

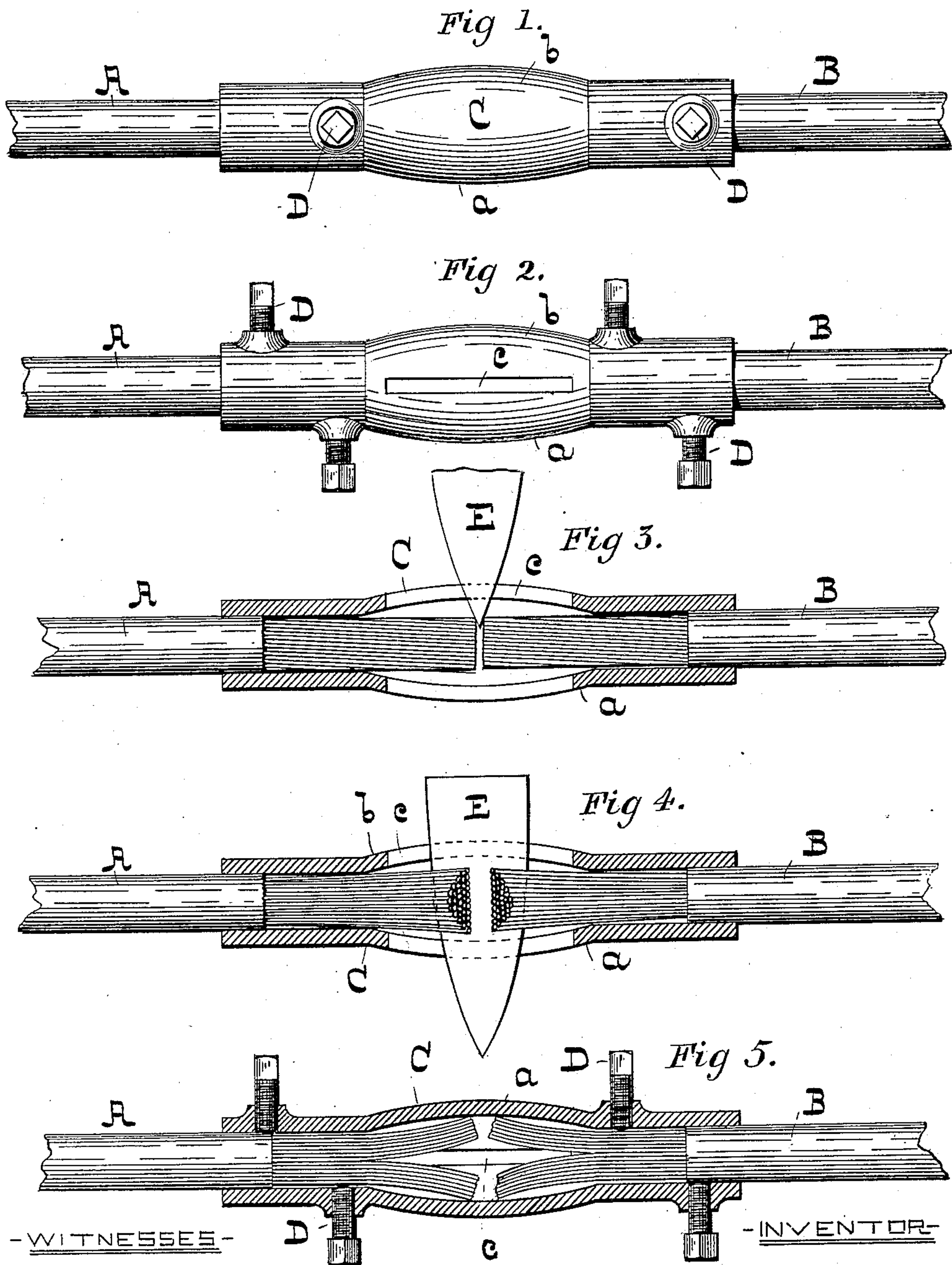
(No Model.)

D. E. EVANS.

CONNECTOR FOR ELECTRICITY CARRYING CABLES.

No. 559,168.

Patented Apr. 28, 1896.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID E. EVANS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## CONNECTOR FOR ELECTRICITY-CARRYING CABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,168, dated April 28, 1896.

Application filed November 4, 1895. Serial No. 567,795. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID E. EVANS, of the city of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain Improvements in Connectors for Electricity-Carrying Cables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved device whereby the ends of two cables may be electrically and securely united, as will hereinafter fully appear.

In the description of the said invention which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is an exterior side view of the adjacent ends of electric cables united by means of the present invention. Fig. 2 is an exterior top view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a central section of Fig. 2, except that the cables are shown in full, together with a tool which is used to split the ends of the cables, which splitting forms a part of the fastening operation. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 3, except that the cable-splitting tool is shown in the position which it occupies at the termination of the splitting operation. Fig. 5 is a sectional top view of Fig. 4 with the splitting-tool removed and illustrating the condition of the ends of the cables before they are soldered to the connector.

Referring now to the drawings, A and B are cables, and C is the connector taken as a whole. The connector C consists of an interiorly-tinned shell *a*, which at its ends is cylindrical and of such diameter as to fit closely over the cables.

In the drawings the cables are shown as of the same size; but it is evident that cables of different diameters can be connected by making the ends of the shell of the proper sizes. The central portion of the shell *a* has a swell

*b*, which enlarges the interior diameter, and at opposite sides of the enlarged portion are slots *c*, which cut through the wall, as shown.

D D are set-screws whereby the ends of the cables are temporarily held in the shell until the joint is completed.

The operation of uniting and electrically connecting the ends of cables by means of the connector is as follows: The cables are first divested of their insulating covering to a proper distance from the ends, as shown in the drawings, and inserted in the connecting-shell, when the set-screws are set up to temporarily hold the cables in place. A tool, (denoted by E,) consisting of a blade with a sharpened end, is then driven through the slots, and in its passage through the ends of the cables splits them, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The tool E is then withdrawn, one of the slots *c* closed by any suitable means, and solder poured through the other slot into the shell. The melted solder fills all the vacant spaces in the shell and attaches the cables to the tinned side of the same, which completes the operation.

I claim as my invention—

In a connector for electric cables, the combination of a tubular shell, enlarged centrally and provided with longitudinally-disposed slots extending through opposite sides of the enlarged central portion, and set-screws at each end of the shell, whereby the cables are held in a fixed position within the shell while their abutting ends are being separated by a suitable tool driven through the slots, and afterward soldered to each other and to the shell, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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