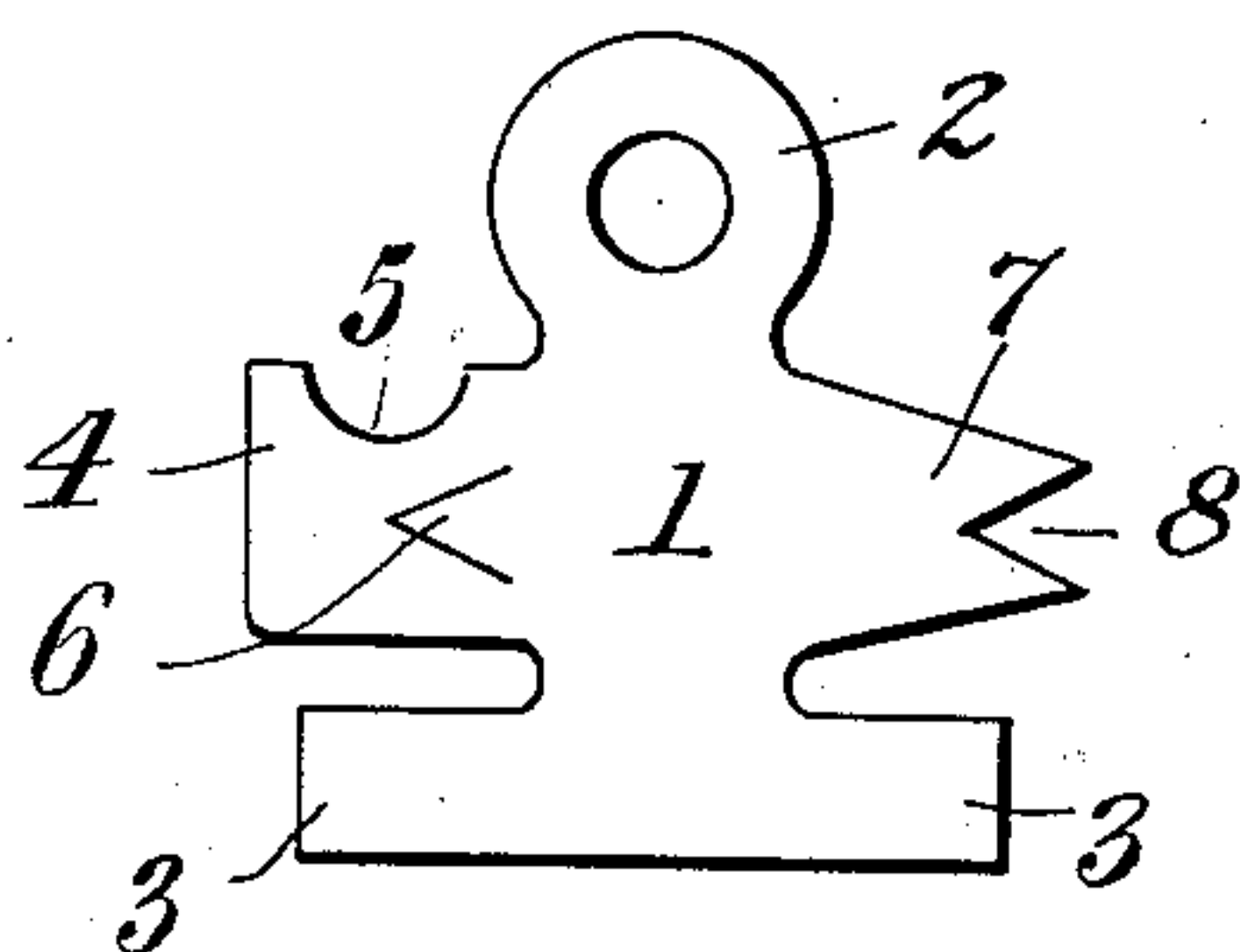


E. SCHNEIDER.  
 TERMINAL FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.  
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1909.

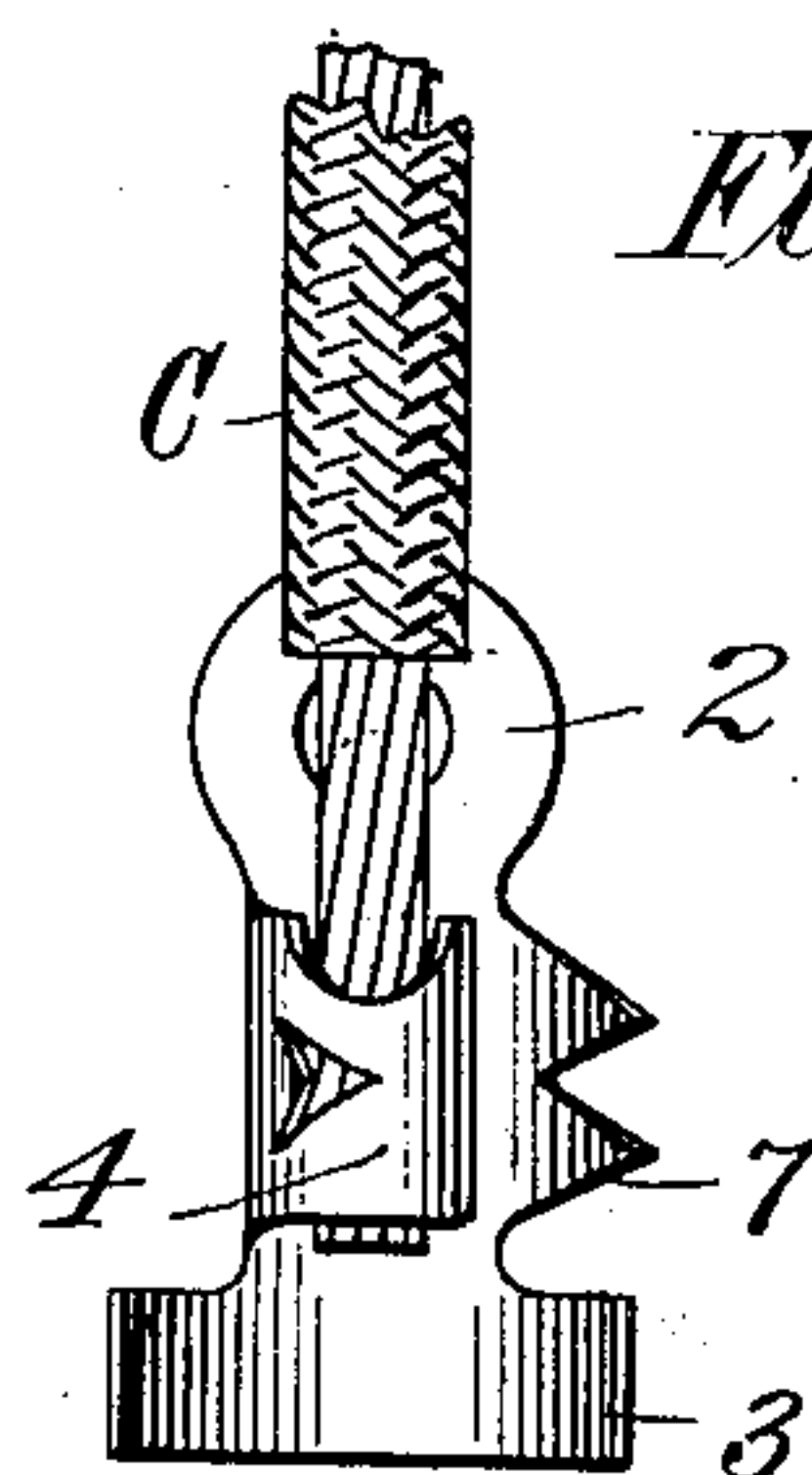
962,921.

Patented June 28, 1910.

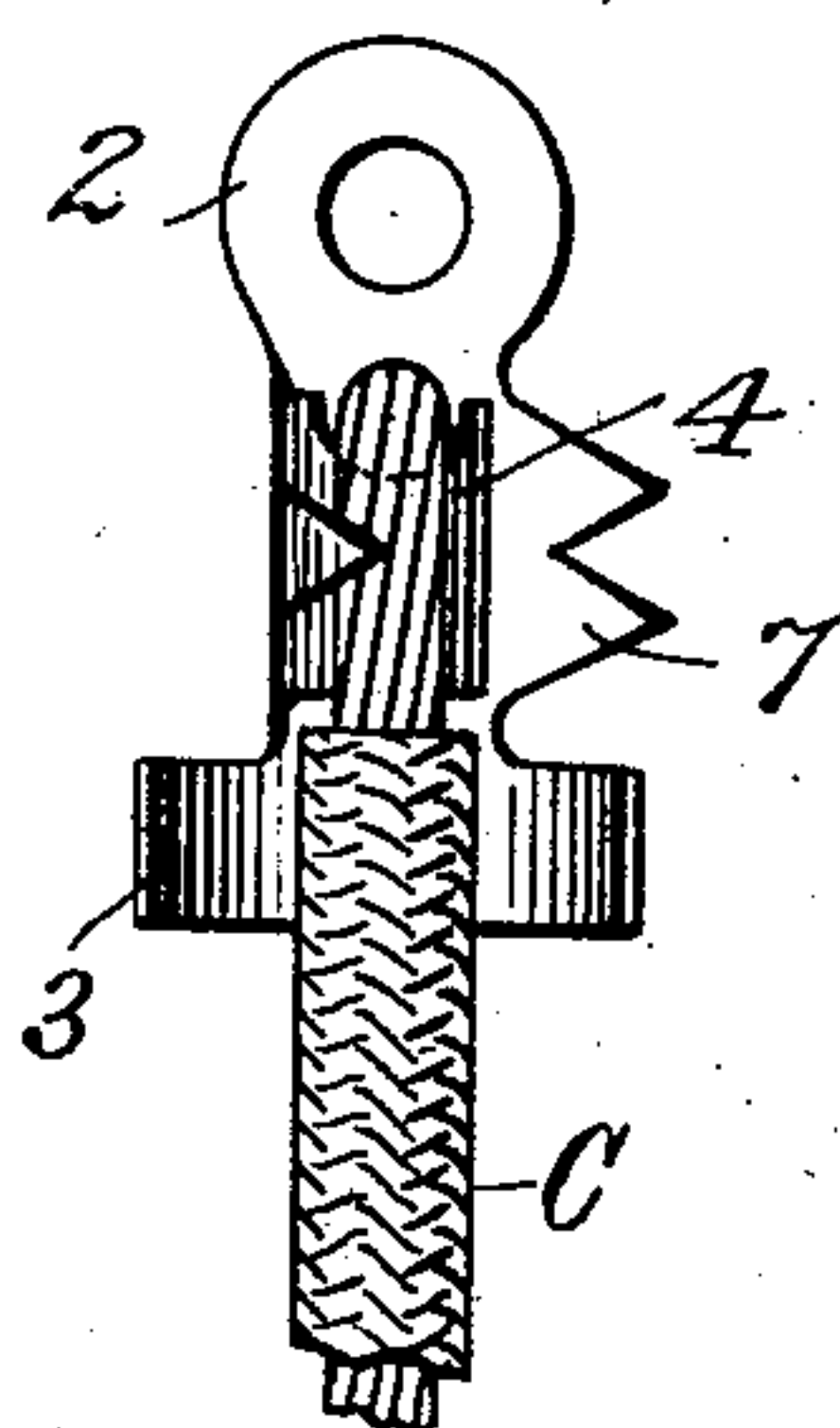
*Fig. 1*



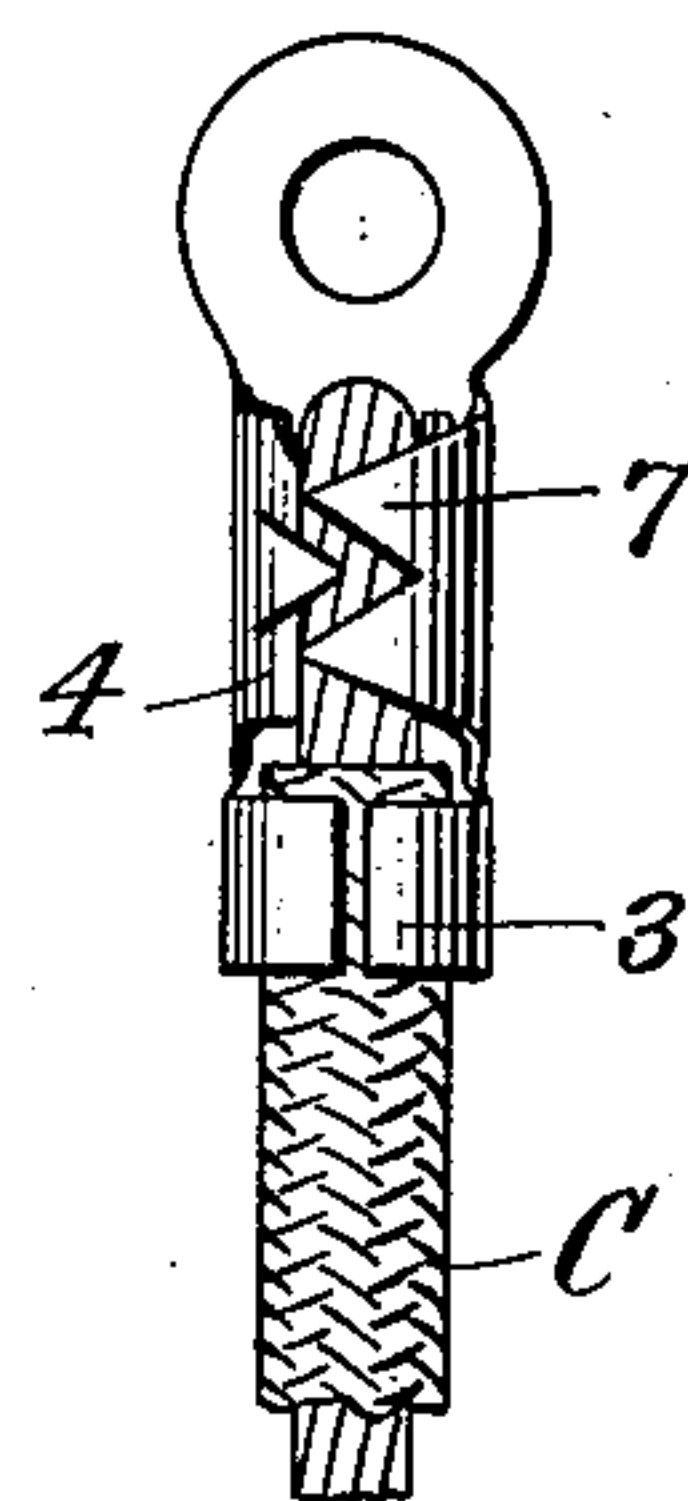
*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



Witnesses:  
 Hannah Owens  
 Jacob Arnstein

Edward Schneider, Inventor  
 By his Attorney, Rapt. Norton



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBERHARD SCHNEIDER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TERMINAL FOR ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

962,921.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 28, 1910.

Application filed February 2, 1909. Serial No. 475,695.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EBERHARD SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Terminals for Electrical Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to terminals or lugs for electrical conductors and, more particularly, to terminals designed for quick attachment to small stranded wires to afford convenient means for attachment to binding posts.

The invention has for its object the provision of a terminal or lug, of the character specified, which may be quickly and securely attached to a conductor without the use of solder, and which can be produced with simple dies, and at low cost.

In the accompanying drawings, I have illustrated one embodiment only of my invention, but it will be obvious that the invention may be embodied in structures differing in form and proportions without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which is defined in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a view of the blank, from which the terminal or lug is formed. Fig. 2 is a view showing the first step in the attachment of the lug to the end of an electrical conductor of the ordinary flexible and insulated type. Fig. 3 is a view showing the second step in the attachment of the lug to the conductor, and Fig. 4 is a view of the lug completely secured to the conductor.

Referring to the drawings, it will be observed that the lug is formed from a single blank cut from sheet material, preferably copper, of suitable gage. This blank comprises a body part 1, an eye portion 2, and a plurality of lateral wings arranged in two parts, the members of each part being arranged opposite each other. The smaller wings 3—3 are exactly alike, and are separated from the larger wings by notches, to provide for the separate folding of the wings over the conductor in the operation of securing the lug thereto. Of the two larger wings, the wing 4, which is preferably placed at the left of the body portion of the terminal, as illustrated in the drawings, is of substantially rectangular form, but presents a notch 5 in the edge adjacent to the eye

portion 2 of the lug. This notch is preferably of approximately semi-circular form, as shown, and its purpose will hereinafter appear. In the base of the wing 4 a triangular tongue 6 is formed, the point of the tongue which is free being disposed toward the lateral margin of the wing. Opposite the wing 4 a wing 7 is formed, which presents converging edges and a notched extremity, the notch 8 in the extremity of the wing being of the same shape as the tongue 6 formed in the wing 4, and of approximately the same dimensions.

The mode of securing the lug or terminal to the end of a conductor will be readily understood from an inspection of Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The conductor C is laid on the lug, as shown in Fig. 2, with the insulation removed from the wire for about an inch. This denuded portion of the wire lies directly upon the body of the lug, and extends partially over the eye portion 2. The wing 4 is then bent over the wire, as shown in Fig. 2, and flattened down thereon, the tongue 6 being bent upward from the rest of the wing or flap. The conductor is then bent over the wing or flap 4 into the position shown in Fig. 3, the wire lying snugly in the notch 5 presented in the margin of the wing or flap. Tongue 6 is then bent down to engage the wire on one side, and the wing or flap 7 is bent over it from the opposite side until the wire is held as shown in Fig. 4. The final operation in securing the lug or terminal to the conductor is the bending of the wings or flaps 3 over upon the insulated body of the conductor, as shown in Fig. 4. After the several operations above recited have been completed, the lug is securely attached to the end of the conductor, and cannot be disengaged therefrom without first bending the wings or flaps 3 and the wing or flap 7 away from the conductor; that is to say, restoring the parts of the lug or terminal to the position shown in Fig. 2.

It will be noted that the terminal above described can be formed by a single operation of an ordinary pair of punching dies, and that no bending or shaping is necessary prior to the operation of attaching the lug or terminal to the conductor. It will also be noted, in the operation of attaching the conductor, it is not necessary to pass the denuded wire through any eyes, which involves more-or-less effort,—especially with a bodied conductor—and that the several oper-



ations necessary to secure the lug firmly can all be performed rapidly, and without any especial care or accuracy. It will also be apparent that, if the lug is formed of metal  
 5 of suitable gage, it will withstand a great deal of heat, and will not burn off readily. Owing to the special form of the wings 4 and 7, very complete contact is obtained between the denuded wire of the conductor and  
 10 the parts of the terminal or lug.

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

1. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors, comprising body portion, and a  
 15 pair of wings extending laterally from said body portion on opposite sides thereof, one of said wings having a notch to receive the conductor formed in one of its side margins.

20 2. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors, comprising a body portion and a pair of flaps or wings extending from said body portion on opposite sides, one of said flaps or wings having a tongue formed  
 25 therein near its base.

3. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors, comprising a body portion and a pair of flaps or wings extending from said  
 30 body portion on opposite sides, one of said flaps or wings having a tongue formed

therein near its base, and having the free portion of the tongue disposed toward the extremity of the flap or wing.

4. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors, comprising a body portion and a  
 35 pair of wings or flaps extending laterally therefrom on opposite sides, one of said wings or flaps having a tongue formed therein, and the other wing or flap having its extremity notched to receive said tongue. 40

5. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors comprising a body portion and a pair of wings extending from said body portion on opposite sides, one of said wings having a tongue formed therein, and a notch in  
 45 one of its side margins.

6. A lug or terminal for electrical conductors comprising a body portion, a pair of wings extending from said body portion, said wings being arranged opposite each  
 50 other, one of said wings having a tongue formed therein and also a notch in one of its side margins, and a second pair of wings extending from said body portion.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my  
 55 name hereto in the presence of witnesses.

EBERHARD SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

HANNAH OWENS,  
 BAXTER MORTON.