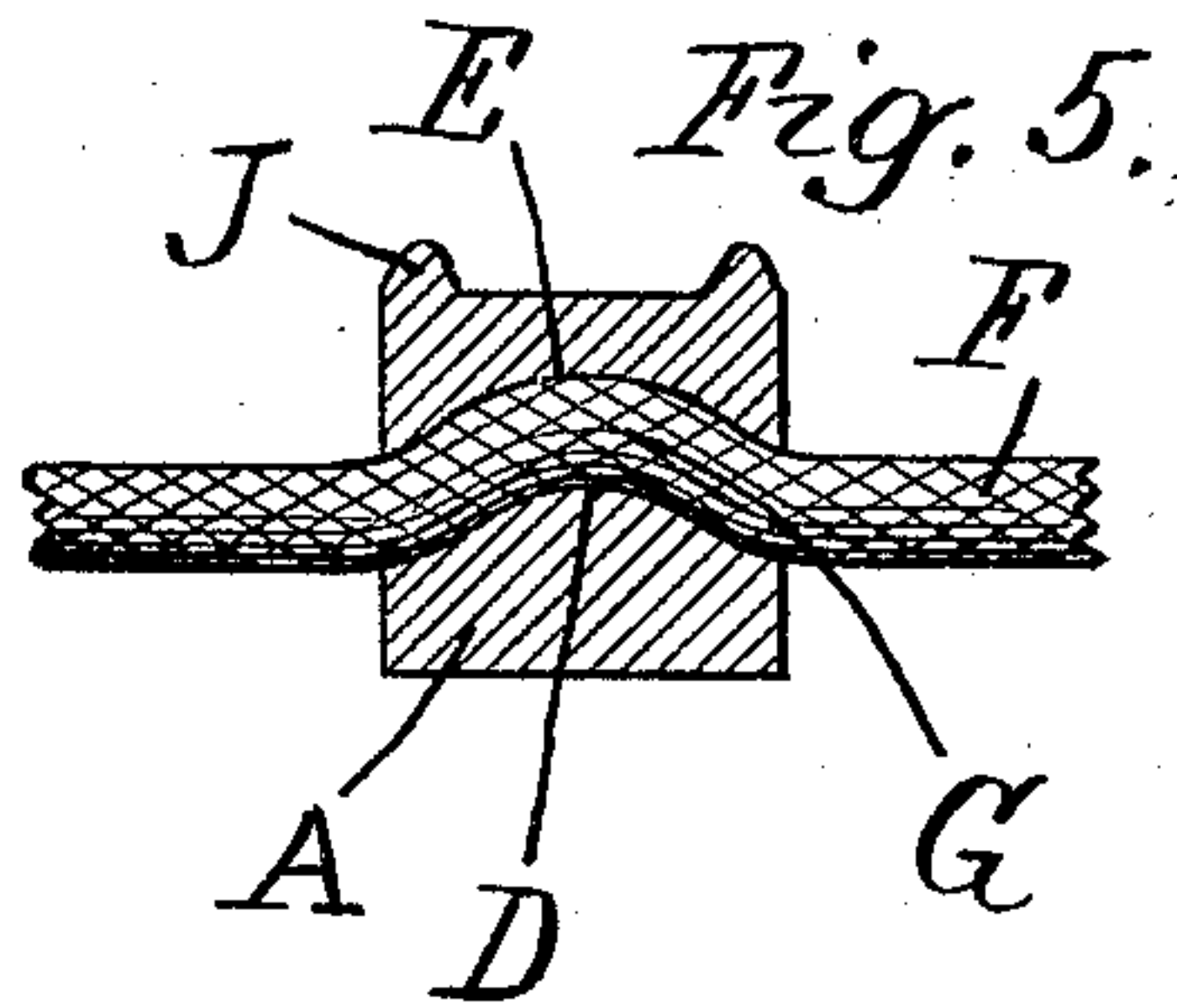
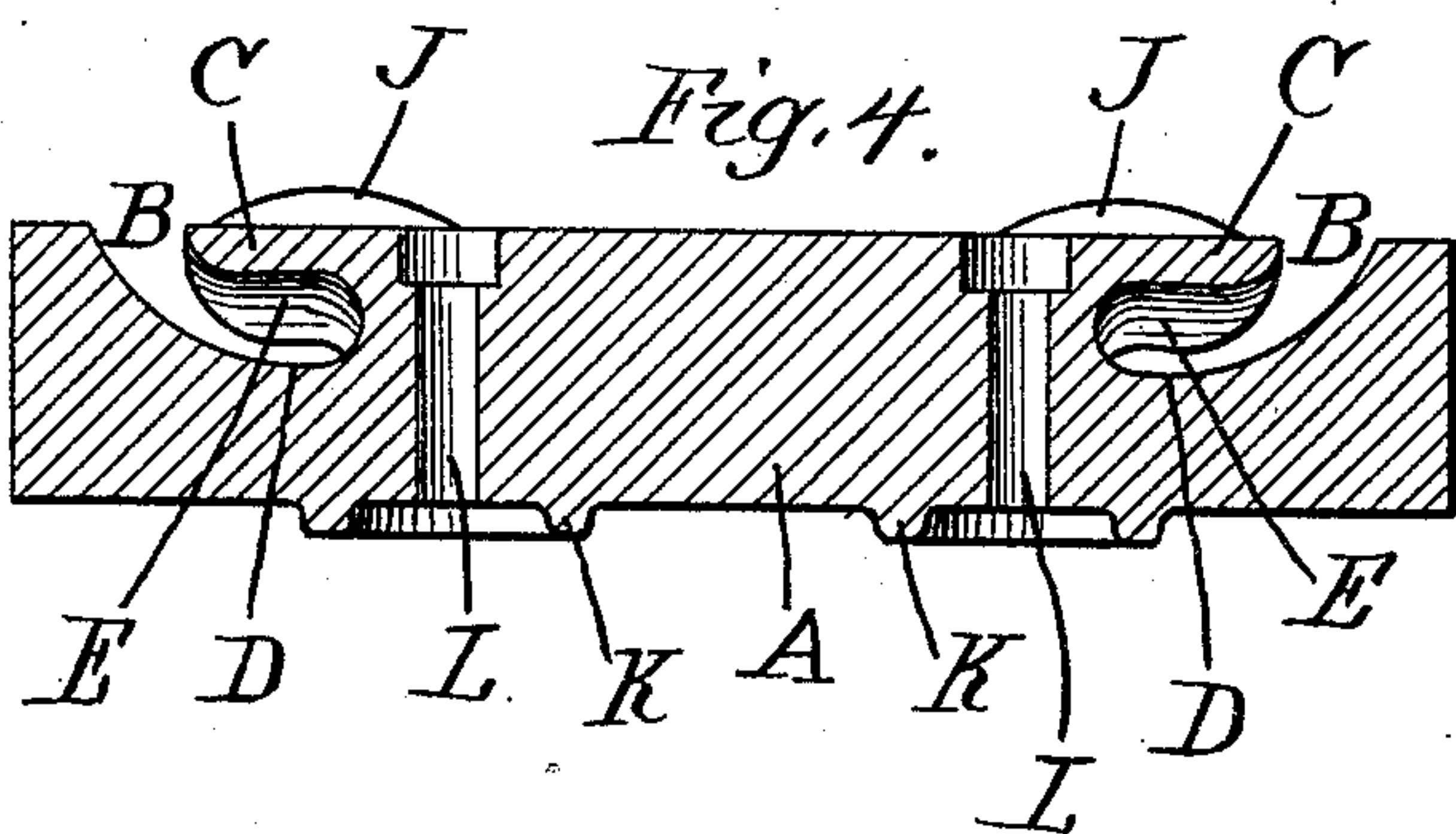
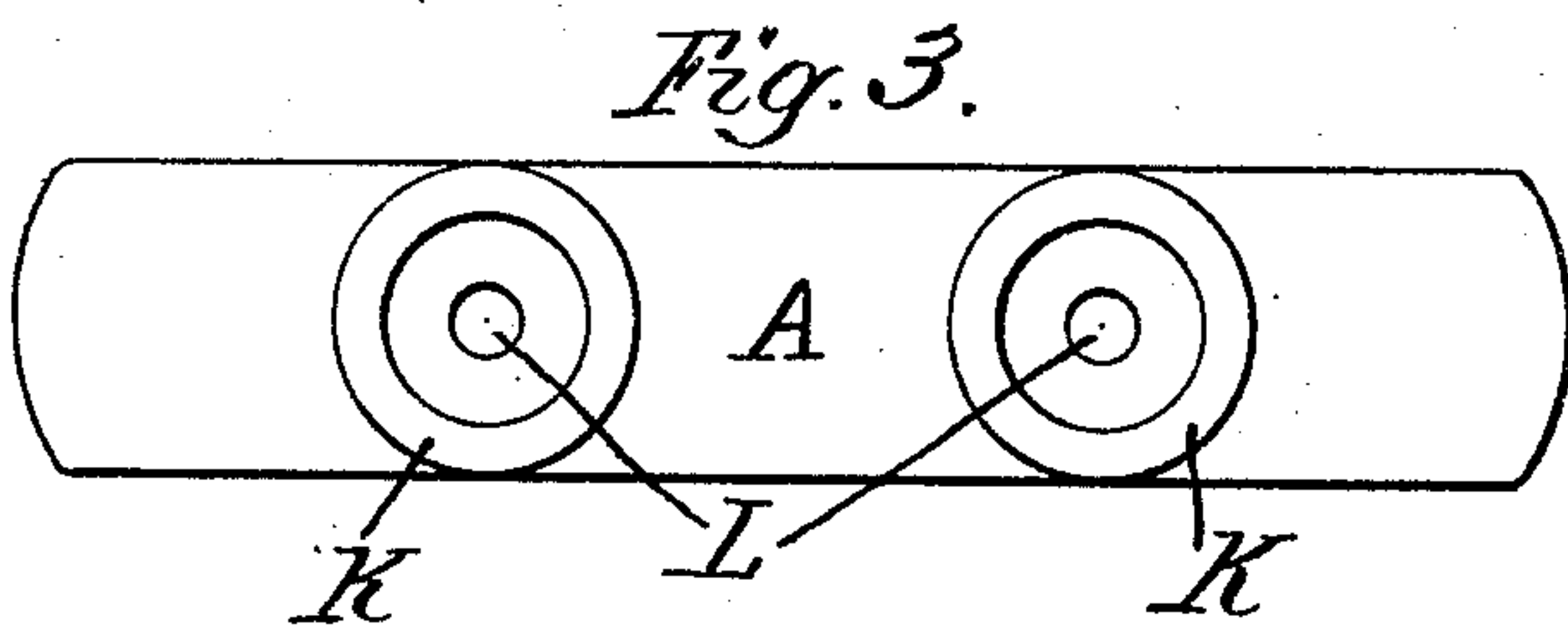
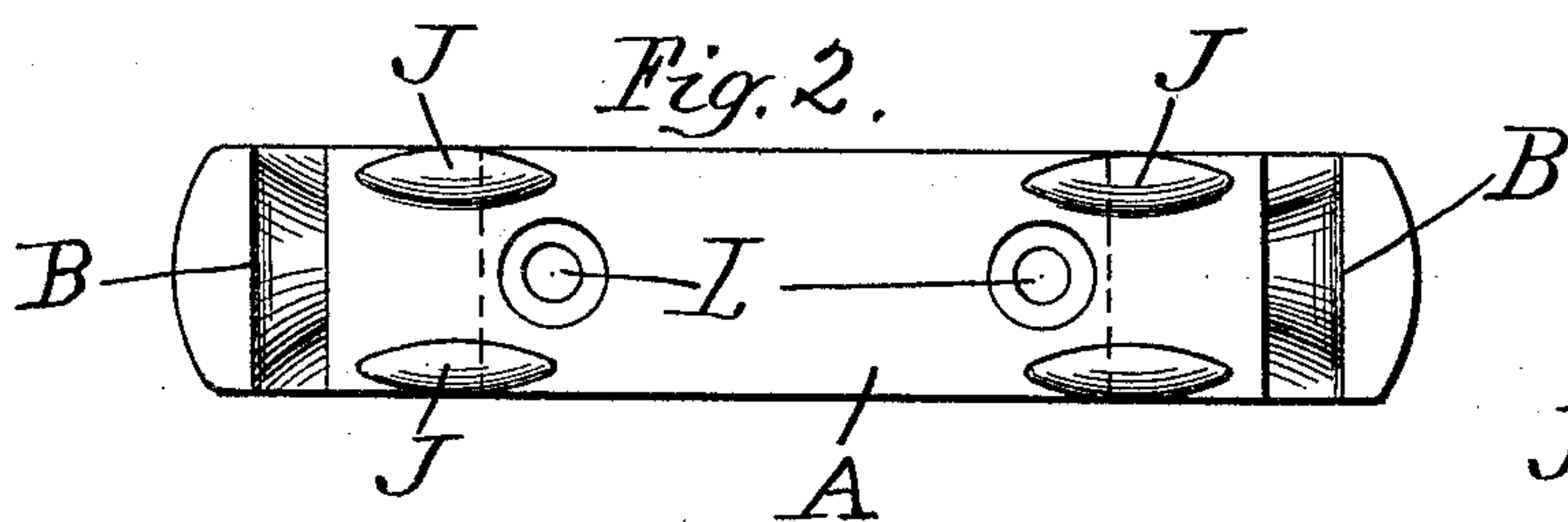
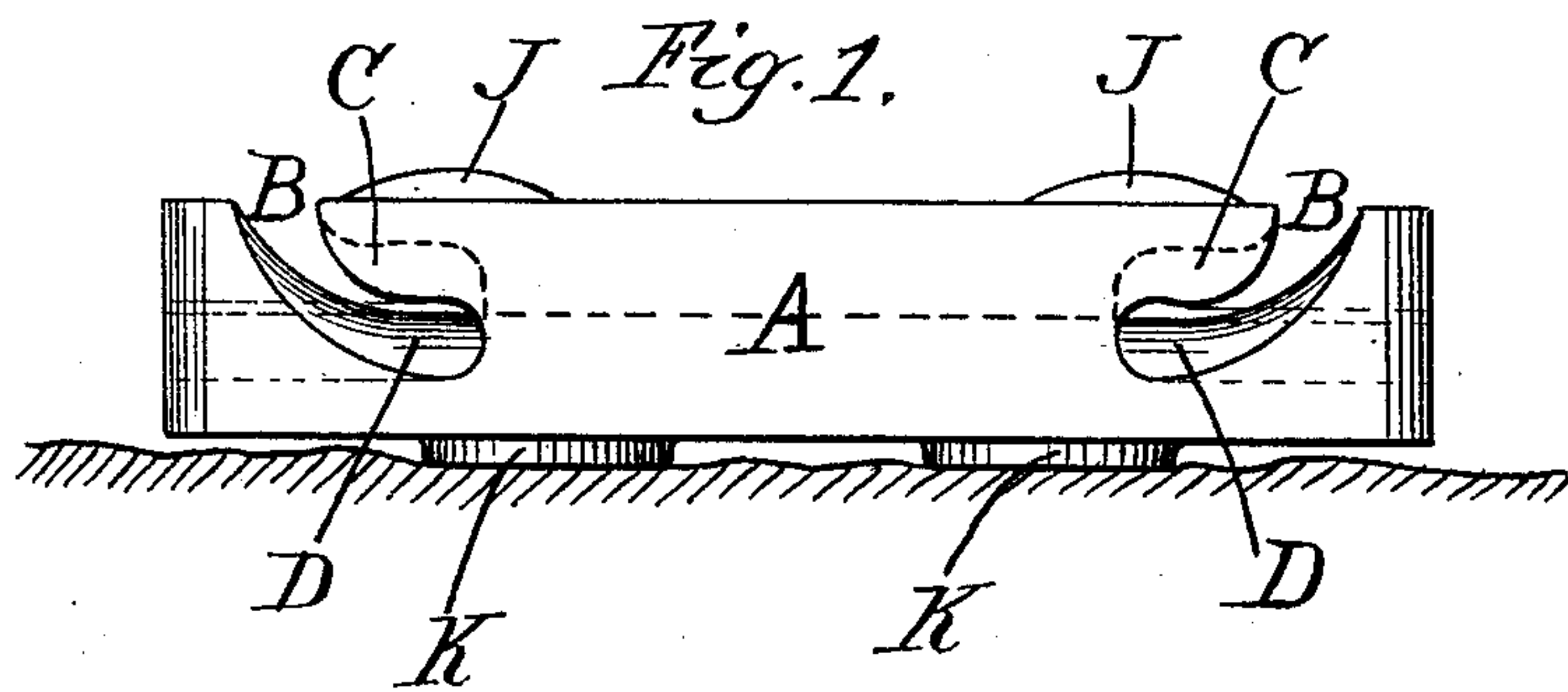


(No Model.)

M. M. WOOD.
CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

No. 545,620.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



Witnesses,
E. J. Wray.
J. H. Coulter.

Inventor:
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his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MONTRAVILLE M. WOOD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,620, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed January 11, 1895. Serial No. 534,531. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MONTRAVILLE M. WOOD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cleats for Electric Wires, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cleats for supporting electric wires, and has for its object to provide a cheap, simple, and convenient cleat and one which will permit the easy introduction and removal of the wire and which will prevent the wire from moving longitudinally.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of the cleat; Fig. 2, a plan view; Fig. 3, a bottom view; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section, and Fig. 5 a cross-section.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is the porcelain body, which may be composed of two parts, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and these parts may be secured together in any desired manner. The device, however, may be composed of a single piece or of two pieces secured together in any convenient manner.

B B are the openings of slots across the body of the cleat, which slots curve downwardly and then toward a horizontal line, the side exposure of the slot being indicated at C. These slots are in the first instance substantially parallel with each other throughout their lengths at the point where they enter the body of the cleat; but the slot curves upwardly from below, as indicated in the cross-section in Fig. 5, and this is accomplished by means of the curving rib D and the corresponding upwardly-recessed part E. The wire F is thus bent out of a right line at G, as indicated, so that, though it enters the slot while straight, it is forced into a position where there is a curve or a hump in the wire, which prevents its longitudinal motion in the cleat. The upper surface of the cleat is somewhat weakened by the formation of this curve and I desire to strengthen it—as, for example, by the strengthening-ribs J J.

In the use of cleats of this character upon rough or more or less irregular surfaces they are quite commonly broken by being attached, the whole surface of the cleat engaging or

coming in contact with such roughened surface. The result of this is that unequal pressure is applied and the cleat, which is commonly made of porcelain, is fractured. I seek to obviate this by rising projections—as, for example, rings K K—on the bottom of the cleat and about the apertures L L, through which the securing bolts or screws are adapted to pass.

It will be evident that the cleat can be modified without materially departing from the spirit of my invention—as, for example, the slot might be of uniform curved shape throughout its length, the opening being at the end of the cleat, as I have indicated in Fig. 1 by dotted lines. It is equally apparent that various other forms and shapes of the slot and its opening might be devised or designed, as the case would require, which would still be substantially the same as my invention.

The use and operation of my invention are clearly shown, though it may be proper to add that it is desirable to have a cleat to which the wires can be attached while they are somewhat tightly drawn. This is the case with my cleat. The wires being stretched across the ceiling or the like, the cleat may be secured in close proximity and the wire then moves sufficiently to one side to enter the slot, whereupon it may be forced into such slot, receiving thereby the crook, hump, or bend which causes it to remain in position.

I claim—

1. In a cleat for electric wires, a body having a slot, the opening of which is substantially parallel or in line with the length of the wire, and which is curved within the cleat so as to form a hump or bend on the wire to prevent its longitudinal motion.

2. A cleat for electric wires consisting of a body with a slot in the face thereof substantially parallel to the length of the wire and bending into a horizontal position, and a tongue and recess forming the walls of said slot, whereby it forces the wire into a loop or hump to prevent the wire from longitudinal movement.

MONTRAVILLE M. WOOD.

Witnesses:

DONALD M. CARTER,
J. H. COULTER.