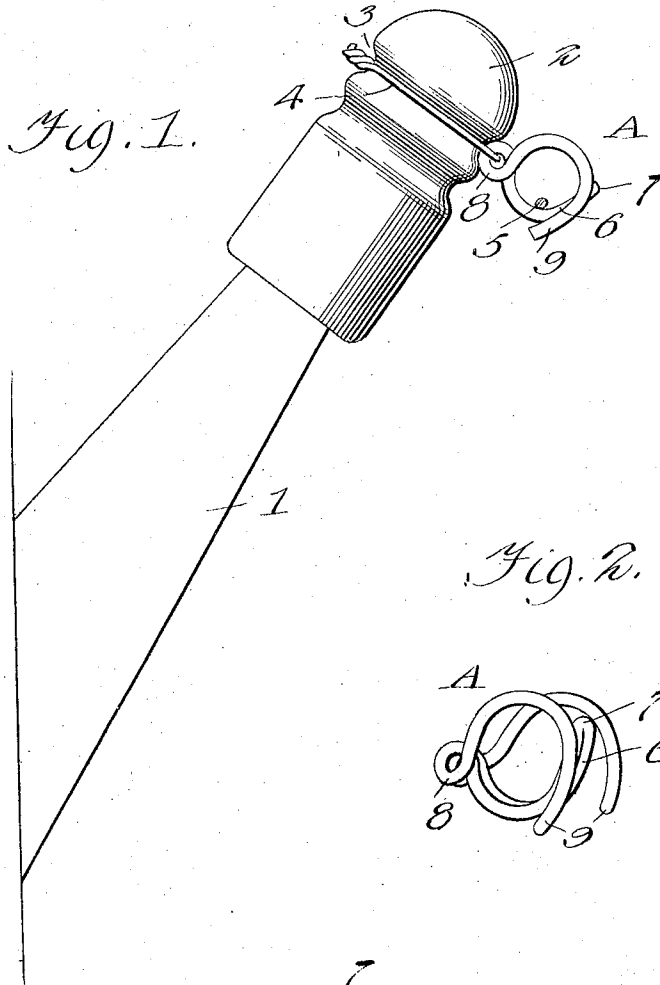


L. W. RIDENOUR.
INSULATOR LINE ATTACHING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1910.

992,595.

Patented May 16, 1911.



Witnesses

Hugh Hott.
A. A. Ege.

Inventor
Lertin W. Ridenour

By *Victor J. Evans*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LERTIN W. RIDENOUR, OF GRATIS, OHIO.

INSULATOR-LINE-ATTACHING DEVICE.

992,595.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 16, 1911.

Application filed July 23, 1910. Serial No. 573,430.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LERTIN W. RIDENOUR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gratis, in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insulator-Line-Attaching Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for attaching telephone, telegraph or other lines to insulating supports, and relates more particularly to what may be termed a slip tie which is especially adapted for tree insulators, although it is not necessarily limited to this use.

The invention has for one of its objects to provide an improved tie or wire-attaching means of such a nature that the wire can be readily strung and after being strung can slide back and forth through the tie or attaching means without restraint.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a device of the class described which is constructed of a single piece of wire bent into suitably arranged arms between which the line can slip, the arms being overlapped and spaced apart so that the line can be easily and quickly strung without the use of tools or fastenings, the said tie being mounted on an insulator or any suitable support to prevent grounding of the line.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a side view of the slip tie mounted on a supporting bracket. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device detached. Fig. 3 is a side view thereof.

Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views.

In the present instance, I have elected to illustrate the invention as applied to a bracket or support intended for use on trees where the line wire is to be prevented from coming into contact with the branches thereof and grounding the line, but the device can be mounted on any other suitable support.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the bracket, on which is mounted the usual insulator 2, the same being provided with a circumferential groove 3 in which is seated the binding wire 4 that secures the slip tie A on the insulator so that the line wire 5 can be held in proper relation to the insulator.

The device A is constructed of a single length of wire which is doubled centrally on itself at 6 and bent to form a central arm or tongue 7 that is approximately semi-circular. The two members that constitute the tongue are formed into eyes 8 that are disposed with their openings in alinement, and it is through these eyes that the binding wire or loop 4 passes. The eyes seat in the groove 3 of the insulator so that there is no danger of the device A slipping out of position. The extremities of the wire forming the device A are formed into approximately semi-circular arms 9 that are spaced from and disposed at opposite sides of the central arm 7, the arms 8 being curved oppositely from the arm 7 so that a ring-like body is formed through which the line wire extends. Since the arms 7 and 8 overlap, it is impossible for the line wire to become disengaged from the device A of itself.

After the device A is fastened in place, the wire to be strung is first passed between the arm 7 and one of the arms 8 until the wire is so disposed that it can be passed behind the central arm 7 and then moved between such arm and the other arm 8, and finally passed under the free end of the latter. After this point is reached, the line will extend axially through the ring-shaped body of the device A formed by the overlapping curved members 7 and 8. The line is now firmly held in place in proper relation to the insulator but it can slip freely through the device A as the tree to which the insulator is attached sways with the wind.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and

that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, is:—

1. As an article of manufacture, a slip tie consisting of a central curved member, and oppositely-curved side members spaced laterally from the central member and secured in fixed relation thereto.

2. As an article of manufacture, a slip tie consisting of a single length of wire bent into a central curved member, and side curved members spaced laterally from the central member and curved oppositely therefrom about substantially the same center, the free ends of the members being arranged in overlapping relation.

3. As an article of manufacture, a slip tie consisting of a single length of wire bent into a central curved member, side curved members spaced laterally from the central

member and curved oppositely therefrom about substantially the same center, the free ends of the members being arranged in overlapping relation, and eyes connecting the side members with the central member.

4. As an article of manufacture, a slip tie consisting of a single length of wire bent into a central curved member, side curved members spaced laterally from the central member and curved oppositely therefrom about substantially the same center, the free ends of the members being arranged in overlapping relation, eyes connecting the side members with the central member, and an attaching element passing through the eyes.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LERTIN W. RIDENOUR.

Witnesses:

N. G. KIMMEL,

H. H. EMERSON.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
