

July 31, 1934.

R. UTIGER

1,968,060

WIRE CLAMP

Filed Aug. 10, 1933

Fig. 1.

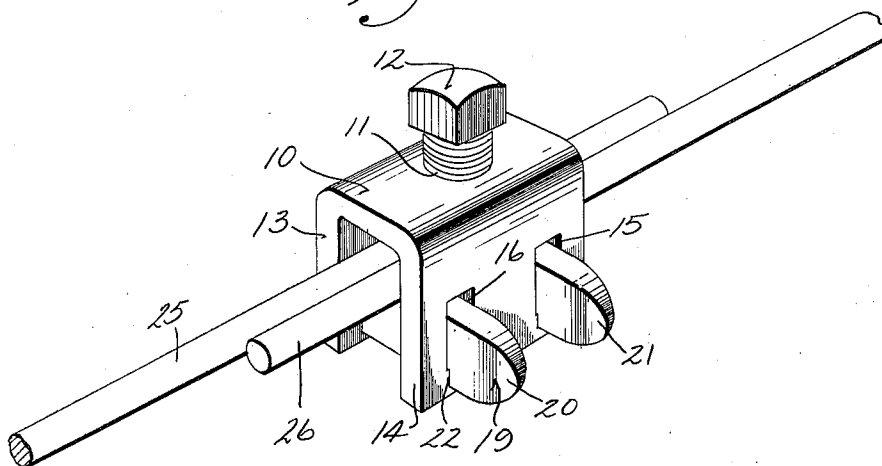


Fig. 2.

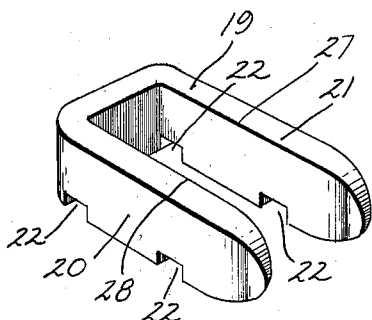


Fig. 3.

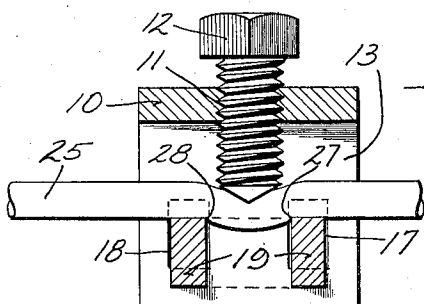
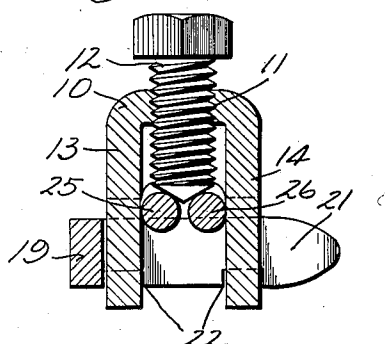


Fig. 4.

INVENTOR
Ralph Utiger
BY
Wheeler, Wheeler and Wheeler
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,968,060

WIRE CLAMP

Ralph Utiger, Delavan, Wis.

Application August 10, 1933, Serial No. 684,552

4 Claims. (Cl. 24—125)

My invention relates to an improvement in wire clamps.

The object of my invention is to provide a clamp for joining two wires, such as the severed or broken ends of fence wires and the like.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective of my wire clamp with the lapped ends of two wires clamped therein.

Figure 2 is a perspective of the removable staple used in my clamp.

Figure 3 is a vertical section through the center of my clamp.

Figure 4 is a vertical section at right angles to the section shown in Figure 3.

Like parts are designated by same reference characters throughout the several views.

My improved wire clamp is usable wherever two wires are to be joined together and particularly where fence or telephone wires have been broken or severed, and it is desired that they be rejoined.

The main structural element of my clamp comprises a short yoke or channel section 10, apertured at 11 to receive set screw 12 which is in threaded engagement with the channel section as indicated clearly in Figures 3 and 4. Side walls 13 and 14 of the body 10 are apertured at 15, 16, 17 and 18 to receive a staple 19 shown most clearly in Figure 2. One face of each leg 20 and 21 of the staple is notched as indicated at 22, and when the staple is in position as indicated in Figures 1, 3, and 4 the legs 20 and 21 of the staple are locked in engagement with the side walls 13 and 14 of the channel section 10.

The fact that staple 19 is removable from the channel section 10 enables the user of my clamp to place wires 25 and 26 in the channel freely and without requiring that they be laced through a small aperture between the staple and the set screw 12. After the wires are in position in the channel, staple 19 may be inserted through the apertures in the side walls 13 and 14 and locked in position with the notches 22 receiving portions of said side walls.

With the wires in position and the staple inserted in its proper position, the set screw may be adjusted downwardly, so as to press the wires down upon the staple as indicated most clearly in Figure 4. It will be noted that the legs of the staple offer sharp margins at 27 and 28, against which the wires are bent and impinged as the set screw is pressed down tightly upon the wires, and since these said sharp edges of the legs of the staple are disposed at right angles to the

pull of the wires 25 and 26, the effect of the operation of my device is to cause the legs of the staple to cut more deeply into the wires as the axial pulls on the wires are effected.

I claim:

1. A wire clamp comprising a wire receiving channel member having apertured side walls, a staple provided with legs receivable through the apertures and a set screw for pressing the wire against the staple.

2. A wire clamp comprising a wire receiving channel member provided with apertured side walls, a staple having legs with notched sides receivable through the apertures in the side walls of the channel member, whereby to receive portions of the said side walls in said notches to interlock the staple with the channel member and a set screw for pressing the wire against the sharp margins of the legs of the staple.

3. A wire clamp comprising a yoke adapted to receive wires between its arms, abutments adapted to interlock with the yoke at one side of the wires and a set screw threaded into the yoke at the other side of the wires in a position to force the wires into the angles formed by the abutments with the yoke arms.

4. A wire clamp comprising a yoke adapted to receive wires between its arms, sharp edged abutments adapted to interlock with the yoke at one side of the wires, and extending across the wires at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the wires, and a set screw threaded into the yoke at the other side of the wires in a position to force the wires into the angles formed by the abutments with the yoke arms, whereby tension on the wires will cause the sharp edges of the abutments to bear into the body of the wire transversely of the wires and prevent the wires from rotatively swaging in a releasing action.

RALPH UTIGER.