

No. 860,469.

PATENTED JULY 16, 1907

M. HAVENS, JR.

BRANCH BOX.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1906.

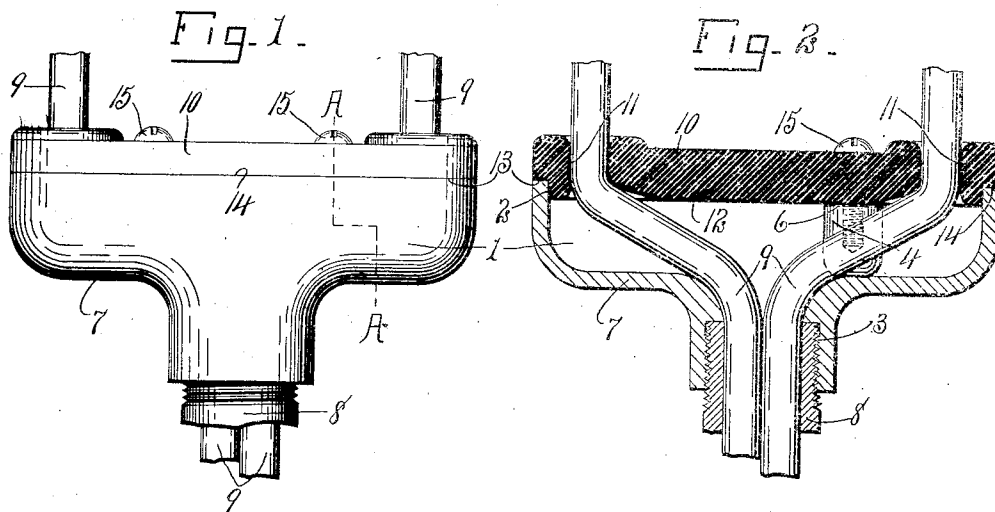


Fig. 3.

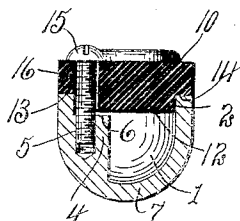


Fig. 4.

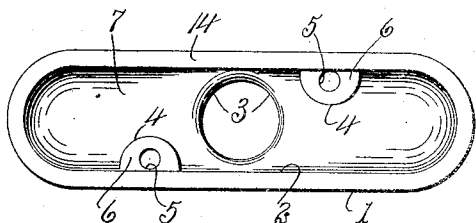
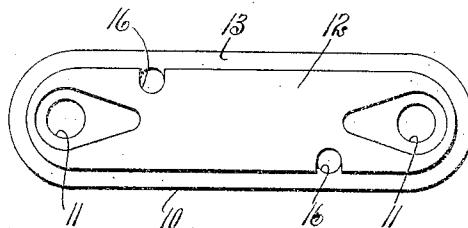


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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

BRANCH BOX.

No. 860,469.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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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 applicable for exposed conduit work and is 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 sectional view on line A—A, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan of the body of the branch box. Fig. 5 is an inverted plan of the closure.

In the illustrated construction of my branch box, the body 1 is composed of metal, is hollow and elongated, and is provided with an internal oblong chamber, an elongated opening 2 in one side of the inclosing wall of the chamber, and a passage 3, the oblong chamber facilitating branching of the wires, and the passage 3 communicating with said chamber and permitting the inlet of the wires. Opposite lengthwise portions of the inner face of the body are provided with diagonally arranged lugs 4 formed with threaded sockets 5 extending inwardly from their outer faces 6, these faces 6 being disposed between, and spaced apart from, the planes of the open side of the body 1 and the wall 7 opposite said open side.

As best seen in Fig. 1, an end of a conduit 8 for the wires 9 extends within the passage 3, contiguous surfaces of the conduit and the wall of the passage being threaded for facilitating securement and detachment of said branch box. Although in the illustrated construction of my branch box the passage 3 is shown disposed opposite the open side of the body, it is obvious 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 10 usually formed of a single piece of insulation, as porcelain, and provided with one or more perforations 11, for permitting the outlet of one or more of the wires 9, the illustrated construction of the closure having perforations 11 in its ends for the outlet of both wires 9. Said closure 10 is also pro-

vided with an elongated reduced portion 12 inserted into the opening 2, and having its inner face opposed to, and spaced apart from, the outer faces 6 of the lugs 4. A ledge 13 is provided on the closure 10 at the base of the reduced portion 12 and is opposed to, and engaged with, the edge 14 surrounding the opening 2. Any suitable means, as screws 15, are passed through openings 16 in the closure 10 and into the threaded sockets 5 of the lugs 4 for detachably securing said closure to the body 1.

By those skilled in the art it will be understood that my branch box is compact and attractive in appearance, is composed of a minimum number of parts, is cheaply manufactured and connected in operative position, and includes means for facilitating branching of the wires and for properly spacing the wires passing out of the branch box and thus reducing the fire-hazard. It will also be understood that should the closure become broken by accident, or otherwise, the reduced portion 12 thereof inserted into the opening 2, would tend to prevent dislodgment of the separate pieces of said closure. Moreover, the reduced portion 12 tends to resist undue lateral movement of the closure relatively to the body 1, and minimizes the liability of the closure becoming broken by any lateral strain which would otherwise be solely resisted by the screws 15 and the parts of the closure at the outside of such screws. Again, the reduced portion 12 tends to produce an effective joint between the body and the closure and to reduce to a minimum any liability of the escape from the fitting to the exterior thereof of any flame inadvertently produced within such fitting by short circuiting of the wires or otherwise.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with an exposed conduit for electric wires; of a branch-box comprising a hollow body having an internal chamber for branching of the wires, and having suitable means for connection with the conduit, and for permitting the passage of the wires into such chamber, said chamber being provided with an opening in the inclosing wall thereof, a removable closure for the opening, said closure being formed of insulating material and having perforations therein spaced apart for permitting the passage of the wires from said chamber and spacing said wires, and being provided with a reduced portion inserted into said opening, and means for detachably securing said closure to the body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with an exposed conduit for electric wires; of a branch-box comprising a hollow body formed with a passage for the inlet of the wires, and with an open side, and having its inner face provided with a lug, the outer faces of the open side and the lug being disposed in different planes, a removable closure for the open side of the body, said closure being formed of insulating material and having perforations therein spaced apart for permitting the passage of the wires from said chamber

and spacing said wires, and being provided with a reduced portion inserted into the opening of said open side, and means connecting the closure and the lug for detachably securing the closure to the body, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5 3. A branch box for wires comprising an elongated hollow body formed with a passage for the inlet of the wires, and with an open side, and having its inner face provided with lugs, the outer faces of the lugs being disposed between, and spaced apart from, the planes of the open side and the wall opposite said open side, a conduit communicating with the passage and fixed relatively thereto, an elongated closure for the open side of the body, said closure being formed of insulating material and having perforations in its ends for the outlet of the wires, and being provided with a reduced portion inserted into the opening of said open side, the inner face of the reduced portion being opposed to the outer faces of the lugs, and the closure being also provided with a ledge arranged at the base of the reduced portion and opposed to the edge surrounding said opening, and means connecting the closure and the lugs for detachably securing the closure to the body, substantially as and for the purpose described.

10 4. A branch box for wires comprising a hollow body formed with a passage for the inlet of the wires, and with an open side, and having its inner face provided with a lug, the outer faces of the open side and the lug being disposed in different planes, a closure for the open side of the body, said closure having a perforation for the outlet of the wire or wires, and being provided with a reduced portion inserted into the opening of said open side, the inner face of the reduced portion being spaced apart from the outer face of the lug, and the closure being also provided with a ledge arranged at the base of the reduced

portion and engaged with the edge surrounding said opening, and means connecting the closure and the lug for detachably securing the closure to the body, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. A branch box for wires comprising a metallic elongated hollow body formed with an internally threaded passage for the inlet of the wires, and with an open side, and having opposing lengthwise portions of its inner face provided with diagonally arranged lugs formed with threaded sockets, the outer faces of the lugs being disposed between, and spaced apart from, the planes of the open side and the wall opposite said open side, a conduit screwing within the threaded passage and communicating therewith, an elongated closure for the open side of the body, said closure being formed of insulating material and having perforations in its ends for the outlet of the wires, and being provided with a reduced portion inserted into the opening of said open side, the inner face of the reduced portion being spaced apart from the outer faces of the lugs, and the closure being also provided with a ledge arranged at the base of the reduced portion and engaged with the edge surrounding said opening, and screws contacting with the threaded sockets and the closure for detachably securing the closure to the body, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this 20th day of March, 1906.

MORTON HAVENS, JR.

Witnesses:

S. DAVIS,

R. ARONSON.