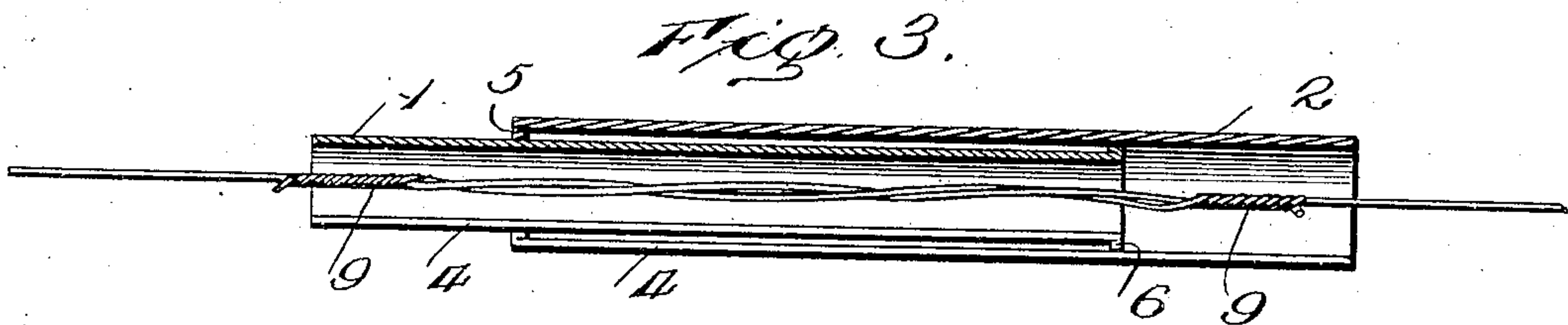
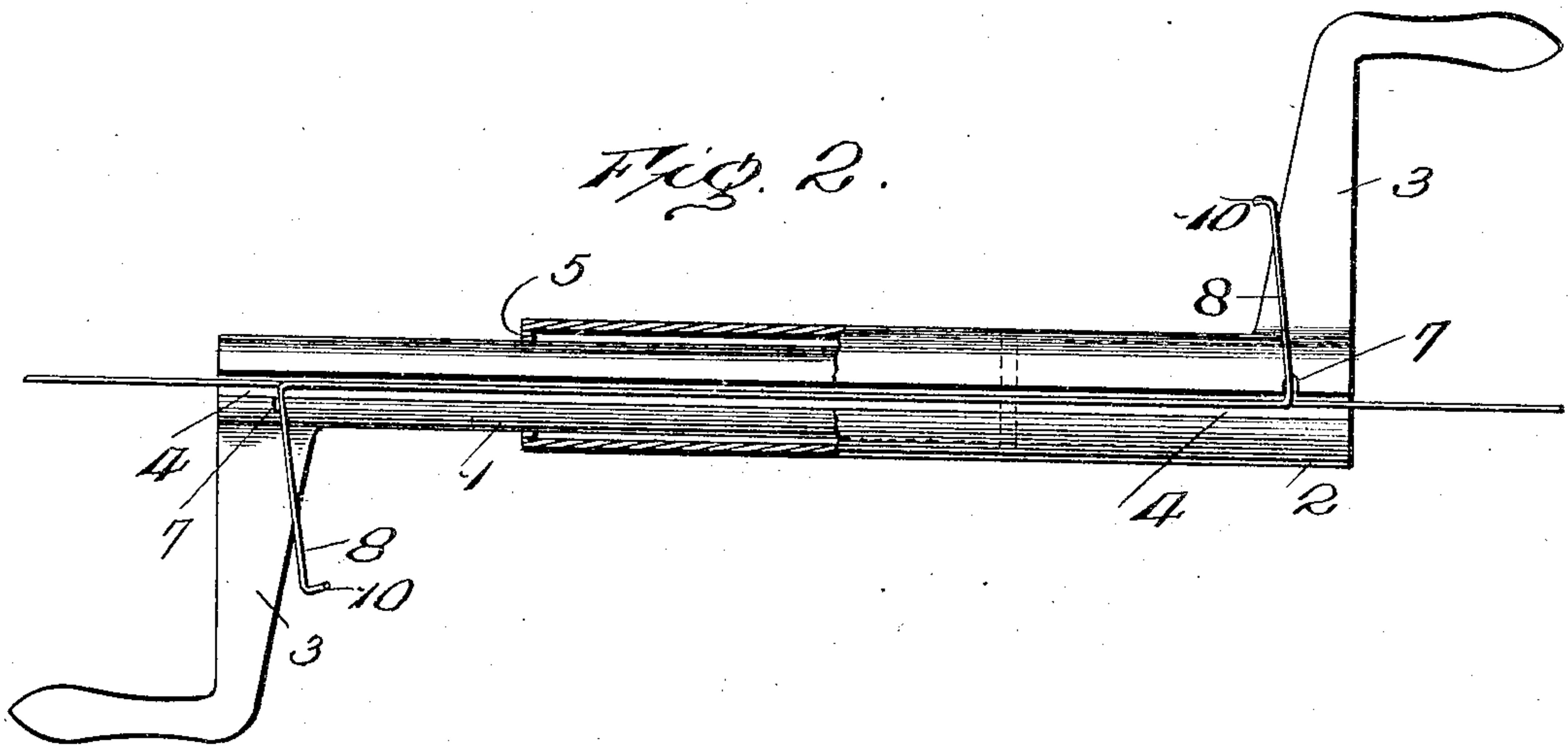
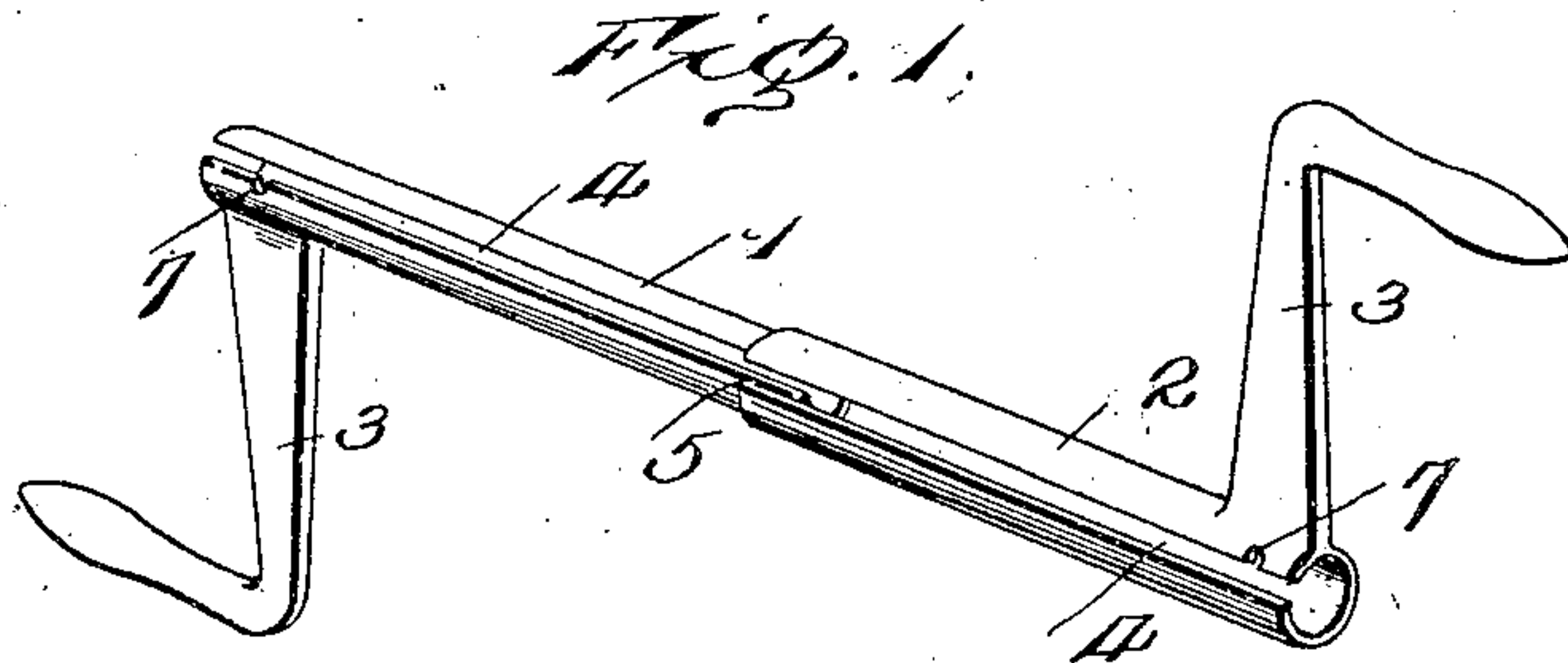


No. 876,674.

PATENTED JAN. 14, 1908.

E. YOUNG.
WIRE SPLICER.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 16, 1907.



Inventor
Edward Young.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD YOUNG, OF FREDERICK, ILLINOIS.

WIRE-SPLICER.

No. 876,674.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 14, 1908.

Application filed May 16, 1907. Serial No. 373,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD YOUNG, citizen of the United States, residing at Frederick, in the county of Schuyler and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire-Splacers, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a novel device for splicing wires, and is designed more particularly for use in connection with telegraph and telephone wires.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient splicing tool which produces a strong and neat connection between two wires, and which is peculiarly designed so that it can be readily removed from the wire after the splice has been completed.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction and the means for effecting the result, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wire splicer embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, portions being broken away. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view through the wire splicer.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

In its general form the wire splicer comprises two complementary members 1 and 2 having a pivotal and sliding connection with each other, each of the members being formed with a channel for receiving the wire ends being spliced, and also with means for engaging the extremities of the wires. In the present embodiment of the invention the members 1 and 2 are in the nature of sleeves, the inner ends of which have a telescoping connection while the outer ends have the laterally extending handles 3 applied thereto. A slot 4 is formed in each of the sleeves 1 and 2 to enable a wire to be positioned therein or removed therefrom, and the slots in the two sleeves are designed to register with each other when the same are turned so that the handles 3 extend laterally in opposite directions. In order to prevent the tubular sections from pulling apart, the inner extremity of the outer member 2 carries an inwardly ex-

tending flange 5 which is designed to engage an outstanding flange 6 upon the inner member 1. The slot 4 in each of the sections 1 and 2 has a laterally disposed notch 7 in communication therewith at a point adjacent the handle 3, the said notches being designed to receive the outwardly turned ends of the wires being spliced.

In the application of the implement the two telescoping sections are pushed together as far as possible and the wire ends positioned within the tubular members so as to overlap each other, the end of each of the wires being bent laterally as indicated at 8 and inserted within the far notch 7. Upon rotating the two sleeves 1 and 2 with respect to each other through the medium of the handles 3 the laterally bent end 8 of each of the wires is coiled tightly about the opposite wire as seen at 9, thereby producing a strong splice. At the same time that the two sleeves are rotated to produce the splice they are gradually extended or moved apart in order to enable the ends 8 to wind smoothly upon their respective wires. In order to cause the laterally bent ends 8 of both of the wires to wind uniformly, the extremities of the wires are crimped a 10 to prevent the same from drawing through the notches 7. It will thus be apparent that should one of the ends 8 be completely wound upon the wire before the opposite lateral end 8, the crimp 10 at the extremity of the first mentioned end 8 will engage with the notch 7 whereby upon continuing the operation of the tool the winding of the second mentioned end 8 can be completed. After the completion of the splice the wires are disengaged from the notches 7 and the sleeves moved longitudinally upon the wire to a point beyond the joint. The two slots 4 are then turned into registry with each other whereupon the implement can be readily removed from the fence wire.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a wire splicer, the combination of complementary members having a sliding and a pivotal connection, each member being formed with a channel receiving one of the wires and also with means for engaging the end of the wire.

2. In a wire splicer, the combination of telescoping sleeves, each of the sleeves being

formed with a slot and being provided with means for engaging a wire, the said slots being designed to be turned into registry with each other, and means for turning the
5 sleeves.

3. In a wire splicer, the combination of telescoping sleeves, each of the sleeves being provided with a slot and also with a notch communicating with the slot, the said slots

being designed to register with each other, 10 and means for turning the sleeves.

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

EDWARD YOUNG. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

CHARLES YOUNG,
CHAS. PARKS.