

No. 704,670.

Patented July 15, 1902.

A. J. WAYMAN.
ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR.

(Application filed Jan. 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

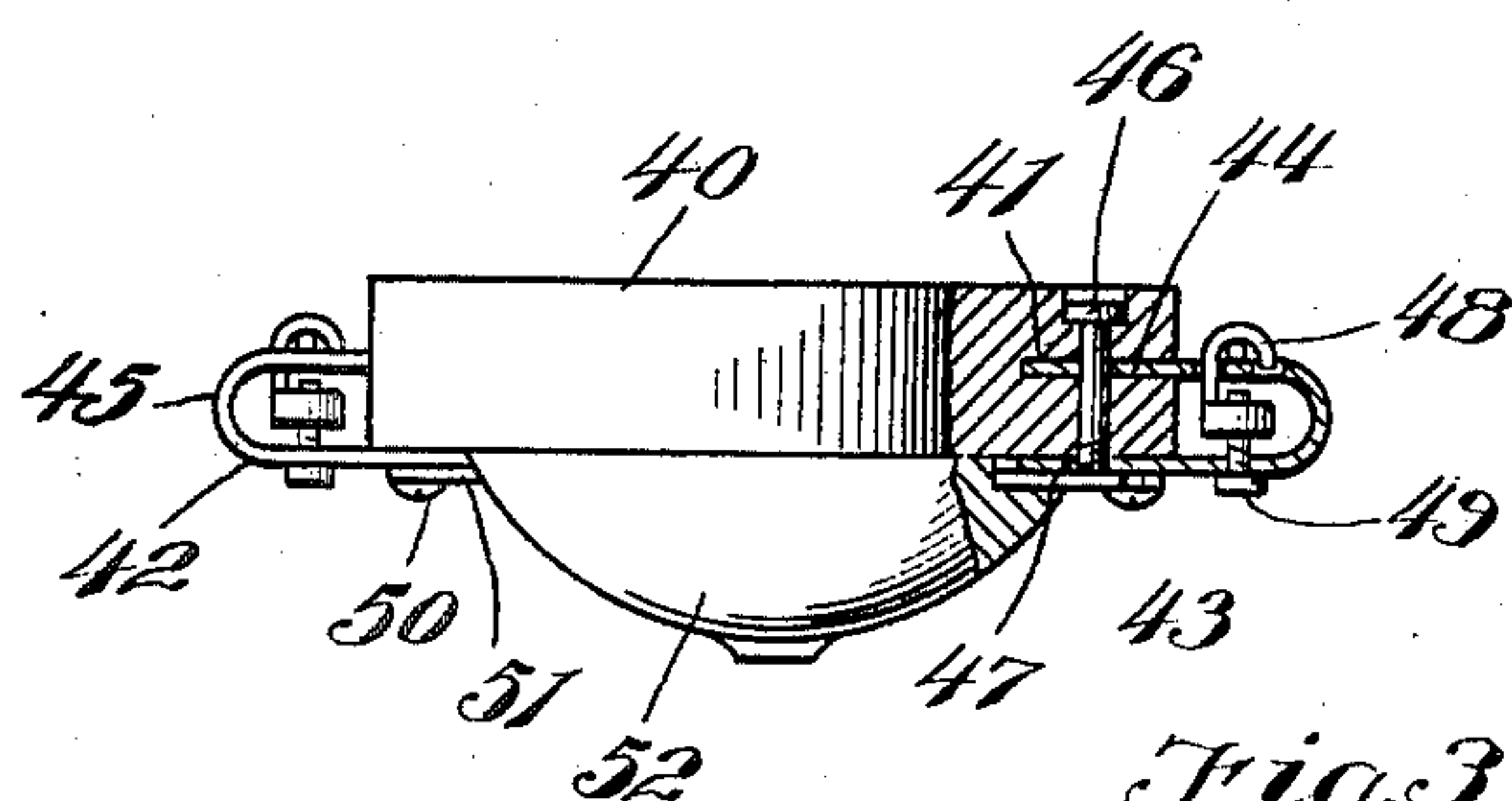


Fig. 2.

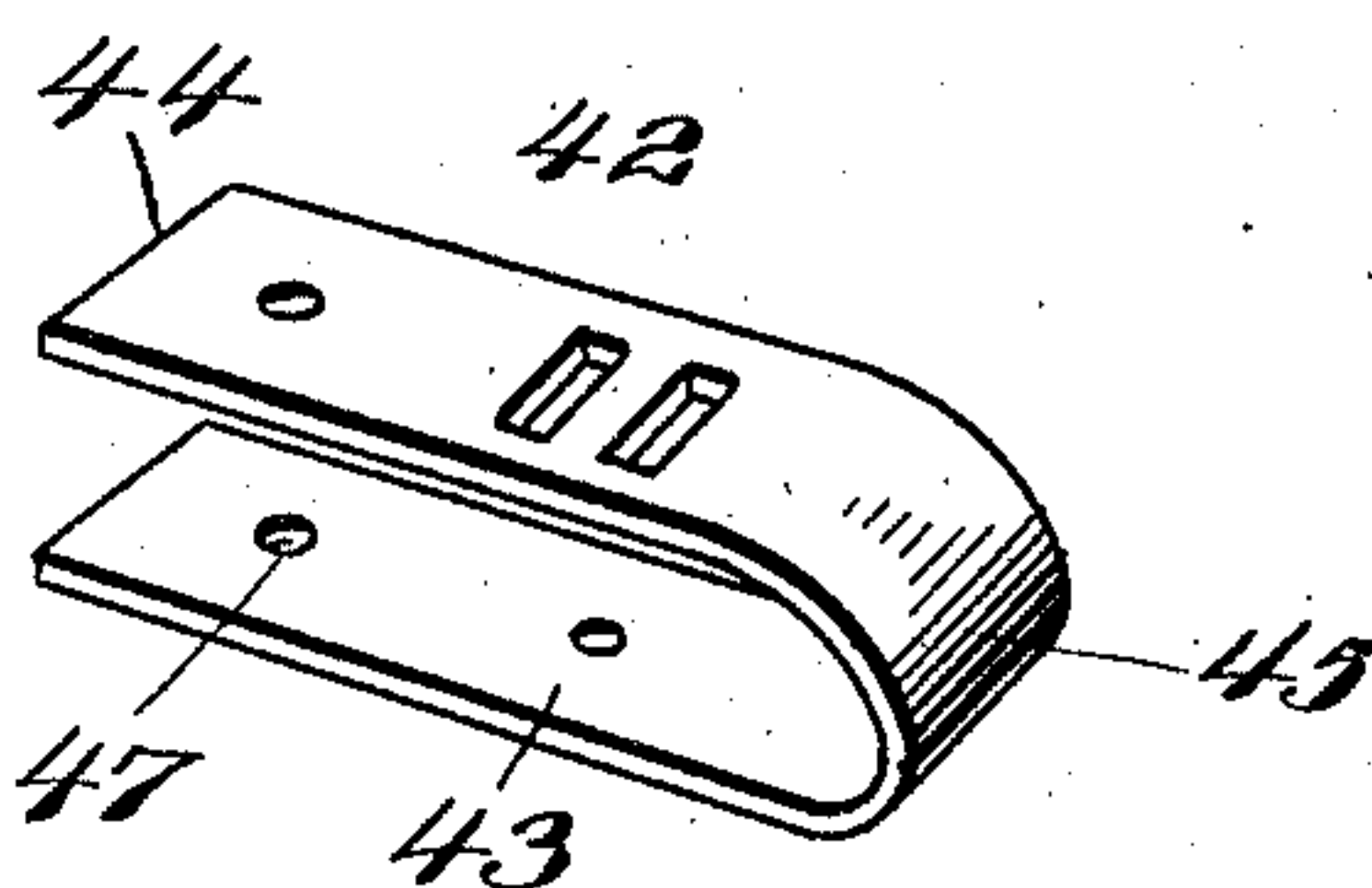


Fig. 3.

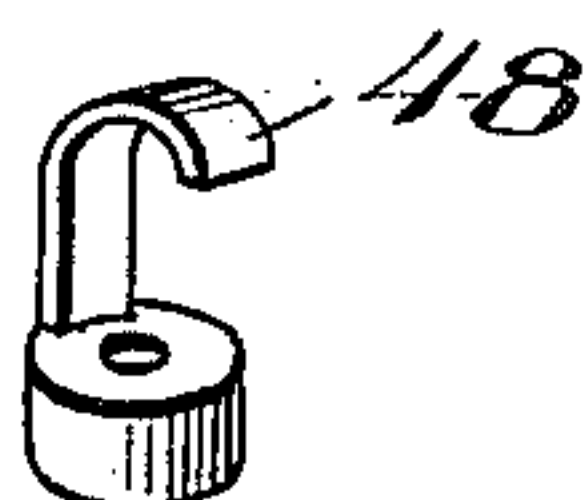


Fig. 4.

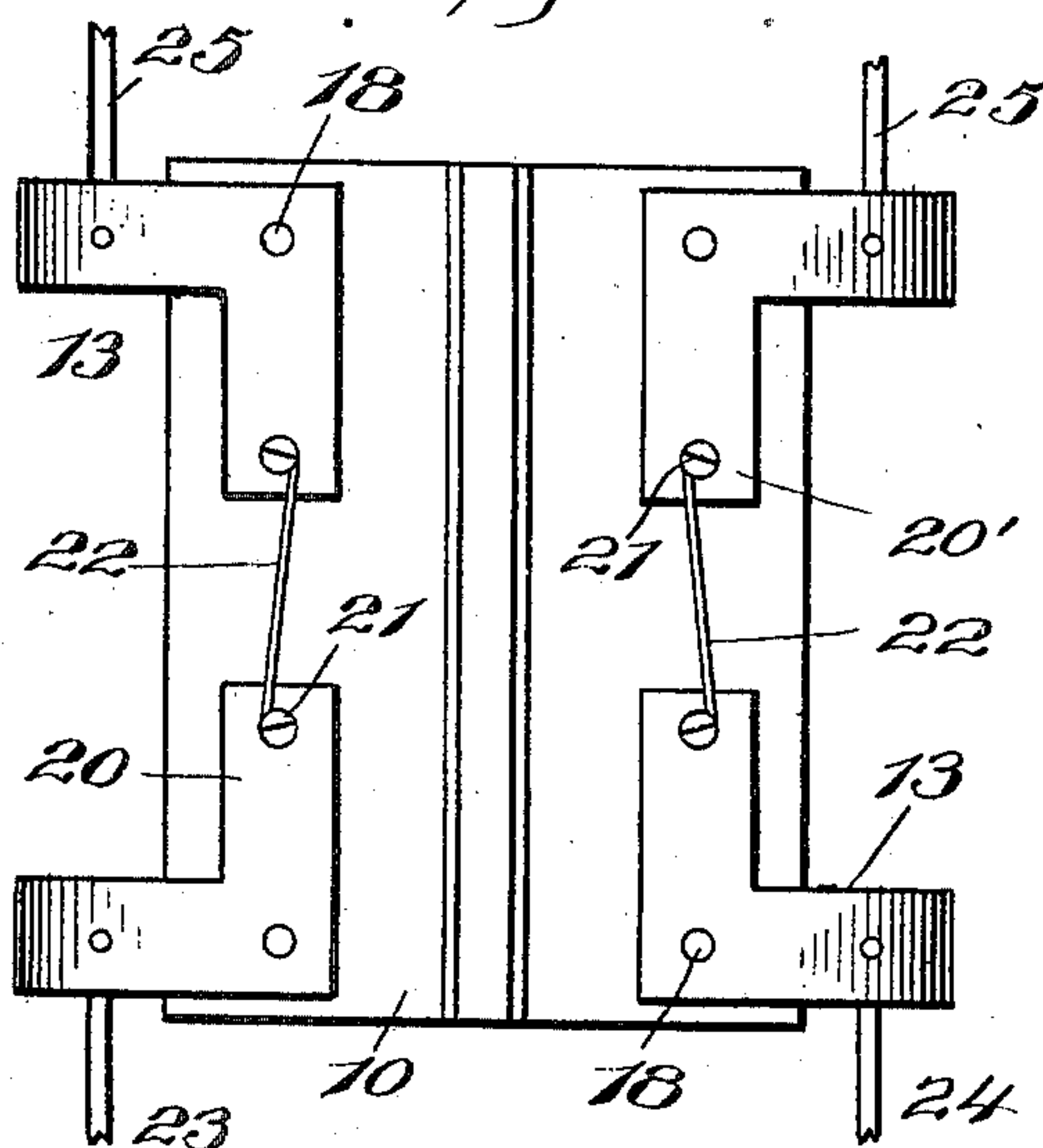


Fig. 5.

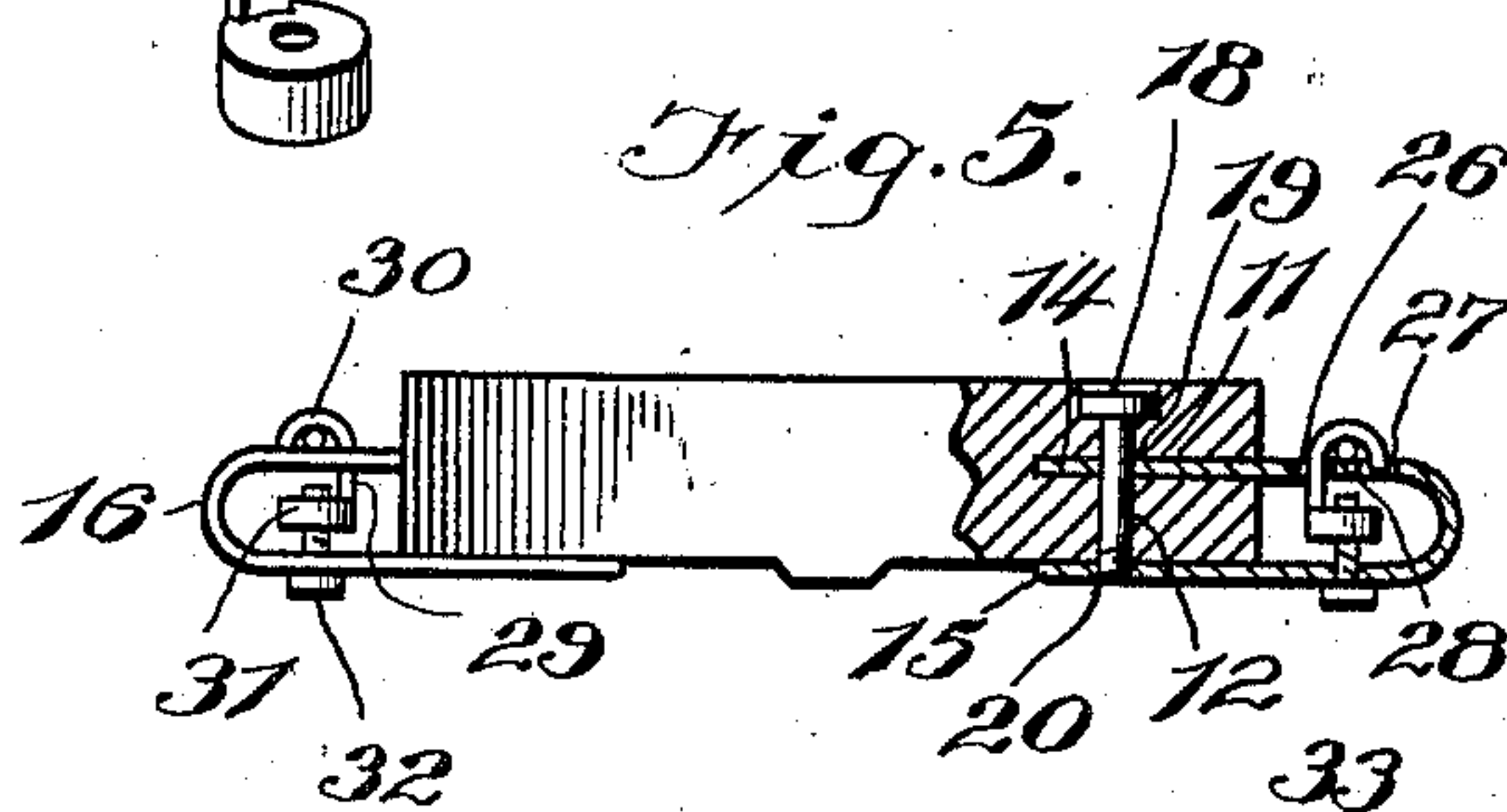
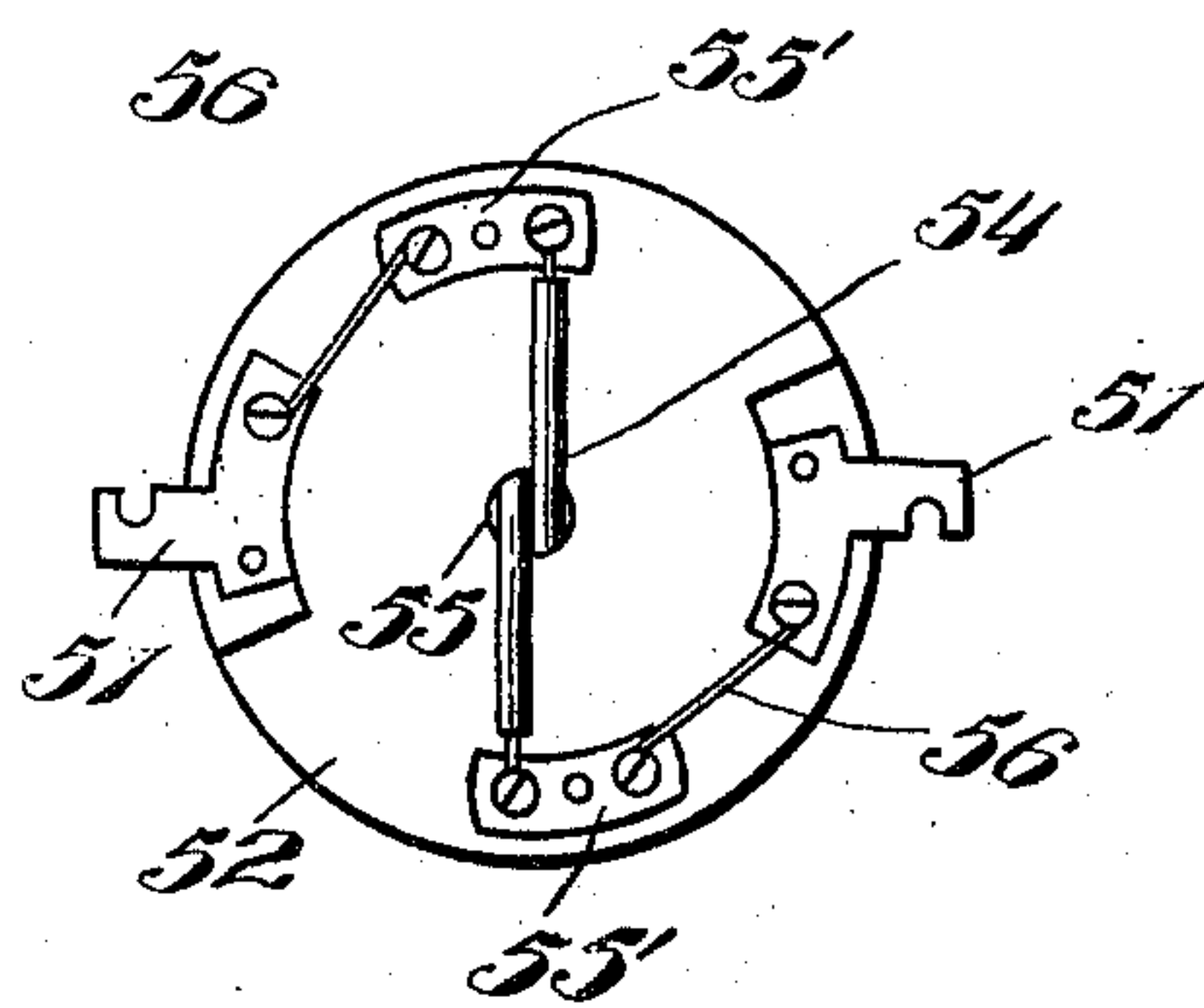


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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ELECTRICAL CONNECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,670, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed January 16, 1902. Serial No. 89,984. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT J. WAYMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dubois, in the county of Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electrical Connectors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to means for connecting electric wires with fuse-blocks, rosettes, branch blocks, and similar devices; and it has for its object to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient means for holding the wires to the insulating-base and in which intimate electrical connection will be maintained between the wires and the metal portions of the connectors.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which when embodied in any of the fixtures mentioned will permit of ready and efficient connection of the fuse-wires.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description, and include the provision of a structure which will permit of easy and quick application and removal of the wires.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a view of a rosette embodying the present invention and showing it partly in elevation and partly in vertical section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the clamping-plates. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the clips. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a fuse-block. Fig. 5 is a view of the fuse-block partly in end elevation and partly in section. Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the removable member of the rosette.

Referring now particularly to Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, there is shown a fuse-block comprising a base 10, of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, in the side edges of which are formed slots 11, while from top to bottom of the base and intersecting the slots are formed perforations 12 for the reception of screws, as will be hereinafter described. In connection with the base 10 are

employed four wire-clamps, which are duplicates, so that a description of one will suffice for them all.

Each wire-clamp consists of a spring-metal plate 13, which is bent upon itself to form the spaced members 14 and 15 and the connecting curved bight or web 16. The member 14 is engaged in a slot 11, and the member 15 is disposed against the under face of the base at the corner thereof, the members being held in such positions by means of a screw 18, which is passed through the perforation 12 and engages the threads of perforations 19 and 20 in the members 14 and 15, so that the plate is held securely, pivotal movement of the plate upon the screw being prevented by reason of the end of the member 14 resting against the inner end of the slot.

It will be noted upon reference to Fig. 4 of the drawings that there is a plate at each corner of the base 10, and the member 15 of each plate has an extension 20, with which is engaged a screw 21, the projections of the plates at each side of the base extending toward each other. The screws 21 are provided for holding fuse-wires 22, as shown.

The leading-in wires 23 and 24 are connected to the clamping-plates at one end of the fuse-block, and the house-wires 25 are connected to the clamping-plates at the opposite end of the block. In the member 14 of each clamping-plate are formed two parallel transverse slots 26 and 27, between which is the web 28, against which a wire is clamped. To clamp the wire against the web 28, a clip is provided and consists of a hook including a stem 29, which is disposed in the slot 26, with the bight 30 extending transversely of the web 28 and the bill entering the slot 27. At the inner end of the stem 29 of the hook is a laterally-directed base 31, extending in the same direction as the bight of the hook to lie therebeneath, and through this base and parallel with the stem of the hook is formed a threaded perforation, in which is engaged a clamping-screw 32, which is passed loosely through a perforation 33 in the member 15 of the clamping-plate. When the clamping-screw is turned inwardly, the hook is drawn with its bight in the direction of the web 28, so that the end of a wire disposed between the web and bight will be

clamped and held securely, while the clamping-plate being of spring material the members 14 and 15 will be drawn slightly toward each other, so that the wire will be held tightly clamped, even should the clamping-screw loosen up to some extent.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings there is shown the invention embodied in a rosette, in which 40 represents the base, of porcelain or other suitable insulating material, and in the opposite sides of which base are formed the slots 41, corresponding to the slots 14 of the block-base. Clamping-plates 42 are employed, the same in construction as those above described, and including spaced members 43 and 44 and the connecting-web 45. The members 44 are engaged in the slots 41 and are held therein by means of screws 46, passed through alining perforations in the base and member and engaging a threaded perforation 47 in the member 43. The clamping-plates have the transverse slots in their members 44, and in which are engaged the clips 48, operated by means of the clamping-screws 49. With the member 43 of each clamping-plate is a screw 50, and with these screws of the two plates are engaged the hooks 51 on the upper faces of the removable plate 52 of the rosette, (shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings,) the screws being turned up tight to hold the said member 52 against displacement. The lamp-cord 54 is brought through the opening 55 in the member 52, and its ends are connected to the plates 55, which are connected in turn by fuse-wires 56 with the plates or hooks 51.

What is claimed is—

1. A device of the class described compris-

ing a base having slots in its sides, clamping-plates each including spaced members and a connecting-web and having one member disposed in a slot and the other member disposed against the under face of the base, a retaining-screw passed through the base and engaged with both members of the plate, and means for holding a wire against the plate.

2. A device of the class described comprising a base, clamping-plates secured to the base and comprising spaced members and a connecting-web, one of said members having spaced openings and an intervening web, a clip including a hook having its stem passed through one of the openings and its bill engaged with the other opening, the bight of the hook lying transversely of the intervening web, and a clamping-screw passed through the second member and engaged with the hook for moving the bight of the hook toward the first member.

3. A device of the class described comprising a clamping-plate of spring metal including spaced members, one of said members having spaced openings and an intervening web, and a clip consisting of a hook having its stem engaged with one of the openings and its bill engaged with the other opening, the bight of the hook lying transversely of the web, and a screw passed through the second member and engaged with the hook to draw the bight in the direction of the web.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT J. WAYMAN.

Witnesses:

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