

(No Model.)

H. G. FISKE.

FASTENING FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUIT WIRES.

No. 271,825.

Patented Feb. 6, 1883.

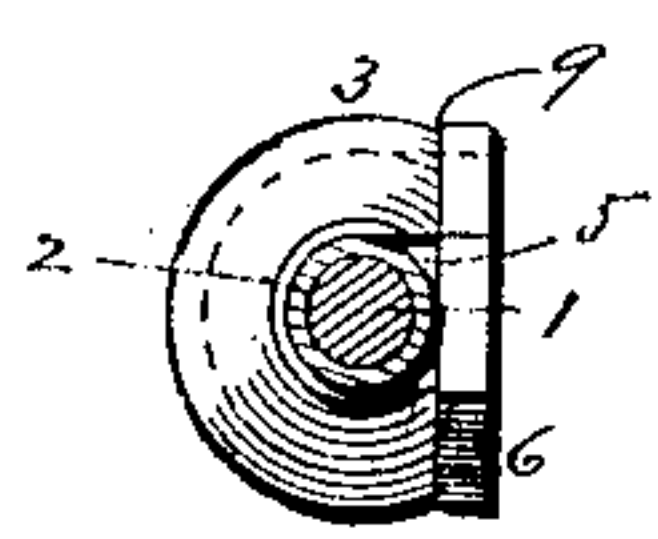


Fig. II

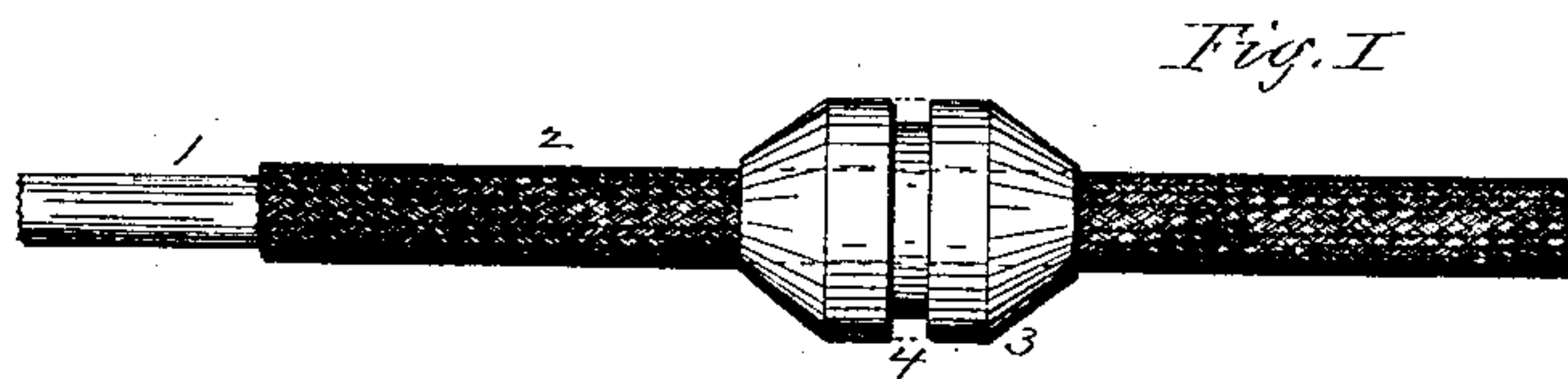


Fig. I

Fig. IV

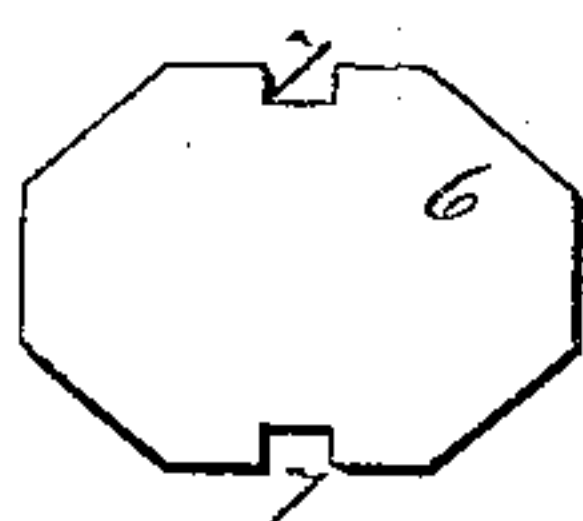


Fig. V

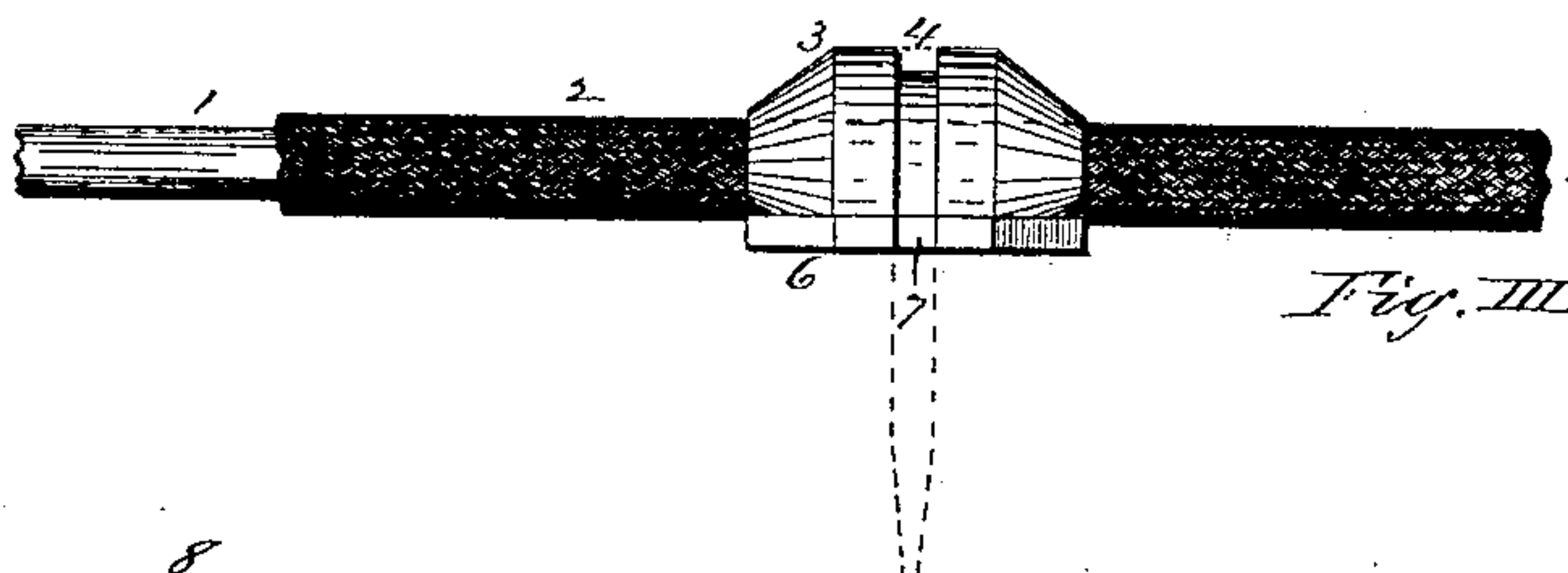


Fig. III

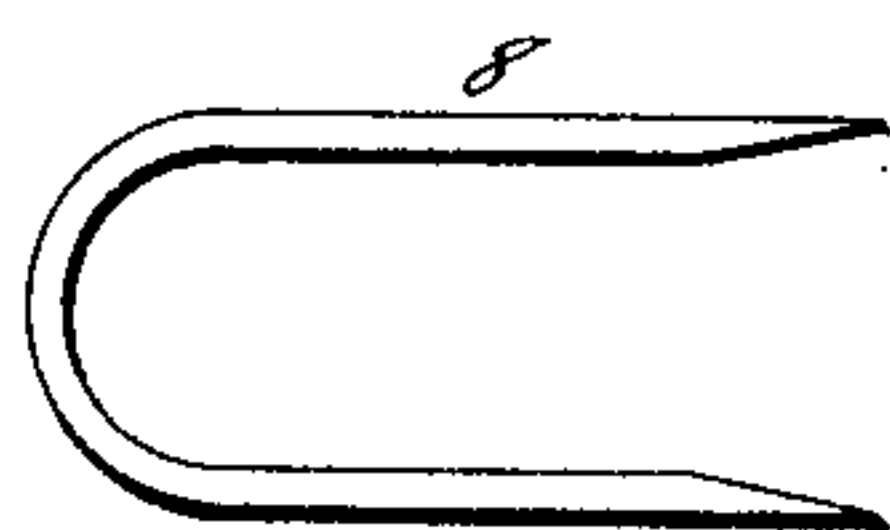


Fig. VI

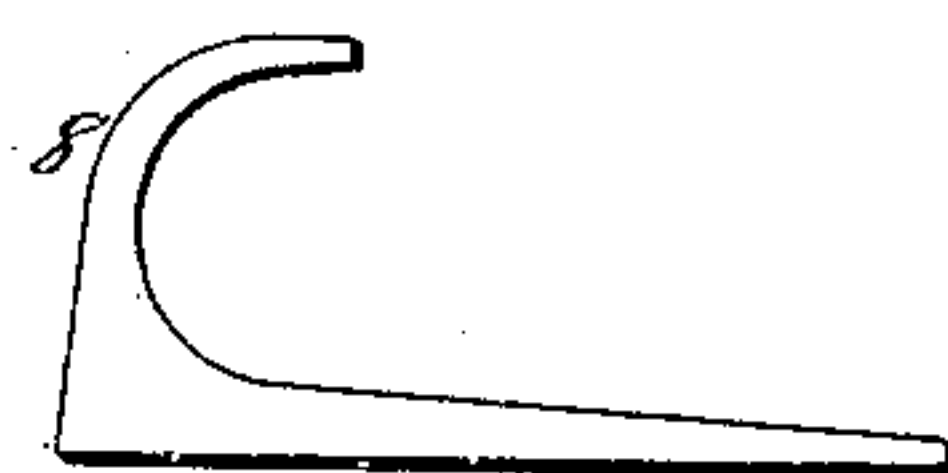


Fig. VII

Witnesses.

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FASTENING FOR ELECTRIC-CIRCUIT WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 271,825, dated February 6, 1883.

Application filed December 8, 1882 (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. FISKE, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Fastenings for Electric-Circuit Wires, of which the following is a specification and description.

The object of my invention is to prevent any accidental electrical connection between the wire of an electric circuit and any metal—such as nails, pipes, &c.—in any building where the circuit-wire is secured, or to prevent any such approximate electrical connection as might cause the electric current, when established, to leave the wire and follow such metal into the building, and thereby cause loss of life or accident by fire; and I accomplish this by the means substantially as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a plan view of my fastening-button without the staple and as applied to an insulated electric-circuit wire in securing the latter in place. Fig. II is an end view of the same. Fig. III is a side view of the same. Fig. IV is an end view of the button alone. Fig. V is a plan view of a fire-proof and insulating pad which I place underneath the circuit-wire and button. Fig. VI is a side view of a two-pronged staple used in connection with the button, and Fig. VII is a side view of a single-pronged staple which may be used with said button.

In the drawings, 1 represents the metallic circuit-wire, provided with an exterior covering of some insulating material, and 3 represents the insulating-button, which I make preferably of general cylindrical form, and tapered or conical at each end, for the sake of appearance, and one side of which is cut away or made flat at 9, with a cavity, 5, extending in from this flat side the entire length of the button, to receive the wire.

A channel or groove, as 4, is made in the cylindrical exterior portion of the button, preferably about midway its length, as shown clearly in Figs. I and III, which channel or groove is adapted to receive the curved part of a staple, as 8, or fastening-hook, as shown clearly in Figs. VI and VII. Beneath this button, when securing the circuit-wire in place,

I place a pad, as 6, made of asbestos or some fire-proof substance, and whose form corresponds in general with that of the flat side of the button. These buttons 3 may be turned from wood, or may be pressed up in molds from paper, papier-maché, or from any other suitable material which will be sufficiently rigid when ready or required for use.

In securing the circuit-wire in place in any building I place the wire in the desired position against the wood-work or wall or ceiling of any building or room therein, and, if the pads 6 are to be used, then placing one of the latter between the wire and the surface of the building or wood-work, and I place the button over and upon the wire, with the latter in the cavity 5 of the button and with the pad beneath the button, and place either a single or a two-pronged staple, 8, across the button and in its groove 4, and drive the staple into the wood-work and snugly against the button within the groove, as shown in dotted lines in Figs. I and III, and when a sufficient number of buttons have been placed and the staples driven the wire is secure. If in driving the staples their points should come into direct or approximate contact with any metal-work of the building—such as pipes, irons, or nails—no harm can arise, as the whole thickness of the button is interposed between the staple and the wire, even if its insulating-covering should be accidentally abraded or torn and the wire laid bare.

I use the pad 6 more as a cushion or bed for the wire, and to prevent injury to any highly-finished wood-work or ceiling in driving the staples snugly against the button, than for any other purpose, although it is better that it should be made from some fire-proof substance, as it lies so near and directly between the wire and any inflammable material to which the wire may be secured that danger from fire at that point would be entirely averted.

When the wire and buttons have been secured in place, particularly in a vertical position on a wall, it is evident that if the wood of which the buttons are made should shrink they would still be held in their proper places and be prevented from dropping out within the staples by the groove or channel 4, in which the staples engage; and to hold the

pads in place I also make two notches or grooves—one in each edge—in which the prongs of the staples engage when driven into place.

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

1. An improved fastening for electric-circuit wires, consisting of a button, 3, having one side thereof made flat and provided with a cavity, 5, to receive the wire, and a groove, 4,
10 and a staple to engage in said groove and secure said button in place against the wire, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a button, 3, having one side thereof made flat and provided with a cavity, 5, to receive the wire, and with
15 a groove, 4, of a pad, 6, and a staple to secure said button and pad in place against the wire, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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