J. F. SIEMS.

CONNECTOR ATTACHMENT FOR BATTERIES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1908.

910,965. Patented Jan. 26, 1909.

Fig. 1.

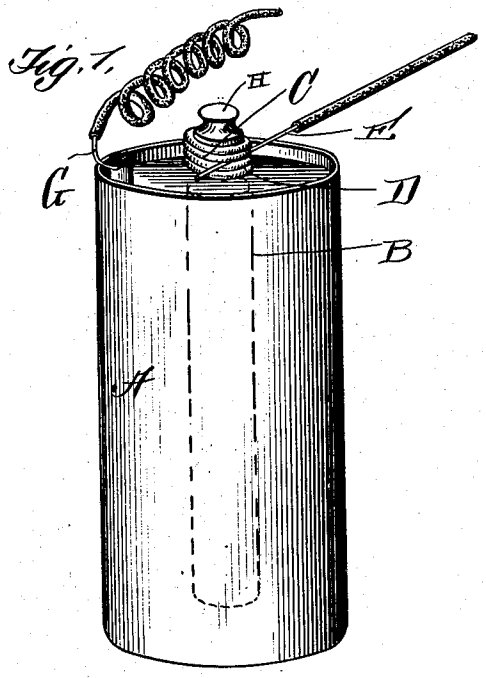
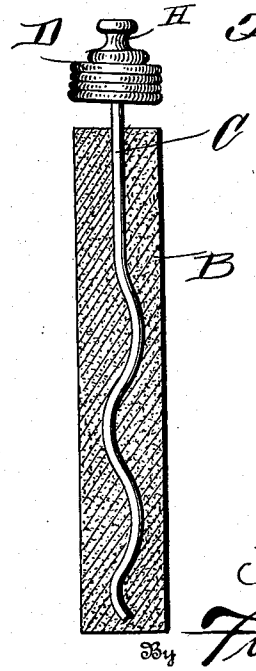


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONNECTOR ATTACHMENT FOR BATTERIES.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANN F. SIEMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Platte and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Connector Attachments for Batteries; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in attachments for dry and wet batteries for connecting electric wires thereto and consists in the provision of a draw spring having a coil, one end of which is embedded in the parts of the battery and affording means whereby a connector wire may be held in different positions intermediate the coils of the spring. By this arrangement of the wire in the carbon of the battery, the full utility of the latter is obtained without any loss of power due to loosened screws and short connections upon the usual battery as now constructed.

The invention comprises various details of construction, combinations and arrangements of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claim.

I illustrate my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a battery showing my coiled draw spring as attached thereto, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the carbon, showing the manner of anchoring the wire, out of which the spring is formed, thereto.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates a battery of any usual construction, either wet or dry, and is provided with a carbon B.

C designates a resilient wire which is embedded in the compact carbon and is preferably undulating or curved in order to make a more secure anchorage therein. Said wire runs substantially the length of the carbon and its upper end is formed into a coil D, the folds of which are normally held together.

E designates a connector wire which is held frictionally between any of the convolutions of the coil, thereby effecting a sure contact and said connecting wire may be held in different positions.

G designates a connector wire which has one end preferably soldered to the zinc of the battery, thus dispensing with screws, etc., which entail an expense and trouble to persons by becoming loose, producing interrupted currents, etc.

A knot H is formed at the upper end of the coiled spring the end of said spring having a bearing against the lower face of the knob affording means whereby a person may cause the coil to expand or separate for the insertion of the connecting wire between the convolutions thereof and, after the knob is released, the tension of the coil will cause the connecting wire to be securely clamped and held in any desired position.

An important feature of the present invention resides in the fact that no chance in making a mistake in connecting up the batteries is possible, as it would be impossible to connect two carbons together or two zincs as they will not fit in the regular routine, thereby preventing all short circuit.

By the provision of attachments to batteries as shown and described, an advantage is obtained in that they may be conveniently packed without obstructions commonly placed, such as binding posts, etc., which are likely to be broken or lost and a less space is required in battery boxes by the attachment forming the subject matter of the present application.

It will be understood that the draw spring which is anchored to the carbon may be made of any suitable metal and, if desired, a draw spring may be placed on the zinc if found desirable or vice versa by placing a connecting wire on the carbon and the spring on the zinc.

What I claim to be new is:—

In combination with a dry battery, a carbon therein, a draw spring having a portion thereof undulating and embedded in said

carbon and extending substantially its length, a portion of said spring which extends through the end of the carbon turned into a coil a slight distance therefrom, and a knob upon the end of the spring and bearing against the outer convolution of the coil, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHANN F. SIEMS.

Witnesses:
G. W. PHILLIPS,
B. H. SCHROEDER.