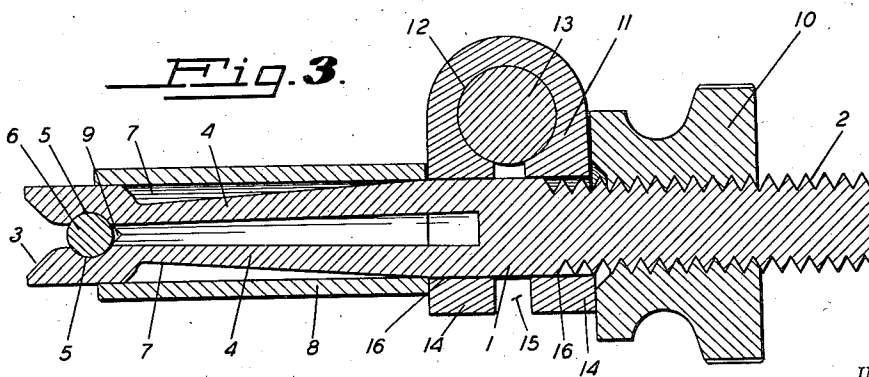
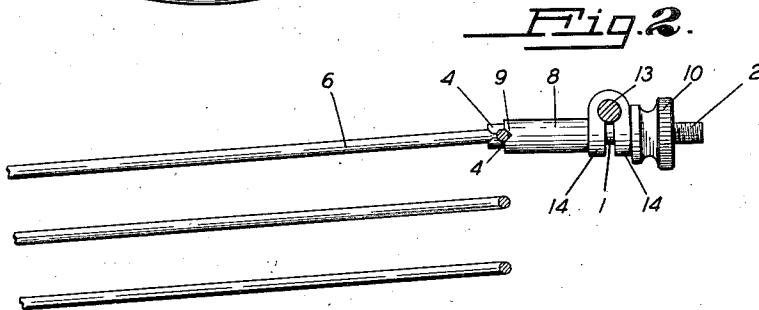
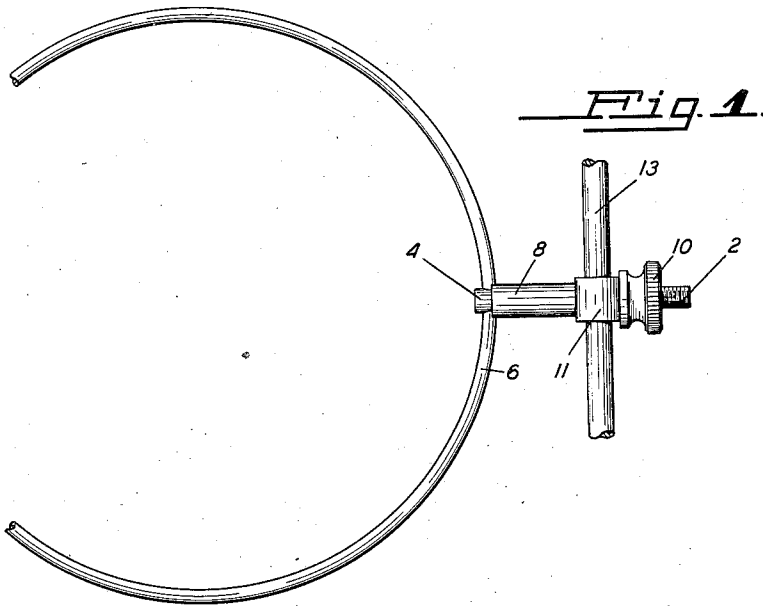


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INDUCTANCE CONNECTER
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INDUCTANCE CONNECTER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 173-273)

My invention relates to an inductance connector and more particularly to such a connector which will simultaneously grip both the inductance and its connection wire.

Among the objects of my invention are: To provide a quickly detachable inductance connector; to provide a connector which will grip and release both an inductive wire and a connection wire simultaneously; to provide a simple and efficient means of making a locked contact between a connection wire and an inductance coil; and to provide a low resistance detachable connector for radio frequency inductances.

Other objects of my invention will be apparent or will be specifically pointed out in the description forming a part of this specification, but I do not limit myself to the embodiment of my invention herein described, as various forms may be adopted within the scope of the claims.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a connector as applied to a transmitting inductance.

Figure 2 is a view in elevation taken at a right angle to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the connector.

Referring directly to Figure 3, a shaft 1 is provided with threads 2 on one end, and is split to form a fork 3 on the other, the fork having two tines 4-4.

The ends of the tines are beveled and these edges lead to circular depressions 5-5 on each tine, forming a grip adapted to encompass a turn 6 of an inductance coil.

The depth of these depressions is regulated so that when the tines are applied to the inductance, the diameter of the shaft at the split end will be a few thousandths of an inch larger than that of the unsplit portion. The sides of the tines 7-7 are cut away so that the tines may be sprung apart to allow the entrance of the turn wire 5.

A sleeve 8 is fitted over the fork portion of the shaft, and has two opposing notches 9-9 which contact the inductance turn and prevent rotation of the sleeve.

A nut 10 is screwed on the threaded end of the shaft, and a vise block 11 is provided with a connection wire hole 12 adapted to grip a connection wire 13 by the compression of two side arms 14 formed by a split 15 into the hole 12. These arms are bored out with aligned holes 16-16 to fit the shaft 1 and is slipped over the shaft between the nut 10 and the sleeve 8.

In operation the nut is unscrewed, the inductance turn pushed into the depressions 5-5, and the connection wire slipped into the hole 12 in the vise block. The nut 10 is then screwed up, pushing the vise block and sleeve ahead of it until the sleeve notches engage the inductance wire. The sleeve has then compressed the tines of the fork around the inductance turn, and a slight further pressure will compress the arms of the vise block to grip the connection wire.

The connector locks both the inductance wire and the connection wire simultaneously, good electrical contact is obtained, and the device may be instantly unlocked and charged in position when desired.

I claim:

1. An inductance connector comprising a shaft split at one end to provide a fork, the tines of said fork being spreadable to partially encircle and grip a single turn of said inductance, a sleeve of lesser inside diameter than the spread tines of said fork, surrounding said shaft and slidable thereon to bear against said tines, said sleeve having a notched end for engaging said turn on each side of said fork to prevent rotation relative to said conductor, a compressible yoke slidably mounted on the shaft engaging a connecting wire and bearing against said sleeve, and a nut threaded on the shaft bearing against said yoke for compressing said yoke to lock said second conductor thereto and for urging said sleeve against said tines to lock said turn therein, said sleeve fixing the spacing between the inductance and said connecting wire when said nut is cinched up.

2. An inductance connector, comprising a shaft, threads on one end of said shaft, the other end of said shaft being split to provide a fork, the tines of said fork being spreadable to partially encircle and grip a single turn of an inductance, a sleeve sliding on said fork and having an interior diameter greater than that of said shaft and less than that of the spread tines, a vise block having a hole bored to fit a connecting wire, said block being split into said hole and having a pair of aligned holes through which said shaft passes across said split, said vise block being slidably mounted on said shaft and bearing against said sleeve, and a nut mounted on said threads and bearing against said vise block to progress said vise block and said sleeve along said shaft and fork to urge the end of said sleeve against the spread tines of said fork, thus causing said fork to grip said turn and said vise block to grip said connecting wire simultaneously.

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