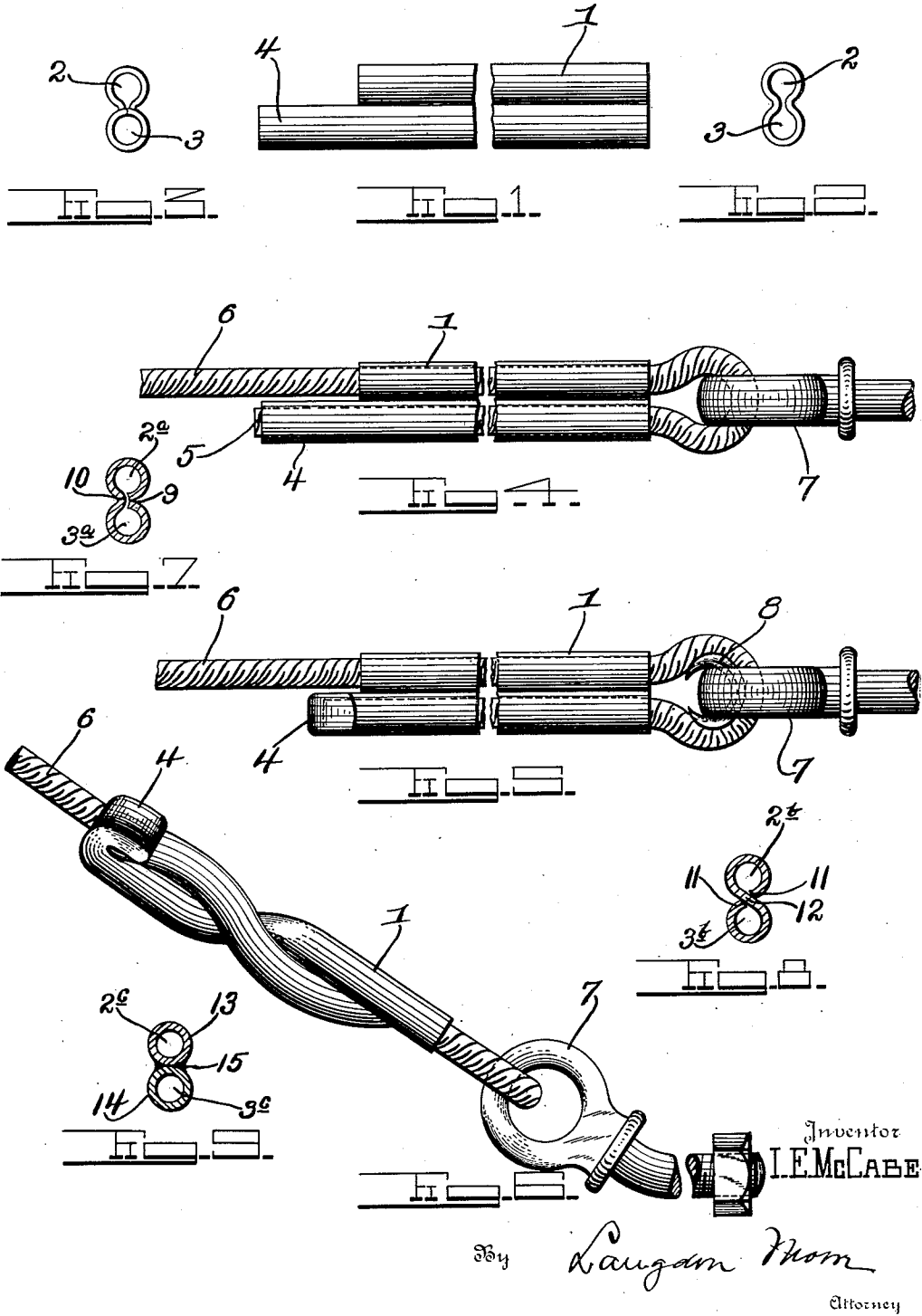


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 ROPE FASTENER.
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ROPE-FASTENER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA E. McCABE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rope-Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in rope fasteners and more particularly to a device for securing the end of guy ropes to the frame of an aeroplane.

It is the object of this invention to provide a device for positively securing the end of the wire cable used as a guy or brace to the frame, or eyebolt carried by the frame, of an aeroplane.

The advantages of this device are that it is in one piece, can be readily attached without the use of solder, prevents the cable from slipping or becoming loose, and forms a cover or protector for the free end of the cable which prevents the aviator from catching his hands or clothing thereon.

While the preferred form of this invention is illustrated upon the accompanying sheet of drawings, yet it is to be understood that minor detail changes may be made without departing from the scope thereof.

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of this improved device. Fig. 2 is a view in elevation of the right end of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation of the left end of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view in side elevation with the cable inserted. Fig. 5 is a view in side elevation with the cable inserted and the free end secured and covered. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the cable attached to an eyebolt in accordance with this invention. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are transverse sectional views of modified forms of sleeves.

Wire cables are almost exclusively used in bracing and guying aeroplane frames and the ends are usually made fast to the main body of the cable, after having been passed about the frame or through an eyebolt thereon, by solder, wrapping with soft fine wire, or by wrapping with sheet metal and soldering. All of these methods consume considerable time and the application of heat in soldering affects the temper and weakens the cable, as the solder enters between the strands and converts the cable at that point into substantially a single wire and also produces crystallization in the cable in time a short distance from the place soldered.

The embodiment of this invention, as

illustrated on Figs. 1 to 6 comprises a sleeve 1 of pliable metal longitudinally and centrally indented forming two longitudinal passageways 2 and 3 and is cut away leaving the wall 4 of the sleeve surrounding one passageway extending beyond the termination of the wall of the other passageway.

The free end 5 of the wire cable 6 is passed through the shorter passageway 2, through the eyebolt 7, or about a portion of the aeroplane frame, and then passed through the longer passageway 3 until its end is flush with the extended wall 4 of the sleeve. The wall 4 of the sleeve engaging the free end of the cable is then bent over upon the sleeve body securing the end in the sleeve and covering it completely. The ends of the sleeve are then grasped and a twist imparted to the body of the sleeve upon its longitudinal axis, as illustrated in Fig. 6, although two or more twists may be made in the sleeve, if desired. A thimble 8 may be used to strengthen the cable at the bend where it passes through the eyebolt and prevents the eyebolt from cutting through the cable under the excessive vibration of the guy or brace.

The bending over of the extended wall 4 of the sleeve 1 inclosing the end of the cable performs a threefold function. Not only does it act as a cover for the separated strands of wire at the end of the cable but it prevents the untwisting of the strands of the cable when the sleeve is being twisted and also it absolutely secures the end in the sleeve so that the cable can not slip there-through.

The sleeve may be constructed in any desired manner as long as two longitudinal passageways are formed therein and be within the scope of this invention. The passageways 2 and 3 of the sleeve illustrated on Figs. 1 to 6 are formed by oppositely disposed longitudinal indentations. Other methods of forming the passageways are illustrated on Figs. 7, 8, and 9. As illustrated on Fig. 7 the passageways 2^a and 3^a are formed by longitudinally indenting one side of the sleeve and bringing the longitudinal edges 9 together over the interior crown of the indentation 10. Another form is shown on Fig. 8 in which the passageways 2^b and 3^b are separated from each other by the body of the sleeve, the longitudinal edges 11 being brought to engage opposite sides of the center of the body 12. Fig. 9 illustrates another form in which the

passageways 2° and 3° are separated from each other by constructing the sleeve of two separate tubes 13 and 14 soldered, brazed or otherwise secured, as at 15, along their entire contacting length.

What I claim is:—

1. A device of the character described, a sleeve of pliable metal, two longitudinal passageways formed therein adapted to allow of the passage of a cable through one passageway with the end of the cable brought back and received in the other passageway, said sleeve adapted to be bodily twisted upon its longitudinal axis to secure the end to the main portion of the cable.

2. A device of the character described,

comprising a sleeve of pliable metal having two longitudinal passageways formed therein with the wall of one passageway extending beyond the termination of the wall of the other passageway, adapted to allow the passage of the cable through the shorter passageway with the end of the cable received in the longer passageway, the extended wall being adapted to be bent back upon the body of the sleeve to secure the cable end.

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Witnesses:

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