

No. 698,567.

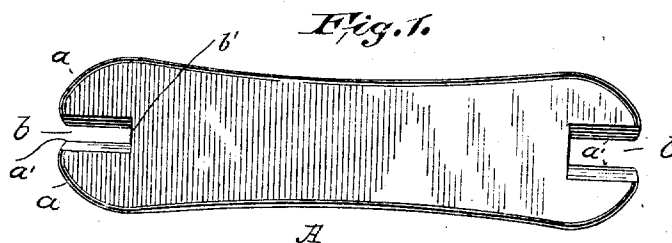
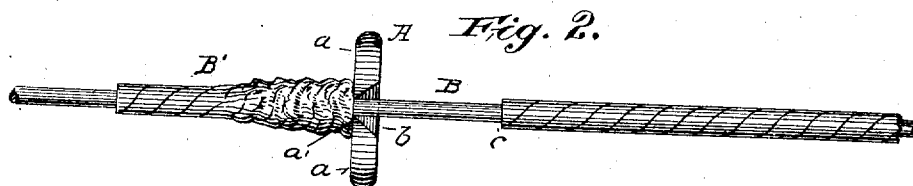
C. C. SIBLEY.

Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

IMPLEMENT FOR STRIPPING INSULATION FROM WIRE

(Application filed June 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,
C. W. Benjamin
M. Manning

Inventor
C. C. Sibley
by J. F. Bourne
his atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE C. SIBLEY, OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPLEMENT FOR STRIPPING INSULATION FROM WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,567, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,668. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE C. SIBLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Implements for Stripping Insulation from Wire, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an implement or tool which will be adapted to cut or sever the insulation upon wire in a circular direction and to strip the severed insulation from the wire by pulling the wire through the implement.

The invention comprises an implement provided with a pair of jaws, between which is a slot or space adapted to receive wire, the jaws having a cutting edge, the implement having a face to bear upon the end of the insulation, whereby when the wire is pushed into said slot the insulation will be partly cut and by then rotating the implement around the wire the insulation will be severed in a circular direction to loosen one portion of the insulation from the main part and whereby the wire can be pulled through the slot without injury to the wire, and thereby the loosened portion of the insulation can be stripped from the wire.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1 is a face view of an implement embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is an end view thereof shown applied to an insulated wire.

In the drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views, A indicates generally an implement or tool which is provided with opposed jaws *a*, between which is a slot or space *b*, adapted to receive a wire B. The inner faces or edges of the jaws at the slot *b* are provided with cutting edges *a'*, which may be formed by beveling the edges of the slot on converging lines, as indicated in Fig. 2. Thus one face of the implement adjacent to the slot *b* can be left flat, forming an abutting surface to bear against the insulation B' on the wire B. At the inner end of the slot or space *b* a shoulder or abutment *U* is formed,

there being no cutting edge at such end of the slot. Thereby as the wire is pushed into the slot it can stop against said abutment, and as the implement is rotated around the wire and the wire is pulled through the slot said abutment will not injure the wire, even though the wire bears against the same.

I have shown the implement A as formed from a flat piece of material adapted to be conveniently handled; but it will be understood that the particular form of the implement may be varied.

The implement may be provided with one or more of the slots having cutting edges as described, and when more than one of such slots are provided the widths of the same may vary, so as to adapt the implement to different gages of wire, or the jaws may be made movable to provide for receiving between them wires of different gage.

In using the implement the wire is forced into the slot *b*, the wire being of such gage as to pass into the slot without injury, and thereupon the insulation will be partly severed by the cutting edges *a'*, and then the implement is rotated about the wire, which cuts the insulation in a circular direction, severing the portion to be stripped from the main portion of the insulation. The wire is then pulled through the slot, and as the insulation bears against the faces of the tool it will be stripped from the wire in a manner indicated in Fig. 2, the portion of the insulation that is to be stripped from the wire sliding from the same intact, leaving the wire stripped from the severed point *c* outwardly. If the wire is to be stripped for a distance longer than will be convenient to accomplish at one stripping, the insulation can be cut and stripped in several suitable lengths one after the other.

My invention will be found useful in that it saves the customary method of stripping wire by gradually cutting pieces therefrom with a knife, and the stripping of the wire can be expedited over such method, because the action of the implement merely requires the jaws to be slipped over the wire, the tool to be rotated, and the wire to be pulled, the advantages of which will be obvious.

The form of the slot, the shape of the edges,

and the general details of the implement shown may be varied without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, an implement comprising a pair of opposed jaws having a space between them adapted to receive an insulated wire and provided with a cutting edge adapted to sever insulation from such wire, said implement having an abutment at the inner portion of said space against which the wire may abut, the implement being adapted to push the insulation from the wire when the latter is drawn between the jaws, substantially as described.

2. An implement of the character described, comprising a body having a pair of jaws pro-

vided with a space between them, the inner edges of the jaws at said space being beveled on converging lines providing substantially parallel cutting edges on one face of the body, said body having a flat face contiguous to the cutting edges on the side opposite the beveled edges, the cutting edges being adapted to sever insulation when an insulated wire is pushed into said space, and the flat face of the body being adapted to bear against the end of the severed insulation to push the same from the wire when the latter is drawn through said space, substantially as described.

CLARENCE C. SIBLEY.

Witnesses:

GEO. O. LUTZ,
T. F. BOURNE.