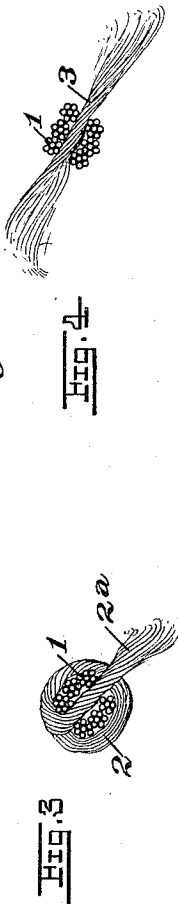
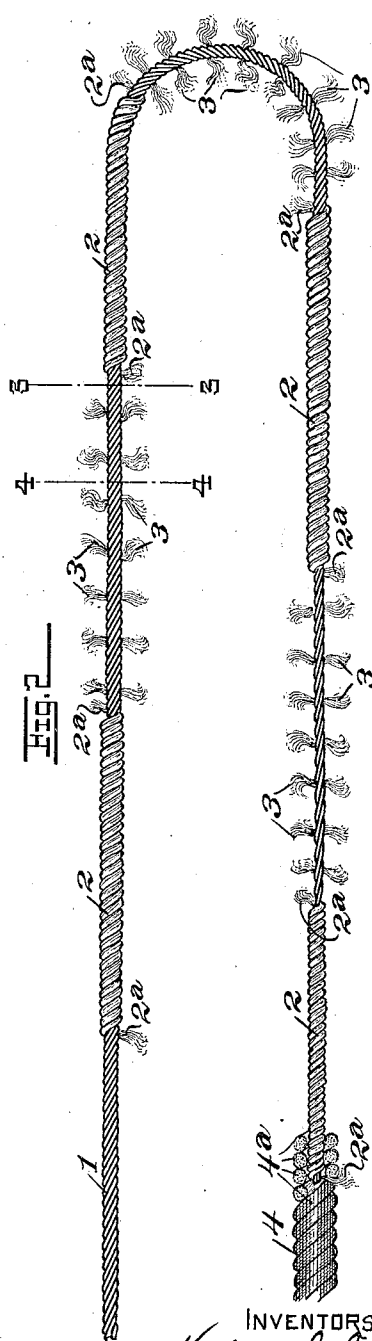
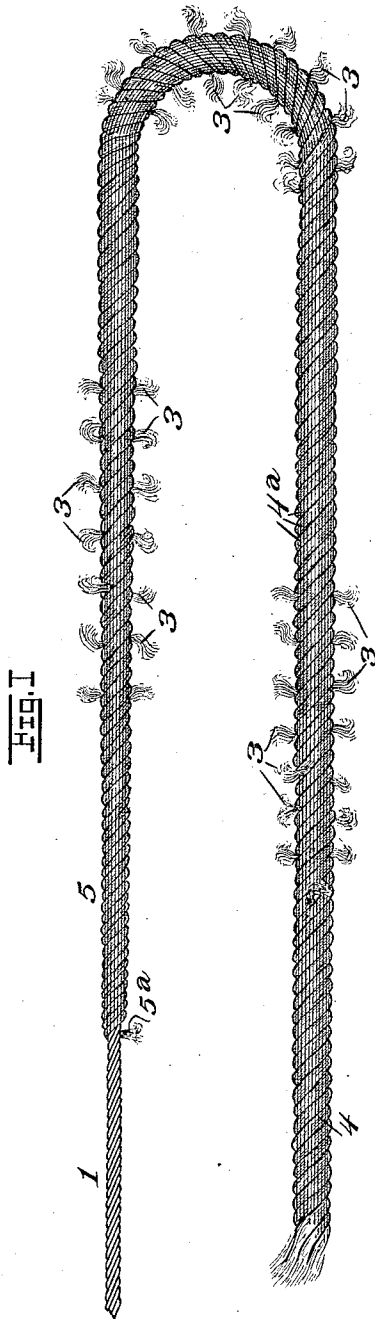


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CABLE SPLICE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1911. RENEWED NOV. 6, 1912.

1,060,644.

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CABLE-SPLICE.

1,060,644.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HERBERT S. SNYDER and RAMER METZ, citizens of the United States of America, and residents, respectively, of Fairview, county of Marion, and State of West Virginia, and Metz, county of Marion, and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cable-Splices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates broadly to cable splices, and specifically to means for connecting wire and Manila, or hempen, cables.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive splice for connecting a wire cable to a Manila rope, using only materials in effecting the splice which are at all times at hand, it being thus adapted for ready application in oil fields and other places where such splices are required.

In describing the invention in detail, reference is herein had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation showing a wire and Manila cable connected according to our invention; Fig. 2 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation, illustrating the tapered end of the wire cable as prepared for receiving the Manila cable covering; Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3—3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a similar section on the line 4—4, Fig. 2.

Referring to said drawings, in which like designating characters distinguish like parts throughout the several views—1 indicates a wire cable which is preferably tapered gradually toward its end from a point several feet distant from said end, by removing at intervals one or more of the twisted wire strands of which it is formed. Beginning at a point several feet distant from the splicing end of said wire cable, and continuing to said end, at substantially regular intervals, a wrapping 2, of several inches length, consisting, preferably, of a single detached loose strand of Manila hemp, is wound upon the cable, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2, the opposite ends 2^a of said strands being projected substantially centrally through the cable, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, for firmly holding the wrapping, the wire strands of the cable being separated, or opened up, for receiving said ends 2^a, after

which they assume clamping engagement with said ends.

Interposed in the wire cable between the adjacent ends of the wrappings 2 at short intervals is a plurality of friction pieces 3 consisting of short lengths of Manila rope-strands, said pieces being directed transversely through said wire cable and clamped in fixed position by the strands of the latter, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and presenting loose ends adapted to be received between the strands 4^a of the Manila rope 4 which is afterward wound or laid about the end of the wire cable, the latter forming a central core for the rope throughout the length of the splice.

One or more of the inner strands of the Manila rope are removed at intervals along the splice, beginning at the extreme end of the wire cable, to gradually reduce its thickness to compensate, or partially compensate, for the increasing diameter of the wire cable received therein; thus, the diameter of the splice is not unduly increased beyond that of the rope. In order to reduce the extreme end of the rope to approximately the diameter of the wire cable, the rope is gradually tapered by removing strands thereof, as shown at 5, and the said extreme end 5^a thereof is tucked through the cable, as shown in Fig. 1, to prevent loosening or untwisting.

The fibers of the wrappings 2, wound closely about, and held firmly by, the wire cable, are practically intertwined with the embracing strands of the rope; hence a close gripping engagement is had which effectually resists separation. The loose fibers of the friction pieces gripped between the wire strands of the cable have their projecting ends closely bound between the embracing rope strands, thus materially increasing the frictional resistance offered to any tendency of the rope and cable to separate from strains placed thereon.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we provide an extremely simple splice which may be conveniently applied, using only such materials as are at all times at hand.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cable splice having a plurality of friction pieces extending transversely there-through, each piece consisting of a loose hempen rope-strand.

2. A cable splice having a plurality of independent loose hempen rope-strands extended transversely therethrough, said strands approximating the diameter of the splice in length and constituting friction pieces.
3. A splice for connecting wire cables to Manila ropes, comprising a wire cable having a plurality of loose fiber strands directed transversely therethrough, and a Manila rope having its strands laid around the wire cable, the ends of said loose strands being received between the laid strands of the rope.
4. A splice for connecting wire cables to Manila ropes, comprising a wire cable having a plurality of loose fiber strands of greater length than the diameter of the rope directed transversely therethrough, and a Manila rope having its strands laid around the wire cable, the ends of said loose strands being bound between adjacent laid strands of the rope.
5. A splice for connecting wire cables to Manila ropes, comprising a wire cable having a plurality of loose fiber strands directed transversely therethrough, fiber strands wound closely upon said cable and having their ends held in fixed position, and a Manila rope having its strands laid around the wire cable to bind upon said wound strands, the ends of the loose strands being received between adjacent laid strands and projecting outward beyond the rope's surface.
6. A splice for connecting wire and hempen cables, comprising a wire cable having a tapered end, a hempen cable within which said tapered end is received, and independent loose fiber rope-strands directed transversely through the tapered end of said wire cable at intervals and having their ends bound between adjacent laid strands of the hempen cable.
7. A splice for connecting wire and hempen cables, comprising a wire cable having a tapered end, a hempen cable within which said tapered end is received, the latter being reduced interiorly to compensate for the tapered end of wire cable received therein, and friction elements disposed transversely between the wire strands of the wire cable and engaged by the laid strands of the hempen cable whereby separation of said cables is prevented.
8. A splice for connecting wire and hempen cables, comprising a wire cable having a tapered end, a hempen cable within which said tapered end is received, the latter being reduced interiorly to compensate therein, loose rope-strands of short length directed through said tapered end and having their opposite ends bound between laid strands of the hempen cable, and wrappings of detached hempen strands secured about said wire cable and embraced by the laid strands of the hempen cable.
- In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.
- HERBERT S. SNYDER.
RAMER METZ.
- Witnesses:
H. S. BARNETT,
HOAL RICE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."