

Feb. 27, 1934.

T. B. BASH

1,948,838

CONNECTER

Filed Dec. 24, 1927

Fig. 1.

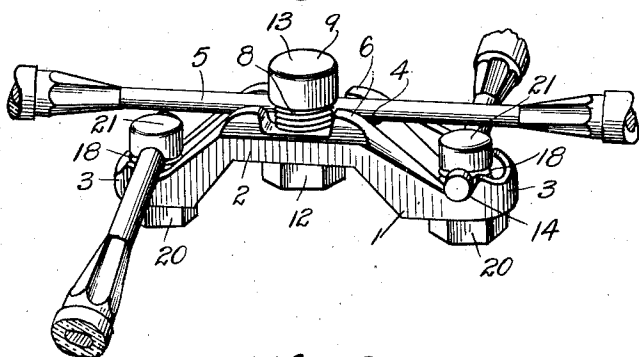


Fig. 4.

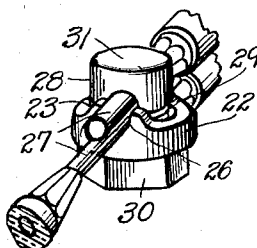


Fig. 2.

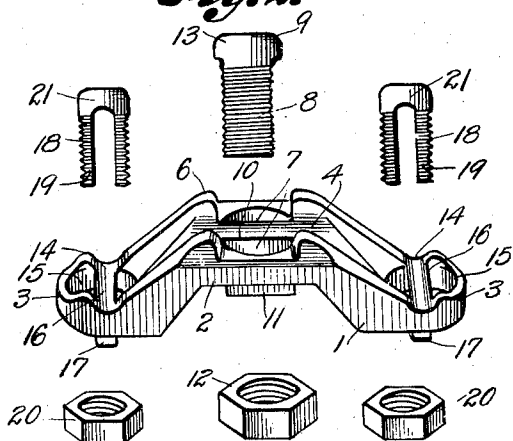


Fig. 5.

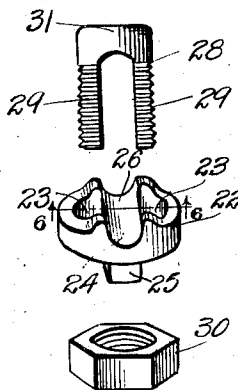


Fig. 3.

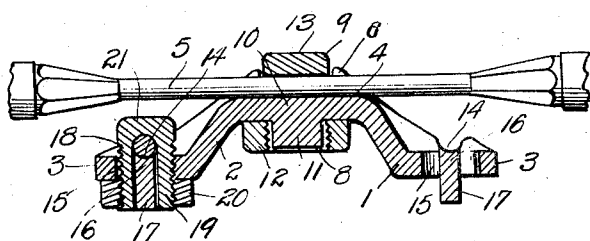
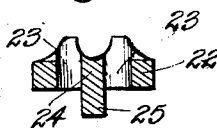


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,948,838

CONNECTER

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Application December 24, 1927
Serial No. 242,364

5 Claims. (Cl. 173—273)

My invention relates to service connectors, and more particularly to a device for connecting the service wires with the secondary or main line wires of electrical lighting or telephone systems; the principal object of the invention being to eliminate the soldering or like connections commonly employed between the service, and the secondary or supply lines, by attaching all of the wires to and in conductive relation with the connector.

In accomplishing this object I have provided improved details of structure, the preferred forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a connector embodying my invention, illustrating application of a secondary and two service wires thereto.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the connector with the parts spaced for better illustration.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the connector body.

Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of a single plug connector, illustrating the application of two wires thereto.

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the plug with its parts in spaced relation for better illustration.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the connector, taken along line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Referring more in detail to the drawing:

1 designates a body portion of conductive material, preferably formed as an arch, comprising a central bridge 2 and end heads 3, the upper face of the bridge having a longitudinal groove 4 extending through it to form a seat preferably for a secondary or supply wire 5; the material along the sides of the bridge preferably projecting upwardly or outwardly beyond the remainder of the body portion, thereby providing ears 6 which cooperate with the groove in maintaining the wire in alignment with the body of the bridge, and provide a substantial anchorage for the wire 5.

Extending vertically through the bridge 2 at opposite sides of the groove or seat 4 are throats 7 for passage of the legs 8 of a split bolt 9; the material between the throats forming a web 10 which is extended below the bridge as a tongue 11 to provide extended contact surfaces. The legs 8 of the bolt 9 are screw-threaded to carry a nut 12 that is adapted for bearing against the web 10 to draw the head 13 of the bolt downwardly against a wire 5 seated in the groove 4 and straddled by the bolt to firmly anchor the wire 5 within the groove or seat 4.

With the parts constructed and arranged in

this manner, the nut 12 draws the legs of the bolt against the web 10 and tongue 11 to hold the bolt firmly in place, without distorting the wire and further insuring proper contacts for passing a current from the wire through the connector.

The heads 3 are provided with grooved seats 14, passageways 15, webs 16 and tongues 17, corresponding to like parts in the bridge.

Bifurcated plugs 18 having legs 19 extend through the passageways 15 and carry nuts 20 for drawing the heads 21 against service or interconnecting wires seated over the grooves 14 to anchor the wires, as in the case of the main wire anchorage.

The single construction illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 corresponds to the heads 3 at the ends of the bridge in the preferred construction, the head of the modified construction appearing as a tongued spacer member 22 in the modified form; this member having passages 23 at opposite sides of a web 24 that extends through the spacer between the passageway and below the spacer to form a tongue 25, the spacer having a groove or seat 26 in its upper face for receiving two or more wires 27 in conductive relation to pass current therebetween.

A bifurcated bolt 28 has legs 29 extended through the passageways 23 and provided with a nut 30 and head 31.

In using the preferred form of the invention a secondary or supply line wire is applied to the bridge and held by the bifurcated bolt. Service or interconnecting wires are applied to the heads at the end of the bridge and held by their bifurcated bolts so that firm contacts are made at the several points for passing current through the connector between the wires, the particular arrangement of the passageways at the main or service line points insuring proper contacts without distortion of the wires.

The single form of connector corresponds to any one of the wire anchorages of the preferred form, except that with the single form two or more wires are applied to the same plug and held in contact with each other so that current passes direct from one wire to the other, and not necessarily through the spacer member.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a wire connector, a conducting body member having formed, on one face thereof, a plurality of angularly related wire seats, relatively vertically and laterally spaced, with their axes out of intersecting relation to other portions of the connector, the seats being arranged to engage

separate wires, which may extend across and beyond the body member, and independently operable holding means for securing the wires to said seats.

- 5 2. In a wire connector, an elongate body member having relatively off-set intermediate and end portions, a wire seat formed on said intermediate portion; a threaded clamping member extending through the body for embracing a wire and holding it to the seat, wire seats formed on said end portions, and means for securing additional, through-run wires to the end seats, independently of, and at an angle to the connection with said first wire seat, the wire seats being disposed with their axes in non-intersecting relation to other portions of the connector.

- 10 3. In a wire connector, an elongate body member, centrally arched to provide relatively laterally spaced intermediate and end sections, a plurality of hollow portions formed in said intermediate and end sections, and relatively angularly disposed, wire seats disposed in the hollow portions, and furcated anchoring means extending into the hollow portions, and cooperating with the wire seats, for independently securing

a plurality of straight, continuous wires to the seats on said body member.

4. In a wire connector, means for independently connecting a plurality of continuous conductors at predetermined relative angles, said means including a bridge portion, a plurality of wire seats disposed in different planes on the bridge portion, with the axes of the seats out of intersecting relation to other parts of the connector, internal passageways at opposite sides of the seats, a partition associated with each of said seats, and extending into and along the trend of said passageways, a split bolt for each of the wire seats, and having its furcations extended into said passageways on opposite sides of the partition, and holding means for the bolts.

5. In a connector of the character described, a body member comprising a bridge and heads at the ends of the bridge, the bridge having a longitudinal seat in its upper face, a bolt extended through the bridge for anchoring a wire to the seat, and means for attaching other wires to the heads at a substantial angle to the bridge.

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