J. F. DILLON.

CABLE SPLICE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1919.

1,397,040. Patented Nov. 15, 1921.

Fig. 1.

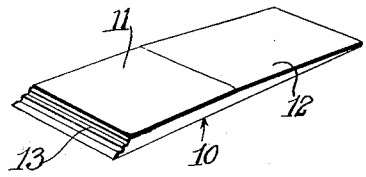


Fig. 2.

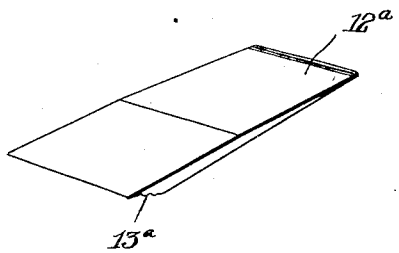


Fig. 3.

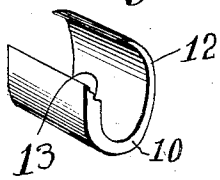


Fig. 5.

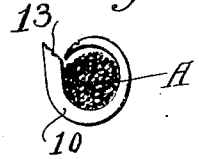


Fig. 4.

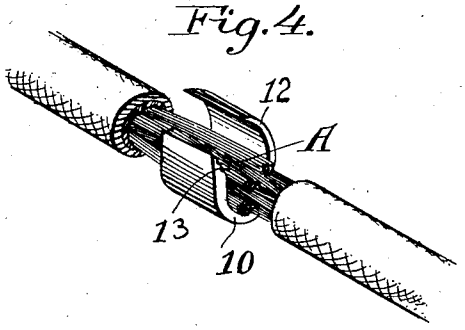
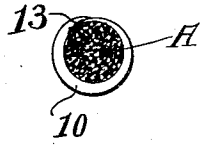


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CABLE-SPLICE.

1,397,040. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 15, 1921.

Application filed February 24, 1919. Serial No. 278,683.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. DILLON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Crown City, in the county of Gallia and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Splices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to cable splices, and particularly to splices formed by a rectangular strip of metal bent to embrace the intertwisted or overlapping ends of the cable sections.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a cable splice of this character in which the blank of metal is relatively thick at one end and for a portion of its length, and then is gradually thinned down to the opposite edge so that one end portion of the blank will be easier to bend than the other so that when the hammer or other bending implement is applied to the relatively thinner portion of the blank, it will bend to conform to the shape of the cable without impairing the shape of the splice, thus permitting the splice to be applied much more easily and making a much neater splice.

A further object is to provide a splice blank which is beveled at its opposite ends so that when the splice is bent around the cable, these beveled ends will overlap and form a good joint, and in this connection to form these beveled faces slightly corrugated so that they will hold so that the splice will not open up after being bent to tightly embrace the cable, but these ends will have an interlocking engagement with each other.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my blank before being bent;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another form of blank before being bent;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the form of blank shown in Fig. 1, partially bent;

Fig. 4 shows the same as being applied to a cable;

Fig. 5 is an end elevation of the blank partly bent upon the cable; and

Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the blank fully bent on the cable.

Referring to these drawings, it will be seen that my improved splice consists of a blank 10 of relatively thin metal such as brass, though other metals may be used, this blank being rectangular in form and having an extreme thickness of about $\frac{3}{32}$ of an inch, the blank being ordinarily an inch in width and an inch and a half in length, though, of course, the dimensions of the blank will depend upon the size of the cable to which th splice is to be used. As seen in Fig. 1, this blank 10 before it is bent at all is flat, as at 11, for a portion of its length and then is gradually beveled, as at 12. This gradually beveled portion 12 extends approximately for one-half the length of the blank more or less. At its butt end, the blank is beveled, as at 13. Preferably, and in the example shown in Fig. 1, the beveled face 12 is on the same side of the blank as the beveled face 13, but in Fig. 2, I show a slightly modified form of my device wherein the beveled end face 13^a and the relatively long beveled face 12^a are disposed on opposite sides of the blank and are transversely corrugated very slightly.

In applying the blank, it may be initially bent into an approximately C-shape, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and in this condition may be caused to partially embrace the spliced bared ends of the cable wires A, and then when the hammer or other implement is applied to the thin end of the blank, it will bend to conform to the shape of the cable without impairing the general shape of the splice. After the thin portion of the splice is bent over, then the splice is hammered to the shape shown in Fig. 6, and this hammering is continued until the splice is mechanically strong enough to hold the intertwisted and spliced wires of the cable. It will be noted that where the faces of the beveled portions are corrugated, that these faces will engage with each other, thus tending to lock the splice closed.

I claim:—

1. A cable splice comprising a blank, opposite ends of said blank having jaw faces, a portion of said blank gradually decreasing in thickness to one end of the blank whereby when said blank is curled to form a split sleeve and constricting pressure applied thereto the reduced weaker end of the blank automatically disposes itself beneath the thicker end to close the sleeve and engage the jaw faces in overlapping relation.

2. A cable splice comprising a blank, opposite ends of said blank having mating jaw

faces, a portion of said blank gradually decreasing in thickness to one end of the blank whereby when said blank is curled to form a split sleeve and constricting pressure applied thereto the reduced weaker end of the blank automatically disposes itself beneath the thicker end to close the sleeve and engage the jaw faces in overlapping relation.

3. A cable splice comprising a blank, opposite ends of said blank being transversely corrugated to form mating jaw faces, a portion of said blank gradually decreasing in thickness to one end of the blank whereby when said blank is curled to form a split sleeve and constricting pressure applied thereto the reduced weaker end of the blank automatically disposes itself beneath the thicker end to close the sleeve and engage the jaw faces in overlapping relation.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES FRANCIS DILLON.

Witnesses:
W. A. LANIER,
NANNIE A. LANIER.