No. 785,561. PATENTED MAR. 21, 1905.

J. M. LATIMER.

WIRING CLEAT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 23, 1904.

Fig. 1.

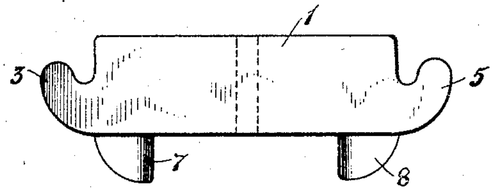


Fig. 2.

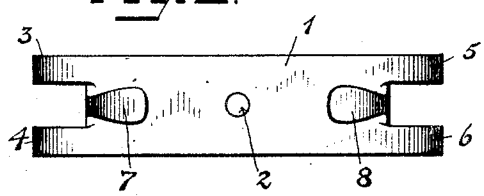
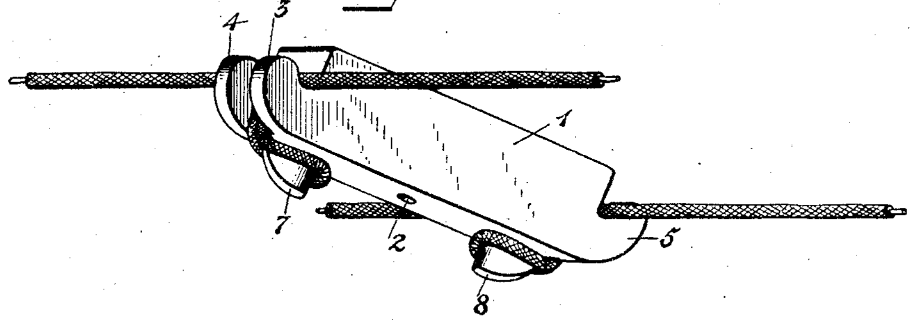


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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No. 785,561. Patented March 21, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MORRIS LATIMER, OF WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO CONSOLIDATED FIRE ALARM COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

WIRING-CLEAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 785,561, dated March 21, 1905.

Application filed July 23, 1904. Serial No. 217,811.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MORRIS LATIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weehawken, county of Hudson, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wiring-Cleats, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to cleats, and particularly for putting up electric wires and the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and economical construction which may be readily put up and by means of which wires may be rapidly and readily strung in place and which will serve to lock the wire to prevent its accidental disengagement.

The principles of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying single sheet of drawings. Preferably the cleat is formed of porcelain or some other suitable insulating material.

Specifically, it consists in a cleat having a body portion with ears and lugs so located with relation to one another that the wire may be attached in place in a simple manner, substantially as shown.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a cleat embodying the improvements of my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same, illustrating its method of use.

Preferably the cleat is formed with an integral body 1, which has some simple provision for attachment to the wall or ceiling—as, for instance, a screw-hole 2.

3 and 4 are ears at one end of the cleat extending upward and forming recesses or notches for the reception of the wire. These ears are spaced apart, particularly as shown in Fig. 2. 5 6 are a similar pair of ears at the opposite end of the cleat.

In line with the space between the ears is a projecting lug 7, formed, preferably, as shown and curved on its outer edge. This permits the putting up of the wire particularly as shown in Fig. 3.

8 is a lug similar to lug 7, but oppositely disposed and arranged in line with the space between the ears 5 and 6. When the cleat is attached to the wall or ceiling in a suitable manner, the wire is run in place by simply catching one end over one of the ears and drawing the end down between the ears. The end is then thrown around the inner edge of the lug 7 and then around up between the ears and over the other ear 4, substantially as shown. The space between the ears is preferably at least as wide as twice the diameter of the wire to be used, so as to permit the two sides of the wire passing between the ears to lie side by side. The peculiar formation of the ears and the lug, together with the location of the parts, affords a means of holding the wire in place with considerable rigidity. This method of attachment also is capable of withstanding a considerable pull longitudinally on the wire. The two ends of the cleat are preferably formed similarly, but reversed so as to afford means of attachment to two wires by the same cleat. This also insures that the pull on the cleat will be more evenly distributed.

The advantages of such a construction will be apparent to those skilled in the art and reside particularly, however, in the simplicity of the construction and its general utility.

What I claim is—

1. A cleat comprising the combination of a body portion having two pairs of outwardly and upwardly projecting ears, one pair at each end, with spaces between the ears of each pair and lugs in line with said spaces at each end and projecting downward from the bottom of said body portion, substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

2. A cleat formed of insulating material and comprising a flat-topped body portion formed with two outwardly-extending ears below the top plane of said body portion and spaced apart and having a recess in their upper surfaces for the reception of a wire and a lug projecting downwardly from said body portion substantially at right angles to said ears and to said body portion, for the purpose specified.

3. A cleat formed of insulating material and

comprising the combination of the body 1, a pair of outwardly-extending ears 3 and 4 having a space between them and a downwardly-projecting lug 7 having a curved outer surface substantially tangential to the end of said body portion between said ears, and an inner surface substantially perpendicular to said body portion, substantially as described.

4. A cleat for electric wiring comprising the combination of a body portion formed of insulating material and having a pair of outwardly-projecting ears at each end with spaces between the ears of each pair and a downwardly-projecting lug at each end adjacent the spaces between the corresponding ears, for the purposes specified.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 22d day of July, 1904.

JOHN MORRIS LATIMER.

Witnesses:

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