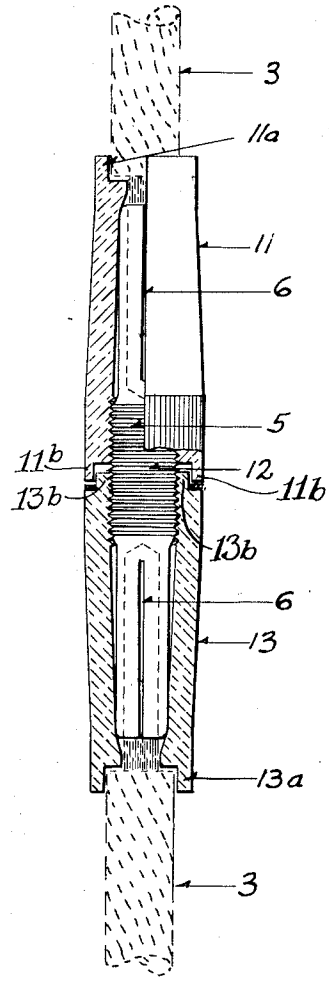
May 14, 1935. H. C. GUHL 2,001,131

SOLDERLESS CONNECTER FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTING CABLES

Filed Jan. 10, 1933



WITNESSES

Fred Guhl.

Albert Zinsser

INVENTOR,

Henry C. Guhl.

BY

Sterling P. Buck,

ATTORNEY.

Patented May 14, 1935 2,001,131

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,001,131

SOLDERLESS CONNECTER FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTING CABLES

Henry C. Guhl, Haven, Kans.

Application January 10, 1933, Serial No. 650,976

1 Claim. (Cl. 173—268)

This invention relates to the patent-class of electric conductors, and specifically, to an improved solderless connecter for electric conducting cables.

One object of this invention is to provide an improved solderless and self-insulating connecter or splice for securing the meeting ends of electric cables in such manner that they are both mechanically and electrically safe and efficient.

Other objects and important features are pointed out or implied in the following details of description, in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

The single figure or drawing shows two sleeves cooperating with a dual male member for securing two cable ends in spliced relation or electrical and mechanical contact and engagement.

Referring to the reference numerals on the drawing, the invention is described in detail as follows:

The device consists of a dual male member **5** of electric conducting material, and two female members **11** and **13**, these latter being somewhat similar in construction and are formed of strong and rigid insulating material. The outer ends of these members **11** and **13** are formed with annular flanges **11***a* and **13***a* for overlapping the insulation of the cables **3**; and their inner ends are formed with interlapping annular flanges **11***b* and **13***b* that combine to insulate and guard the threaded part **12**. Each of these female members has its inner end internally screw-threaded, and also has an inner surface constituting a long and gradual taper that extends from the threaded part outward to a point near its outer end where it adjoins the respective insulation-covering flange **11***a* or **13***a*. The dual male member or duplex clamping member **5** is slotted longitudinally at **6** so both its ends are formed into sets of clamping jaws that are flexible, elongated, straight and parallel, that is, each jaw of a set is parallel to all the other jaws of its set, so that only the extreme outer ends of the jaws are in contact with the tapered inner wall that surrounds it. Therefore, when the jaw-pressing tapered surface of either member **11** or **13** is moved inward by screwing such member inward on the threaded part **12**, the maximum pressure is exerted for flexing the jaws and pressing them against the conducting cable, with comparatively little expenditure of force in turning the female member on the male member.

I have no intention of limiting this invention to the exact details as shown and specified, nor to any specific use or application, for the invention is susceptible of changes and of numerous uses within the scope of the inventive ideas as implied and claimed. What I claim as my invention is:

In a clamping connecter for the meeting end portions of two cables, the combination of two female members each having one end internally threaded, each female member also having therein a long and gradual taper that extends from the threaded part outward, and a dual male member having its intermediate part externally threaded and adjustably fitted in said intermediately threaded parts, said male member also having two annular arrangements of flexible elongated clamping jaws surrounding two spaces for receiving the meeting cable-ends, said jaws having only a minute portion of their free ends normally against the intermediate tapered parts and thereby pressed centripetally into engagement with the cable-ends, a very large proportion of the jaws being spaced from said long and gradual tapers, the said female members being of electric-insulating material and being formed with annular flanges that interlap with one another at their internally threaded ends so as to fully cover said externally threaded part in the different adjustments of the members relative to one another, the outer ends of said female members having annular flanges to overlap the insulation on said meeting end portions of the cables.

HENRY C. GUHL.