

No. 746,447.

PATENTED DEC. 8, 1903.

H. C. BOYLE & J. MAUM.
WIRE COVERER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

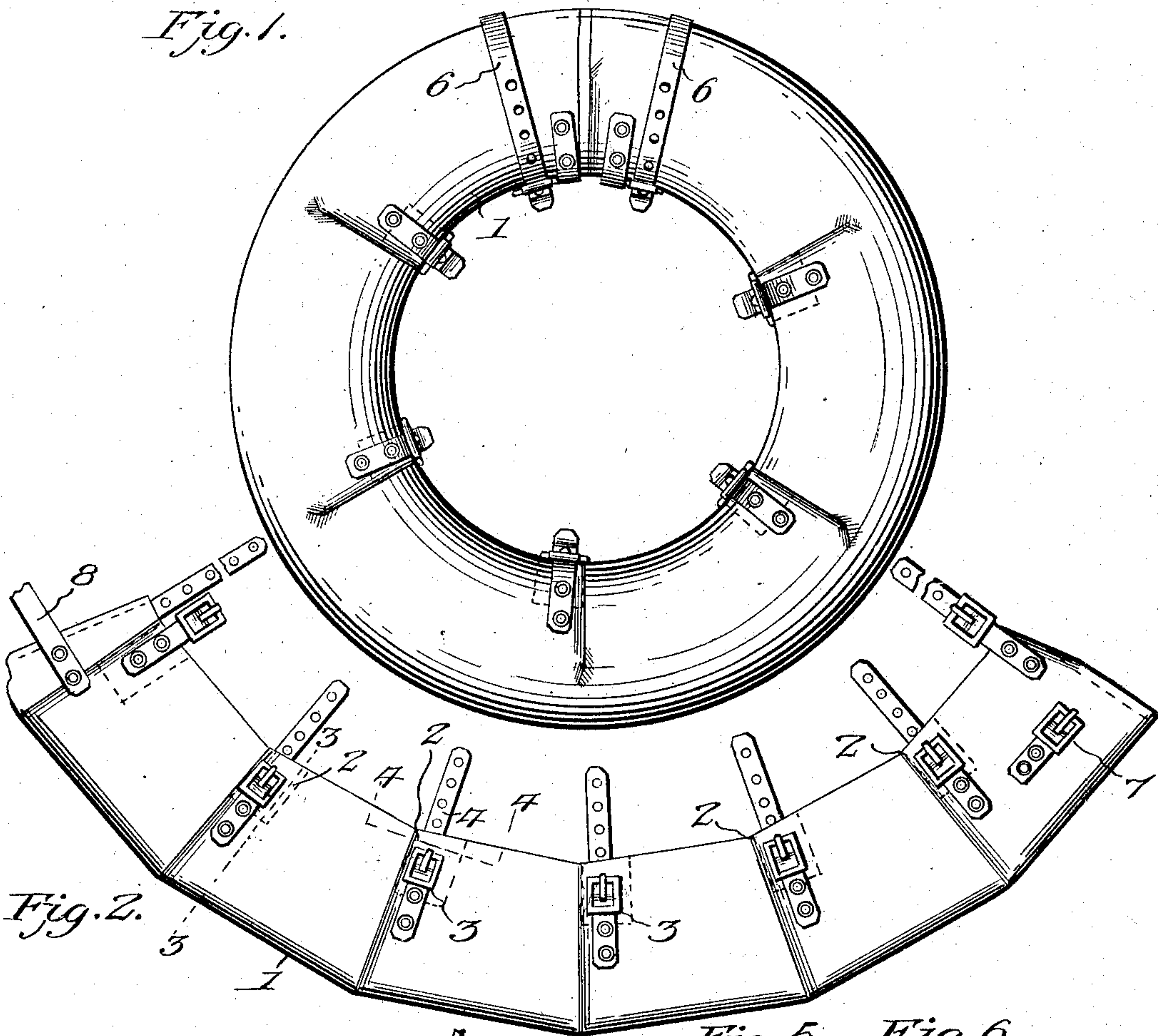


Fig. 2.

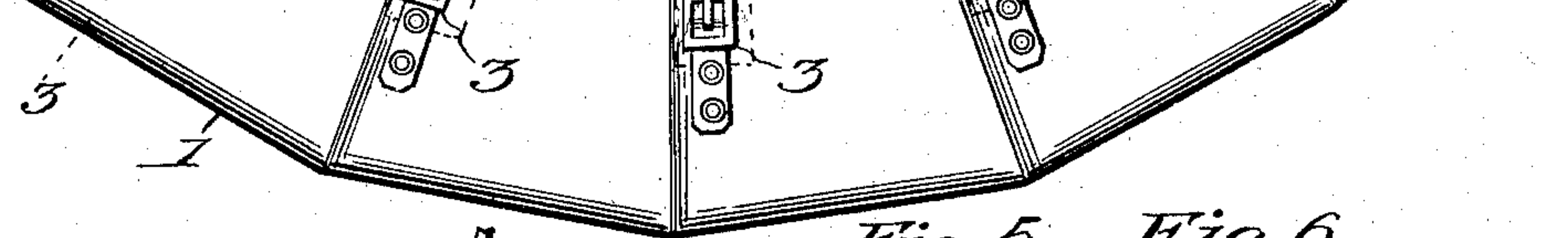


Fig. 3.

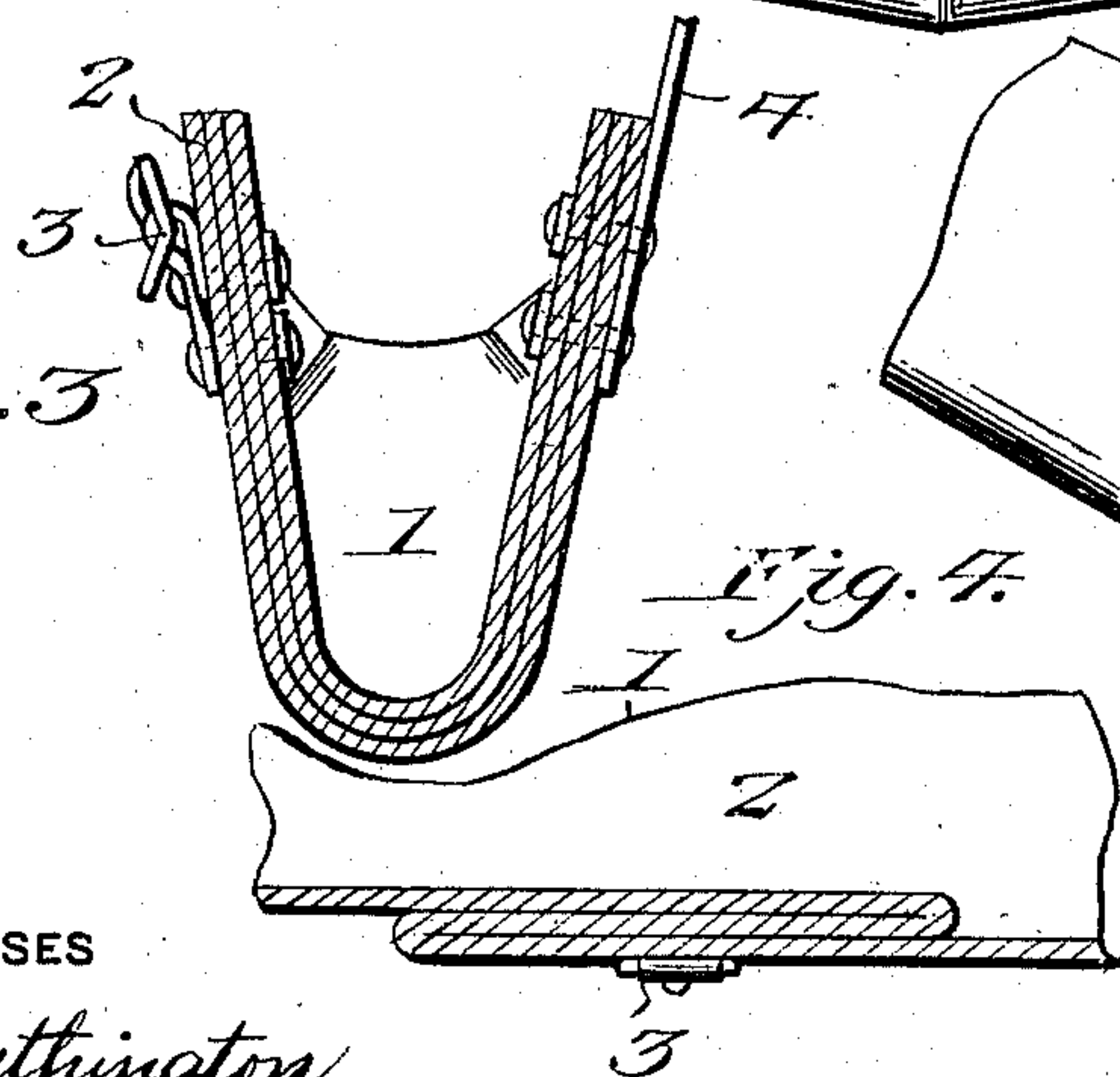


Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

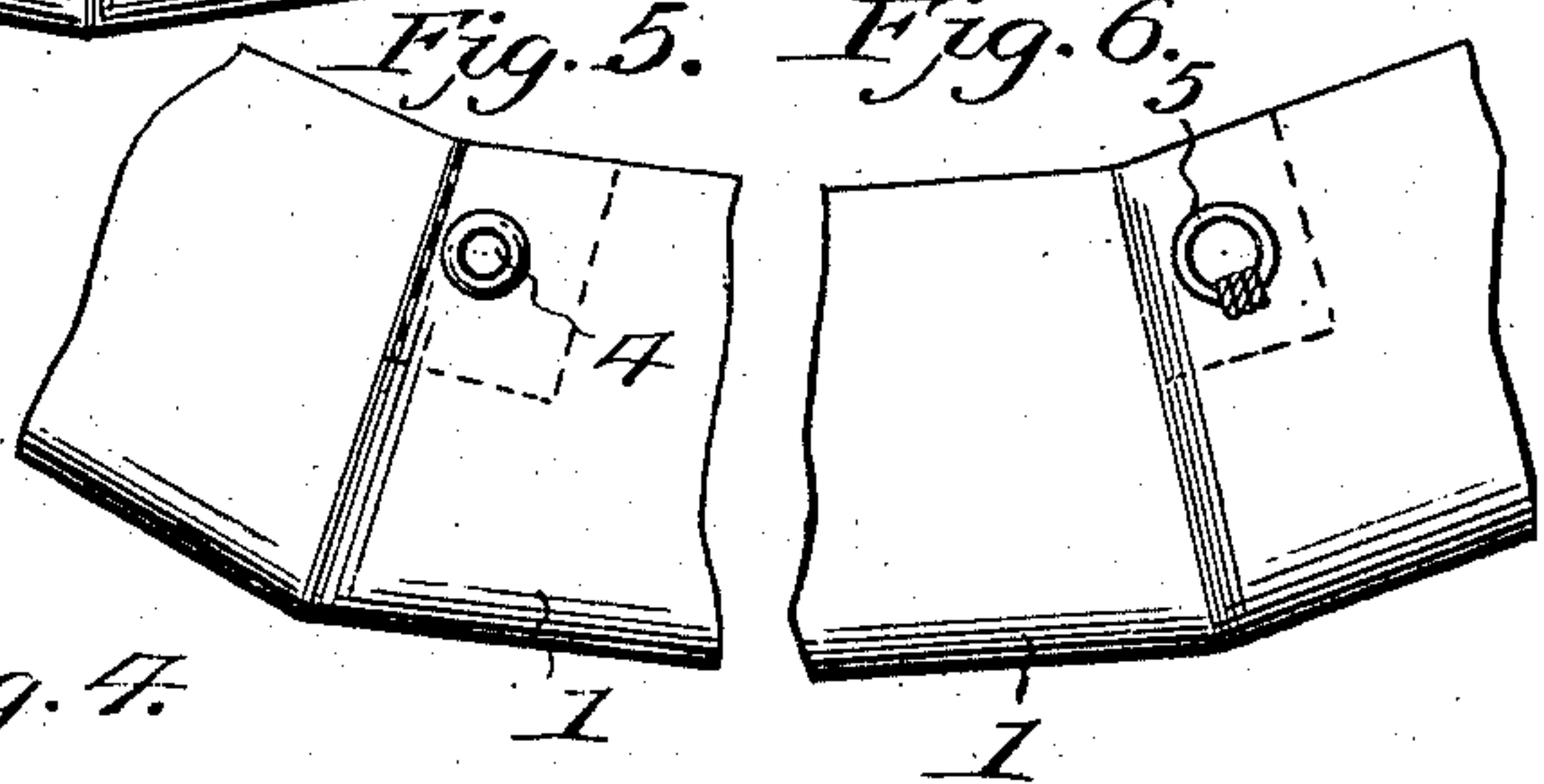
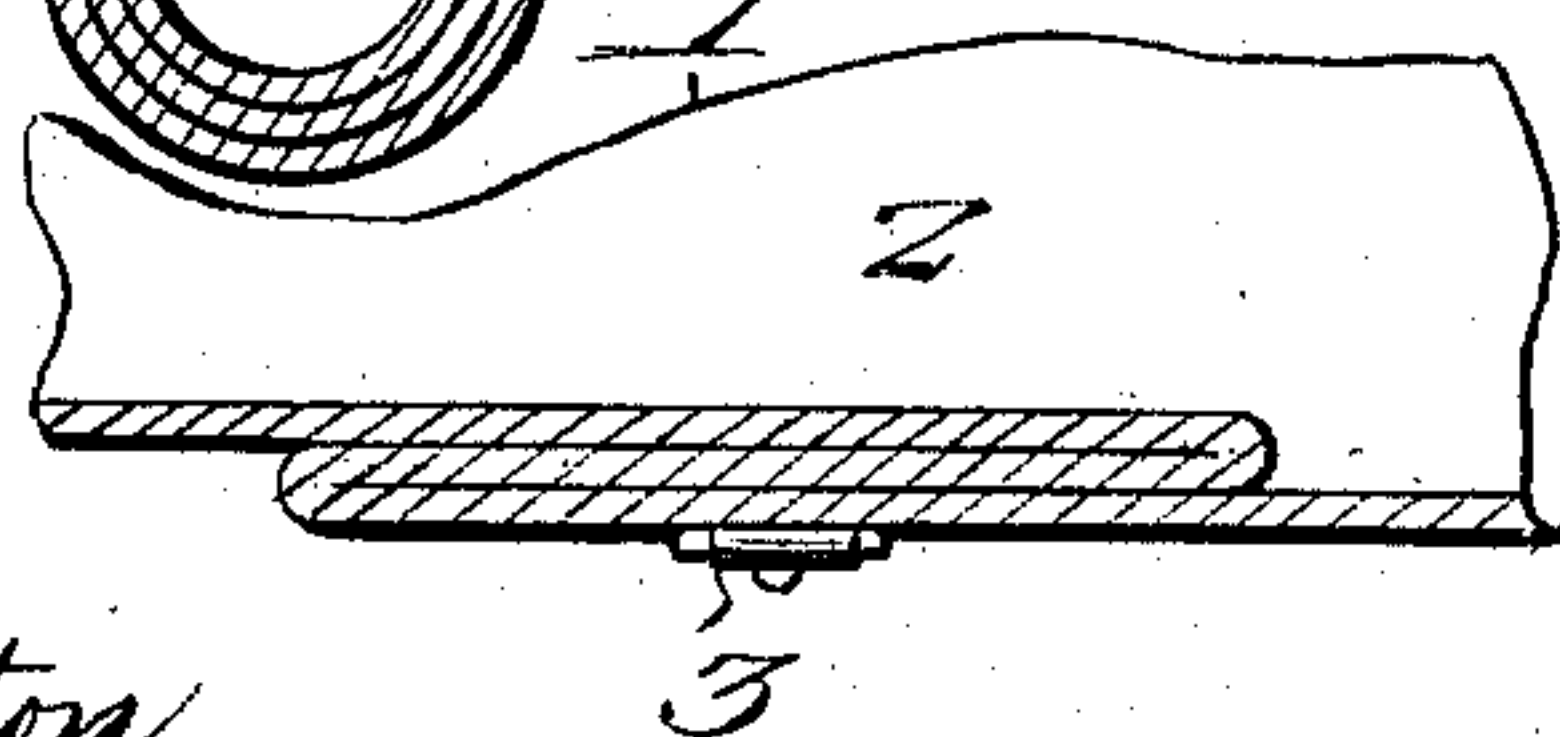


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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WIRE-COVERER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 746,447, dated December 8, 1903.

Application filed June 27, 1903. Serial No. 163,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HUGH C. BOYLE and JOHN MAUM, citizens of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Wire-Coverers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wire coverer or inclosure; and the primary object of the same is to provide a device of this class which may be increased in dimensions to conform to the diameter of the coil of wire to be inclosed by an economical use of material, to which fastening means is applied at such points as to effectively close the inner edges against the inner portion of the coil of wire.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the improved coverer shown applied to a coil of wire. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the coverer in open condition. Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section on the line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of a portion of the coverer, showing a modified form of device for applying a fastening means. Fig. 6 is a detail plan view of a portion of the coverer, showing a further modified form in means for applying a fastening device.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates the coverer, which is formed from a doubled piece of canvas or other suitable flexible material and of a length corresponding to the dimensions of the coil of wire to be covered. To avoid the formation of a seam at the outer portion of the coverer and a waste of material, a piece of fabric from which the coverer is formed is cut at the inner edges and plaited, as at 2, to give the coverer a polygonal contour. The plaits take up the surplus material at the inner edges of the coverer and shape the latter in such manner that it may be readily applied to a circular coil of wire, and when stretched over the latter the coverer assumes a circular contour, as illustrated by Fig. 1. By forming the plaits at the inner edges of the piece of

material from which the coverer is constructed the necessity of primarily shaping opposite members of the coverer in circular form and connecting them at their outer edges by a seam is avoided, and a straight piece of material can be employed and doubled and formed with the plaits without the least waste. This is an important factor in the construction of coverers from a standpoint of expense, and, furthermore, a coverer constructed in accordance with the features of the invention can be more readily varied in length to accommodate a variation in the diameter of the coil of wire to be covered. The projection of the overlapped material in forming the plaits will be immaterial.

A number of different forms of fastenings can be used for securing the coverer around the coil of wire.

The form shown by Figs. 1, 2, and 3 consists of buckles 3, secured on the exterior of one side of the coverer and adapted to be engaged by straps 4, attached to the opposite side of the coverer and adjustable over the inner open edges of the latter.

In Fig. 5 an eyelet 4 is shown secured in the plaited portion of the inner part of the coverer, and said eyelets will be arranged at regular intervals near the inner edges of the coverer to receive a lacing element, such as a cord or analogous device.

In Fig. 6 the ring 5 is shown attached to the plaited part of the coverer, and, like the eyelet shown by Fig. 5, these rings will be arranged at regular intervals along the inner portion of the coverer adjacent to the inner edges thereof to receive lacing means. It is also proposed in some cases to wrap the coverer when applied with a cord.

The ends of the coverer are held down in tight relation to the coil of wire by securing straps 6 passed therearound, as shown by Fig. 1, the straps 6 being longer than the straps 3 and attached to the coverer at points adjacent to the free ends thereof.

The improved coverer is simple in its construction and can be easily applied and removed, and the several plaits are intended to be secured by stitching or other means. To insure a reliable connection of the ends of the coverer, a longitudinally-disposed buckle 7 is attached to one end and a strap 8

is secured to the opposite end to engage the said buckle. These features are well known in this class of inventions, and particularly in those which have been patented by us.

5 Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A coverer for the purpose set forth, consisting of a single piece of doubled material having plaits at the inner edges to adapt it
10 for application to a circular contour, and fastening means for holding the inner edges of the coverer closed.

2. A coverer of the class set forth, consisting of a single piece of doubled material hav-

ing plaits at the inner edges, and securing de- 15
vices attached to the said inner edges.

3. A coverer of the class set forth, consisting of a piece of doubled material having inner free edges with plaits therein at intervals, and fastening devices applied to the said
20 inner free edges.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HUGH C. BOYLE.

JOHN MAUM.

Witnesses:

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J. G. COLEMAN.