A. ABSALOM & J. B. MARIS.

SPLICER.

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948,985.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Fig. 1.

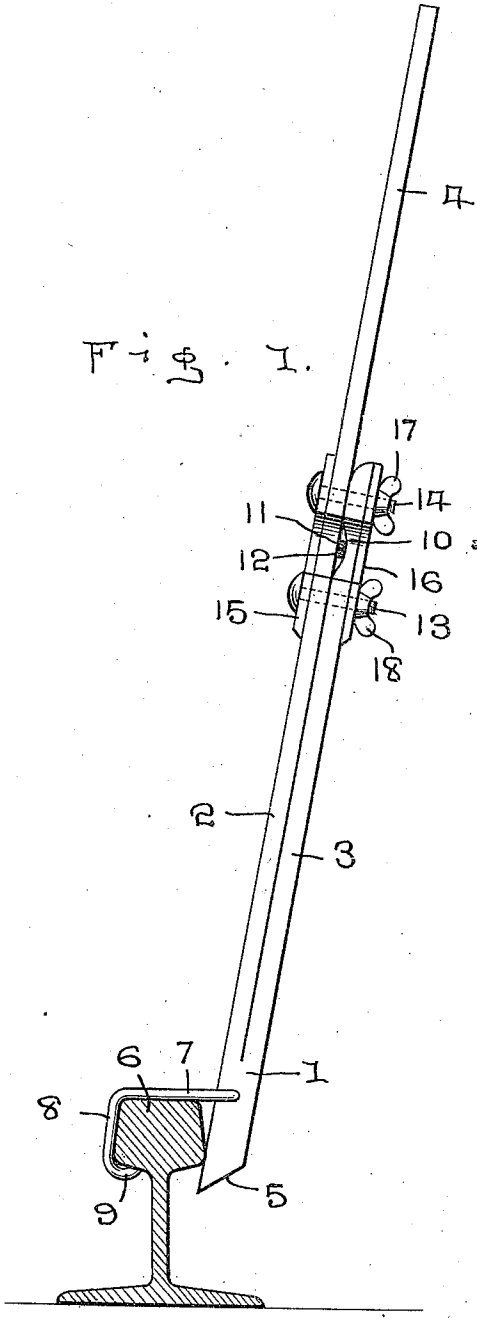
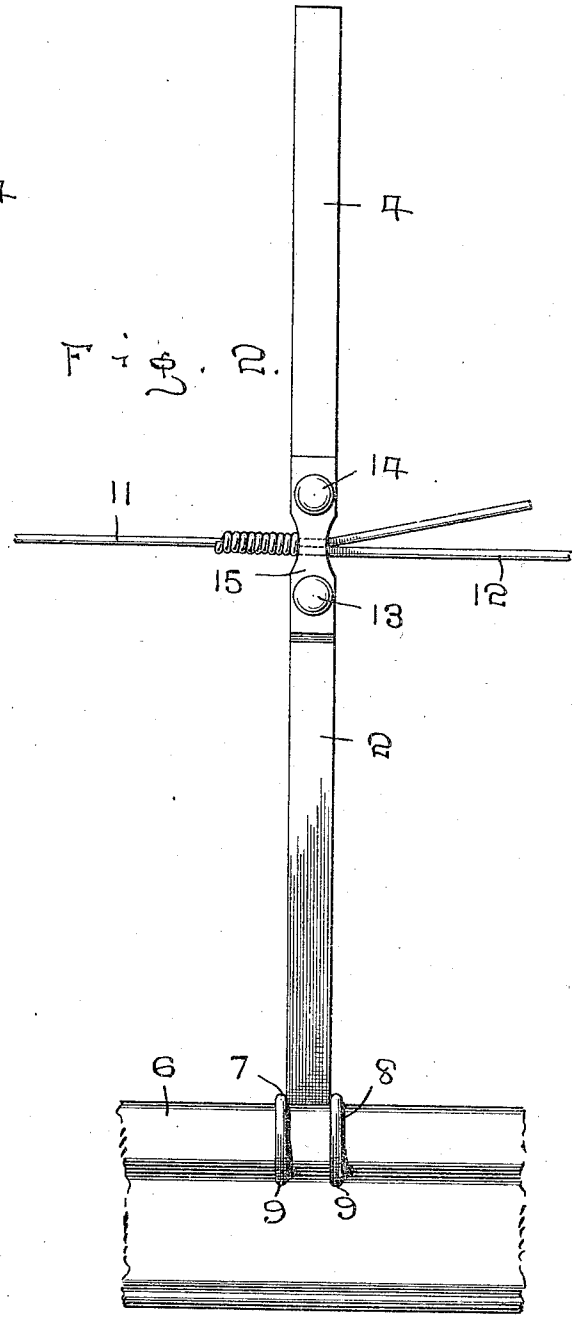


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

Thos. W. Riley

J. R. French

INVENTORS.

A. Absalom

J. B. Maris

BY

W. J. FitzGerald & Co

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR ABSALOM AND JOSEPH B. MARIS, OF MONTGOMERY, WEST VIRGINIA.

SPLICER.

948,985. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed July 20, 1909. Serial No. 508,576.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ARTHUR ABSALOM and JOSEPH B. MARIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Montgomery, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Splicers; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to new and useful improvements in splicers and more particularly to that class adapted to be used for splicing various sized wires, such as copper wires used for electric transmission of wires in coal mines or along railway tracks, for operating switch points from a tower, and our object is to provide means for anchoring one end of the clamp when splicing the wires.

A further object is to provide means for securely clamping the ends of wires and holding the same while said ends are being twisted together and a further object is to provide a suitable handle for the clamp whereby it may be operated.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this application, Figure 1 is an edge elevation of the clamp as applied to use, and attached to a track rail, and, Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof showing one end of one of the wires twisted and the end of the opposite wire before being twisted.

Referring to the drawings in which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates the body of our improved splicer, the major portion of which body is comprised of arms 2 and 3, the arm 2 extending beyond the arm 3 to form a lever or handle 4. The lower end 5 of the body 1 is preferably inclined so that the same can be used as a crow bar for various purposes or may be driven into the ground or engaged with various objects to form an anchorage for the lower end of the body, while the clamping operation is being performed.

When the clamp is being used for splicing wires along railway tracks or in mines, the lower end of the body may be anchored to the head 6 of a track rail by attaching a hook 7 to the lower portion of the body, the tines 8 of which are adapted to extend over the head 6, down one face thereof and below the head, the curved terminals 9 of the tines reaching below the face of the head and holding the hook in firm engagement with the head when the clamp is swung outwardly.

The inner face of the arm 3 adjacent its upper end is provided with a curved seat 10, in which are placed the loose ends of the wires 11 and 12, when said wires are being spliced and by curving the seat, wires of different sizes may be securely held while the same are being spliced as by placing the smaller wire adjacent the end of the seat and the larger wire in engagement with the deeper portion of the seat, both wires will be securely gripped between the arms and firmly held in position while the wires are being spliced.

The upper ends of the two arms are clamped together by introducing bolts 13 and 14 through said arms and through plates 15 and 16 on the outer faces of said arms, one end of the bolts having heads thereon, while the opposite ends are threaded and adapted to be engaged by wing nuts 17 and 18, respectively and by placing said bolts on opposite sides of the seat 10, it will be readily seen that the wires may be securely clamped between the arms.

In applying the clamp to use, the hook 7 is engaged with the head of the rail and the lower end of the body engaged with the opposite face of the rail from that engaged by the hook, when the ends of the wires are introduced from opposite directions through the seat 10, which is best accomplished by removing the bolt 14 and loosening the nut on the bolt 13 and unless an extremely heavy wire is being used, the bolt 13 will be sufficient to hold the wires between the arms. After the wires have been securely clamped between the arms, the operator engages the lever portion of the arm 2 and pulls outwardly thereon, which will result in holding the clamp in rigid position, when the operator proceeds to twist the protruding ends of the wires to form the splice and, in view of the manner of anchoring the clamp, the splicing may be accomplished by one person, as one hand may be employed for holding the lever, while the opposite end is employed for twisting the ends of the wires.

It will thus be seen that we have provided a very cheap and economical form of clamp and one that is very strong and dura-

ble. It will further be seen that this device may be quickly applied to use and in view of its construction, the operation of splicing the wires may be accomplished by one person.

What we claim is:

1. A clamp, comprising a body having parallel arms, one of which terminates in a lever, a curved seat in one of said arms, means to clamp said arms together and hold objects in said seat and means to anchor the lower end of said body.

2. A clamp comprising a body having paralleling arms, one of which is provided with a curved seat, the opposite arm terminating in a lever, bolts adapted to clamp said arms together and means to anchor the lower end of said body.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ARTHUR ABSALOM.
JOSEPH B. MARIS.

Witnesses:
H. H. GLENN,
EVA BROWN.