M. HAVENS, JR.

BRANCH BOX.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1911.

1,135,894. **Patented Apr. 13, 1915.**

Fig. 1.

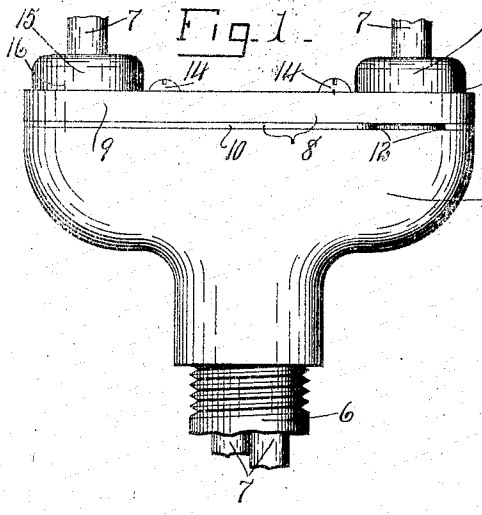


Fig. 2.

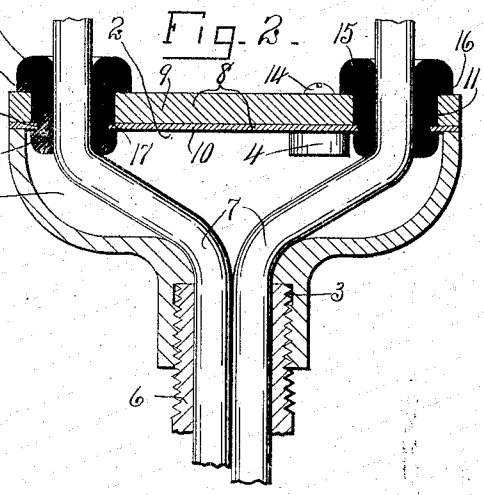


Fig. 3.

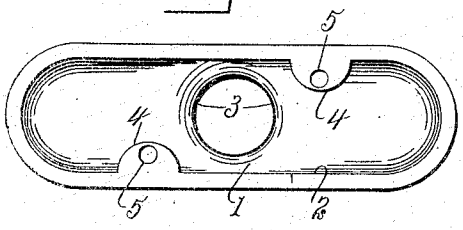


Fig. 4.

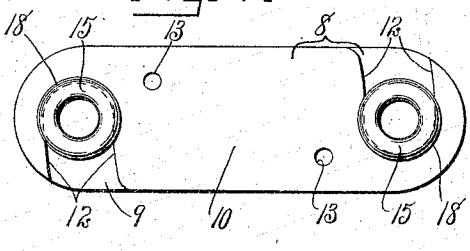


Fig. 5.

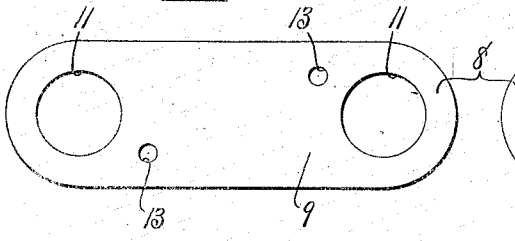


Fig. 6.

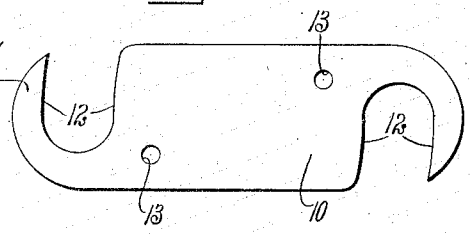
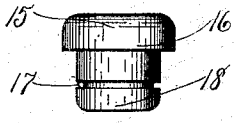


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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MORTON HAVENS, JR., OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

BRANCH BOX.

1,135,894. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 13, 1915.

Application filed May 20, 1911. Serial No. 628,408.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORTON HAVENS, Jr., of Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Branch Box, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a branch box for electric wires which is particularly simple and economical in construction, and highly efficient and durable in use; and to this end, it consists in the novel combinations and means hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of a preferable construction of my branch box, a conduit and a pair of wires being shown in operative relation thereto. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view, partly in elevation, of the parts illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of the body of the branch box. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan of the closure and the insulators. Figs. 5 and 6 are, respectively, face views of the detached members of the closure. Fig. 7 is an elevation of one of the insulators.

The body 1 of my branch box is preferably hollow and elongated, and is provided with an opening 2 in one side, and with an inlet passage 3 communicating with the interior of the body. As illustrated, said body is provided on its inner face with diagonally arranged lugs 4 formed with threaded sockets 5.

A conduit 6 for the wires 7 extends into the passage 3, contiguous surfaces of the conduit and the wall of the passage being threaded for facilitating securement and detachment of said conduit. In the illustrated construction of my branch box the passage 3 is shown disposed opposite the open side of the body, but it is apparent that the branch box may be provided with one or more passages extending either laterally or longitudinally.

The open side of the body 1 is provided with an elongated closure 8 which generally includes two members 9, 10 arranged one at the inner side of the other, and formed of any suitable material, as sheet metal, the outer member 9, Fig. 5, having at its ends substantially circular openings 11, and the inner member 10, Fig. 6, having at its ends openings 12 provided with substantially semi-circular ends alined with the openings 11 and formed of less diameter than the same, these openings 12 being elongated and having their other ends extended through the opposite edges of the inner section 10. In the preferable construction of my invention, one or more of the walls of each of the openings 12 is formed concentric with the axis of the perforation or opening 11 alined with the other slot 12 when the members 9, 10 are assembled for facilitating the arrangement of the inner member 10 in operative position. Intermediate portions of the members 9, 10 are provided with openings 13 for receiving screws 14 which are passed through said openings and into the sockets 5 for preventing movement of the relatively-movable member and detachably securing the closure to the body.

Perforated substantially circular insulators 15 are inserted into the openings 11, 12 in the members 9, 10, and are provided at their outer ends with shoulders 16 coacting with the outer face of the member 9, and at their inner ends with peripheral grooves 17 for receiving portions of the walls of the openings 12, and with shoulders 18 separated from the shoulders 16 and coacting with the inner face of the member 10.

In assembling the parts of my branch box, the insulators 15 are moved axially into the openings 11 in the outer member 9 of the closure until their shoulders 16 are engaged with the outer face of the member 9. One end of the member 10 is then arranged with the open end of one of its openings 12 opposite one of the insulators 15, and is moved laterally for causing the walls of such opening to enter the groove 17 in said insulator and coact with the shoulder 18 thereon. The opposite end of the member 10 is then swung on the insulator engaged therewith, as a pivot, for operatively engaging the walls of the other opening 12 with the opposite insulator, this engagement being facilitated by the formation of one or more of the walls of said other opening 12 concentric with the semi-circular end of the opening 12 in the opposite end of the member 10. When the members of the closure and the insulators are arranged as described, the inner member 10 prevents axial movement of the insulators, and the insulators prevent separation of the members 9 and 10. Should it be desired to release one of the insulators before

securing the closure to the body 1, one end of the inner member 10 is moved relatively to the outer member 9 in a direction at an angle to the axes of the insulators, the opposite end of the inner member swinging on the other insulator during such movement. After the members of the closure and the insulators are assembled, the screws 14 are passed through the openings 13 and into the sockets 5, and firmly secure the closure in position and clamp together the inner and outer sections of said closure.

What I claim is:—

1. A branch box for wires comprising a hollow body formed with a passage and an open side, a closure for the open side of the body including outer and inner members, the outer member having a pair of openings and the inner member having slots alined with the openings and opening through edges of such inner member, the inner member resting on the margin of the body around the open side, bushings inserted in the openings of the outer member and provided with grooves for interlocking with the edges of the inner member along the slots, and fastening means extending through both members and into the box, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A branch box for wires comprising a hollow body formed with a passage and an open side, a closure for the open side of the body, said closure including outer and inner members, the outer member having a pair of perforations and the inner member having a pair of slots alined with the perforations and formed of less width than the same, one slot extending through one of the side edges of the inner member and the other slot opening through the opposite side edge thereof, each slot being arranged concentric with the axis of the perforation alined with the other slot, and bushings inserted in the perforations and having grooves arranged to receive the edges of the walls of the slots, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. A branch box for wires comprising a hollow body formed with a passage and an open side, a closure for the open side of the body, said closure including outer and inner members, the outer member having a pair of perforations and the inner member having a pair of slots alined with the perforations and formed of less width than the same, one slot extending through one of the side edges of the inner member and the other slot opening through the opposite side edge thereof, each slot being arranged concentric with the axis of the perforation alined with the other slot, bushings inserted in the perforations and having grooves arranged to receive the edges of the walls of the slots, and fastening means extending through the members of the closure and into the box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. A cover member for an outlet box comprising a plate having a pair of openings extending therethrough, bushings inserted in said openings, and a second plate having slots corresponding in position to the openings in the first plate and having walls for engaging the bushings, the second plate being designed to turn on one of said bushings as a pivot in being engaged with and disengaged from the other bushing, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination with an outlet box having a passageway leading thereinto and having an open side, of means for closing the open side of said box and providing for the passage of wires therefrom in spaced relation, comprising two plates having their opposing faces in contact, the outermost of the plates having spaced apart openings extending therethrough, a bushing located in each of said openings, the other plate having slots alining with the openings in the first-named plate, the mouths of the slots opening out through opposite edges of the second plate, and said plates having screw receiving openings, and screws passing through said openings and engaging the body of the box for retaining the two plates against relative movement and for connecting the same to the box, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Albany, in the county of Albany, in the State of New York, this 10th day of May, 1911.

MORTON HAVENS, Jr.

Witnesses:
F. R. Meginniss,
Emily Humphreys.