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2,470,045

CONDENSER CONSTRUCTION

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Fig. 1.

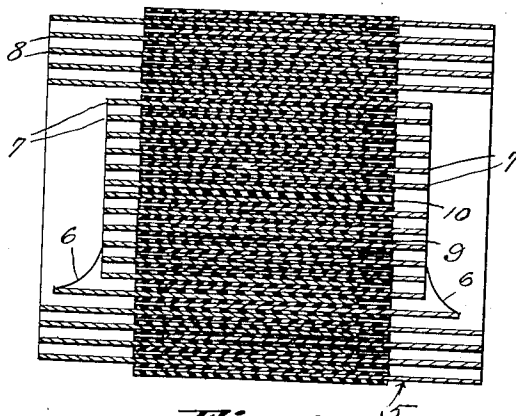
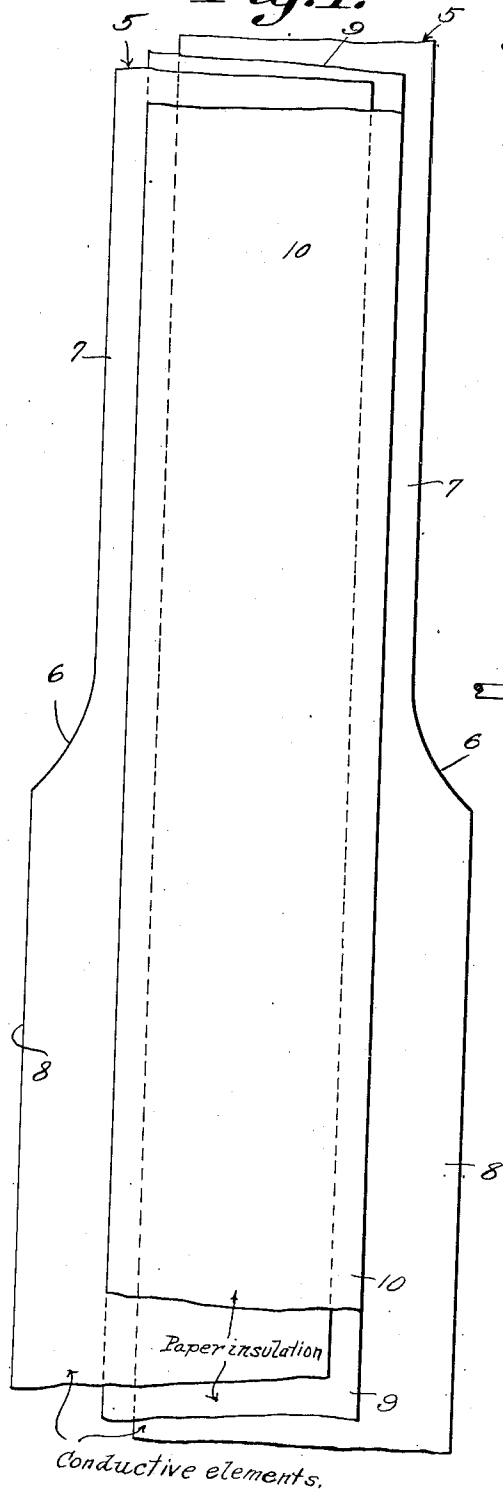


Fig. 2.

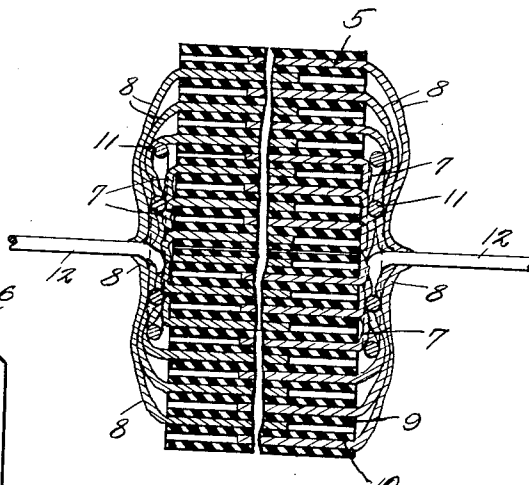


Fig. 3.

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CONDENSER CONSTRUCTION

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1 Claim. (Cl. 175-41)

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This invention relates to condenser construction, the primary object of the invention being to form the foil or conductor strips of the condenser, in such a way that when the foil strips and insulating strips are wound together in the usual manner, in the formation of the condenser, portions of the wound strips will be extended beyond the ends of the condenser body, providing short contacts against which the coils of the condenser leads are pressed, and wide outer contacts to be pressed into engagement with the upper surfaces of the coils of the leads, as well as the leads themselves.

An important object of the invention is to increase conductivity between the conductor strips and leads by providing a true contact between the conductor strips and leads, at all times.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a condenser structure wherein the connection between the leads and conductor strips thereof will be appreciably strengthened to further insure a true contact between the conductor strips and leads.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts, hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Referring to the drawing:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatical view illustrating the manner of positioning the conductor strips and insulating strips with respect to each other, prior to winding the strips in the formation of a condenser.

Figure 2 is an enlarged sectional view through a condenser, illustrating the wide and narrow portions of the conductor strips as extended beyond the ends of the body of the condenser.

Figure 3 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the manner of positioning and securing the leads at the ends of the condenser body.

Referring to the drawing in detail, the reference character 5 indicates a foil conductor strip which has one of its edges curved at a point intermediate its ends, as at 6, providing a narrow section 7 and a substantially wider section 8. In

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the formation of the condenser, a foil strip is positioned on a supporting surface and an insulating strip such as is indicated at 9, is positioned thereon, the outer edge of the conductor strip being spaced from the adjacent straight edge of the insulating strip providing a contact surface beyond the edge of the insulating strip.

Positioned on the insulating strip 9 and extended laterally so that the outer edge thereof is spaced from one edge of the insulating strip 9, is another conductor strip 5 which is identical in construction with the first mentioned conductor strip. Positioned on the last mentioned conductor strip is an insulating strip 10 which is identical in construction to the insulating strip 9 so that the side edges thereof will be flush with the side edges of the insulating strip 9.

Thus it will be seen that when the strips are wound together in the usual and well known manner of winding condensers, long and short contacts are provided, the long contacts surrounding the short contacts, as clearly shown by Figure 2 of the drawing.

The reference character 11 indicates the base of the lead at one end of the condenser, the base of the lead being known to the trade as the coil or pig tail of the lead, from which the lead 12 extends. When positioning the leads, the coils thereof are pressed against the short contacts to make contact therewith, and the longer contacts are then pressed over the upper surface of the coils of the lead in contact relation therewith, the ends of the long contacts being extended upwardly over the lead 12 in contact relation therewith.

It will of course be understood that the body is entirely encased in an insulated cover, and sealing material is used to seal the ends of the finished condenser, in the usual manner.

Due to this construction, it will be seen that the bases or coils of the leads are completely encased by the long and short contacts to not only insure a true circuit between the foil conductor strips and leads, but at the same time provide a connection between the leads and conductor strips of a condenser, which is exceptionally strong and durable to withstand strains directed thereto when the leads are being manipulated in installing a condenser.

What is claimed is:

A condenser, comprising insulating strips and conductor foil strips, each conductor foil strip having a straight edge and a tapered edge providing a wide portion and a narrow portion, 5 said conductor foil strips and insulating strips being laid one upon another, the side edges of the foil strips extending beyond the side edges of the insulating strips, the strips being wound together comprising central short contacts and 10 long outer contacts at the ends of the condenser, leads having coils positioned against the short contacts, and said long contacts being pressed over the coils, securing the leads to the contacts.

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