

E. SCHMIDMER.
 CONNECTION FOR WIRES OR CONDUCTORS.
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947,601.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Fig. 1.

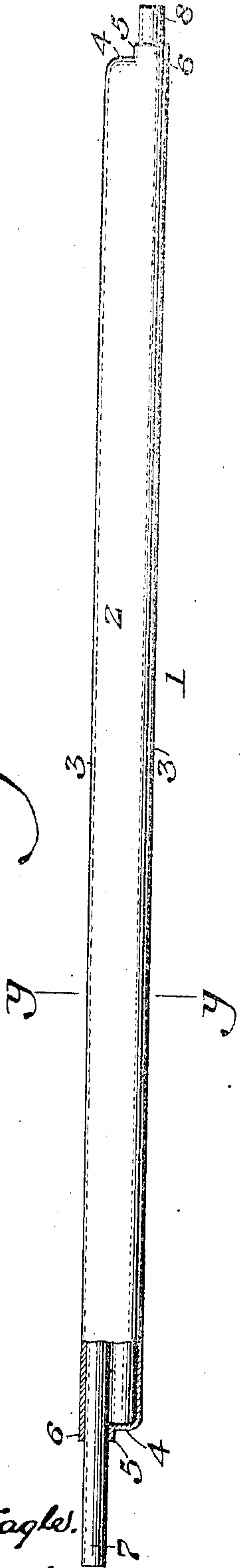


Fig. 3.

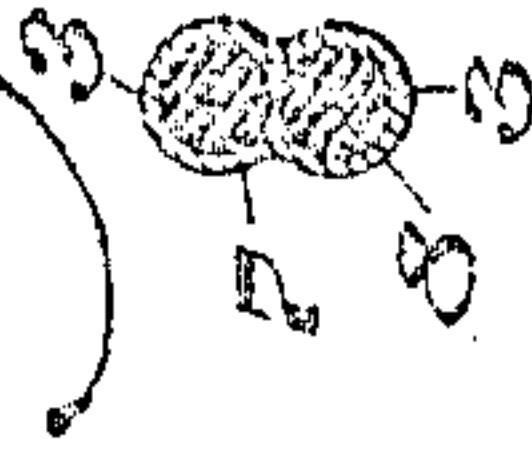


Fig. 4.

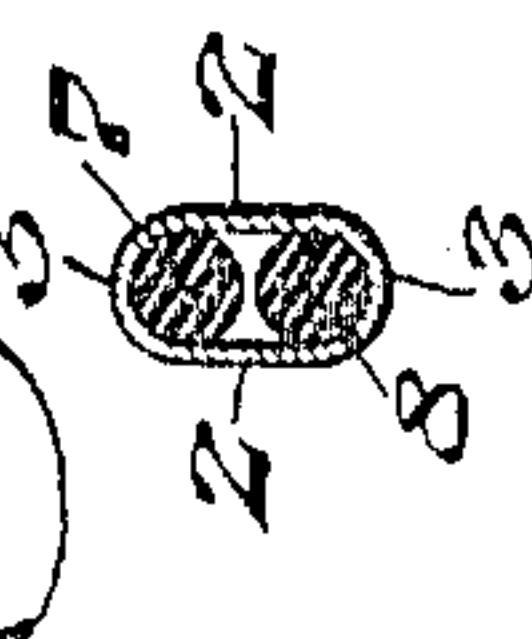
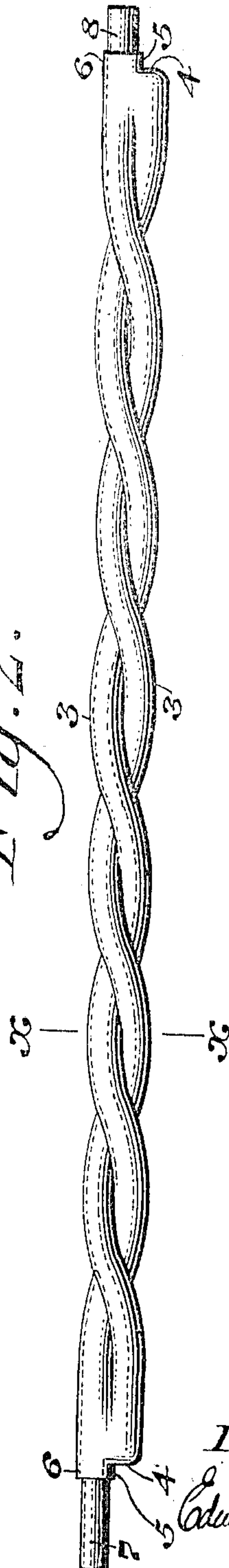


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD SCHMIDMER, OF NUREMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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CONNECTION FOR WIRES OR CONDUCTORS.

947,601.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD SCHMIDMER, a subject of the German Empire, residing at Nuremberg, in the county of Mittelfranken, State of Bavaria, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Connectors for Wires or Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of my invention is to reduce the length requisite in incased twisted joints.

It further consists of other novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a casing in place but not twisted. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a casing after it is twisted. Fig. 3 is a cross section upon line $x-x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross section upon line $y-y$ Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a tube having flat sides 2 joined by curved edges 3 and of sufficient size to accommodate two wires of diameter equal to the distance between the inner faces of the flat sides. At each end I reduce the size of the opening below that of the cross section indicated and as shown in Fig. 4 by forming an end wall 4 and extension 5, said extension with the portion 6 of the adjoining edge 3 forming a nipple having interior diameter equal to that of the wires 7 and 8 intended to be passed within the tube. The nipples thus formed at the two ends are staggered, one adjoining one edge and the other the other edge of the tube in such a manner that the wires inserted through these nipples lie side by side within the tube, in order that they may make contact within the same. The wires thus inserted can each extend the entire length of the tube and abut against the closing wall 4 of the opposite end of the tube or these wires can be inserted throughout a portion only of this length. Complete insertion is desirable because the twisting hereinafter referred to can then be made

uniform and continuous throughout the entire length of the tube.

It is deemed important that the interior cross area of the flattened tube in its normal condition be greater than the combined diameters of the two wires as seen in Fig. 4, so that when twisted the material of the tube will be depressed in between the wires as seen in Fig. 3 and the wires thus brought substantially in contact with each other, and the inwardly depressed portions of the tube serve to hold the wires rigidly in fixed position. The wires as thus inserted are twisted to complete the contact between the wires themselves and of each wire with the adjoining interior surface of the tube throughout as large an area as possible. I thus secure not only as complete initial contact as previously obtained but protect against corrosion due to the elements by means of the close fit at each end between the nipple and the entering wire.

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

1. In a device of the character stated, a guide tube to receive two wires and a circular nipple extending longitudinally from the tube at one side of each end, the nipples being staggered to be in line with different wires, the material of the tube being formed into a closure for the remaining portion of the tube in proximity to each nipple.

2. In a device of the character stated, a flattened tube, a circular nipple extending longitudinally from the tube in line with a portion of each end, and an abrupt stop closing the remaining portion of the tube adjacent the nipple at each end, the nipples and stops at the two ends being staggered respectively to place them adjacent different portions of the flattened section.

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Witnesses:

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