

W. B. HAYDEN.

SPLICING FENCE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.

No. 191,339.

Patented May 29, 1877.

Fig. 1

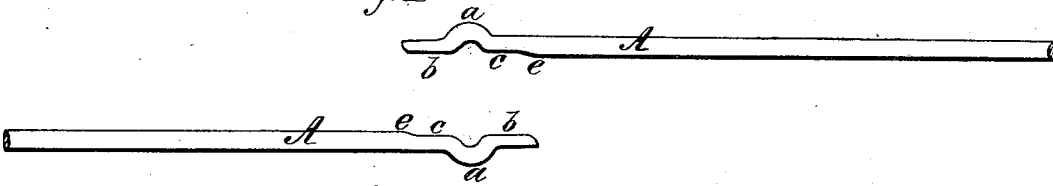


Fig. 2

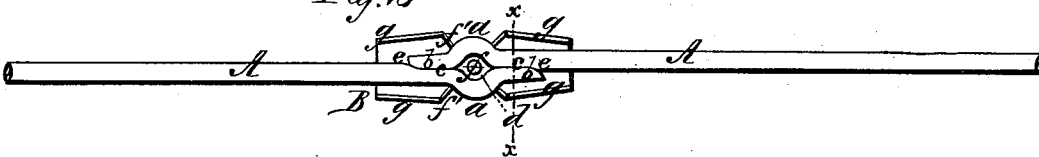


Fig. 3

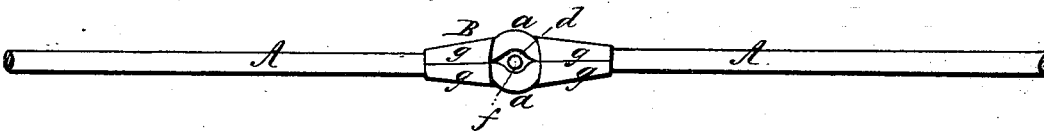


Fig. 4

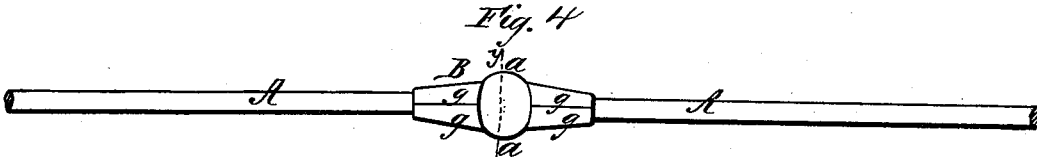


Fig. 7

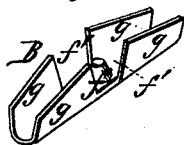


Fig. 5



Fig. 8

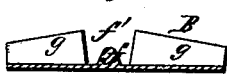


Fig. 6



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN SPLICING FENCE AND TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 191,339, dated May 29, 1877; application filed February 23, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. HAYDEN, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Method or Manner of Splicing Telegraph and other Wires; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the wires with their splicing ends apart from each other. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the splicing ends of the wires brought together, and the clasp in a condition to be bent around them. Fig. 3 is a similar view, with the wires in the same position as in Fig. 2, with the clasp bent around them. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 3, except that the joint is filled with solder, so as to make a complete metallic connection. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the wires together in the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a cross-section of the joint complete in the line *yy* of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the clasp for uniting the wires firmly together at their splicing ends, and Fig. 8 a vertical longitudinal section of the same.

The nature of my invention consists in the mode of splicing fence, telegraph, and other wires, as will be hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents separate wires, and B the clasp. Each of the wires A is formed with a semicircular bend, *a*, and parallel flattened surfaces *b* and *c*.

The said portions *a*, *b*, and *c* of the wires A, when brought together, form a joint or eye, *d*.

Each of the flattened surfaces *b* and *c* is so shaped as to form a beveled shoulder, *e*, for the corresponding surfaces *b* and *c* of the opposite wires to abut against, and thus the liability of the wires to slipping is prevented.

B is a clasp, made of any suitable metal, stamped out or cast in the form shown. This clasp has a projection or teat, *f*, on its inner surface and in the center thereof, which increases its strength and takes the strain off

the ends of the clasp after being closed, and the joint complete.

The sides *g* of the clasp are cut away, as at *f'*, so as to leave the eye *d*, formed by the wires A, exposed after the said sides have been closed around the wires. The sides *g* of the clasp are bent up at right angles to its base, as seen in Fig. 7 of the drawings, and in this condition the splicing ends of the wires A are inserted.

After the eye *d* of the wires has been placed over the projection *f* on the clasp B, its sides *g* are bent over toward each other so as to meet, and thus the joint or splice is completed, as shown in Fig. 3.

In splicing the ends of telegraph-wires, or wires where a perfect metallic connection is required, I simply introduce solder into the eye *d*, as seen in Figs. 4 and 6 of the drawings, after the clasp is closed around the wires, which thus forms a complete metallic conductor.

The ends of the wires A are shaped and bent by means of a light portable die before they are put into the clasp. The clasp B may also be stamped out by means of a die, or formed by casting.

By making the clasp B tapering from its center toward its respective ends, the wires A will be held tightly together on each side of the semicircular bend, and prevented from slipping apart in either direction after the sides *g* of the said clasp are closed around them—this result being due to the fact that the clasp, when finished upon the wires, presents the form of two truncated cones, with their bases opposite one another on each side of the eye *d*.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The splice, constructed substantially as herein described, for the purpose set forth.
2. The clasp-piece B, tapered from its center toward its respective ends to form a reversely-tapering socket, in combination with the wires A, substantially as described.
3. The clasp B, cut away as at *f' f'*, for the purpose set forth.
4. The clasp B, with the projection or teat *f*

formed on it, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The wires A, bent and flattened at their splicing ends, substantially as described.

6. The combination of the solder with the clasp and wires, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Witness my hand in the matter of my ap-

plication for a patent for an improved mode or manner of splicing telegraph and other wires, this 20th day of February, 1877.

WILLIAM B. HAYDEN.

Witnesses:

J. H. MARTIN,

M. D. PHILLIPS.