

April 7, 1931.

P. SANGALS

1,799,706

ELECTRIC TERMINAL

Filed May 28, 1928

Fig. 1.

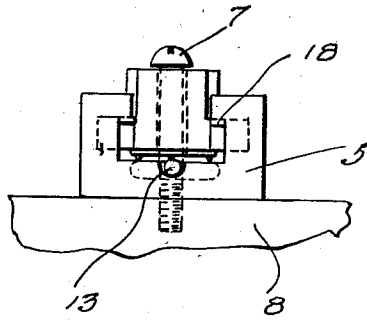


Fig. 2.

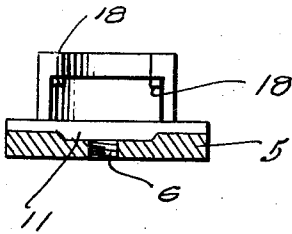


Fig. 3.

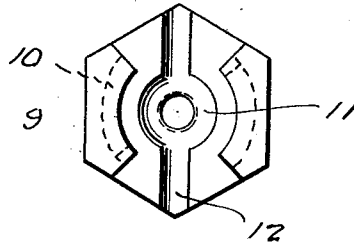


Fig. 4.

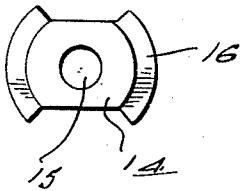


Fig. 5.

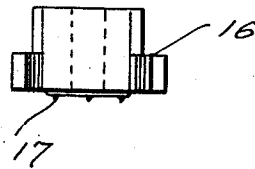
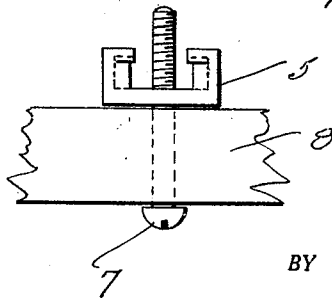


Fig. 6.



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ELECTRIC TERMINAL

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The present invention relates to attaching devices for electric wires and has for its principal object to provide an article of this character for quickly, easily and effectively supporting the wire in a predetermined position. A further object is to provide an article of this character of a simple and practical construction, which is neat and attractive in appearance, strong and durable, relatively inexpensive to manufacture and install in operative position and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended. Other objects and advantages reside in the special construction, combination and arrangement of the various elements forming the invention as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout the specification and in which

Figure 1 is a side elevational view showing the parts in assembled position,

Figure 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view through the base member,

Figure 3 is a top plan view thereof,

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the retaining member,

Figure 5 is a side elevational view thereof, and

Figure 6 is a side elevational view of the base illustrating a different manner of attaching the same.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, the invention comprises a wire attaching or supporting terminal composed of a base member 5 preferably of a circular formation and having a threaded opening 6 concentrically arranged therein for receiving a screw 7 whereby to attach the base to a stationary object or fixture 8. The base has a pair of upstanding lugs 9 formed at its opposite sides and at the edges of the base with the inner edge of the lugs of an arcuate formation as clearly shown in Figure 3 and an inwardly extending flange 10 formed at the upper inner edge of each of said lugs. The inner edge of the flanges is also curved. About the opening 6 upon the upper face of the base 5 is an annular countersink 11 and communicat-

ing with each side of which and disposed between the lugs 9 is a groove 12 extending oppositely from the countersink to the opposite edges of the base. A circuit wire 13 is adapted to seat within the groove 12 and may also be curved about the screw 7 in the countersink 11 and when used as a terminal a second wire may have its end seated in the opposite groove 12 and also arranged in the countersink 11 to form a connection with the first named wire. A retaining member 14 is fitted upon the base 5 having a body portion provided with a central opening 15 for fitting over the screw 7 and of a diameter substantially larger than the screw to permit the free insertion thereof, the lower edge of the body having an arcuate flange 16 formed at the opposite sides thereof and adapted to engage the under side of the flanges 10 of the base upon the turning of the body thereon. The underside of the retaining member is provided with a plurality of relatively short spikes 17 providing anti-slipping means between the bottom of the retaining member 14 and the wire seated in the countersink 11 so as to prevent accidental turning movement of the retaining member and thus prevent disengagement of the parts.

Also at each end of the flanges 10 is provided a downwardly extending projection 18 adapted to engage the ends of the flanges 16 and prevent relative turning movement between the base 5 and the retaining member 14 after the parts have been assembled in position. It will be apparent that when it is desired to remove the retaining member the prongs 17 may be imbedded in the wire sufficiently to enable the pressing of the retaining member inwardly to release the flanges 16 thereof from the projections 18. The device constructed in accordance with the foregoing will be found admirably adapted for connecting the ends of circuit wires or for supporting the wire in a predetermined position upon a wall or other object. It is obvious from the foregoing that the invention is susceptible of various changes and modifications without departing from the spirit thereof or the scope of the appended claims, and I accordingly claim as my own all such

forms of the invention to which I am entitled.

I claim:—

1. An article of the class described comprising a fixedly mounted base having an annular countersink formed in its upper surface with a groove extending outwardly at opposite sides thereof, a pair of upstanding oppositely disposed lugs formed on the base with the grooves arranged therebetween, a flange formed at the upper inner edge of each of said lugs, said countersink and grooves being adapted to receive a pair of wires extending inwardly from opposite sides of the base, a post extending upwardly from the base and a retaining member arranged upon the base and having a central opening for freely receiving the post and said retaining member also having flanges formed at the opposite sides thereof adapted for engaging the flanges of said lugs whereby to secure the member upon the base.

2. An article of the class described comprising an attaching base having a central threaded opening, an attaching screw inserted in said opening, a countersink formed in the upper surface of the base about said opening, a groove extending from opposite sides of said countersink, said grooves and countersink being adapted to receive a pair of wires extending inwardly from opposite sides of the base with their ends bent about said screw, a pair of upstanding lugs formed at opposite sides of the base with the grooves disposed therebetween, a flange formed at the inner upper edge of each of said lugs, a retaining member mounted on the base having flange segments formed at opposite sides thereof and adapted upon the turning of the retaining member to ride under the flanges of said lugs, projections formed at the ends of the flanges of said lugs forming stops for the ends of the flange segments of the retaining member and a plurality of downwardly extending spikes formed at the underside of the retaining member and disposed in gripping engagement with said wire.

3. A device of the class described comprising a base having an annular countersink formed in its upper surface with a pair of grooves extending radially from opposite sides thereof, retaining means for the base extending upwardly at the center of the countersink, a pair of arcuate upstanding lugs formed on the base at opposite sides of said grooves, said grooves being adapted for receiving a strand of wire and a wire retaining member revolvably mounted on said retaining means and movable longitudinally thereof, and cooperating means carried by the lugs and the wire retaining member for securing said member to the base.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PAUL SANGALS.