[Equation 2]

$$\overline{a\,a''} = \frac{l}{2}\tan\theta$$

$$\overline{a\,a'''} = \overline{a\,a''} + \frac{l}{2}\sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0$$

$$= \frac{l}{2}\tan\theta + \frac{l}{2}\sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0$$

$$= \frac{l}{2}(\tan\theta + \sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0)$$

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{l(\tan\theta + \sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0)}{2(l\cos^2\psi)} = \frac{\tan\theta + \sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0}{2\cos^2\psi}$$

[0022]

Namely, α has the following relational equation.

[0023]

[Equation 3]

$$\tan\alpha = \frac{\tan\theta + \sin\psi \times \tan\alpha_0}{2\cos^2\psi}$$

[0024]

If θ = 3° and ψ = 45°, α 0 = 4.2°, so that α is 6°.

[0025]

Next, referring to FIG. 6, a description will be given regarding a vertical load W that generates a fastening force on a wedge (driving member) upon application of a pressing force F for driving the wedge (hereinafter referred to as “fastening force W”). The details of each symbol in FIG. 6 are as follows.

F: pressing force for driving the wedge

θ: inclination angle of the wedge-shaped inclination surface in the driving direction

N: resistance on the wedge-shaped inclination surface upon

application of the pressing force F

P: horizontal component of resistance N

W: vertical component of resistance N (fastening force)

[0026]

Based on FIG. 6, a relational equation for W is obtained as follows.

[0027]

[Equation 4]

$$F = P + N\mu\cos\theta + W\mu$$

$$= N\sin\theta + N\mu\cos\theta + W\mu = N(\sin\theta + \mu\cos\theta) + W\mu$$

$N = \frac{W}{\cos\theta}$ であるから

$$F = \frac{W}{\cos\theta}(\sin\theta + \mu\cos\theta) + W\mu = W(\tan\theta + \mu) + W\mu$$

$$= W(\tan\theta + 2\mu)$$

[0028]

Namely, W has the following relational equation.

[0029]

[Equation 5]

$$W = \frac{F}{\tan\theta + 2\mu}$$

[0030]

According to the cable body anchoring fitting 1 of this embodiment, a higher fastening force can be obtained by a wedge shape that is not conventionally available.

The inclination of the conventional wedge has only an inclination component in the driving direction, namely, only an inclination at the inclination axis along the width direction.

On the other hand, in addition to the inclination component