

No. 668,142.

Patented Feb. 12, 1901.

E. FIGUEROO.

WIRE SPLICER.

(Application filed July 20, 1900.)

(No Model.)

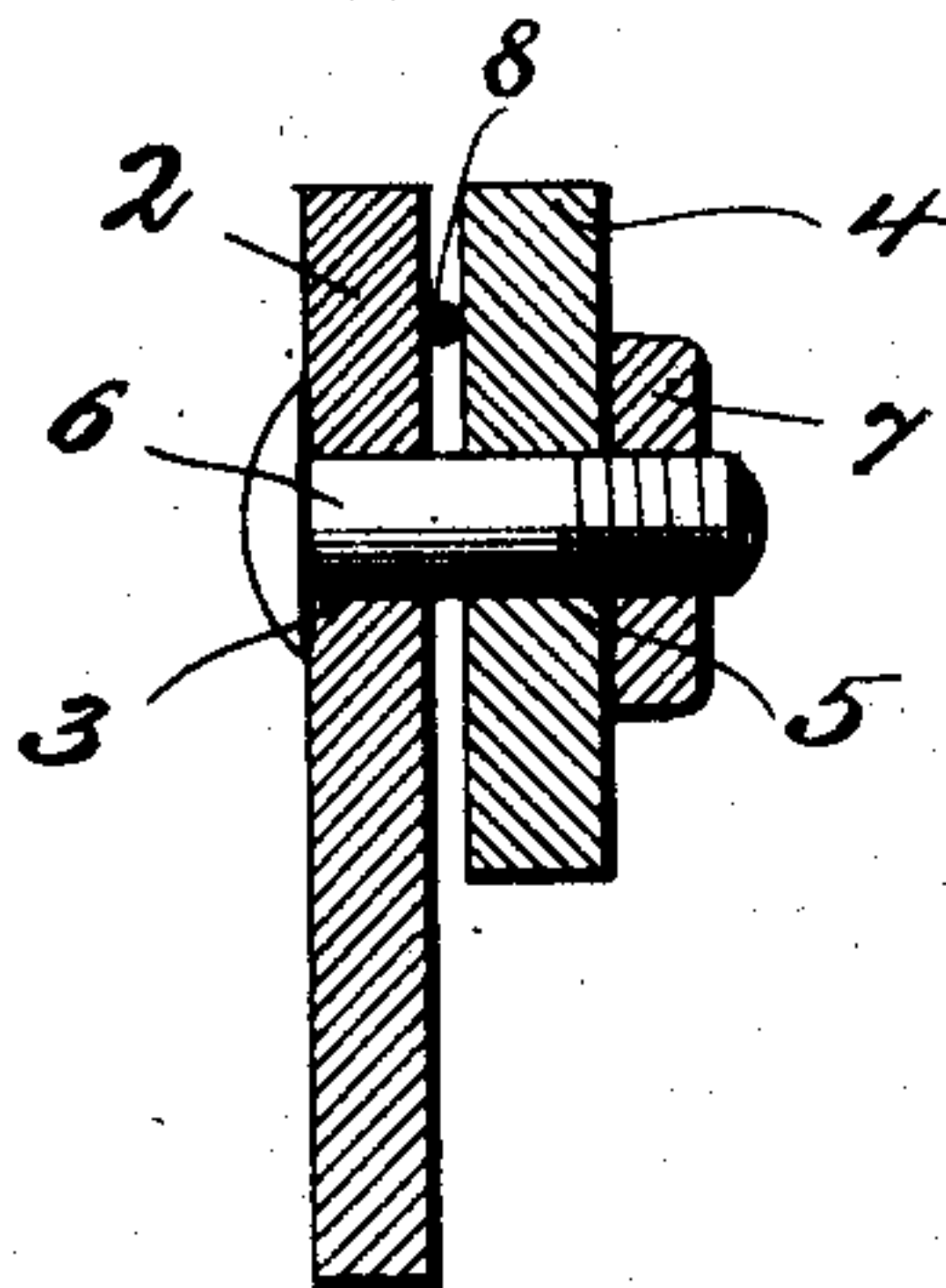
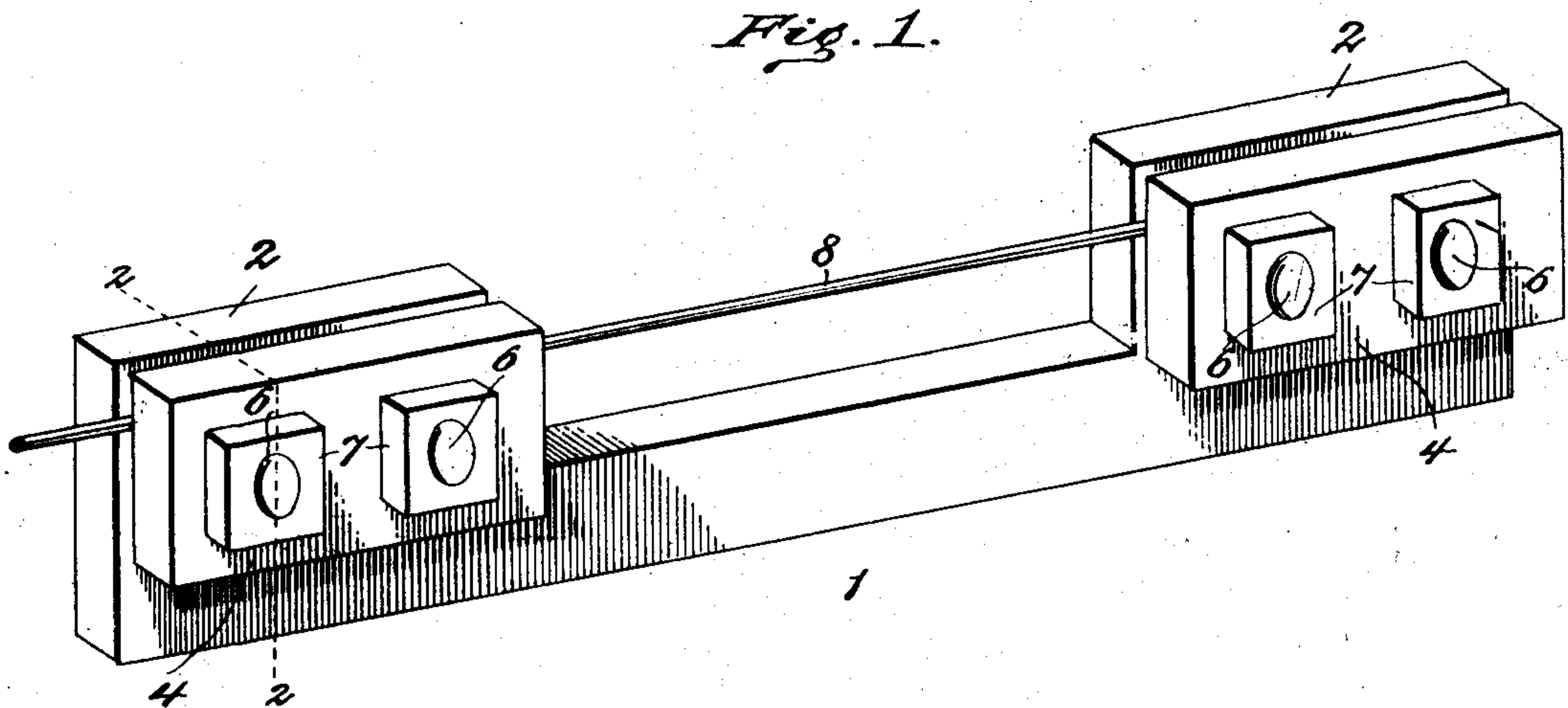


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILIO FIGUEREDO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
LEANDRA ECHEMENDIA, OF SAME PLACE.

WIRE-SPLICER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 668,142, dated February 12, 1901.

Application filed July 20, 1900. Serial No. 24,323. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILIO FIGUEREDO, a citizen of Venezuela, residing at New York, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splacers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its objects the production of a cheap, simple, and convenient device to be used in connecting or splicing the severed ends of telegraph, telephone, or other wires or forming connections therewith; to so construct such device as to give perfect access to the terminals of the wires and the manipulation of the necessary tools and to avoid interference with the current, and to enable the operation to be performed without the use of the usual pulley-and-tackle mechanisms for this purpose and without loss of tension of the wires.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved wire-splicer, the same being illustrated as applied operatively to a telegraph or telephone or other wire, so as to permit the same to be severed at an intermediate point for the purpose of forming a connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts in both figures of the drawings.

In carrying my invention into practice I provide a connecting-bar 1, which is formed of metal and may be of any desired shape, but which in the present instance is shown as straight and rectangular in cross-section. The bar is cut out between its ends, thus forming at said ends fixed jaws 2, which rise above the general plane of the bar, and by reason of their presence there occurs an intermediate recess, as shown. Each jaw 2 is in the present instance provided with a pair of bolt-holes 3.

Opposite to each of the fixed jaws 2 and substantially agreeing with the shape and proportion of the same is a movable clamping-jaw 4, which, like the fixed jaws 2, are provided each with a pair of bolt-holes 5, which register with the bolt-holes 3 when the two jaws are in proper relative position. Through these several pairs of bolt-holes 3 and 5 are

passed clamping-bolts 6, the same being headed at one end, as is usual, and at their opposite or threaded ends provided with nuts or taps 7.

8 designates a telephone, telegraph, or other wire which it is desired to splice or with which it is desired to form a connection.

Before severing the wire 8 or in any way interfering with its tension the taps of the bolts 6 are run up on the bolts until the jaws are permitted to open sufficiently to receive between them the wire 8 at each side of the point where the said wire is to be severed. This having been accomplished, the taps are run down upon the bolts, whereby the movable jaws are caused to clamp the wire against the fixed jaws, and thus the wire is firmly held against slipping. The wire 8 is now severed at a point within the recess formed by the two sets of jaws and a splice or connection made, during which operation the current is not impaired or interrupted as it flows through the splicer, nor is the tension of the wire destroyed.

It will be observed that the invention is simple and inexpensive, readily applied, and is effective for the purposes for which it is intended—namely, to be capable of ready application and removal, to obviate a reduction or loss of tension during the operation of making a connection, and finally to obviate impairing or interrupting the current and working of the wire during such operation.

A further and very important advantage arising from the construction described is that the operator can manipulate the necessary tools at each side of the splicer, perfect access at each side thereof being unobstructed.

Any other well-known means for effecting a clamping of the movable jaws upon the fixed jaws may be substituted for that shown, or merely one bolt and nut for each set of jaws may be employed, if desired.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A wire-splicer, consisting of a pair of wire-grasping jaws, and an intermediate connecting-bar arranged below the same, and combining therewith to form a recess open at both sides, whereby unobstructed access may be had thereto.

2. The wire-splicer consisting of the rigid
connecting-bar 1, terminating in fixed jaws
2, arranged above the same and combining
therewith to produce an intermediate recess
5 open at both sides, said jaws having bolt-
holes 3, the movable clamping-jaws 4, hav-
ing the corresponding registering bolt-holes 5,
the bolts 6, passed therethrough and through

the holes in the fixed jaws, and the nuts 7,
arranged on said bolts. 10

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

EMILIO FIGUEREDO.

Witnesses:

H. B. HARSHUGER,

AUG. A. WASSERSCHIED.