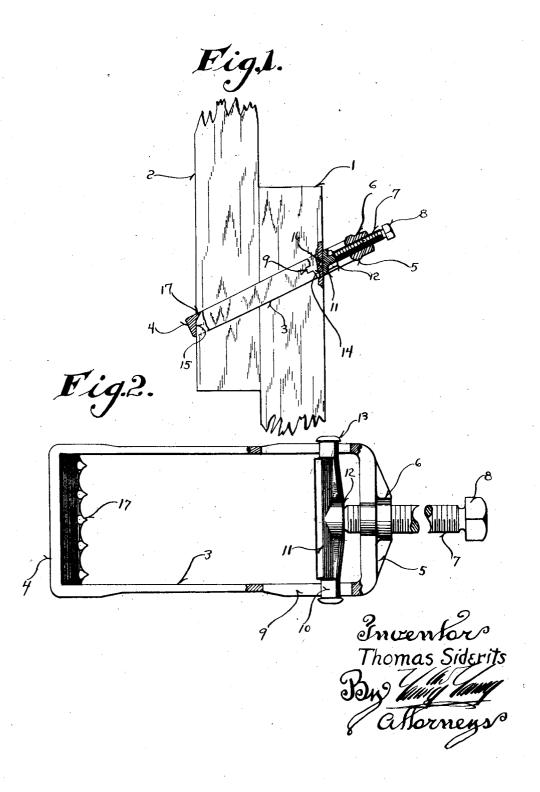
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SPLICING CLAMP

Filed Sept. 16, 1926



## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SPLICING CLAMP.

Application filed September 16, 1926. Serial No. 135,849.

This invention relates to splicing clamps head 8 for the reception of a wrench. The 55 and is an improvement over that disclosed in a patent for beam-splicing clamps, issued to Thomas Siderits and Gabriel Murl, No. 1,084,236, of Jan. 13, 1914.

In general this invention is an improvement over that disclosed in the above iden-

tified patent.

Objects of this invention are to provide a 10 novel form of splicing clamp, in which the clamp exerts an upward pressure upon the top post of two spliced members, and at the same time exerts a binding pressure between the two members, to thus prevent any possi-15 bility of slipping between the two posts when weight is placed upon the uppermost post, and at the same time to securely guard against spreading or separating.

Further objects are to provide a novel 20 form of splicing clamp which is of very rugged and simple construction, and which is so made that the binding members dig into the posts and are prevented from relative slipping motion, while at the same time, 25 as stated, applying an upward pressure as well as a binding pressure to the upwardly

extending post.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which: Figure 1 is a side elevation of two posts showing the clamp in section and in the po-

sition it occupies.

Figure 2 is a view of the clamp detached from the post, such view being partly in

35 section.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that two posts have been shown as spliced by means of the clamp. For convenience of description, one of the posts will be called the main supporting post, indicated by reference character 1, and the other post, indicated by the reference character 2, will be called the upwardly projecting post.

The clamp comprises a rectangular member having parallel side strap-like portions 3, a rear end portion 4 and a forward portion 5. The portions 4 and 5 in reality constitute transverse portions and are posi-tioned on opposite sides of the posts, as 50 shown in Figure 1. The portion 5 has an invention and that relative shifting of the elongated hub-like part 6 which is internally threaded and receives the clamping screw

straps 3 are provided with slots 9 adjacent the head 5 and preferably are slightly thickened at such points to provide bearings for the trunnions 10 of a sliding cross-head 11. This cross-head is provided with a socketed 60 portion 12 which receives the end of the clamping screw 7. Preferably the trunnions are headed at their ends, as indicated at 13, to prevent inadvertent detachment from the slots 9.

It is to be noted that the cross-head 11 and the end member or head 4 are provided with bearing faces 14 and 15 respectively, which are parallel and which extend at an angle to the axis of the side straps 3. When 70 the clamping devices are in position these faces 14 and 15 aline and contact with the outer faces of the posts 1 and 2 with the axis of the side members 3 extending upwardly from the post 2 to the post 1. Each 75 of the members 11 and 4 is provided with projecting tongues or prongs 16 and 17 which bite into the posts and also aid in preventing slipping. Further it is to be noted that the trunnions 10 are in reality 80 provided with flat bearing faces so as to prevent the cross-head from turning.

In using the clamping member, the posts are arranged as shown and the clamp slipped into place. Thereafter the binding screw 85 7 is tightened so as to force the cross-head 11 into binding engagement with the post 1 and to draw the head 4 upwardly and into binding engagement with the post 2. The prongs 16 and 17 bite into the posts and also aid 90

in preventing sliding.

It is to be particularly noted that any downward force exerted upon the post 2 increases the binding of the clamp and is resisted by the upward component of the 95 force exerted by the clamp, as well as by the binding friction between the posts. Thus the clamp not only binds the posts together, but also partially directly bears some of the load imposed upon the upwardly extending 100

It will be seen, therefore, that an unusually firm engagement is secured by means of this posts cannot occur.

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Although the invention has been described 7, such clamping screw being preferably in considerable detail, such description is provided with a square, or other shaped, intended as illustrative rather than limiting, and as the scope of such invention is to be having forwardly projecting prongs adapt- 25 determined as claimed.

I claim:

tangular posts together comprising a rear head and a forward head, side straps joining said heads and arranged at an acute angle with respect to the said inner face, said angle to the axis of the posts, a cross-head straps having elongated slots therein, a for-10 slidably carried by said side straps, a screw passing through the forward head and bear-ing against the cross-head, said cross-head tions slidably fitting within the slots of said 35 and said rear head having parallel faces alining with the outer faces of the posts.

2. A clamp adapted to secure two rectangular posts together comprising a rear head and a forward head, side straps joining said heads and arranged at an acute angle to the axis of the posts, a cross-head slidably I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, 20 carried by said side straps, a screw passing in the county of Milwaukee, and State of through the forward head and bearing Wisconsin. against the cross-head, said cross-head and said rear head having parallel faces alin-

as the invention may be variously embodied ing with the outer faces of the posts and

3. A clamp adapted to secure two rec-1. A clamp adapted to secure two rec- tangular posts together comprising a rear head having an inner face, a pair of side straps extending from said rear head at an 30 ward head joining the outer ends of said side straps, said cross head having an inner face paralleling the inner face of said rear head, and a screw threaded through the forward head and bearing against said cross

> head. In testimony that I claim the foregoing

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