(No Model.)

H. W. FISHER.

STRIPPING TOOL.

No. 435,414. Patented Sept. 2, 1890.

FIG. 1.

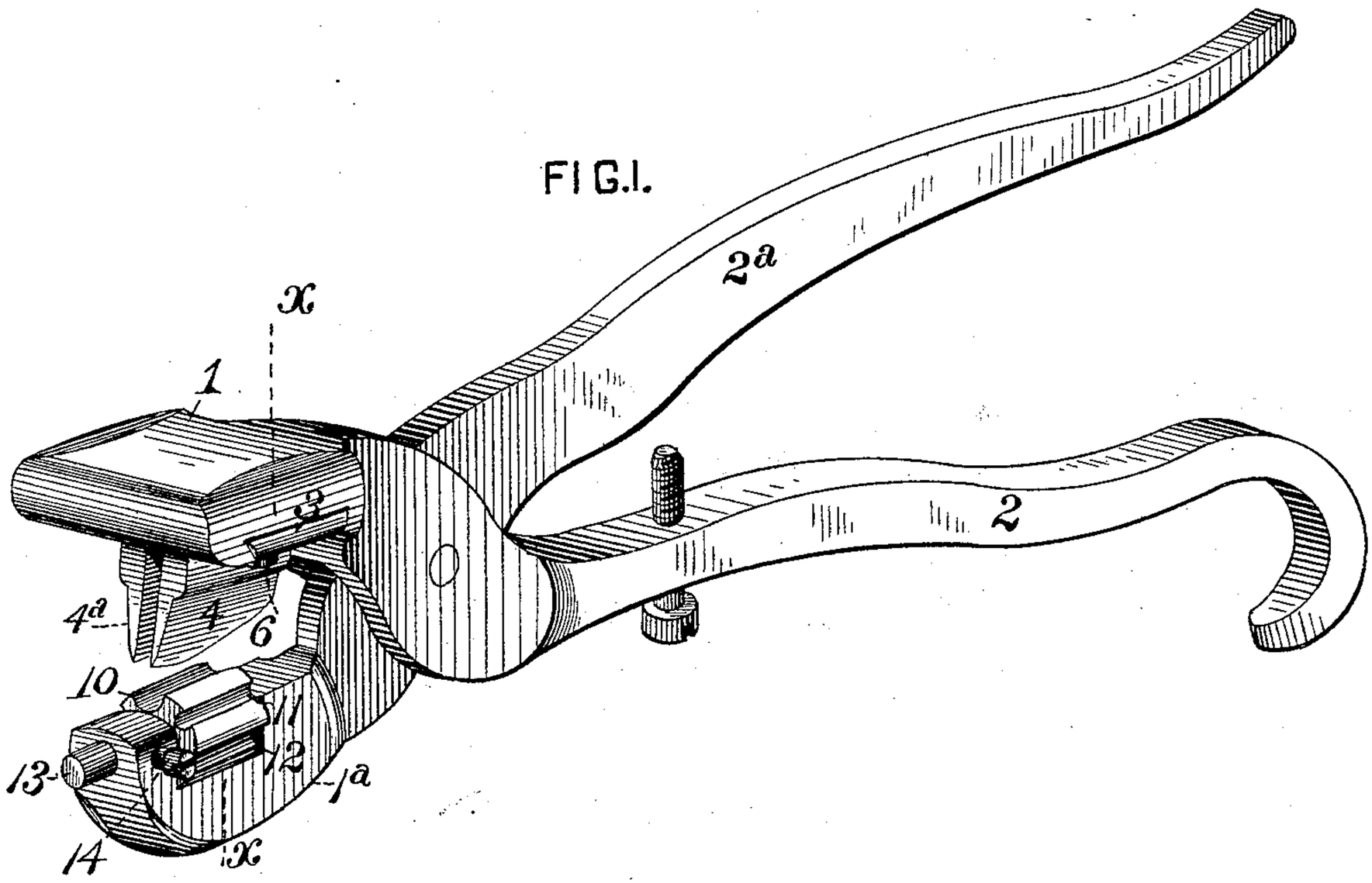


FIG. 2.

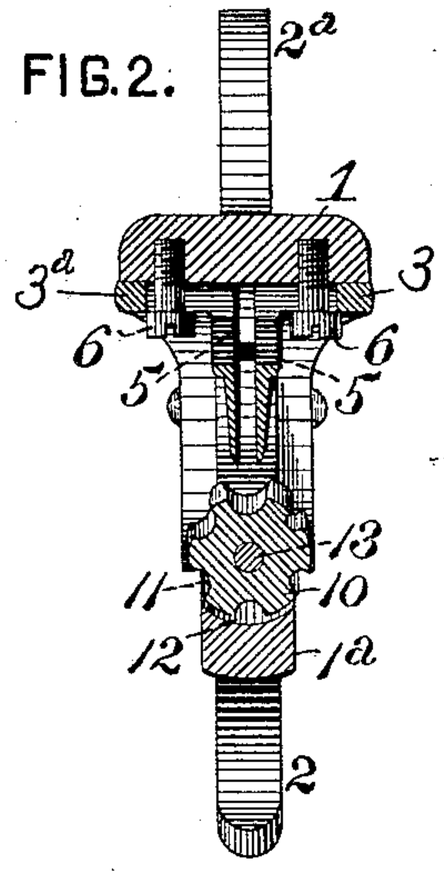


FIG. 4.

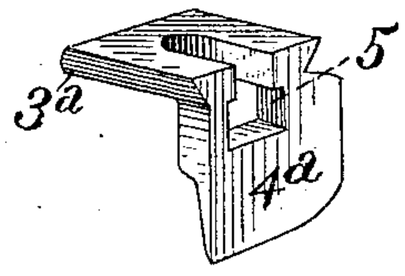


FIG. 5.

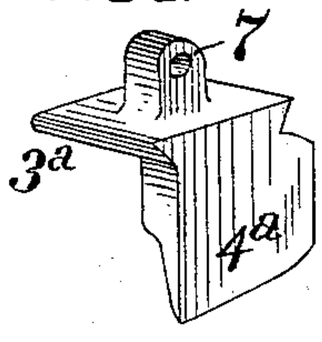


FIG. 3.

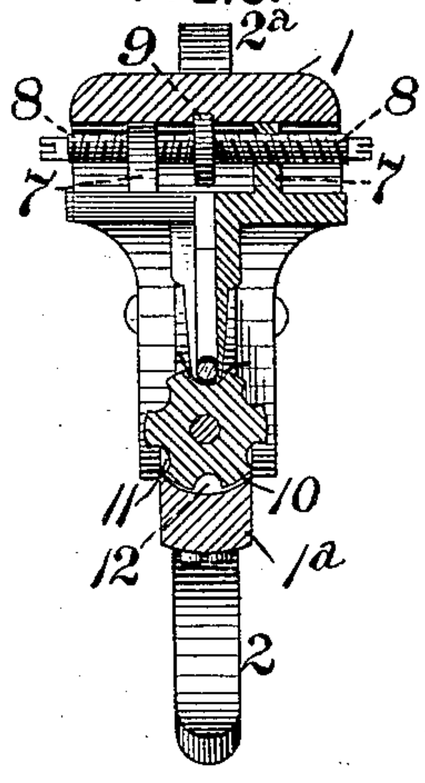
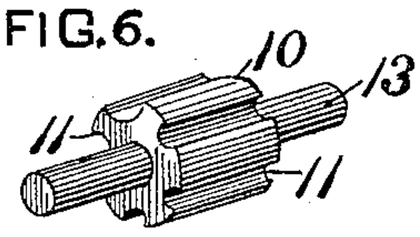


FIG. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. FISHER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

STRIPPING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,414, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed February 20, 1890. Serial No. 341,145. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. FISHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Stripping-Tools, of which improvements the following is a specification.

In splicing sections of insulated wire or electric cables it is necessary to remove the insulation from the ends of the conductors, in order that a good electrical contact may be made between the conductors of each section. This removal has usually been effected by cutting off strips of insulation around the conductor and then scraping the surface thereof. This method, while effective, is slow and somewhat laborious, especially when aerial cables are being spliced.

The object of the invention herein is to provide a tool whereby the insulation may be easily and rapidly cut away from the conductor; and the invention consists in the construction and combination of mechanical devices, all as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tool. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, the plane of section being indicated by the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of one of the jaws, showing a modification of the mechanism for adjusting the blades. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the blades shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a similar view of one of the blades shown in Fig. 3, and Fig. 6 is a view of the anvil.

In general construction the tool resembles a pair of pinchers, and consists of the jaws 1 1ª, pivoted together, as shown in Fig. 1, and provided with handles 2 2ª. In the inner face of the jaw 1 is formed a dovetailed groove for the reception of the dovetailed slides or base-plates 3 3ª, which are provided with cutting-blades 4 4ª, arranged at right angles to the slides and parallel with each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In order that these blades may be adjusted and held different distances apart, the slides are slotted, as at 5, and through these slots are passed screws 6, which, entering the jaw 1, serve to clamp the slides and blades in position. The same purpose may be effected by forming lugs 7, provided with threaded openings on the slides, as shown in Fig. 3, and through these openings in the lugs is passed the right and left hand thread-shaft 8, which is held from longitudinal movement by means of a collar 9 thereon engaging a transverse groove in the jaw. A block or anvil 10, provided with longitudinal grooves 11 of different dimensions, is arranged in a transverse recess 12, formed in the jaw 1ª, said block being keyed to a pin 13, having bearings in the jaw on opposite sides of the recess and held from rotation by a set-screw 14.

In using this tool the set-screw 14 is loosened and the block rotated until a groove of little greater diameter than the insulated conductor to be stripped is in position under the blades, which are then adjusted, so that the distance between their inner faces is equal to the diameter of the wire forming the conductor. The insulated conductor is then placed in the groove in the block 10. The blades are then forced down, thereby cutting through the insulation on opposite sides of the wire. The tool is then pulled outwardly, thereby causing the blades to cut the insulation away from the wire from the point of entrance of the blades to the end of the conductor, said blades having their cutting-edges upwardly inclined from the front to the rear corners, so as to present a cutting-edge when the tool is pulled outwardly, as before stated.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing that the insulation is divided by the blades into four longitudinal sections and that such sections can be readily stripped back off from the wire.

While preferring to employ an anvil having grooves, as hereinbefore described, as insuring a proper presentation of the conductor to the cutting-blades, a stationary anvil having a plain or ungrooved face may be used.

I claim herein as my invention—

1. In a tool for removing insulation from electric conductors, the combination of a pair of jaws movable toward and away from each other, a pair of blades secured to one of the

jaws substantially parallel with each other and at a distance apart approximately equal to the diameter of the wire of the conductor, and an anvil secured to the opposite jaw, substantially as set forth.

2. In a tool for removing insulation from electric conductors, the combination of a pair of jaws movable toward and away from each other, a pair of parallel blades adjustably secured to one of the jaws, and an anvil secured to the opposite jaw, substantially as set forth.

3. In a tool for removing insulation from electric conductors, the combination of a pair of jaws movable toward and away from each other, a pair of parallel blades adjustably secured to one of the jaws, and a longitudinally-grooved block adjustably mounted on the other jaw, substantially as set forth.

4. In a tool for removing insulation from electric conductors, the combination of a pair of jaws movable toward and away from each other, a pair of parallel blades having their cutting-edges upwardly inclined from their front to their rear corners secured to one jaw, and an anvil secured to the opposite jaw, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

HENRY W. FISHER.

Witnesses:
DARWIN S. WOLCOTT,
R. H. WHITTLESEY.