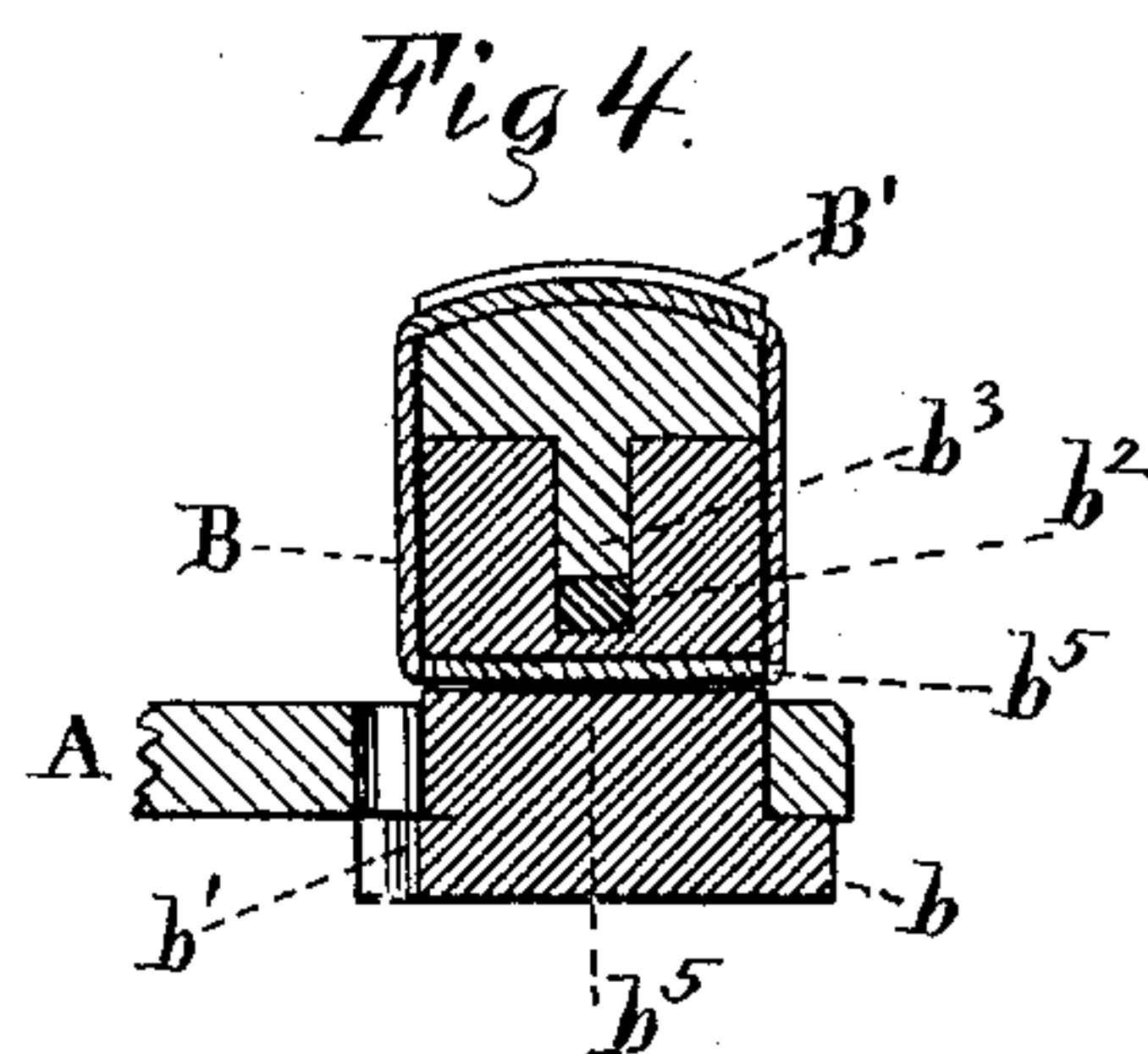
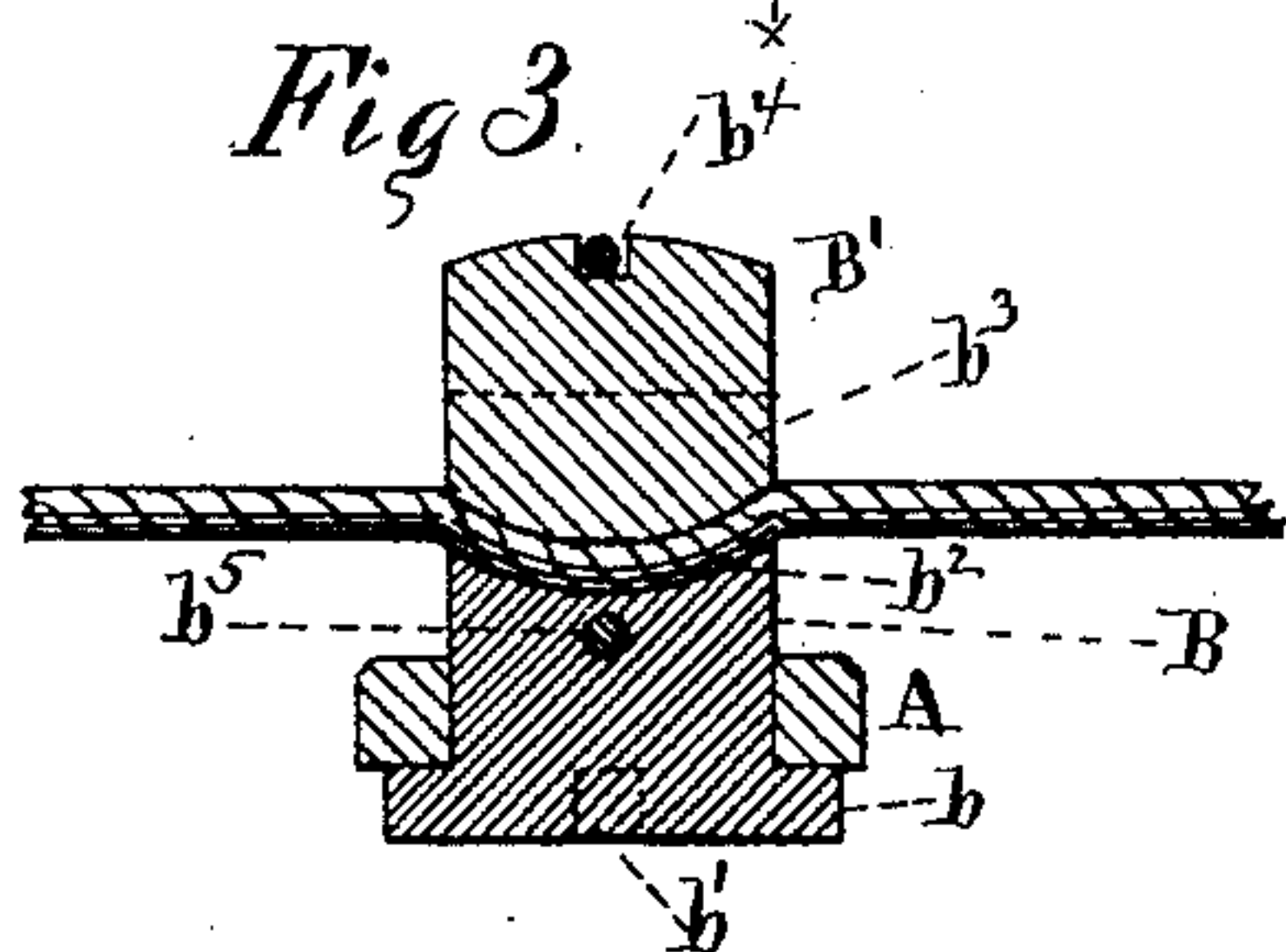
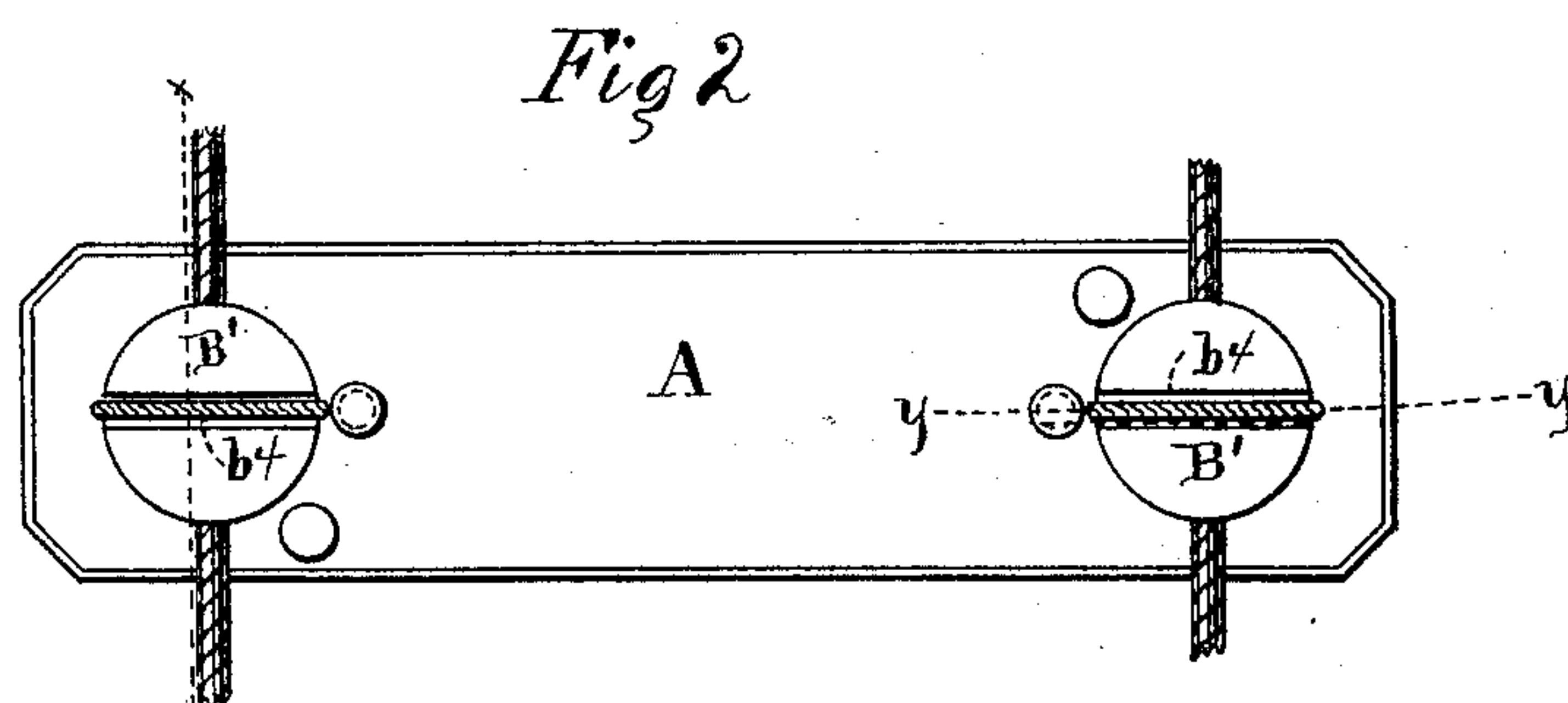
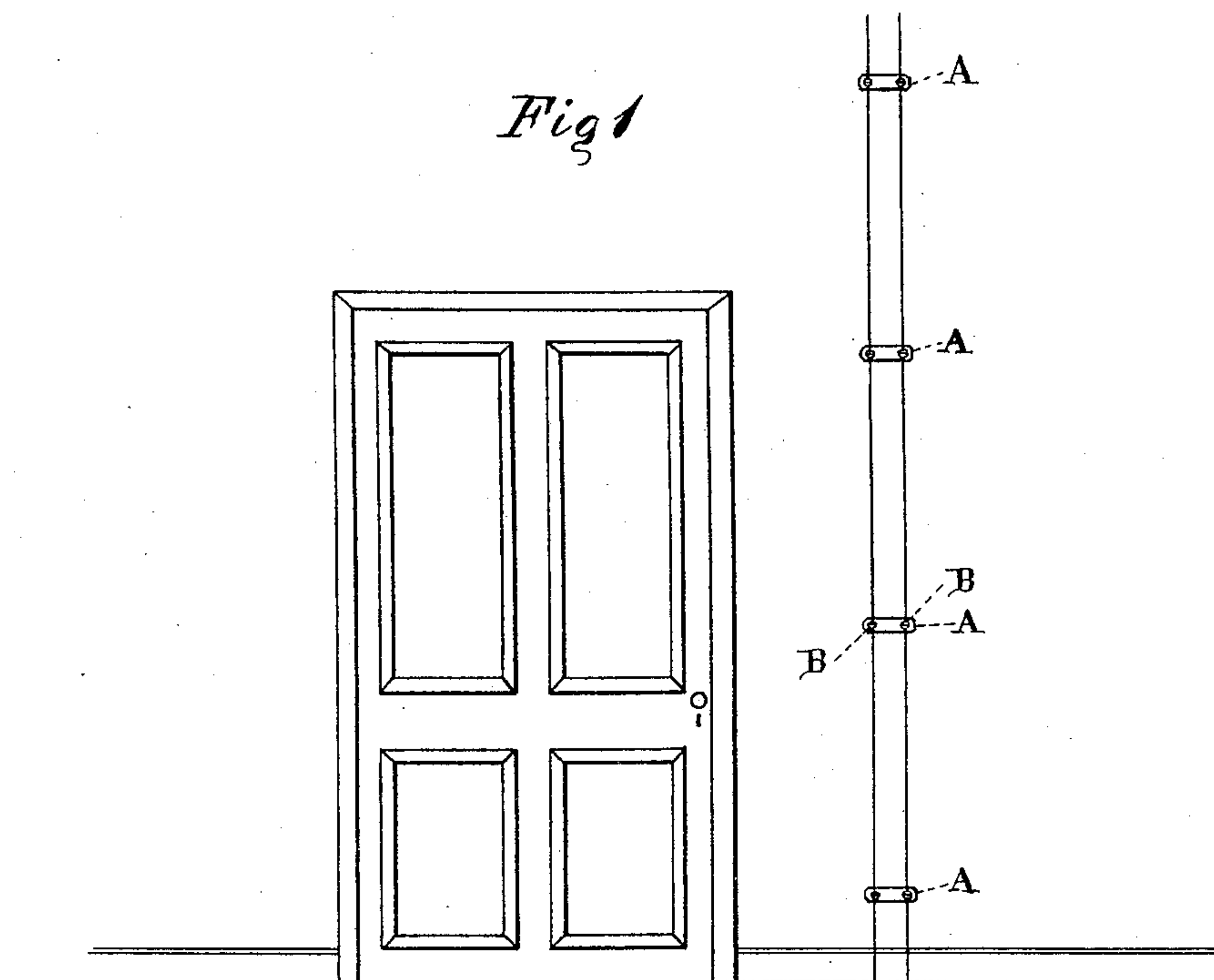


(No Model.)

F. R. CHINNOCK.
ELECTRIC WIRING.

No. 406,994.

Patented July 16, 1889.



WITNESSES:

CR Ferguson
Wm. H. Robinson.

INVENTOR

INVENTOR
Frank R. Chinnock

BY *Gifford & Brown*

his ATTORNEYS .

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK R. CHINNOCK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

ELECTRIC WIRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,994, dated July 16, 1889.

Application filed March 30, 1889. Serial No. 305,475. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK R. CHINNOCK, of Brooklyn, in Kings county, and the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric Wiring, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates particularly to wiring for electric lamps.

I will describe a system of electric wiring embodying my improvement, and then point out the novel features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a wall of a room fitted with wiring in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a front view of a cleat or back-board and an insulator embodying the improvement. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same, taken as indicated by the dotted line xx , Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken as indicated by the dotted line yy , Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates a number of cleats or back-boards. They are shown as of substantially rectangular form, although their shape may be varied. They may advantageously be made of wood shellaced. As here shown, they are made for two wires running parallel to each other—such, for instance, as two parallel circuit-wires. These cleats or back-boards may be arranged at intervals, one beyond the other, as close together or as far apart as circumstances may render advisable. Each cleat or back-board has fitted to it insulators B. As here shown, these insulators are in the main of cylindric form and fitted in circular openings in the cleats or back-boards. They are shown as having flanges b at the back, and these flanges are represented as having notches b' . The flanges fit behind the cleats or back-boards. The notches serve to interlock with pins passed through the cleats or back-boards for the purpose of preventing the turning of the insulators. As here shown, two insulators B are fitted to each cleat or back-board. In the outer end each insulator is notched diametrically, as indicated at b^2 . The back of the notch b^2 is shown as concave, so that the notch is deeper at the center of the insulator than at the circumference. Each insulator has a cap-piece B',

shown as of cylindric form to conform to the shape of the insulator itself. Each cap-piece has a tongue b^3 , entering the notch b^2 of the insulator to which it belongs. The tongue at the extremity is convex to conform to the bottom of the notch in the insulator. The tongue is not, however, as long as the notch is deep; hence when the portions of the cap-piece at the side of the tongue bear upon the front end of the insulator the tongue does not extend to the bottom of the notch.

The cap-pieces are shown as severally provided at the front with a notch b^4 , extending at right angles to the tongue. Each insulator is shown as provided with a hole b^5 , extending transversely through it in the same direction as the notch of the cap-piece. This hole is close to the front of a cleat or back-board.

The cleats or back-boards are arranged at intervals, as heretofore explained, the insulators having been inserted from the back. These cleats or back-boards may be fastened to the wall by nails or in any other manner. The circuit-wires are passed through the notches in the fronts of the insulators. The cap-pieces are afterward inserted, and, owing to the concavity of the backs of the notches in the insulators and the convexity of the backs of the tongues of the cap-pieces, the circuit-wires are firmly held in the insulators, and ordinarily are slightly bent between the tongues of the cap-pieces and the backs of the notches in the insulators. Wires or like devices are passed through the holes b^5 in the insulators and through the notches b^4 in the fronts of the cap-pieces, and are tied. In this way the cap-pieces are secured in place in the insulators, and the insulators will be held in the cleats or back-boards, although so long as the cleats or back-boards are secured to the wall the insulators will be prevented from becoming detached.

It will be advantageous to make the insulators and cap-pieces of porcelain or equivalent material.

It will be readily understood that there will be a space between the cleats or back-pieces and the wall or ceiling to which they are attached, and hence that liability of conductivity from moisture will be reduced. The circuit-wires will be in the center of the insulators.

Nothing will be in contact with the wires except the insulators and cap-pieces. The tie-wires or other devices extending transversely to the circuit-wires will not be liable to contact with them. The interlocking of the notches of the insulators with the cleats or back-boards will prevent the turning of the insulators. The nails or like devices used to secure the cleats or back-boards to a wall or other support may serve as pins for passing through the notches of the insulators.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a cleat or back-piece, of an insulator fitting within the same and provided with a flange behind it interlocking with the back-piece, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with a cleat or back-piece, of an insulator fitting within the same and provided with a flange behind the cleat or insulator, and having a notch for engaging a pin, substantially as specified.

3. The combination, with a cleat or back-piece, of an insulator fitting within the same

and provided with a flange behind the cleat or insulator, a cap-piece for the insulator, and a wire or cord passing through the insulator just in front of the cleat or back-piece and across the cap-piece, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of an insulator having in one end a notch for a circuit-wire, a cap-piece provided with a tongue entering said notch and having in its outer end a notch extending transversely to the notch of the cap-piece, and a wire or cord passing from the insulator across the notch of the cap-piece, substantially as specified.

5. The combination of an insulator having in one end a notch for a circuit-wire, a cap-piece provided with a tongue entering said notch, and a wire or connection securing the cap-piece to the insulator on a line transverse to the length of the notch in the insulator, substantially as specified.

FRANK R. CHINNOCK.

Witnesses:

C. R. FERGUSON,
S. O. EDMONDS.