of FIG. **8**.

[0043] The support portion **308** can also include a first collar **806** and a second collar **808** located on either side of the central portion **804**. The first collar **806** and the second collar **808** can contact at least one of the first end **400** of the first clamp portion **302**, the second end **402** of the first clamp portion **302**, the first end **500** of the second clamp portion **304**, or the second end **502** of the second clamp portion **304**. This contact helps reduce and/or eliminate movement of the support portion **308** relative to the first clamp portion **302** and relative to the second clamp portion **304**. The length of the central portion **804** can be selected to cooperate with a first clamp portion **302** having a particular length between the first end **400** and the second end **402**. The ability to use support portions **308** having central portions **804** of varying lengths enables some modular construction/assembly possibilities for the long span strand clamp **300**. Other structures (e.g., first clamp portion **302**) can be mixed and matched to best fit myriad field conditions as encountered by installers, linemen, etc. during fiber optic cable **114** or wire **114** installation.

[0044] Returning to FIG. **3**, in some examples, the central portion **804** of the support portion **308** is located between the first clamp portion **302** and the second clamp portion **304** such that when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316** at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304** apply a force to the central portion **804** of the support portion **308** to inhibit relative motion between the support portion **308** and at least one of the first clamp portion **302** or the second clamp portion **304**.

[0045] Referring to FIG. **9**, an isometric detail view of another example long span strand clamp **900** that can be used in the example environment **100** shown in FIG. **1** is illustrated. As shown, the long span strand clamp **900** includes a first clamp portion **902**, a second clamp portion **904**, and a support portion **906** having a central portion **908**. In this exemplary long span strand clamp **900**, the support portion **906** is fixedly attached to at least one of the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904**. The fixed attachment tends to inhibit disengagement of the support portion **906** from the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904**. In the shown example, the first clamp portion **902** is welded to the support portion **906** at the central portion **908**. Of course, other attachment methods and structures may be suitable. Additionally, the fixed attachment of the support portion **906** to at least one of the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904** can reduce the number of individual parts required to assemble the long span strand clamp **900** in the field, which may provide certain benefits.

[0046] The long span strand clamp **900** includes a fastener **310** configured to cooperate with the first clamp portion **902** and the second clamp portion **904**. FIG. **9** shows the long span strand clamp cooperating with one fastener **310**, however, other numbers and positions of fasteners **310** are contemplated. As discussed previously, this additional example of a long span strand clamp can provide greater flexibility for installers/linemen to install fiber optic cable **114** or wire **114** in various situations. As with previous examples, the support portion **906** can include a curved first end **910** and a curved second end **912** configured to cooperate with other devices used in the fiber optic cable **114** distribution network as will be described below.

[0047] Remaining with FIG. **9**, at least one of the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904** include a ridge **914** extending away from at least one of the first inner side **916** or the second inner side **918**. The ridge **914** is configured to limit a variation of an angle measured between the first inner side **916** and the second inner side **918** when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316**. In some examples, it may be beneficial to maintain the first inner side **916** parallel or approximately parallel to the second inner side **918** when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316**. It is to be understood that the first position of the fastener **310**, while not shown in FIG. **9**, is similar to or the same as the first position **314** shown in FIG. **3**.

[0048] Referring to FIG. **10**, an orthographic view of the first clamp portion **902** of the long span strand clamp **900** is illustrated. As shown, the first clamp portion **902** can extend from a first end **1000** to a second end **1002**. A measured distance (e.g., a length) between the first end **1000** and the

second end **1002** can be less than the distance of the previous example(s). The first clamp portion **902** is fixedly attached to the support portion **906** at the central portion **908** with a weld material **1004**. The first clamp portion **902** can define an aperture **1006** configured to cooperate with the fastener **310** (shown in FIG. 9).

[0049] Referring to FIG. 11, an orthographic view of a second clamp portion **904** of the long span strand clamp **900** is illustrated. The second clamp portion **904** can extend from a first end **1100** to a second end **1102**. A measured distance (e.g., a length) between the first end **1100** and the second end **1102** can be equal to the distance between the first end **1000** and the second end **1002** of the first clamp portion **902**. The second clamp portion **904** can include a ridge **914** extending away from the second inner side **918**. The ridge **914** is configured to cooperate with the ridge **914** of the first clamp portion **902** to limit a variation of an angle measured between the first inner side **916** and the second inner side **918** when the fastener **310** is in the second position **316** (shown in FIG. 9).

[0050] The second clamp portion **904** can define an aperture **1104** configured to cooperate with the fastener **310** (shown in FIG. 9). It is to be appreciated that when the first clamp portion **902** and the second clamp portion **904** of the long span strand clamp **900** are paired together, a central axis of the aperture **1006** is collinear with a central axis of the aperture **1104** such that a fastener axis is collinear with both central axes, and the fastener **310** passes through and cooperates with the first clamp portion **902** and the second clamp portion **904**. In some examples, the second inner side **918** includes a non-uniform surface. The non-uniform surface, such as nubs or teeth **1106** configured to limit the relative motion between the strand **124** and at least one of the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904**.

[0051] Referring to FIG. 12, an orthographic view of the first clamp portion **902** and the second clamp portion **904** of the long span strand clamp **900** is illustrated. When the fastener **310** is in the first position, the first inner side **916** is separated from the second inner side **918** by a first distance **700** to facilitate relative motion between the strand **124** and at least one of the first clamp portion **902** or the second clamp portion **904**. When the fastener **310** is in the first position, the long span strand clamp **900** can be placed over the strand **124** because the first distance **700** is greater than a diameter of the strand **124**. When the fastener **310** is in the second position **316** (shown in FIG. 9), the first inner side **916** is separated from the second inner side **918** by a second distance **606** that is less than the first distance **700**. In some examples, the second distance **606** is about equal to the diameter of the strand **124**. In some examples, the second distance **606** is less than the diameter of the strand **124**.

[0052] FIG. 13 is another view of the clamp illustrated in FIGS. 9-12 with the fastener **310** associated with at least the first clamp portion **902**.

[0053] Referring to FIGS. 14 and 15, a tie attachment **1300** is shown mounted or attached to the long span strand clamp **900** and shown separate from the long span strand clamp **900**. In some examples, the tie attachment **1300** is configured to cooperate with the fastener **310** to attach or secure the tie attachment **1300** to the long span strand clamp **900** or any other example long span strand clamp. In some installations, the tie attachment **1300** may be applied at the time of the original provision of the fiber optic cable **114** or wire **114**. It is to be appreciated that the tie attachment **1300** can be introduced to the long span strand clamp **900** at a later time, such as during provision of a second fiber optic cable **114** or wire **114**. The tie attachment **1300** can be used for slack management (e.g., to hold, support, store, etc. fiber, wire, etc. that is coiled and/or otherwise configured for potential subsequent deployment). The tie attachment **1300** can be used to attach or secure the long span strand clamp **900** to a second strand similar to or identical to strand **124**. The tie attachment can be used to attach or secure a second fiber optic cable similar to or identical to the fiber optic cable **114** to the long span strand clamp **900**. Still other examples may utilize the tie attachment **1300** for other purposes.

[0054] Referring to FIG. 15, the tie attachment **1300** includes a flat plate **1400** defining an aperture



**1402**. The aperture **1402** can cooperate or align with the apertures **1006**, **1104** enabling the fastener **310** to pass through and secure the tie attachment **1300** to the long span strand clamp **900**. An arm **1404** can be attached to and extend away from the flat plate **1400**. In some examples, the arm **1404** can include a bend or define a right angle **1406**. The arm **1404** can terminate at and be attached to a vertical wall **1408**. The vertical wall **1408** can be configured to maintain the tie device **1410** in cooperation with the tie attachment **1300**. FIG. **15** shows an example second strand or second fiber optic cable **1412** attached to the tie attachment **1300** with the tie device **1410**, e.g., a wire tie.

[0055] Referring to FIG. **16**, an isometric detail view of another example long span strand clamp **1500** is illustrated. The long span strand clamp **1500** includes a first clamp portion **1502**, a second clamp portion **1504**, and a support portion **1506**. The tie attachment **1300** can be included as shown, secured to the long span strand clamp **1500** with the fastener **310** in the second position **316**. In this exemplary long span strand clamp **1500**, the strand **124** extends in a first direction **1508** when received within the opening **306** while the support portion **1506** extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion **1502** or the second clamp portion **1504** in a second direction **1510** oblique to the first direction **1508**. Many of the conceptual and operational details of the long span strand clamp **1500** are similar to or are the same as those already described in regard to the long span strand clamps **300**, **900**.

[0056] Referring to FIG. **17**, a detail view of the support portion **1506** of the long span strand clamp **1500** is illustrated. This support portion **1506** is a combination of example support portions and fasteners as described in regard to previous examples. As shown in FIG. **17**, the support portion **1506** can include a curved first end **1600**. The curved first end **1600** is configured to cooperate with other line support components. The support portion **1506** can include an angle **1602** (e.g., a right angle) connected to a larger diameter section **1604** that can include formed opposing flats for wrench application. The support portion **1506** can then terminate in a threaded section **1606** configured to cooperate with a typical hardware nut.

[0057] Referring to FIG. **18**, an isometric view of another example long span strand clamp **1700** is illustrated. Many of the conceptual and operational details of the long span strand clamp **1500** are similar to or are the same as those already described in regard to the long span strand clamps **300**, **900**, **1500**, and many of those details are not repeated here. The strand **124** extends in a first direction **1702** when contacted by the first inner side **1704** and the second inner side **1706** for connection to the long span strand clamp **1700**. The long span strand clamp **1700** includes a support portion **1708** that extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion **1710** or the second clamp portion **1712** in a second direction **1714** oblique to the first direction **1702**.

[0058] Referring to FIG. **19**, an orthographic detail view of a support portion **1708** of the long span strand clamp **1700** is illustrated. The support portion **1708** can be generally rectangular as shown, however, any suitable shape is satisfactory. The support portion **1708** can be constructed of any suitable material, however, the support portion **1708** may require a relatively strong material to withstand typical anticipated stress and strain values arising from constant tension of the associated wire supporting structures, weather effects, etc. The support portion **1708** defines an aperture **1800** configured to cooperate with companion apertures in the first clamp portion **1710** and the second clamp portion **1712**, enabling the fastener **310** to pass through the aperture **1800** aligned with the apertures in the first clamp portion **1710** and the second clamp portion **1712**.

[0059] The support portion **1708** defines a first slot **1802**, or a first level of a pair of slots, located at a first distance **1804** from the strand **124**. Similarly, the support portion **1708** defines a second slot **1806**, or a second level of a pair of slots, located at a second distance **1808** from the strand **124**. It is contemplated that the support structure **1708** can include at least one additional or perhaps several additional slots or pairs of slots in order to support one additional or several additional wires.

[0060] Referring to FIG. **20**, a detail view of the long span strand clamp **1700** is illustrated. The long span strand clamp **1700** is shown supporting a first wire **114** in cooperation with two wire

clamps or fiber drop clamps **1900** and a second wire **1902** in cooperation with two fiber drop clamps **1904**. As previously discussed, the first wire **114** and the second wire can be fiber optic cables. The two fiber drop clamps **1900** can be two of the same type of fiber drop clamps. Similarly, the two fiber drop clamps **1904** can be two of the same type of fiber drop clamps. Of course, there may be fiber optic installations employing two or more various types of wires or fiber optic cables to be suspended through the strand while using various different wire clamps or fiber drop clamps.

[0061] As shown, the strand **124** is lashed to the cable **200** as previously described. The long span strand clamp **1700** is attached to the strand **124** as a result of the fastener(s) located in the second position. The first wire **114** is supported by or from the strand **124** via or through the long span strand clamp **1700**. The support portion **1708** is attached to at least one of the first clamp portion **1710** or the second clamp portion **1712**. The wire **114** is supported the first distance **1906** from the strand **124** via the long span strand clamp **1700** and the second wire **1902** is supported the second distance **1908**. The second distance **1908** is different than the first distance **1906** (e.g., the second distance **1908** is greater than or longer than the first distance **1906**).

[0062] As described, the first slot **1802** is configured to receive a portion of the wire clamp **1900** attached to the wire **114** from the right side as shown in FIG. 20. In some examples, the portion is a lanyard **1910** that is a part of the wire clamp **1900** and supports a tension force passing through the wire **114** from a utility pole, into the wire clamp body **1920**, through the lanyard **1910**, and into the long span strand clamp **1700** through the support portion **1708**. The same is true for the left side of the long span strand clamp **1700**. As such, there is little to no tension in the wire **114** between the pair of wire clamps **1900**, and the wire **114** can include extra length in the form of a loop or bend as shown.

[0063] Similarly, the second slot **1806** is configured to receive a portion of the second wire clamp **1904** attached to the second wire **1902** from the right side as shown in FIG. 20. In some examples, the portion is a lanyard **1922** that is a part of the wire clamp **1904** and supports a tension force passing through the second wire **1902** from a utility pole, into the wire clamp body **1924**, through the lanyard **1922**, and into the long span strand clamp **1700** through the support portion **1708**. The same is true for the left side of the long span strand clamp **1700**. As such, there is little to no tension in the second wire **1902** between the pair of wire clamps **1904**, and the second wire **1902** can include extra length in the form of a loop or bend as shown.

[0064] In summary, the strand **124** extends in a first direction when contacted by the first inner side **1704** and the second inner side **1706** for connection to the long span strand clamp **1700**. The support portion **1708** is configured to cooperate with a first wire clamp **1900** located a third distance from the long span strand clamp **1700**. Also, the support portion **1708** is configured to cooperate with a second wire clamp **1900** located a fourth distance from the long span strand clamp **1700**. The third distance is taken along the first direction on a first side of the clamp (e.g., right side of the clamp in FIG. 20), and the fourth distance is taken along the first direction on a second side opposing the first side (e.g., the left side of the clamp in FIG. 20). As such, the wire **114** can be slack between the first wire clamp **1900** and the second wire clamp **1900**.

[0065] FIG. 21 is an orthographic detail view of the long span strand clamp **1500** showing a portion of fiber drop clamps (e.g., the wire clamps **1900**) attached to the support portions **1506**. In some examples, a lanyard **2000** that can be a portion of a fiber drop clamp **1900** extends from the fiber drop clamp **1900** and is looped around the support portion **1506** on each side of the long span strand clamp **1500**. This connection is configured to transmit the loading forces from the wire **114** to the long span strand clamp **1500** such that the strand **124** can support the wire **114** at a midpoint between utility poles. Many of the other example long span strand clamps discussed herein operate in the same way whether the support portion extends parallel to the strand **124** or oblique to the strand **124**.

[0066] A method for supporting the wire from the strand can include attaching a clamp to the strand

and then attaching a first wire clamp to the wire on a first side of the clamp. Then the process can continue by attaching a second wire clamp to the wire on a second side of the clamp. An installer continues by securing the wire to the first wire clamp and the second wire clamp. Then, applying a first tension between the first wire clamp and the clamp can be attained by attaching the lanyard of a wire clamp to the support portion of a long strand support clamp. The application of a second tension between the second wire clamp and the clamp is then completed on the opposite side of the long span strand clamp by connecting a lanyard of another wire clamp to the support portion of the long span strand clamp. In some examples, the long span strand clamp can be attached to a second strand. In some examples, applying the first tension and applying the second tension includes applying the first tension and applying the second tension such that the wire is slack between the first wire clamp and the second wire clamp.

[0067] Unless specified otherwise, “first,” “second,” and/or the like are not intended to imply a temporal aspect, a spatial aspect, an ordering, etc. Rather, such terms are merely used as identifiers, names, etc. for features, elements, items, etc. For example, a first object and a second object generally correspond to object A and object B or two different or two identical objects or the same object.

[0068] Moreover, “example” is used herein to mean serving as an example, instance, illustration, etc., and not necessarily as advantageous. As used herein, “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or”. In addition, “a” and “an” as used in this application are generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form. Also, at least one of A and B and/or the like generally means A or B or both A and B. Furthermore, to the extent that “includes”, “having”, “has”, “with”, and/or variants thereof are used in either the detailed description or the claims, such terms are intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising”.

[0069] Although the subject matter has been described in language specific to structural features and/or methodological acts, it is to be understood that the subject matter defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the specific features or acts described above. Rather, the specific features and acts described above are disclosed as example forms of implementing at least some of the claims.

[0070] Various operations of embodiments are provided herein. The order in which some or all of the operations are described should not be construed as to imply that these operations are necessarily order dependent. Alternative ordering may be implemented without departing from the scope of the disclosure. Further, it will be understood that not all operations are necessarily present in each embodiment provided herein. Also, it will be understood that not all operations are necessary in some embodiments.

[0071] Also, although the disclosure has been shown and described with respect to one or more implementations, alterations and modifications may be made thereto and additional embodiments may be implemented based upon a reading and understanding of this specification and the annexed drawings. The disclosure includes all such modifications, alterations and additional embodiments and is limited only by the scope of the following claims. The specification and drawings are accordingly to be regarded in an illustrative rather than restrictive sense. In particular regard to the various functions performed by the above described components (e.g., elements, resources, etc.), the terms used to describe such components are intended to correspond, unless otherwise indicated, to any component which performs the specified function of the described component (e.g., that is functionally equivalent), even though not structurally equivalent to the disclosed structure. In addition, while a particular feature of the disclosure may have been disclosed with respect to only one of several implementations, such feature may be combined with one or more other features of the other implementations as may be desired and advantageous for any given or particular application.

[0072] In the preceding specification, various example embodiments have been described with

reference to the accompanying drawings. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto, and additional embodiments may be implemented, without departing from the broader scope of the invention as set forth in the claims that follow. The specification and drawings are accordingly to be regarded in an illustrative rather than restrictive sense.

## Claims

1. A clamp for supporting a wire from a strand, comprising: a first clamp portion having a first inner side; a second clamp portion having a second inner side, wherein: an opening sized to receive the strand is defined between the first inner side and the second inner side when the first clamp portion is in proximity of the second clamp portion, and the first inner side and the second inner side contact the strand when the strand is received within the opening to connect the clamp to the strand, a support portion configured to support the wire and attached to at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion such that the wire is supported from the strand via the clamp; and a fastener configured to cooperate with the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion and movable from a first position to a second position, wherein: when the fastener is in the first position, the first inner side is separated from the second inner side by a first distance to facilitate relative motion between the strand and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion, and when the fastener is in the second position, the first inner side is separated from the second inner side by a second distance less than the first distance to inhibit the relative motion between the strand and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion.
2. The clamp of claim 1, wherein: the strand extends in a first direction when received within the opening; and the support portion extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion in a second direction parallel to the first direction.
3. The clamp of claim 1, wherein: the strand extends in a first direction when received within the opening; and the support portion extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion in a second direction oblique to the first direction.
4. The clamp of claim 1, wherein a portion of the support portion is located between the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion such that when the fastener is in the second position at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion apply a force to the portion of the support portion to inhibit relative motion between the support portion and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion.
5. The clamp of claim 1, wherein a portion of the support portion is fixedly attached to at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion to inhibit disengagement of the support portion from at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion.
6. The clamp of claim 1, wherein: the strand extends in a first direction when received within the opening, a second opening sized to receive the support portion is defined between the first inner side and the second inner side when the first clamp portion is in proximity of the second clamp portion, and the support portion extends in a second direction different than the first direction when received within the second opening.
7. The clamp of claim 1, wherein at least one of the first inner side or the second inner side includes a non-uniform surface configured to limit the relative motion between the strand and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion.
8. The clamp of claim 1, wherein the opening is at least partially defined in a first flat surface of the first inner side such that the first flat surface contacts the strand when the strand is received within the opening.
9. The clamp of claim 8, wherein the opening is at least partially defined in a second flat surface of the second inner side such that the second flat surface contacts the strand when the strand is received within the opening.

- 10.** The clamp of claim 1, comprising a hinge attached to the first clamp portion and to the second clamp portion wherein: the hinge is in a first orientation when the first inner side and the second inner side are separated by the first distance, and the hinge is in a second orientation when the first inner side and the second inner side are separated by the second distance.
- 11.** A clamp for supporting a wire from a strand, comprising: a first clamp portion having a first inner side; a second clamp portion having a second inner side, wherein: the first inner side and the second inner side contact the strand to connect the clamp to the strand; a support portion configured to support the wire and a second wire and attached to at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion such that the wire is supported a first distance from the strand via the clamp and the second wire is supported a second distance, different than the first distance, from the strand via the clamp; and a fastener configured to cooperate with the first clamp portion and the second clamp portion and movable from a first position to a second position, wherein: when the fastener is in the first position, the first inner side is separated from the second inner side by a first distance to facilitate relative motion between the strand and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion, and when the fastener is in the second position, the first inner side is separated from the second inner side by a second distance less than the first distance to inhibit the relative motion between the strand and at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion.
- 12.** The clamp of claim 11, wherein: the support portion defines a first slot the first distance from the strand, the support portion defines a second slot the second distance from the strand, the first slot is configured to receive a portion of a wire clamp attached to the wire, and the second slot is configured to receive a portion of a second wire clamp attached to the second wire.
- 13.** The clamp of claim 11, wherein: the strand extends in a first direction when contacted by the first inner side and the second inner side for connection to the clamp, and the support portion extends away from at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion in a second direction oblique to the first direction.
- 14.** The clamp of claim 11, wherein at least one of the first clamp portion or the second clamp portion include a ridge extending away from at least one of the first inner side or the second inner side, the ridge configured to limit an angle measured between the first inner side and the second inner side when the fastener is in the second position.
- 15.** The clamp of claim 11, wherein: the strand extends in a first direction when contacted by the first inner side and the second inner side for connection to the clamp, the support portion is configured to cooperate with a first wire clamp located a third distance from the clamp, the support portion is configured to cooperate with a second wire clamp located a fourth distance from the clamp, the third distance is taken along the first direction on a first side of the clamp, and the fourth distance is taken along the first direction on a second side opposing the first side such that the wire can be slack between the first wire clamp and the second wire clamp.
- 16.** The clamp of claim 11, comprising a tie attachment, the tie attachment configured to cooperate with a tie device, the tie device configured to secure the clamp to a second strand.
- 17.** The clamp of claim 16, wherein the tie attachment comprises an arm having a vertical wall configured to maintain the tie device in cooperation with the tie attachment.
- 18.** A method for supporting a wire from a strand, comprising: attaching a clamp to the strand; attaching a first wire clamp to the wire on a first side of the clamp; attaching a second wire clamp to the wire on a second side of the clamp; securing the wire to the first wire clamp and the second wire clamp; applying a first tension between the first wire clamp and the clamp; and applying a second tension between the second wire clamp and the clamp.
- 19.** The method of claim 18, comprising attaching the clamp to a second strand.
- 20.** The method of claim 18, wherein applying the first tension and applying the second tension comprises applying the first tension and applying the second tension such that the wire is slack between the first wire clamp and the second wire clamp.
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