(No Model.)

G. BROTT.

TELEGRAPH WIRE COUPLING.

No. 272,524. Patented Feb. 20, 1883.

Fig. 1.

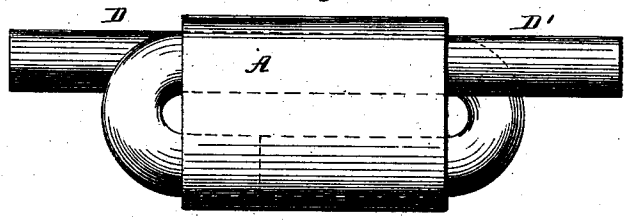


Fig. 2.

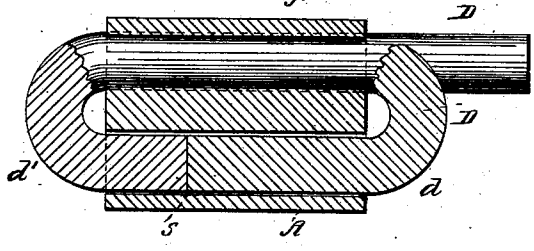


Fig. 3.

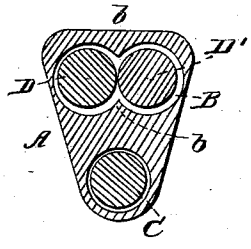


Fig. 4.

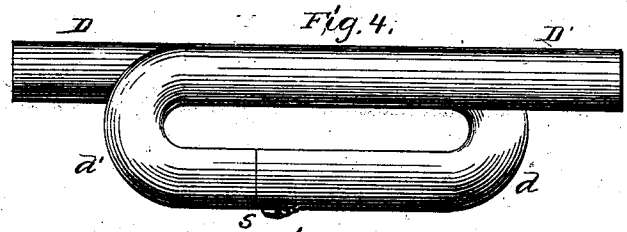
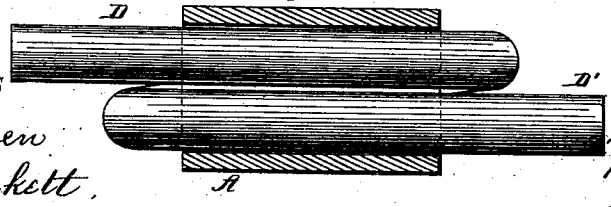


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TELEGRAPH-WIRE COUPLING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,524, dated February 20, 1883.

Application filed December 4, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GRAHAM BROTT, of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telegraph-Wire Couplings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to coupling-sleeves or going devices for telegraph and other wires, and is designed to form a simple and secure coupler for the wires, while it is so constructed that when applied to the ends of the wires they are brought into electrical contact along their overlapping sections and at their abutting ends within the cavity or passage of the coupling-sleeve. By this peculiar construction and application I am enabled to form the coupler of other material than metal, and even of insulating material, as it is not necessary that the coupler form part of the conducting media. The coupling-sleeve, having but two openings, may be made comparatively light, and may be easily and cheaply cast or otherwise formed of metal, glass, &c.

Having set forth the nature and object of my invention, I will now more particularly describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal elevation of the coupler applied to the wires. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section showing the abutting ends of the two wires within the lower cavity or passage. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section, showing the shape of the two passages or cavities. Fig. 4 is a detached side view of the wires, showing the shape into which they are bent. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section, showing the overlapping sections of wire in the upper cavity.

The same letters of reference designate like parts in all the figures.

The coupling-sleeve A is an inch (more or less) in length, and is of triangular form in cross-section, with the corners rounded, as shown in Fig. 3, and is provided with a large or double opening, B, in its thicker portion, and with a single round or other shaped opening or passage in its thinner portion. The large opening B is preferably formed of two round passages opening into each other at the center of the coupler, and with two opposite central ridges, *b b*, extending longitudinally, and projecting into the opening, as shown in Fig. 3, whereby the overlapping wires D D′ are held securely in place and in contact when the coupler is applied. The bent ends *d d′* of the wires D D′ are inserted in the small passage C, where they abut against each other, as shown at S in Fig. 2.

The improved coupling-sleeve, by its simplicity of construction, may be cheaply manufactured, and is readily applied to unite the wires, forming a neat, secure connection. The ends of the wires to be coupled are first passed from opposite ends of the coupler through the large passage thereof, and the projecting ends are then bent upon themselves, as shown, and inserted in the passage C; or each wire may be separately passed through the large passage, its end bent on itself, and inserted in the small or single passage C.

The coupling-sleeve constructed and applied as described forms a neat and secure coupling, and provides for contact of the wires, so that perfect conductivity is secured independent of the coupler itself.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The coupling-sleeve having a large double passage adapted to receive two overlapping wires, and a single smaller passage adapted to receive a single wire at each end, abutting against each other in the passage, as described.

2. The coupling-sleeve having a longitudinal opening or passage partially divided by two longitudinal ribs, as described, for the reception of two overlapping wires, and a smaller longitudinal opening of a suitable cross-section for receiving a single wire, whereby the bent ends of the conducting-wires may be inserted at opposite ends of the passage and abutted against each other, for the purpose described.

3. A coupling-joint for wires, formed by

the overlapped ends of two wires within one passage of a coupling-sleeve, and the bent ends of such wires abutting against each other in another passage of the sleeve, whereby the wires are secured in contact, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GRAHAM BROTT.

Witnesses:
GEORGE H. COLE,
JOHN HIGGINS.