May 5, 1925. 1,536,338

P. GLAMZO

WIRE CONNECTER

Filed July 24, 1924

Fig. 1.

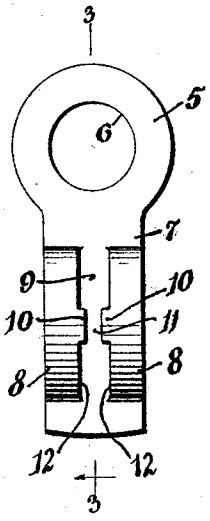



Fig. 2.

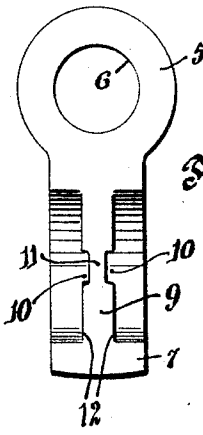



Fig. 3.

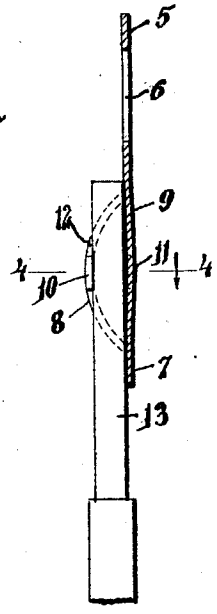
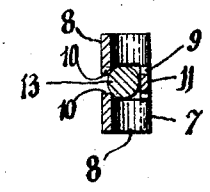



Fig. 4.




INVENTOR
P. Glamzo
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented May 5, 1925. 1,536,338

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL GLAMZO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## WIRE CONNECTER.

Application filed July 24, 1924. Serial No. 727,887.

*To all whom it may concern:*

I, PAUL GLAMZO, a citizen of the Lithuanian Republic, and a resident of the county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented a new Wire Connecter, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to wire connecters for electrical work and has reference more particularly to a connecter suitable for radio wiring.

The main object of my invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and convenient connecter which can be manufactured cheaply and which will permit close connection whether detachable or permanent and to which a wire may be connected by means of the fingers of one hand thereby permitting the use of this connecter in closed quarters.

The appended drawing illustrates my invention and in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view,

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view,

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3, Figure 1, showing a wire attached to the connecter, and

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4, Figure 2.

Referring to the drawing, the connecter is formed of a yielding flat blank, the portion 5 of which is preferably circular and provided with a central aperture 6. Extending from the circular portion 5 of the blank is a portion 7 which in top and bottom elevation (see Figures 1 and 2) is rectangular in shape and from which portion 7 are drawn two spaced coaxial cylindrical segments 8, leaving a substantially I-shaped section 9 in the blank in a plane common with the circular portion 5.

Each of the cylindrical segments 8, in their central portions, are provided with a lug 10, the two lugs facing and are necessarily at the highest points at the central portion 9 of the blank. Since the two lugs 10 are cut out from the portion 9, the same has its weakest point at 11, which permits this portion of the blank to yield when a wire 13 is forced between the portions 9 and 8 of the blank.

The portion 9 of the blank guides the wire inserted between the portions 8 of the blank as it passes under the lugs 10 and causes the wire to stay between the edges 12 of the cylindrical segments 8, the lugs 10 locking the wire between the edges of the cylindrical segments and against the portion 9 of the blank.

Although the connecter is mainly intended to receive wires in a manner as shown in Figure 3, wires can be inserted into the connecter in a direction parallel with the axes of the cylindrical segments; in other words, transversely of the portion 7 of the blank. The wire, if desired, may be attached permanently to the connecter by placing a drop of solder at the lugs 10.

Although this connecter is mainly intended for a $\frac{1}{16}$ standard wire, square or round, smaller or larger wires can be easily connected thereto by applying pressure to the members 9 and 10 previous to inserting a wire of a smaller size. For a larger size wire all that is necessary is to force the wire between the edges 12 of the cylindrical segments. The lugs 10 and the part 11 of the blank engage tightly the wire in position, whether the same is of a smaller or slightly larger size than standard for which the connecter is designed. As will be seen, this type of connecter permits the connection to a wire by the use of one hand, thereby leaving a clear view while the connection is made and also, due to the fact that the connection may be made by one hand, it is particularly suitable for connection in closed quarters.

I claim:

1. A wire connecter of the class described, formed of a yielding flat blank having an apertured circular portion and an extension therefrom in a plane with the circular portion, said extension having a pair of spaced raised portions, each of said raised portions having an inwardly directed lug for engaging a wire inserted between the raised portions and retaining it against the extension on which the raised portions are formed.

2. A wire connecter of the class described, formed of a yielding flat blank having an apertured circular portion and an extension therefrom in a plane with the circular portion, said extension having a pair of spaced coaxial cylindrical segments formed thereon, each of said cylindrical segments having an inwardly directed central lug for engaging a wire inserted between the cylindrical segments and retaining the wire against the extension on which the segments are formed.

3. A wire connecter of the class described, formed of a yielding flat blank having an

apertured circular portion and an extension therefrom in a plane with the circular portion, said extension having a pair of spaced coaxial cylindrical segments formed thereon, the axes of said segments running transversely of the extension, each of said cylindrical segments having an inwardly directed central lug for engaging a wire inserted between the cylindrical segments and for retaining the wire against the extension on which the segments are formed.

4. A wire connecter of the class described, formed of a yielding flat blank having an apertured circular portion, and a substantially I-shaped extension therefrom in a plane with the circular portion, said extension having spaced cylindrical segments formed thereon between the opposite shoulders of the I-shaped extension, each of said cylindrical segments having an inwardly directed central lug, and said I-shaped extension having notches facing the lugs.

PAUL GLAMZO.