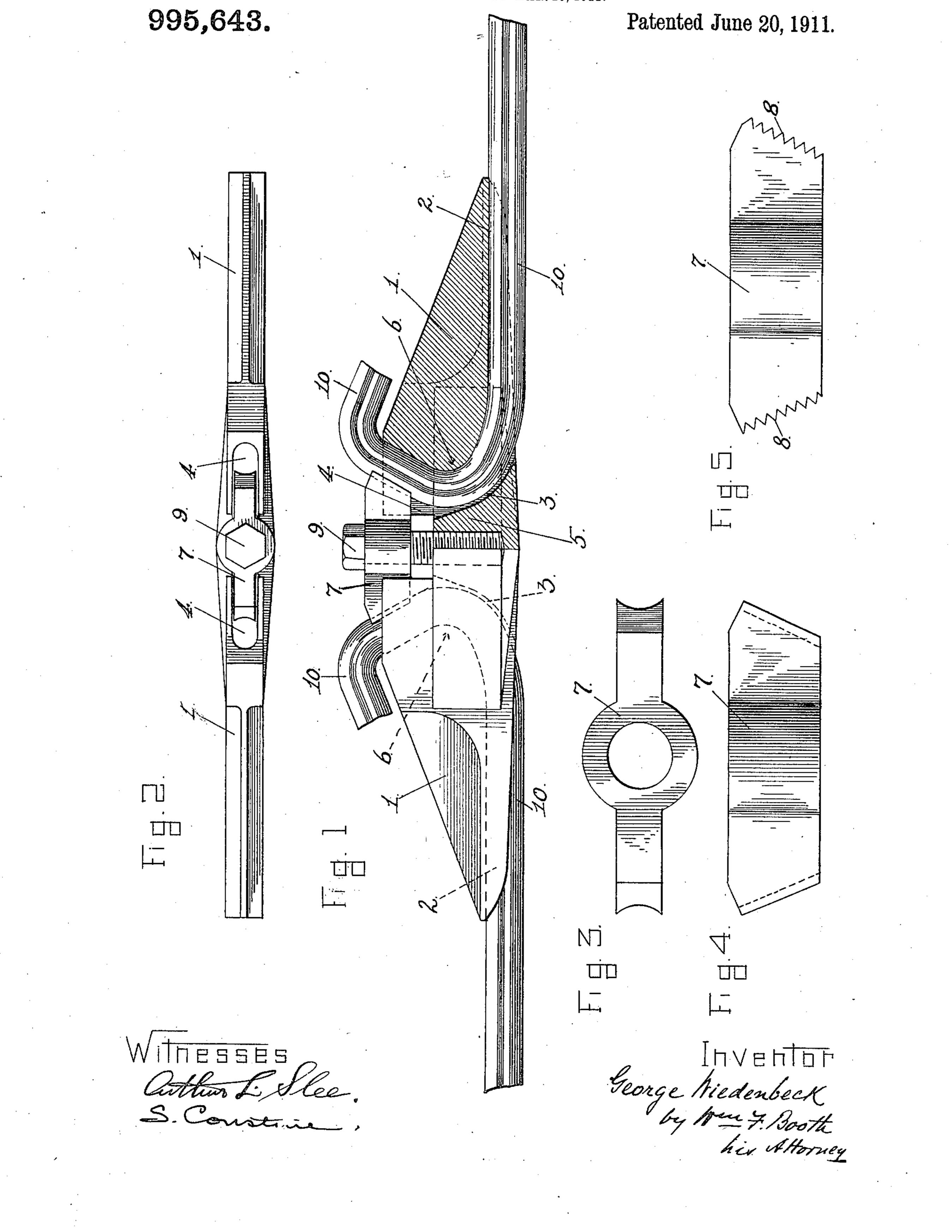
G. WIEDENBECK.

SPLICING SHIELD FOR TROLLEY WIRES.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1911.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPLICING-SHIELD FOR TROLLEY-WIRES.

995,643.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed March 18, 1911. Serial No. 615,270.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, George Wiedenbeck, a citizen of the United States, residing at Alameda, in the county of Alameda and 5 State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Splicing-Shields for Trolley-Wires, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for splicing trolley-wire, and it consists in the novel construction of the splicing shield which I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

The object of my invention is to provide what I may term a purely mechanical splicer, in contradistinction to one requiring the use of solder, and, furthermore, to provide a splicer in which the strain is resisted by plain-surfaced bearings in contradistinction to devices in which the stress of the pull is wholly taken by toothed dogs directly biting into and thereby weakening the tensile strength of the wire.

Referring to the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a side view, one-half in section, of my splicing shield. Fig. 2 is a top view of the same, the trolley wire being omitted. Fig. 3 is a top view, enlarged of the holding-wedge. Fig. 4 is a side view of the same. Fig. 5 is a side view of a holding-wedge with teeth.

The stock or body 1 of the splicer is of cast brass, formed on its lower face with channels 2, which extend from each extremity toward the middle and then continue in upwardly converging direction as indicated at 3 and open into a downwardly beveled wedge-receiving seat 4 opening through the top of the stock. This construction thus presents within the stock a central uprising solid portion at 5 and rounded bearing shoulders at 6, one on each side.

7 is the holding wedge. It is an elongated piece, its ends being either plain, or as shown in Fig. 5 provided with teeth 8.
9 is the wedge operating screw which passes down into the portion 5 of the stock.

10 are the ends of the trolley wire. These pass along the channels 2, as shown in Fig. 1, rise in the portions 3, and emerge 50 from the seat 4, bending in their course around the shoulders 6. They are securely clamped by the wedge 7.

It will thus be seen that the splicing is, as it may be termed, purely mechanical. It 55 avoids the use of solder which in its application requires a temperature tending to lessen the tensile strength of the wire. It will also be seen that the strain of the wire is against a plain surfaced bearing such as 60 the shoulders 6 present. This is a decided advantage over any construction which resists the strain by the direct engagement of a dog, which by biting into the wire, weakens it. The strain in the present case 65 is wholly against the plain surfaced shoulder 6, the wedge 7 whether with plain or toothed ends, simply serving to hold the wire against the shoulder and not to directly resist the whole stress of the pull.

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

A splicing shield for trolley-wire, consisting of a stock formed with wire-receiv- 75 ing channels in its lower face leading from its extremities toward its middle and thence converging upwardly and meeting a downwardly beveled wedge seat which opens from the top of the stock, whereby a cen- 80 tral solid portion is formed in the stock, flanked by rounded bearing shoulders, a holding wedge in said seat coacting with the bearing shoulders to hold the wires, and an operating screw for said wedge, 85 entering the solid central portion of the stock.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE WIEDENBECK.

Witnesses:

WM. F. BOOTH, D. B. RICHARDS.