No. 753,399. PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

E. C. HUNT.

COMBINATION BRACKET AND KNOB FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 8, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

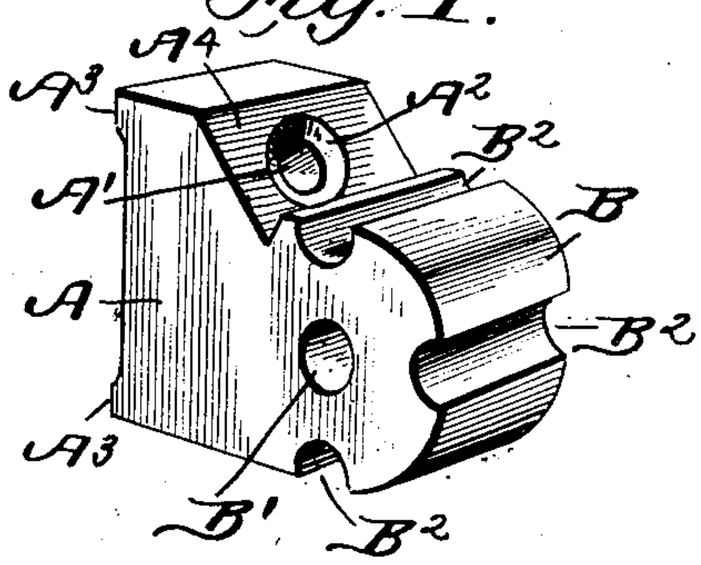


Fig. 2.

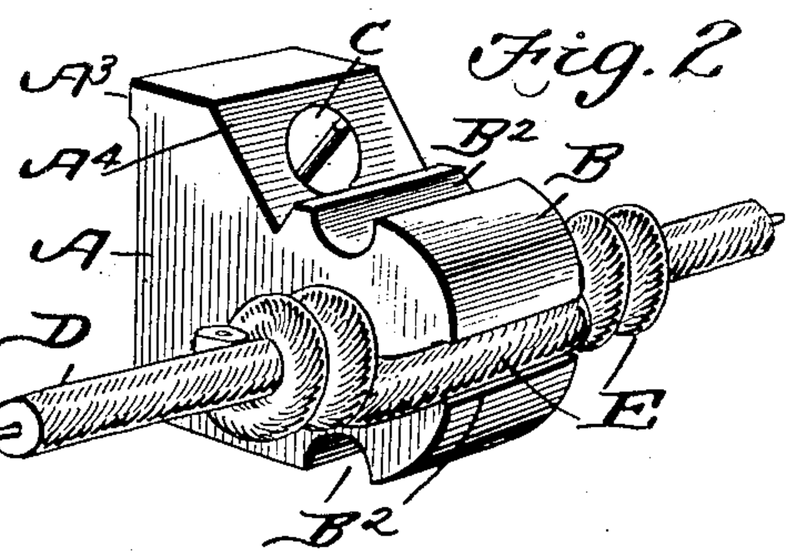


Fig. 3.

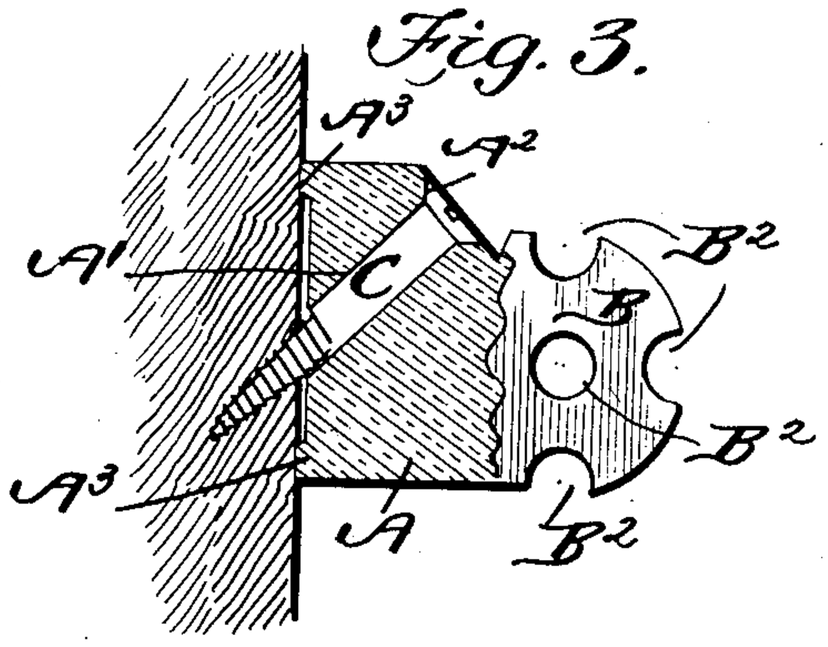


Fig. 4.

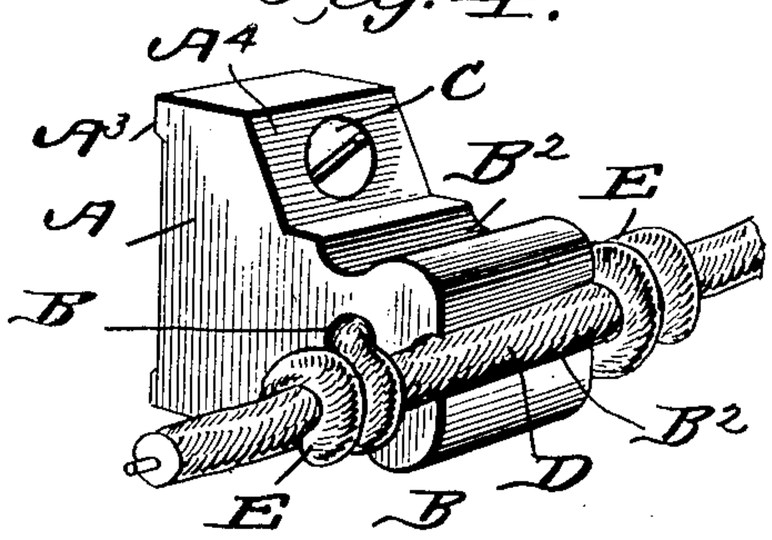


Fig. 5.

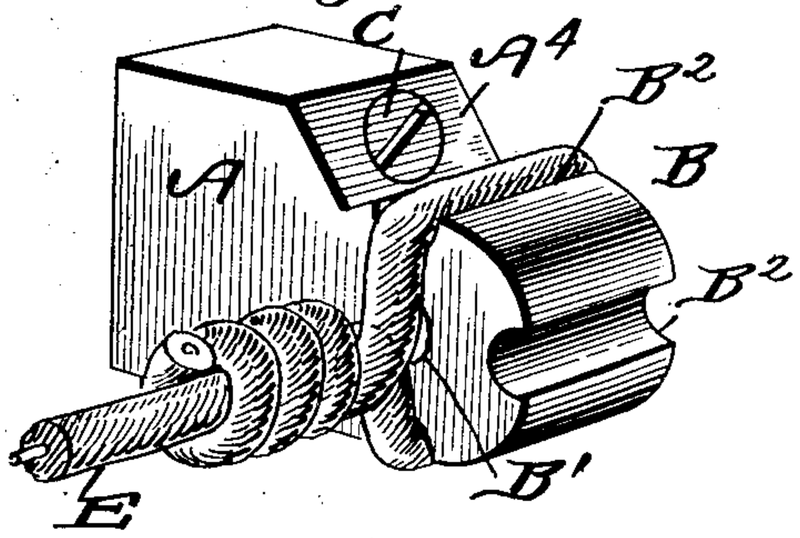


Fig. 6.

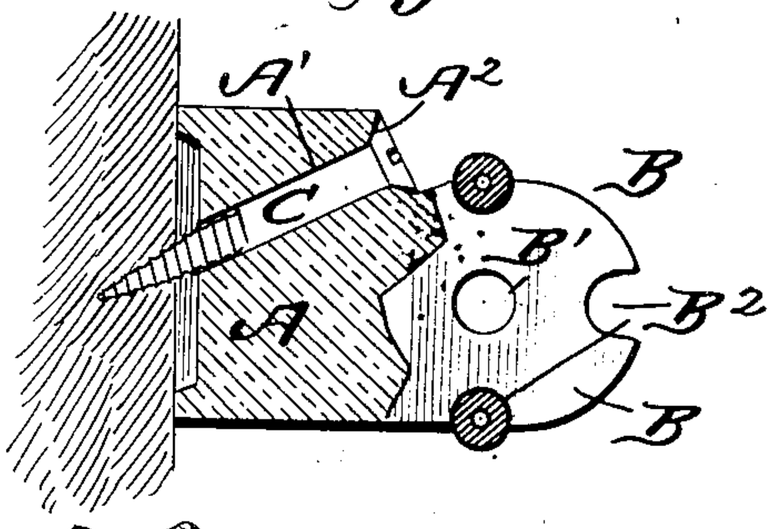


Fig. 7.

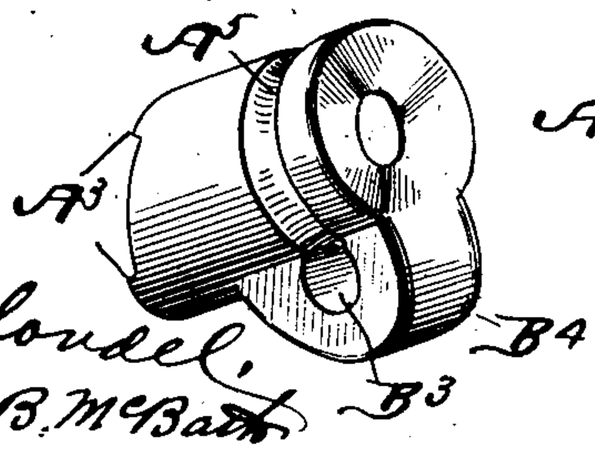
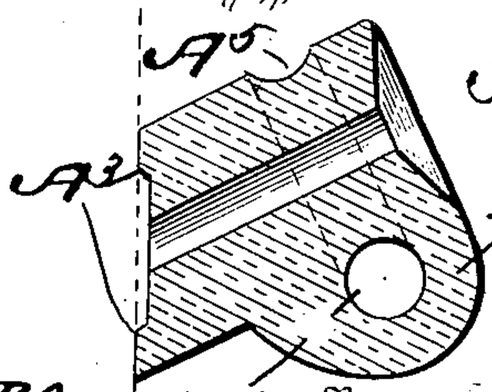


Fig. 8.



Witnesses
M. A. Bloodell.
Edgar B. McBath

Inventor
E. C. Hunt.

By Munn & Brock
Attorneys

No. 753,399. Patented March 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

COMBINATION BRACKET AND KNOB FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,399, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed November 8, 1902. Serial No. 130,602. (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 Combination Bracket and Knob for Electric Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an insulating bracket and knob for electric conductor-wires, the object of the invention being to provide a simple and efficient construction of bracket and knob which can be quickly and securely fastened to a wall, ceiling, or joists, one to which the conductor-wire can be quickly and easily fastened, and one owing to its peculiar construction and manner of connection is not likely to turn or become dislocated.

With these various objects in view the invention consists, essentially, of a bracket having a bore passed obliquely through the same for the purpose of receiving the fastening-screw, the outer portion of the bracket being constructed to receive the conductor and fastening wires.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a combination bracket and knob constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a view showing the conductor-wire passing through the knob. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing another method of connecting the conductor-wire to the combined bracket and knob, the fastening-wire passing through the knob. Fig. 6 is a sectional elevation of the construction shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 shows a slightly-modified form of knob. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of such modification.

My improved construction of bracket and knob is made of porcelain or other suitable non-conducting material and while formed of a single piece comprises two portions—namely, the bracket portion A and the knob portion B. The bracket portion A is that portion which is secured to the wall, ceiling, or joist, while the knob portion is that part to which the electric wires are connected. The bracket is constructed with an inclined bore A′, the outer edge of which is countersunk, as shown at A^2, said bore being intended to receive the fastening-screws C, the head of which fits into the countersink A^2. By having the fastening-screw C passed obliquely through the bracket the said bracket is securely held and is prevented from turning. Furthermore, by passing the screw obliquely through the bracket I am enabled to secure the said bracket to the side of a joist and can easily operate the screw-driver for effecting the connection, whereas such operation would be extremely inconvenient, if not impossible, if the screw were passed horizontally through the bracket in case the joists were at all close together. With the screw passing obliquely through the bracket, however, the closeness of the joists is an immaterial point. The inner face of the bracket is preferably provided with shoulders A^3, which are adapted to bind tightly against the joist, wall, or ceiling and bite into the same, thus serving to securely hold the combined bracket and knob from turning.

In Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, the bracket is arranged substantially horizontal and is constructed with an inclined face A^4, at which point the inclined bore begins. In Figs. 7 and 8, however, the bracket and knob are practically one part, essentially cylindrical in form, the oblique bore passing centrally through the combined bracket portion. The knob portion B has a transverse bore B′, through which the conductor-wire D is passed, and the said knob is also provided with a plurality of grooves B^2 substantially parallel to the bore B′ and in which the fastening-wire E is adapted to rest, the ends of said wire being twisted around the conductor-wire. The conductor-wire D is supposed to be passed through the bore of the knob after the knobs are connected to the joists; but in case it should become necessary to connect a bracket and knob after the wire has been arranged the said conductor-wire can be placed in one of the grooves E^2 and the fastening-wire E can be passed through the bore B′ and the ends

thereof twisted around the conductor-wire, as most clearly shown in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the manner of connecting the dead end of a wire to the knob, said end being passed around the knob and twisted around the adjacent portion of the wire.

In Figs. 7 and 8 the bracket is essentially in the form of a cylinder, having a circumferential groove A^5, which communicates with the bore B^3 of the depending knob portion B^4. The bracket, however, is constructed with the shoulders A^3, and the bore is arranged obliquely, forming an acute angle with the bottom of the bracket, the bottom and top faces of the bracket being oblique with reference to each other, so that the same general features of construction are employed in this form as in forms illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive.

It will thus be seen that I provide an efficient construction of combination bracket and knob by means of which an electric wire can be securely fastened, and owing to the peculiar construction of the said combination bracket and knob it is not likely to become turned or dislocated.

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

1. A device of the kind described comprising a bracket having an integral outwardly-projecting knob portion and a rearwardly-extending bore transverse to and at one side of the knob portion, the said knob portion having a bore transverse to the bracket and an exterior groove parallel with the bore, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A device of the kind described, comprising a bracket portion and a knob portion, the bracket portion having an oblique bore, the knob portion having a transverse bore and a plurality of grooves substantially parallel with the transverse bore, as specified.

3. A device of the kind described comprising a bracket portion having an oblique bore and a knob portion having a transverse bore and a plurality of exterior grooves, substantially parallel with the transverse bore, the rear face of the bracket portion being provided with shoulders for the purpose specified.

4. A device of the kind described comprising a bracket portion having a bore at an acute angle to the bottom of said bracket portion, the bottom face of said portion being oblique to its top face, and a knob portion having a transverse bore at right angles to the bore of the bracket.

EMORY CLYDE HUNT.

Witnesses:
A. K. SMITH,
C. BRICKER.