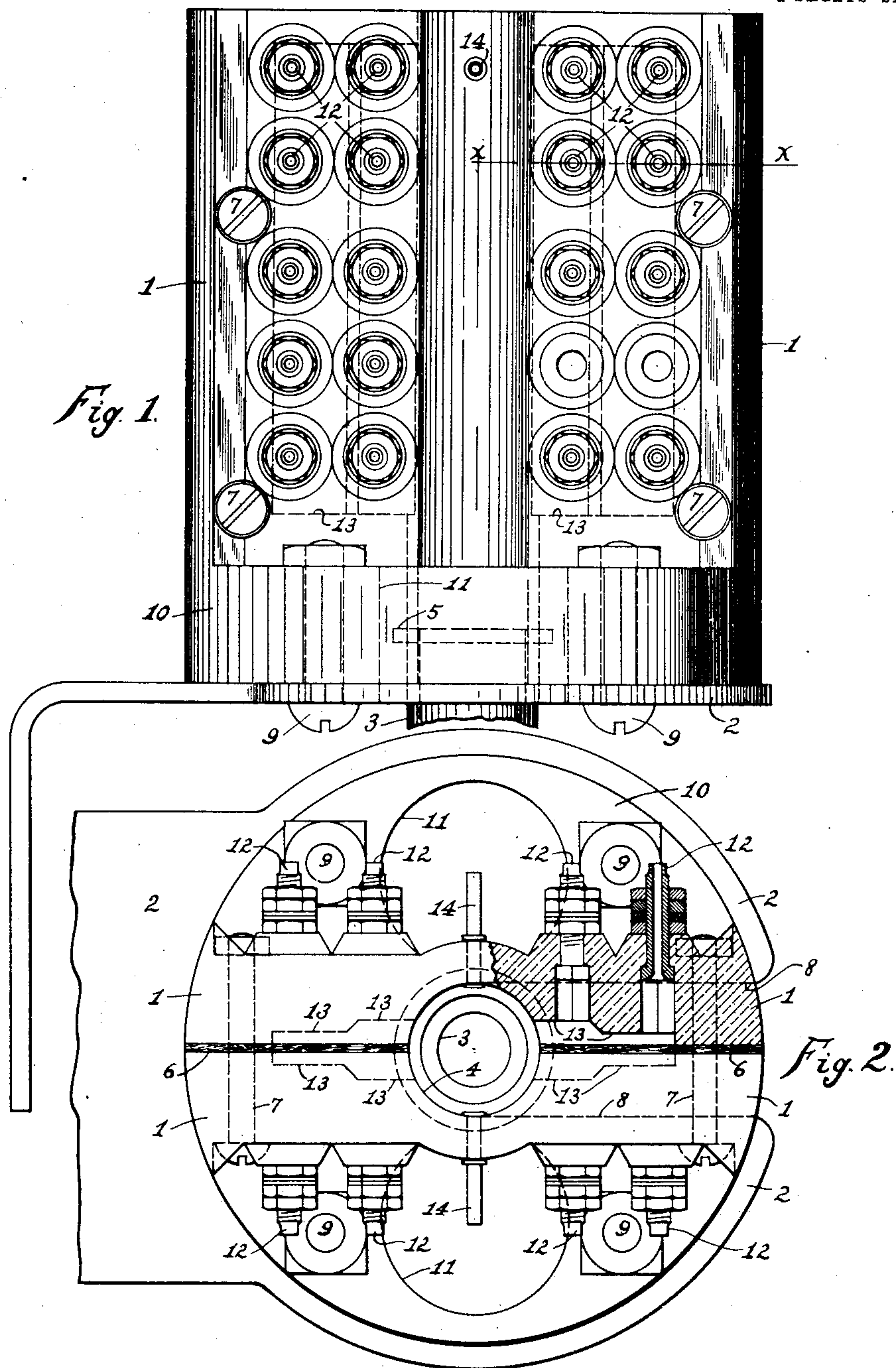


F. B. COOK.
CABLE TERMINAL.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1909.

997,042.

Patented July 4, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Maudie J. Ball.
K. D. Waldo.

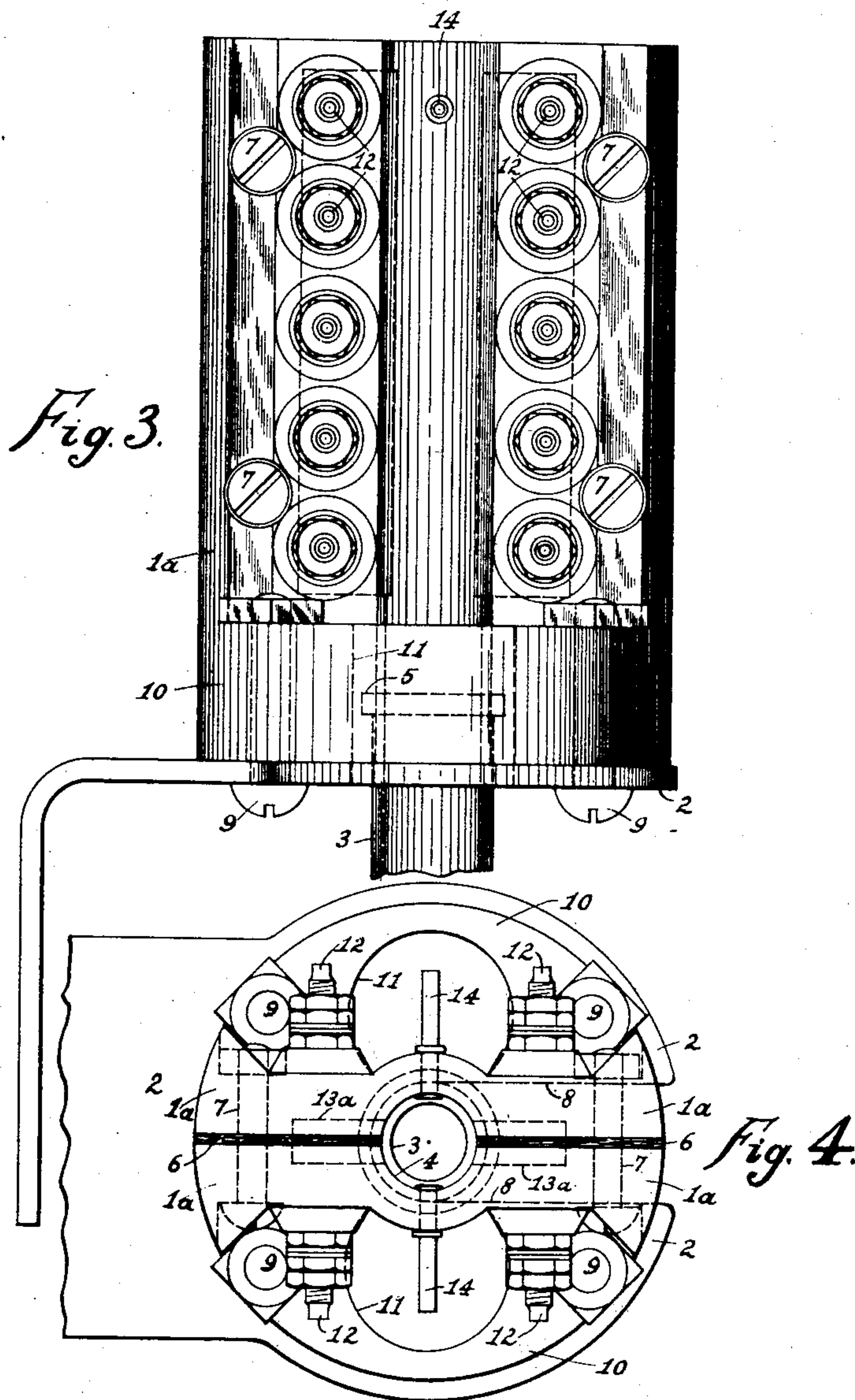
INVENTOR:

FRANK B. COOK,
BY Frederick R. Parker.
ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK B. COOK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CABLE-TERMINAL.

997,042.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed July 3, 1909. Serial No. 505,869.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK B. COOK, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Cable-Terminal, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating same.

My invention relates to cable terminals such as are used at the ends of electrical cables for distributing the conductors thereof.

The principal objects of my invention are, to provide an improved and compact construction in such a cable terminal, and to provide an improved porcelain cable terminal of the character hereinafter specified.

Other objects will be apparent from the following specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of the improved cable terminal of this invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1, with portions shown in cross-section taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of another form of the improved cable terminal of this invention; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3.

Like characters refer to like parts in the several figures.

I will now describe in detail the cable terminal illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, in which 1 1 are two similar halves, preferably of porcelain, forming a complete head when placed together as shown in Fig. 2, the whole being mounted on a suitable bracket base 2 as shown. A nozzle 3 for the cable, extends up through the base plate 2 into a hole 4 formed by the two halves 1 1, the upper end of the nozzle 3 fitting in an annular recess 5 to securely hold it in place. The halves 1 1 preferably have a gasket 6 placed therebetween as shown, and are bolted together by bolts 7 7. The base plate 2 is preferably cut away from the center to the front edge as shown at 8, so that the halves 1 1, together with the nozzle 3 and the cable carried thereby, may be removed from the bracket base 2 by being simply slid toward the front of the base 2 when the bolts 9 9 are removed. Each side portion 1 is provided with a semicircular base portion 10 which is provided with a hole 11 there-through, concentric with a similar hole through the base plate 2, this hole being

placed between rows of binding posts 12 12 as shown and being for accommodating aerial conductors leading up through the base portion of the terminal to the binding posts 12 12 to which they are suitably secured by nuts and washers. The binding posts 12 12 are preferably hollow, and extend through the side portions 1 1 preferably as shown in Fig. 2, the inner faces of the side portions 1 1 being cut away as shown at 13 13 to accommodate the cable conductors leading from the nozzle 3 up to and through the hollow binding posts 12 12. The cable conductors are preferably soldered to the outer ends of the binding posts 12 12, the solder securely sealing the holes in the said posts. Near the top of the cable terminal is provided a pair of hollow tubes 14 14 extending through the portions 1 1, to be used as terminal posts for an extra pair of conductors of the cable, or for a pair of test conductors. The terminal is preferably made circular in form so that a cylindrical cover may be placed over same to entirely inclose the terminal.

The construction above described makes a very simple and compact cable terminal, due to the fact that the holes 11 11 for the aerial conductors are placed between rows of the binding posts 12 12 so that the aerial conductors may be extended up through the holes 11 11 direct to the binding posts 12 12 without passing through any distributing strips. With this construction it is not necessary to separate the conductors of each pair of aerial conductors as is necessary in some forms of cable terminals where distributing strips are used.

The cable terminal illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 is constructed practically the same as the terminal shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that in the terminal shown in Figs. 3 and 4 each side portion 1^a is provided with but two vertical rows of binding posts 12 12, while in the cable terminal shown in Figs. 1 and 2 each side portion 1 is provided with four vertical rows of binding posts 12 12, two rows on each of the holes 11 11.

When the cable terminal of this invention is made of porcelain halves 1 1, which is preferably done, the halves 1 1 are very much simpler to mold and bake than in some other forms of porcelain cable terminals now in use. Such a simplified construction therefore greatly reduces the cost of such a cable terminal, besides making it

very compact and thus further reducing the cost of other parts such as the base plate 2 and the cover for the terminal.

It will readily be understood that the cable terminal of this invention may be made in various sizes, and with various numbers of rows of binding posts on each side thereof. The terminals illustrated are drawn full size, and it can readily be seen that the 10-pair size shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the 20-pair size shown in Figs. 1 and 2, are exceedingly compact for cable terminals of such capacity.

When the cable conductors are to be distributed through the binding posts 12 12 of the cable terminal, one of the halves 1 1 is preferably moved away from the other so that the work of distribution can be suitably carried on. After the conductors are suitably distributed, the halves 1 1 are again placed together as shown in the drawings, the cable conductors then being tightened up through the posts 12 12 as desired and soldered thereto as described.

I do not wish to limit this invention to all of the particular details herein set forth, as various modifications of same may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim as my invention is:

A cable terminal comprising a pair of halves removably secured together to form a head and each carrying front and rear rows of terminal members, each half also having an integral semicircular base portion with a hole therethrough between the front and rear rows of terminal members for accommodating electrical conductors leading thereto, a nozzle carried by the said head and projecting therebelow to which a cable may be attached, a circular base plate on which the said head is removably secured, said base plate having a bracket in the rear, a pair of side holes therethrough registering with the said holes in the said semicircular base portions of the head, and an opening in the front edge thereof extending back to the center of the base plate whereby the said head with its nozzle and the cable attached thereto may be removed as a whole from the base plate, substantially as set forth.

As inventor of the foregoing I hereunto subscribe my name this 30th day of June, 1909.

FRANK B. COOK.

Witnesses:

MAUDE J. BALL,
FREDERICK R. PARKER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."