(No Model.)

P. B. DELANY.

BINDING POST.

No. 416,288. Patented Dec. 3, 1889.

Fig. 1.

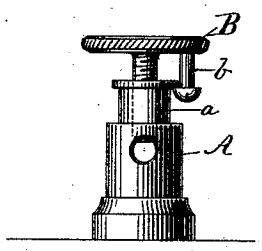


Fig. 2.

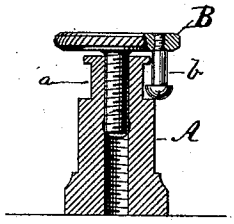


Fig. 3.

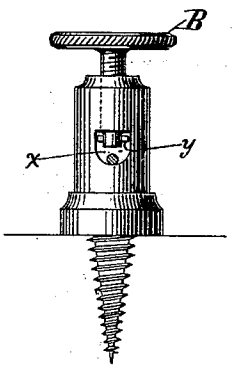
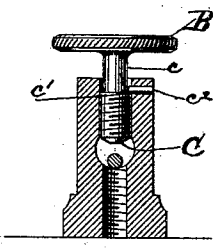


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK B. DELANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BINDING-POST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,288, dated December 3, 1889.

Application filed October 17, 1889. Serial No. 327,299. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK B. DELANY, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Binding-Posts for Electric Connections, of which the following is a specification.

In the ordinary binding-post in use in this country the post proper is bored transversely for the passage of the wire, and the transverse bore is intersected by a longitudinal screw-threaded socket in which the thumb-screw works, the end of the thumb-screw serving to clamp the wire. In all binding-posts of this character, so far as I am aware, there is no provision for preventing the withdrawal of the screw from the socket when it is turned in the proper direction. This is a serious objection, for the reason that when one is working in an inconvenient place or in the dark he is liable to unscrew the screw from its socket, and if it is not dropped or lost the inconvenience of replacing it remains. Further, the operator cannot tell when the screw has been withdrawn sufficiently to permit the insertion of the wire, and is consequently more or less inconvenienced from this cause. For instance, the failure of the wire to enter its socket might be due to some irregularity in the shape of the wire or to its striking against the side of the socket, and yet the operator, not knowing this, might consider that the screw was still in the way and keep turning it until it fell from its socket. Again, in packing or transportation the screw is liable to be detached from its socket.

My improved binding-post overcomes all these difficulties. It is provided with a stop that limits the further withdrawal of the screw when its end has been sufficiently withdrawn to leave the wire-socket unobstructed.

The invention having been suggested, it is at once obvious that it may be embodied in several different forms, some of which are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, of the preferred form; Fig. 3, an elevation of another form, and Fig. 4 a longitudinal section of still another form.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the ordinary transversely-bored or socketed post A has turned upon it an annular recess *a*. The head B of the thumb-screw has screwed or secured in its under face a headed pin or screw *b*, that projects downwardly parallel with the post. The screw or pin *b* is preferably placed in position after the binding or clamping screw has been introduced into its socket. As will be obvious from the drawings, the head of the screw abuts against the upper side wall of the annular recess *a* and prevents the further withdrawal of the screw after its end has been withdrawn from the wire-socket. If the pin or screw *b* were elastic or yielding, it might of course be attached to the head B before the insertion of the screw in its socket and could be forced into position, yielding laterally, by the rotation of the screw.

As shown in Fig. 3, the upper part of the wire-socket or transverse bore *x* may be squared and a transverse stop-pin *y* be inserted in the end of the screw. This, however, would not be, in my opinion, so desirable a construction and would somewhat increase the expense of manufacture.

In both of the forms above described the stop is carried by the screw; but in Fig. 4 I have illustrated another construction in which the stop is carried by the post. The screw C is of slightly-larger diameter than the stem *c*, that connects it with the head B. Consequently a shoulder is formed at *c'*. A stop c^2, inserted through the wall of the post, projects over this shoulder and prevents the withdrawal of the screw beyond the desired point.

I claim as my invention—

1. A binding-post having a transverse bore for the reception of the wire, a longitudinal screw-threaded socket for the clamping-screw, and a stop for preventing the withdrawal of the screw from its socket, substantially as set forth.

2. A binding-post having a transverse bore for the reception of the wire, a longitudinal socket for the clamping-screw, and a stop carried by the screw that prevents the withdrawal of the screw from its socket, substantially as set forth.

3. A binding-post having a transverse bore for the reception of the wire, a longitudinal screw-threaded socket for the clamping-screw, an annular recess upon the exterior of the post, and a headed pin projecting from the

under side of the screw-head B, the head of said pin working in the annular recess of the post and preventing the withdrawal of the screw from its socket, substantially as set forth.

4. A binding-post having a transverse bore for the wire, a longitudinal screw-threaded socket for the clamping-screw, a headed projection or pin secured to the under side of the screw-head, and a wall or shoulder on the outside of the binding-post against which the head of the pin abuts to prevent the withdrawal of the screw from its socket, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

PATRICK B. DELANY.

Witnesses:
LLOYD B. WIGHT,
N. H. SMITH.