

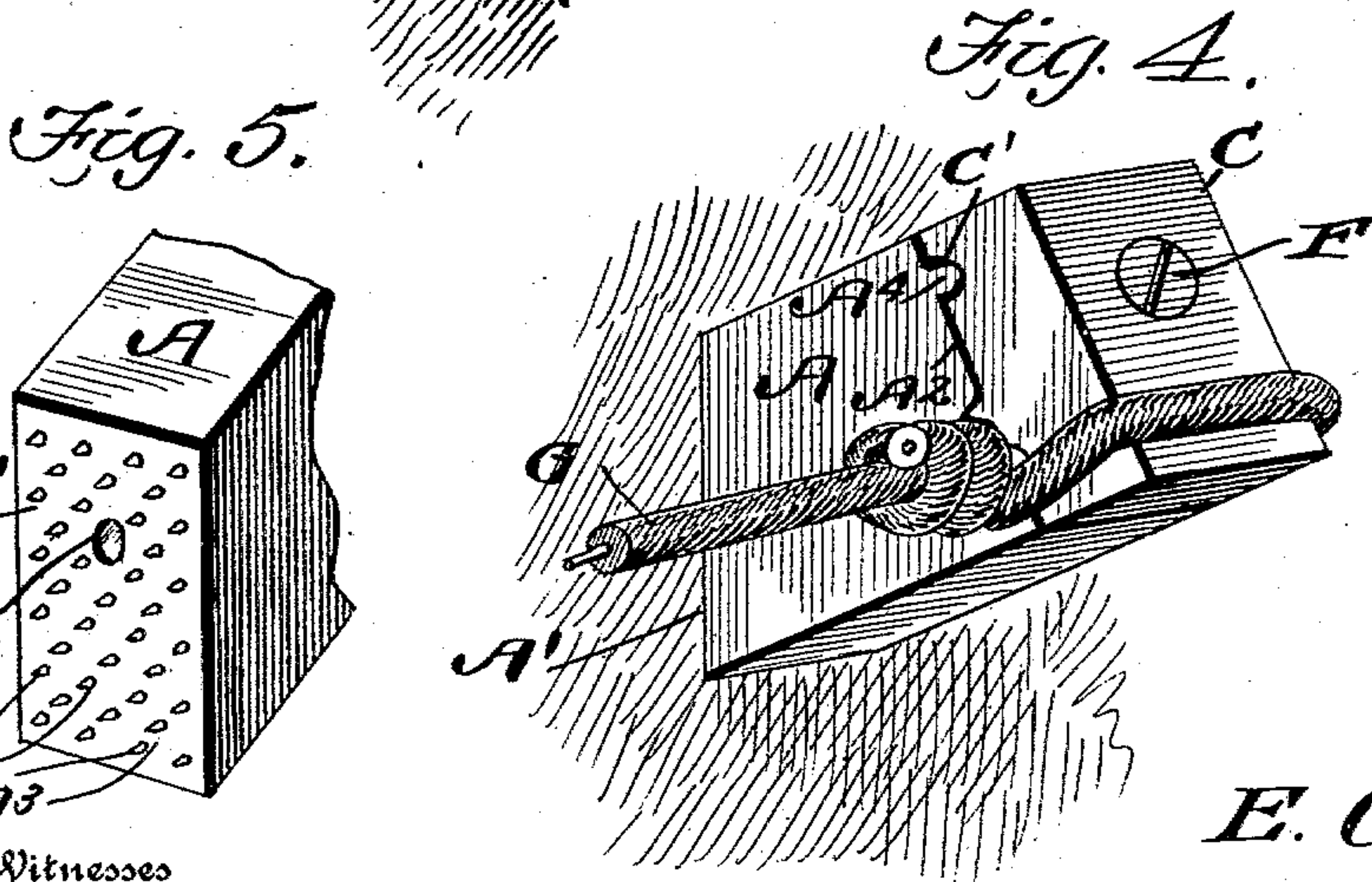
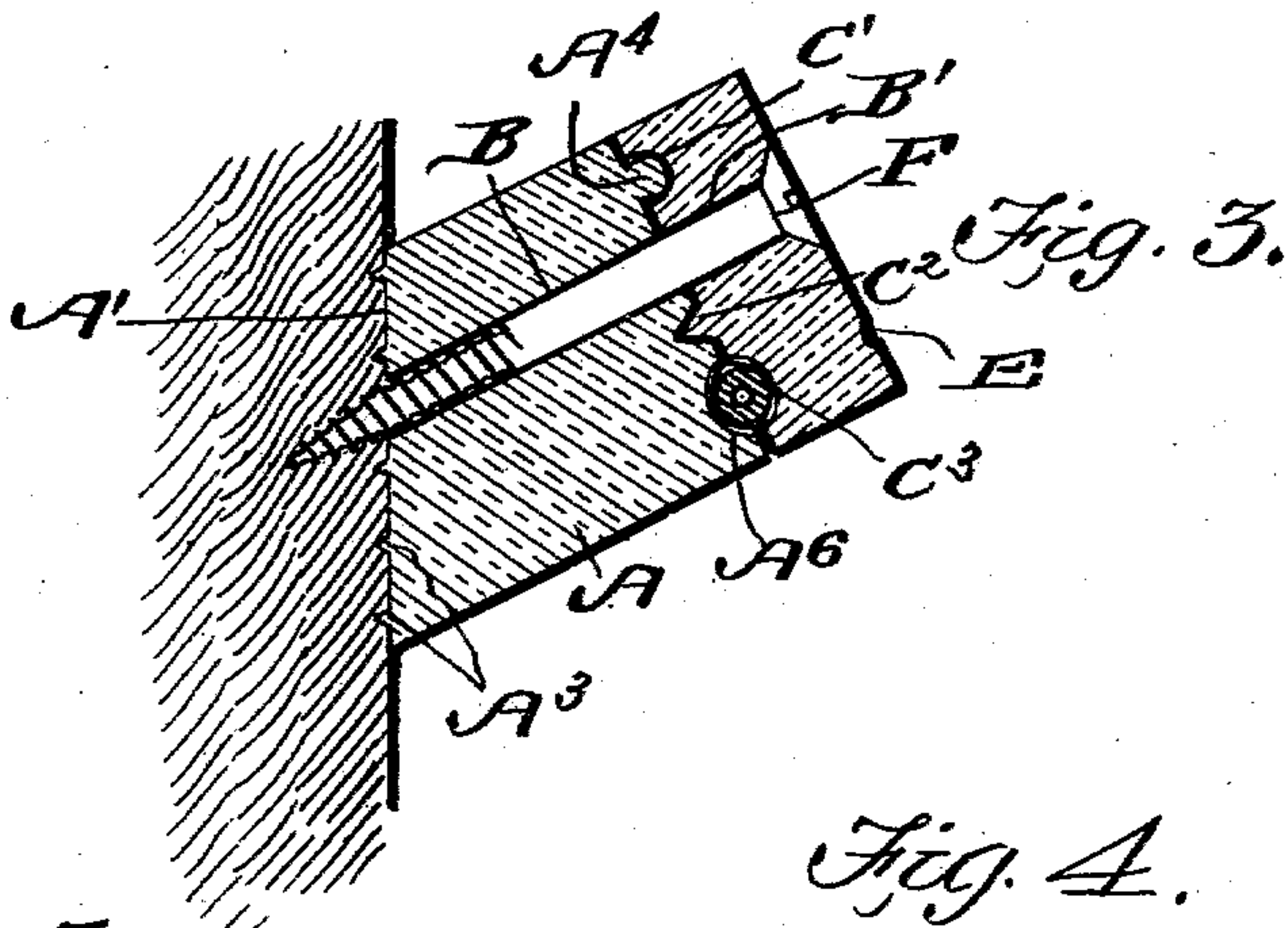
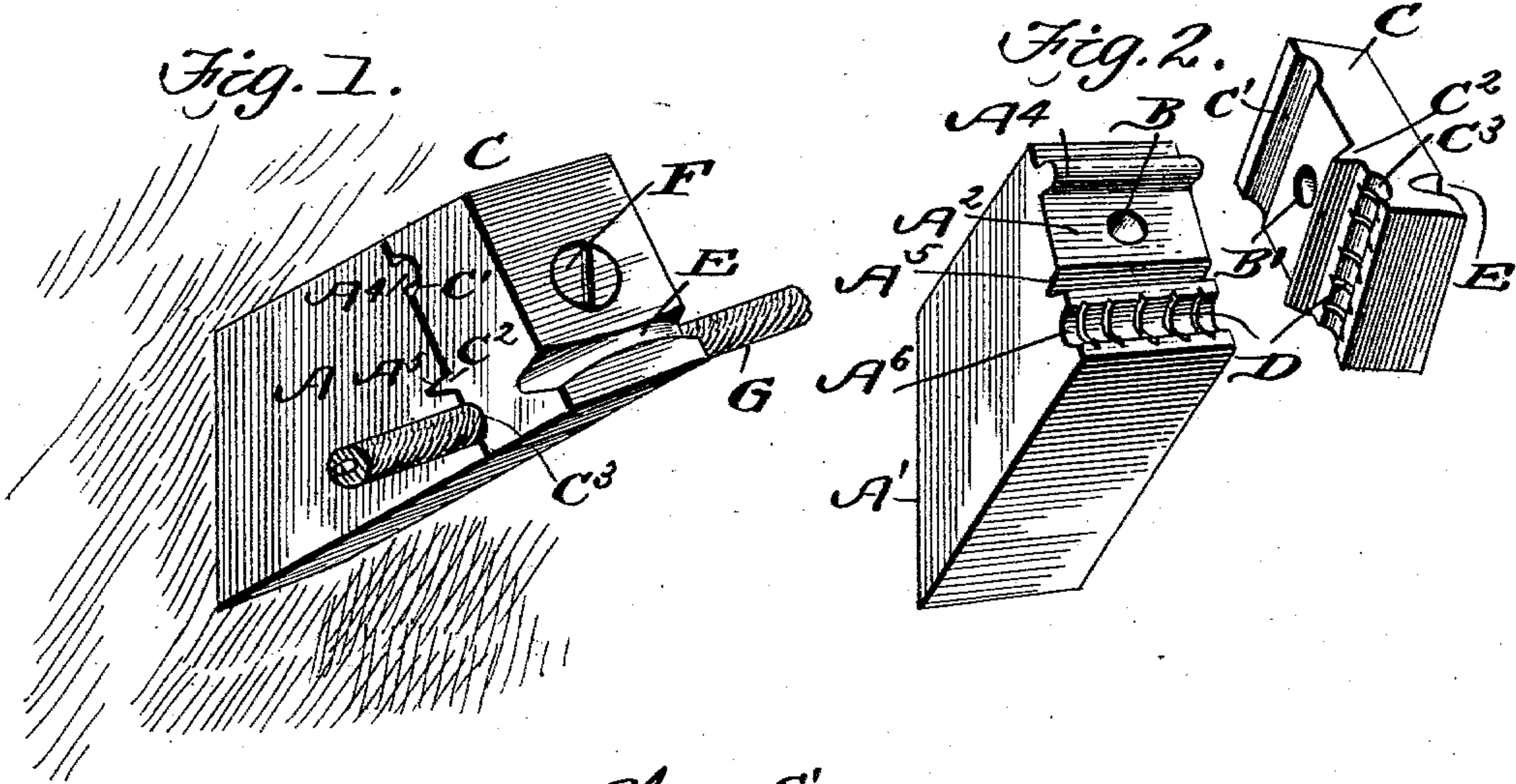
No. 753,398.

PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

E. C. HUNT.
CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRING.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMORY CLYDE HUNT, OF BELLE PLAINE, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO CHARLES W. E. SNYDER, OF BENTON COUNTY, IOWA.

CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,398, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed November 8, 1902. Serial No. 130,601. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMORY CLYDE HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belle Plaine, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Cleat for Electric Wiring, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in cleats for electric wiring, and is especially adapted for concealed wiring where the joists are close together.

The objects of my invention are to produce a cleat that will not turn of itself, that will grip the wire and prevent it from slipping or pulling through the cleat, and which can be readily put into place and as readily removed when the cleats are placed between close joists; and the construction of a cleat embodying the advantages enumerated is set out in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cleat in use. Fig. 2 is a similar view of parts of the cleats detached. Fig. 3 is a central section, the screw being in elevation. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a cleat used at the end of the wire. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the under or wall surface of the cleat.

In carrying out my invention I employ a suitable block A, having a rear face A' at an angle to the front face A², whereby the front face rests at an angle to the wall or surface to which the cleat is attached. The face A', which may be termed the "base" of the cleat, is serrated or formed with a plurality of prongs A³, adapted to be forced into the wall to an extent to prevent rotation of the block about the screw. The face A² has a shoulder A⁴, a V-shaped slot A⁵, and a semicylindrical groove A⁶ extending across it substantially parallel with each other. Between the shoulder and the slot a perforation B extends downward to receive the screw used in securing the cleat in position. The cap or top piece C has a perforation B', adapted to register with the perforation B. The under face of the piece C is formed with a groove C', a V-shaped shoulder C², and a groove C³, substantially parallel with each other and each correspond-

ing with the respective groove or projection on the outer face of the block or base A. These grooves and projections are each longitudinally parallel with the plane of the rear face A' of the base A, so that when the device is in position the wire that is clamped by it will lie parallel with the surface to which it is secured. The shoulder A⁴ is preferably semicircular in cross-section, and the groove C' is correspondingly formed to fit thereon, and by locating the fastening-screw F between them and the grooves A⁶ and C³ the shoulder A⁴ will act as a fulcrum-point and the grooves as a gripping-point, whereby wires of different diameters may be clamped and secured by the same-sized cleat, thus permitting of a greater range of work being done without correspondingly increasing the stock being carried or of increasing the size of the cleat to provide different-sized grooves for the different-sized wires that may be required in the same building or contract. If desired, the outer face of the cap C may be provided with a groove E, arranged directly over the groove C³ and substantially parallel therewith, in which the end of the wire can be seated when the cleat is at the end of the wire. The groove E also permits of the cap being permanently secured to the wire by means of an ordinary tie-wire, which is wrapped at its ends around the wire and has its intermediate portion seated in the groove, or the main wire can be placed in the groove E and be secured therein by means of a tie-wire, which is held between the cap and the base, with its ends wrapped around the main wire. In the drawings I have shown the cleat rectangular in cross-section, which gives a sufficient area between its top and the cap for long grooves, and especially those in which the wires are seated, thereby insuring permanency and rigidity in holding the wire. The perforation B' is parallel with the long and short sides of the cleat and at right angles to the plane between the head or outer face of the base and the cap, thereby permitting of the cleat standing at an angle to the face of its support, but holding the wire parallel therewith. The grooves A⁶ and C³ are crossed by a plurality of small grooves D. The upper face of the piece

C has a groove E. The screw F binds the two blocks together and secures them to the wall, the head of the screw being flush with surface of the piece C.

5 It is thought that the objects of this construction and mode of use will be obvious. The insulated wire G passes through the aperture formed by the grooves A⁶ C³, and when the blocks are pressed together the insulating material is to a slight extent forced into the transverse grooves D, and thus prevents lateral or
10 or longitudinal movement of the wire and does not injure the insulation, as in a cleat where prongs are forced into it. As the cleat
15 makes an acute angle with the wall, it can be placed where joists are near together and the screw turned down by an ordinary screw-driver, whereas if it was set on the side of a joist and at right angles thereto the adjacent
20 joist would prevent use of the screw-driver. The prongs A³ and the angle at which the block bears against the wall serve to prevent any movement of the cleat with the screw for an axis, and the shoulder and V-slot prevent
25 a turning movement of the upper block relative to the lower block.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the wire as secured at one end of a line of cleats, the wire being first passed through it and brought back over
30 the piece C, resting in the groove E.

It will be noted that the screw passes longitudinally through the cleats and obliquely into the wall, the base of the cleat being oblique to the wall or joist to which it is secured.
35 By this arrangement the head of the screw is at an angle to the sides of the adjacent joist.

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

40 1. A cleat for wiring comprising of a perforated base and a perforated cap, said perforations registering with each other and standing at a right angle to the plane of contact between the base and the cap but at an inclination
45 to the rear face of the base.

2. A cleat for wiring comprising a base and a cap, each provided with a perforation and having their adjacent faces provided with a ful-

crum-point and a gripping-point on opposite sides of said perforations, said perforations
50 standing at a right angle to the planes of said adjacent faces but at an inclination to the rear face of the base.

3. A cleat for wiring comprising a perforated base and a perforated cap, the adjacent
55 faces of which are provided with two registering grooves to form a clamp and with a shoulder and a groove to form a fulcrum, the perforations registering with each other and being located between the clamp and the fulcrum
60 and being inclined relatively to the rear face of the base.

4. A cleat for wiring comprising a perforated base and a perforated cap, the adjacent
65 faces of the base and cap being provided with a fulcrum and a clamp on opposite sides of said perforations, the rear face of the base being inclined to said perforations and the outer face of the cap being provided with a retaining-groove.
70

5. A cleat for wiring comprising a perforated base and a perforated cap, the adjacent
75 faces of which are provided with a fulcrum on one side of said perforations and two registering grooves on the opposite side, the outer face of the cap being provided with a groove over and substantially parallel with one of the grooves on the inner face thereof.

6. A cleat for wiring comprising a perforated base and a perforated cap, the outer face
80 of the base being provided with a semicylindrical shoulder on one side of its perforation and a V-shaped slot and a semicylindrical groove on the other side, said shoulder slot and groove being parallel with each other, and
85 the inner face of the cap being provided with semicylindrical grooves on opposite sides of its perforation and a V-shaped shoulder adjacent to one of said grooves, the rear face of the base being inclined relatively to said per-
90 forations.

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Witnesses:

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