

A. CARY.

Telegraph Wire Couplings.

No. 116,021.

Patented June 20, 1871.

Fig. 1.

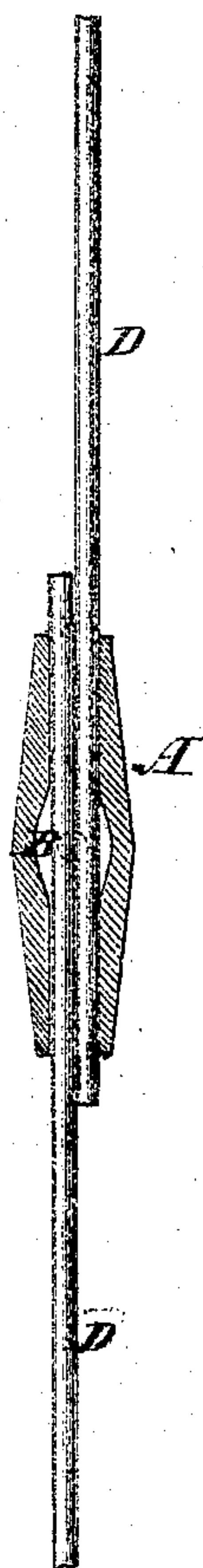


Fig. 2.

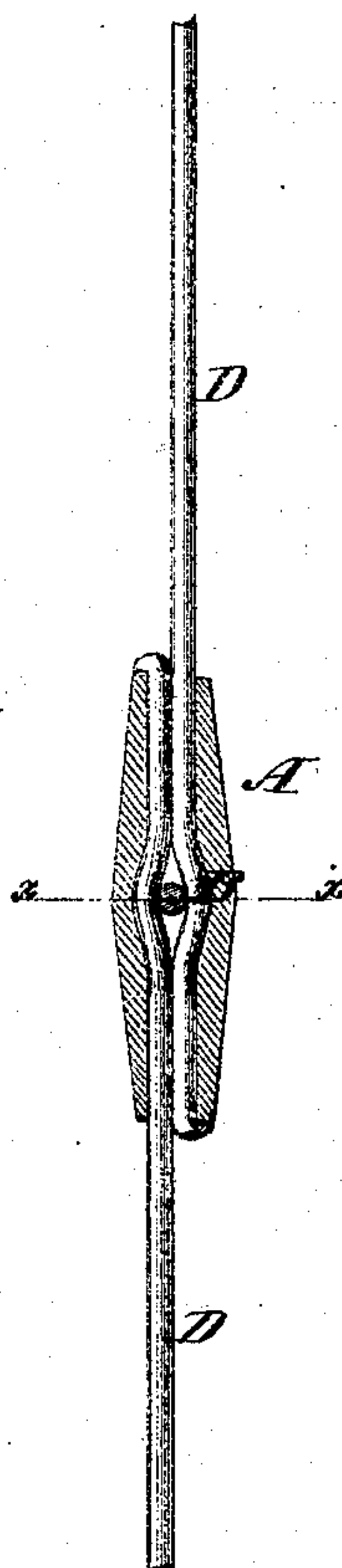


Fig. 3.

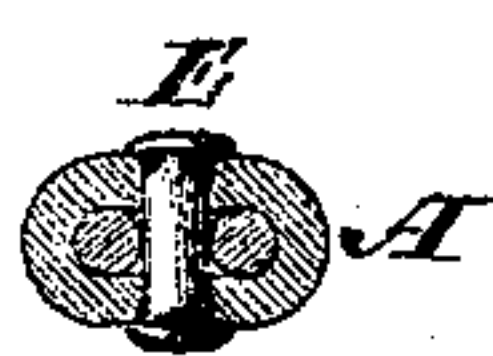
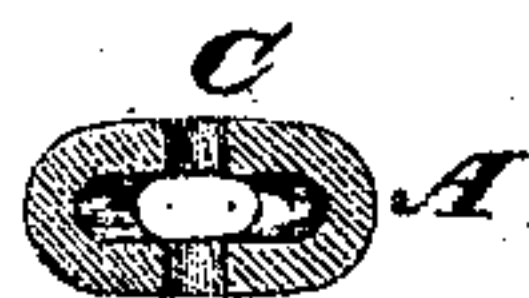


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN TELEGRAPH-WIRE COUPLINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,021, dated June 20, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALANSON CARY, of the city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Couplings for Telegraph-Wires and other Wires; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in mode of coupling the ends of telegraph or other wires together; and it consists in a metallic sleeve, in which the ends of the wire are lapped past each other and fastened, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of the sleeve-coupling with the conducting-wire placed therein ready for fastening. Fig. 2 is the same section, showing the wires fastened and the coupling complete. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of Fig. 2 on the line *x x*. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the sleeve-coupling (without the wires) taken on the same line.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A is the sleeve-coupling, which is of oval or of other suitable form, with a longitudinal orifice for receiving the wires side by side, as seen in the drawing. The longitudinal orifice is enlarged at one or more places, as seen at B, and at such enlargements there is a transverse hole,

C, Fig. 4, which passes entirely through the sleeve. D represents the wires. When the wires are placed in the sleeve, as seen in Fig. 1, a sharp-pointed punch is inserted in the hole C and driven between the wires, thus bending the wires and forcing them into the enlarged spaces, as seen in Fig. 2. A rivet, E, (seen in Fig. 3,) is now inserted through the sleeve and between the wires, and fastened by riveting down, as seen in the figure. When the wires are placed in the sleeve their ends may project through and be afterward bent over the ends of the sleeve, as seen in Fig. 2. This is done for the purpose of strengthening the coupling; but I do not confine myself to any particular number of enlarged spaces B or rivets D. A screw or screws may be used instead of a rivet or rivets, if desired; but I prefer riveting.

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

1. A sleeve-coupling, A, for connecting the ends D D of telegraph-wires, substantially as shown and described.

2. The rivets E passing through the sleeve-coupling A and between the wires D D, whereby said wires are forced into the spaces B of the coupling, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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