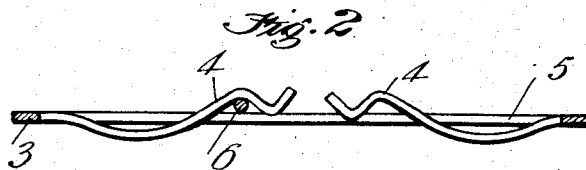
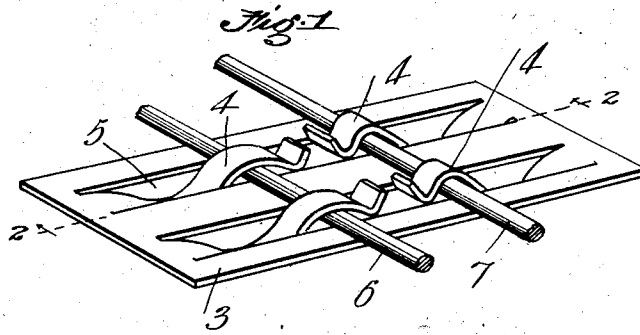


No. 839,346.

PATENTED DEC. 25, 1906.

A. WARDMAN.
LINE TEST CONNECTOR.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1905.



Witnesses
Edmund A. Strauss
M. A. Jones.

Inventor
Aubrey Wardman
By *Hazard & Harpham*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUBREY. WARDMAN, OF WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA.

LINE-TEST CONNECTOR.

No. 839,346.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 25, 1906.

Application filed December 18, 1905. Serial No. 292,350.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUBREY WARDMAN, a citizen of Canada, residing at Whittier, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Line-Test Connectors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for conveniently and quickly attaching a testing instrument to electric-circuit wires so that the line may be tested for breaks; and the object thereof is to provide a simple and efficient device for that purpose. I accomplish this object by the connector described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a connector, showing one of the line-wires and one of the test-instrument-wires secured therein. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 with the instrument-wire omitted.

In the drawings, 3 is a plate of resilient conductive material, which is stamped or cut to form spring-tongues 4, which are preferably bent downwardly below the body of the plate, then upwardly through the slot 5, formed in the body of the plate by the cutting of the tongues, and then downwardly, preferably to within the slot, and then upwardly so as to leave the inner ends projecting slightly above the body of the plate and also projecting upwardly and toward each other. These tongues are in oppositely-disposed pairs, and the connector may consist of a body with a single pair of tongues, or as many pairs as may be desired. I have found by practical test of the device that a connector with two pairs of spring-tongues, as shown in Fig. 1, produces a satisfactory device and is cheap and efficient.

As shown in the drawings, the free ends of the tongues lie adjacent to each other and above the body, so that the connector may be slipped over the line-wire 6 and between the tongues, and by pulling down on the end of the body the tongues will yield and pass over the wire, as shown in the drawings. The instrument-wire 7 may be connected in the same manner, or the tongues may be sprung upwardly by pressing on the part of the tongues nearest their connection with the body. The other side of the instrument is

connected to the other circuit-wire in like manner. As soon as the circuit is tested the connectors are easily and quickly disconnected from the circuit-wires and can be applied elsewhere.

It will be observed that in practical use the body of the connector will be in a vertical plane, with the instrument connections below the circuit-wire, so that the pull on the spring-tongues will always keep them in good electrical contact and that the connector cannot be accidentally disengaged from the circuit-wires. The spring-tongues could be secured to the body at the ends, if desired, instead of being made integral; but I prefer making them integral, as shown, as it is cheaper so to do.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A line-test connector comprising a plate; springs secured to said plate at the opposite ends thereof, said springs projecting toward each other and having the free ends bent upwardly above the plate and projecting toward each other and just back of the free ends bent to form a wire-receiving section.

2. A line-test connector comprising a plate having a longitudinal slot therein; springs secured to said plate at the opposite ends of the slot therein; said springs projecting toward each other and having the free ends bent upwardly above the plate and projecting toward each other and just back of the free ends bent to form a wire-receiving section, as described and shown.

3. A line-test connector comprising a plate of resilient conductive material having a plurality of longitudinal slots therein; springs formed integral from the plate and secured to the body at the outer ends of the slots, said springs being first bent downwardly below the plate then upwardly above the plate then downwardly and then upwardly and then forwardly.

In witness that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 11th day of December, 1904.

AUBREY WARDMAN.

Witnesses:

G. E. HARPAM,
M. A. JONES.