

1,014,720.

Patented Jan. 16, 1912

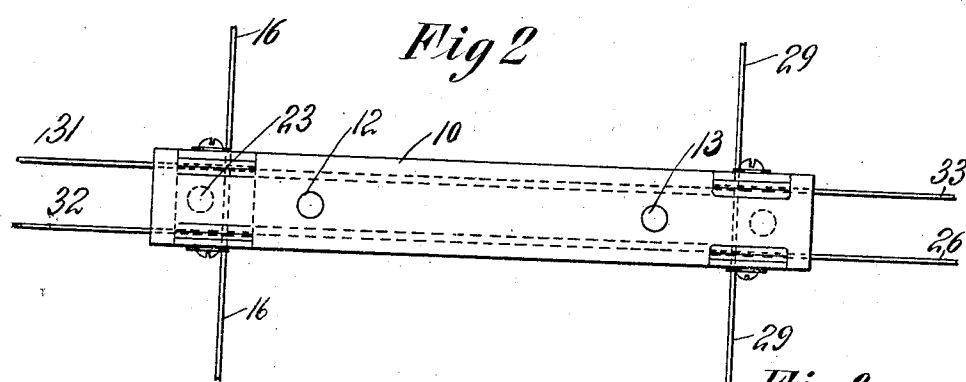
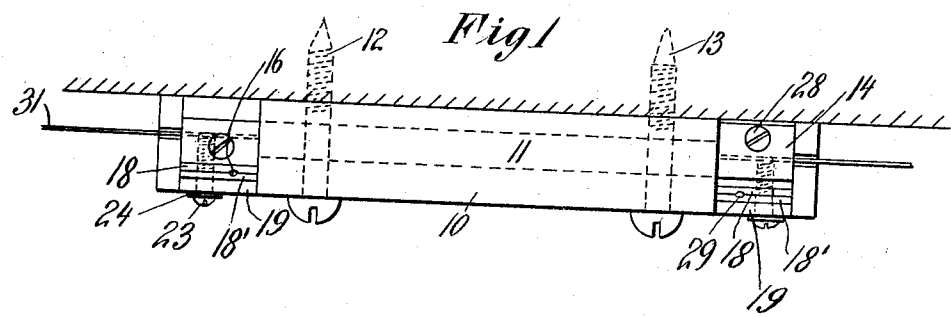


Fig 6

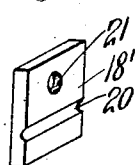


Fig 7

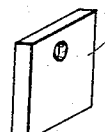


Fig 3

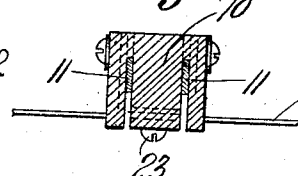


Fig 8

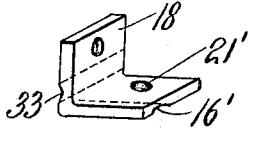


Fig 4

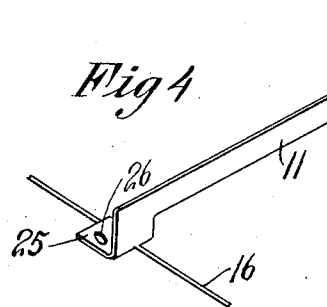
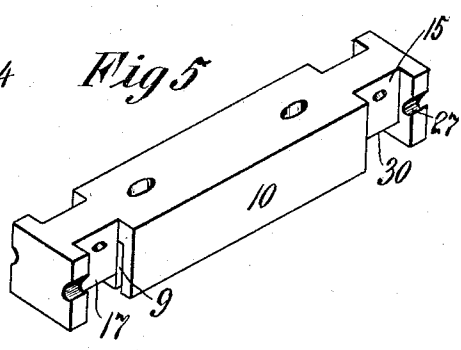


Fig 5



Witnesses:
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EUGENE S. PEREYRA, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

WIRING-BLOCK.

1,014,720.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 16, 1912.

Application filed May 1, 1911. Serial No. 624,431.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE S. PEREYRA, a subject of the King of Italy, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wiring-Blocks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to improvements in wiring blocks such as are usually made of porcelain and used for hanging electric wires, and has particular reference to a porcelain block providing support for main circuit wires and providing connection for branch circuits therefrom.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a preferred modification of the invention.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of such a block shown in the position it would be in if secured to a ceiling, Fig. 2 is a plan view looking downwardly at the same, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 looking from left to right. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the connecting bars, Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the porcelain block, without the connecting parts attached, Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the metallic cleats used for establishing electric connection, Fig. 7 a porcelain cleat for insulating purposes, and Fig. 8 a bent metallic cleat connector.

The block is preferably cast in about the form shown in Fig. 5 and is provided with grooves such as 9 at opposite sides, said grooves extending the entire length of the central section 10 of the block. Within these grooves may be laid bars such as 11 shown to advantage in Fig. 4 allowing the ends of said bar to project into the recesses or cavities at each end of the section 10. In Fig. 1 the block is shown secured to the ceiling by the usual wood screws 12 and 13. The bar 11 is provided with a rectangular end section 14 provided with a hole and adapted to fit within the recess 15. The main wiring 16 is held within the bottom recess 17 at the other end of the block against the metallic cleat 18 having the groove 16' to receive the wire shown to advantage in Fig. 8, and this cleat is in turn covered by the metallic cleat 18', having groove 20 and shown to advantage in Fig. 6, after which the porcelain cleat 19 shown in Fig. 7 is placed in position as shown.

It will also be observed that the cleats are provided with the holes 21, 21' and 22 through which the screw 23 may be introduced and secured within the porcelain block. 24 is a leather or rubber washer preferably placed beneath the head of the screw to cushion the same. The bar 11 it will also be observed is provided at the other extremity with the offset 25 which is also provided with a hole 26 to receive the screw 23. This offset it should be understood lies between the porcelain block and the inside of the cleat 18 so that after the screw 23 has been driven home, the conductor 16 is bound to the porcelain block and the bar 11 is also charged from the conductor 16. This enables the branch wire 26 to take the cleat from the main wire 16. The branch wire 26 enters the porcelain block preferably through a hole or suitable groove such as 27 and may be twisted upon a screw such as 28 or simply laid behind the rectangular section 14 of the bar 11 or may be fastened between cleats such as shown in Fig. 6. In front of this rectangular section is preferably mounted a suitable porcelain cleat such as illustrated in Fig. 7 after which the usual screw and washer may be introduced and driven home as shown. The other main conductor indicated by the reference character 29 is secured within the other bottom recess 30 in about the same manner as shown and the bar such as 11 connected therewith passes along the groove on the opposite side of the block connecting the main conductor 29 to the branch conductor 31 in the same manner as previously described. The branch conductor 32 is secured in the groove 33 and the cleat 18 shown to advantage in Fig. 8 so that it will be seen that the branch conductors 31 and 32 are fed from the main conductors 29 and 16 respectively while the branch conductors 26 and 33 are fed from the main conductors 16 and 29 respectively.

Of course it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the claims.

I claim—

1. A wiring block comprising a body portion, a pair of connecting bases at opposite ends thereof, means for electrically connecting one side of an electric circuit to one of said contacting bases at one end of said block and means for connecting the other side of

said electric circuit to one of said contacting bases at the other end of said block, means for connecting the unconnected bases at each end of said block to the sides of the electric circuit at the opposite ends of said block, and means for connecting branch circuits to said bases at opposite ends of said block.

2. A wiring block comprising a body portion, a pair of connecting bases at opposite ends thereof, means for electrically connecting one side of an electric circuit to one of said contacting bases at one end of said block and means for connecting the other side of said electric circuit to one of said contacting bases at the other end of said block, means for connecting the unconnected bases at each end of said block to the sides of the electric circuit at the opposite ends of said block, and means for connecting branch circuits to said bases at opposite ends of said block, said body portion cut away to receive said bases.

3. A wiring block comprising a body portion, a pair of connecting bases at opposite ends thereof, means for electrically connecting one side of an electric circuit to one of said contacting bases at one end of said block and means for connecting the other side of said electric circuit to one of said

contacting bases at the other end of said block, means for connecting the unconnected bases at each end of said block to the sides of the electric circuit at the opposite ends of said block, and means for connecting branch circuits to said bases at opposite ends of said block, said means for connecting the unconnected bases at each end of said block to the sides of the electric circuit at the opposite ends of said block comprising metallic bars and longitudinally cut away portions at opposite sides of said block to receive said bars.

4. A wiring block comprising a body portion, a pair of connecting bases at one end thereof, means for connecting one side of an electric circuit to one of said bases, said block cut away at opposite sides to receive said bases and a longitudinally cut away portion at one side of said block and a bar adapted to enter the same for connecting the other side of said circuit to the other of said bases.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EUGENE S. PEREYRA.

Witnesses:

LOUISE ENDERLE,
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