(No Model.)

E. W. BUFFINTON.

CLEAT FOR HOLDING A PLURALITY OF INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRES.

No. 505,215. Patented Sept. 19, 1893.

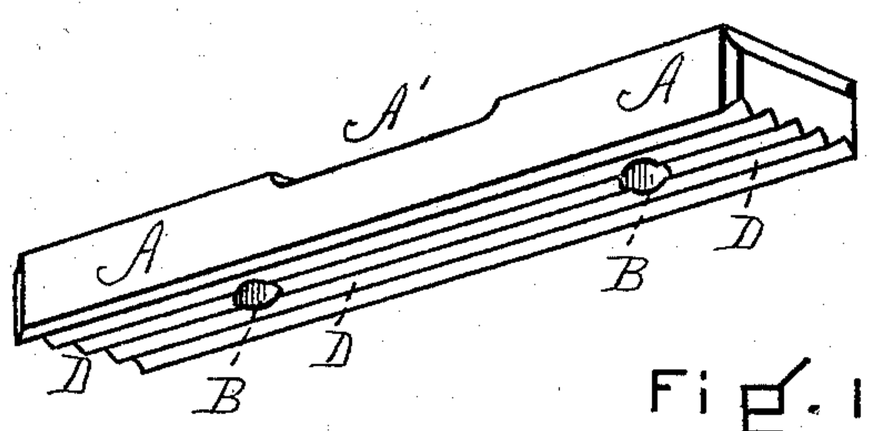

Fig. 1.

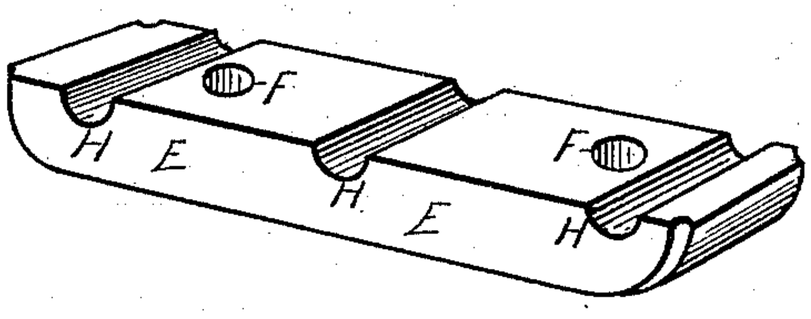

Fig. 2.

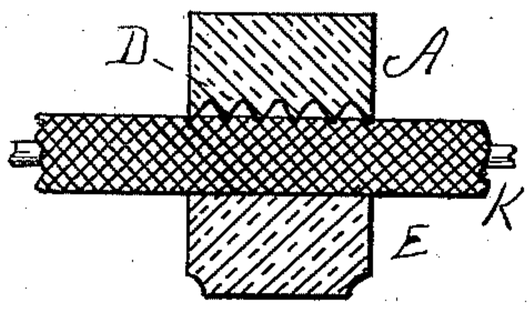

Fig. 5.

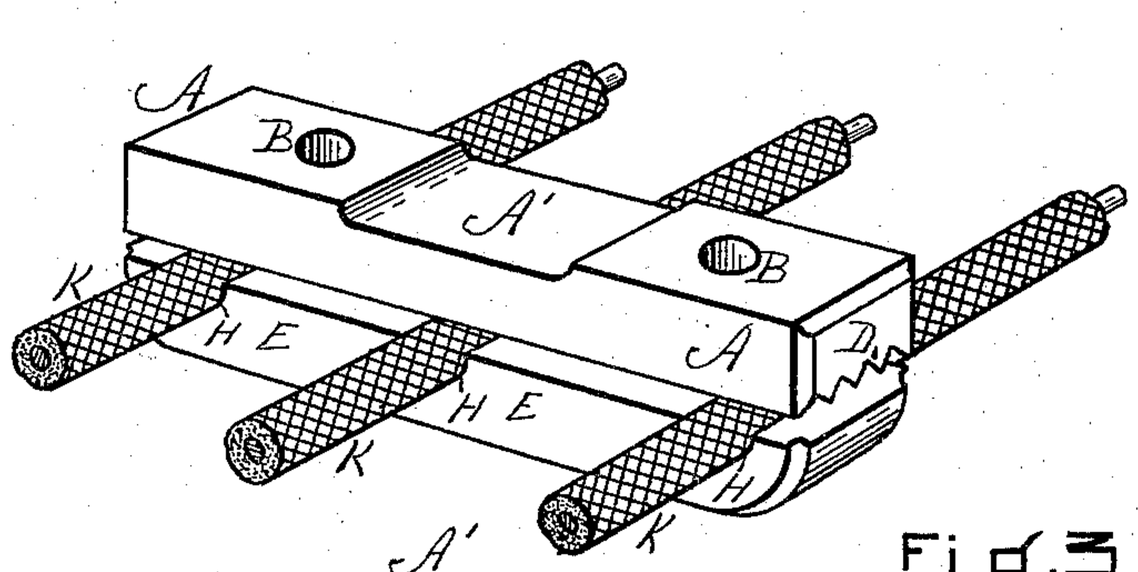

Fig. 3.

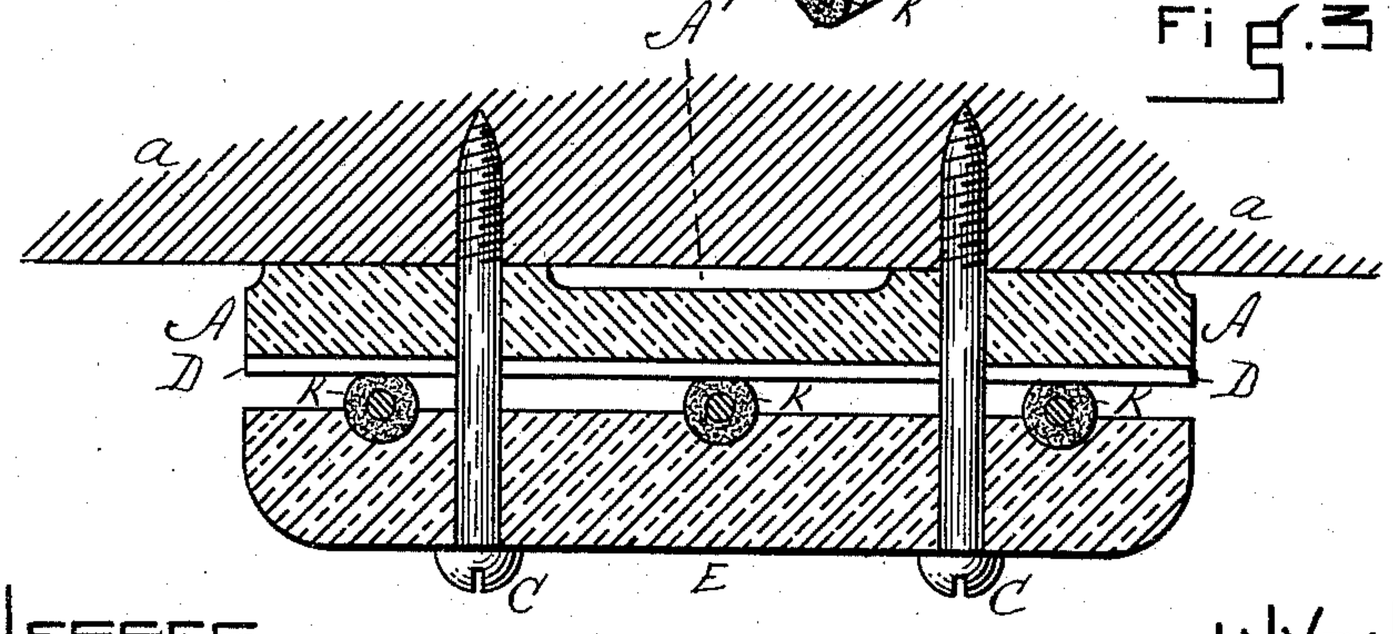

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELISHA W. BUFFINTON, OF FALL RIVER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ALBERT F. DOW, OF SAME PLACE.

CLEAT FOR HOLDING A PLURALITY OF INSULATED ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,215, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed March 27, 1893. Serial No. 467,672. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELISHA W. BUFFINTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cleats for Holding a Plurality of Insulated Electric Wires, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cleats—usually made of porcelain,—for holding a plurality of insulated electric wires, and it consists in the novel construction below described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the base, or the portion which rests against the ceiling of the room. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cap or cleat proper adapted to clamp three wires. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the entire device in position and holding a number of wires. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same secured to the ceiling of a room. Fig. 5 is a cross vertical section taken along one of the grooves for the wires.

A represents the base or portion adapted to be placed next the ceiling. This base is rectangular in shape, and much longer than it is wide and is provided with holes B for the securing screws C to pass through into the ceiling *a*. The upper side of this base is chambered out at A′ as shown between the screw-holes in order that the base may not rest against the ceiling for its entire length. It is proved in practice that porcelain cleats which are forced against the ceiling by screws, frequently break by reason of inequalities in the ceiling. By means of this depression or sunken panel A′ located centrally in the upper surface of the base, provision is made for any inequality in the ceiling, and, as the base is thus practically held against the ceiling at two points, and not continuously, it is not liable to break. The under surface of this base is formed into continuous longitudinal parallel grooves or corrugations D, the objects of which are described below.

E is the cap or cleat proper of substantially rectangular shape, corresponding in size to the base A, and provided with screw-holes F placed coincidently with the screw-holes B in the base. The upper surface of the cap is provided with a plurality of transverse grooves H, three in this instance, semi-circular in cross section, for the accommodation of three insulated electric wires K. The wires are laid in the grooves H and the screws C, in the act of screwing the device to the ceiling, press the wires and clamp them tightly between the cap and the corrugations D on the under surface of the base. These corrugations being forced into the insulation on the wires hold them immovably. Moreover, the grooves D, being continuous, serve to provide air-spaces between the different wires held by the cleat, thus rendering the insulation more complete.

The space or depression A′ in the upper surface of the base serves, in addition to preventing leakage, to prevent moisture from connecting the wires or grounding the current.

It is obvious that any plural number of grooves H can be formed in the cleat and a corresponding number of wires accommodated.

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

In a cleat for holding a plurality of insulated electric wires, the combination with the cap or cleat proper E provided with grooves H for receiving the wires, of the base A having its under surface formed into longitudinal continuous grooves D, said cap and base being provided with coincident openings for the reception of screws for clamping the wires between them, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
JONATHAN L. POTTER,
FRED W. BUFFINTON.