No. 879,941. PATENTED FEB. 25, 1908.

I. M. BOTKIN.

WIRE SPLICE OR COUPLING.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1907.

Fig. 1.

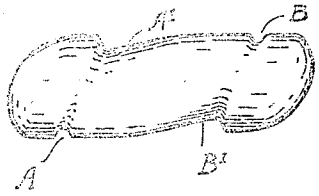


Fig. 2.

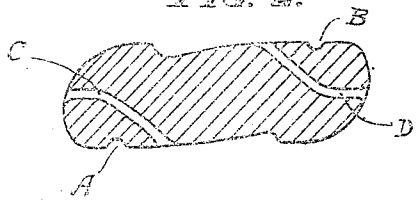


Fig. 3.

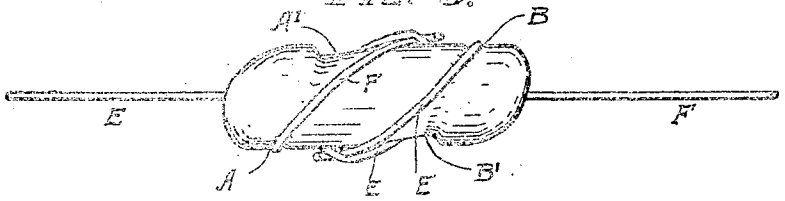


Fig. 4.

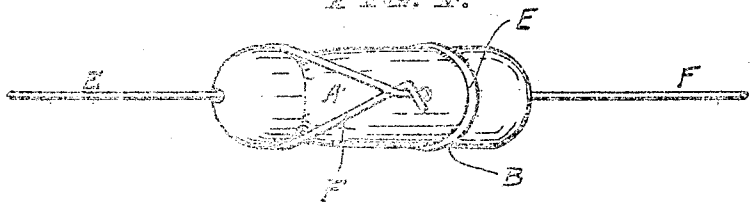
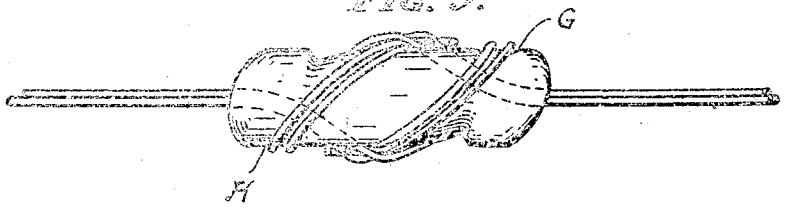


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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IRA M. BOTKIN, OF CARLOS, INDIANA.

WIRE SPLICE OR COUPLING.

No. 670,941. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 26, 1901.

Application filed September 16, 1897. Serial No. 393,174.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRA M. BOTKIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Carlos, in the county of Randolph, State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Wire Splice or Coupling, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for the splicing or joining together of the ends of wires, such as the wires of fences and wires used for the conducting of electricity.

The objects of my invention are to provide a device which will be simple in construction and form, economical of manufacture and which will be durable, light in weight, and which may be easily manipulated. These and other objects are accomplished by my invention which is embodied in the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, described in this specification and designated in the appended claims.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a side view and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central sectional view of my invention. Fig. 3 is a side view and Fig. 4 is a plan view of my invention as it appears applied to use. Fig. 5 is a view of a modified form of same.

Similar characters of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My improved coupling consists of a body substantially round in cross-section and of any desirable length, and having the general form as shown in the drawings. This body is made of metal but when intended for use for the joining together of wires of fences and the like, or of ropes, it may be made of any kind of hard, well seasoned wood. Extending about the periphery of the body are the diagonally disposed depressions A and B; these depressions are similar but are so disposed with reference to each other that the gradually flared portions A' and B' are formed. The perforations C and D extend from the center of each end and out through the opposite sides of the body slightly to the rear of the depressions A and B respectively. The extremities of these perforations are flared slightly to afford a uniformly smooth bearing for the wires, as will be presently referred to.

By the peculiar conformation of the surface of the body and arrangement of the perforations whereby a substantial area is formed for the contact of the wires, an efficient electrical connection, as well as the physical connecting together of the wires, is afforded.

When connections of the wires E and F is desired, E is inserted into and passed through the perforation C, bent slightly transversely and brought about the body into the depression B and its end passed under the intermediate portion of the wire near the end of the perforation and there bent to one side; the wire F is inserted into and passed through the perforation D, bent slightly transversely and brought about the body into the depression A and its end passed under the intermediate portion of the wire near the end of the perforation and there bent to one side. Thus the connection or joining together of the wires has been accomplished. In case it is desired that the wires that are being connected, shall be drawn taut, pliers are applied to the wire F, it being the last brought into position as just described, and the wire is pulled against the edge of the depression A until the desired tension has been obtained when it is bent transversely upon the intermediate portion of the wire adjacent the end of the perforation, and the tension is secured. Such strain tending to separate the wires as may be imposed will cause the pressure of their intermediate portions against the ends of the wires and against the portions A' and B' of the body so that the wires cannot be pulled asunder but will only grip the body the more tightly. The pull of the wires will be directly in line with each other and the coupling will thereby be retained in true alinement. By the beveling or flaring of the extremities of the perforations, cutting or abrasion of the wires is prevented.

When it is desired to couple a line consisting of more than a single wire, the modified form of my invention, as shown in Fig. 5, may be used. In this form of coupling I provide the additional depressions G and H and the perforations are made of enlarged diameter; a plurality of perforations may be used. The operation of my invention with more wires that the one is the same as just described for the single wire coupling; the two wires are inserted in and passed through the perforation; then the wires, one at a time, are brought about into the depressions G and H and each is secured in the manner as hereinbefore described.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is

1. A coupling of the kind described, consisting of a homogeneous body or unit of suitable length having perforations extending from its ends in a substantially diagonal direction and through the opposite sides of said body, substantially as described.

2. A coupling of the kind described, consisting of a body substantially round in cross section and of suitable length having perforations extending from its ends in diagonal directions through the opposite sides of said body, and diagonal peripheral grooves passing said perforations at substantially right angles to said perforations.

3. A coupling of the kind described, consisting of a body substantially round in cross-section and of suitable length having a diagonally disposed perforation extending from each end thereof and through the opposite sides of said body, substantially as described.

4. A coupling of the kind described, consisting of a body substantially round in cross section and of suitable length having a diagonally disposed perforation extending from each end thereof and through the opposite sides of said body, and diagonal peripheral grooves passing said perforations at substantially right angles to said perforations, said peripheral grooves being gradually flared toward the extremity of the perforation most distant therefrom, substantially as described.

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

IRA M. BOTKIN.

Witnesses:

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CLARA A. PRIDDY.