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B. LIEBOWITZ

WIRE CONNECTER

Original Filed Nov. 11, 1924

Fig. 1,

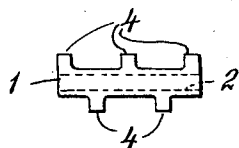


Fig. 2,

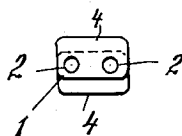


Fig. 3

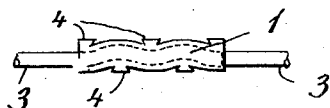
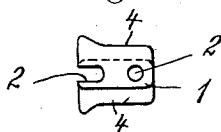


Fig. 4,



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WIRE CONNECTER.

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This invention relates to electric connectors and the method of making electric connections therewith.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a novel form of connector for permanently connecting the wires of electric lighting or power systems, or other electric conductors, without the use of heat or solder.

The invention affords means whereby such connections may be made easier, quicker, and cheaper than where solder is used.

Broadly stated, the invention comprises a block of ductile metal formed with openings for receiving the wires to be connected, and adapted to be deformed by mechanical pressure so as to bind the wires and the sleeve firmly together.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention:—

Figure 1 is a side view of a preferred form of the connector;

Fig. 2 is an end view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a side view of the connector in its deformed state;

Fig. 4 is a side view of a modified form for use in making a tap-off or branch connection.

In the preferred form, the connector comprises a substantially rectangular block 1 of soft metal, preferably copper, having openings 2 extending through its length, which openings are of suitable diameter to receive the wires 3 to be connected. The body is formed with a plurality of projections 4 disposed at alternate points along its opposite surfaces.

The modified form illustrated in Fig. 6 is intended for use in making a branch connection with a continuous wire. In this instance one of the openings 2 opens out at one side of the block so that it may be slipped over the continuous wire with which a connection is desired.

In making a connection, the wires to be connected are inserted in the openings 2, and then, by means of a suitable tool or device affording the necessary pressure, the block is deformed by pressing the projections 4 into the block until the tops of the projections are substantially flush with the surfaces of the body. This acts to crimp the wires in the opening of the block, as indicated in Fig. 3, and affords an intimate bond between the wires and the sleeve.

It is to be understood that various modifications in the details and shape of the connector herein shown and described may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. A wire connector comprising a ductile metal block formed with an internal longitudinally extending cavity for receiving a wire, and having integral transversely extending external projections arranged alternately on two of its opposite faces.

2. A wire connector comprising a ductile metal block formed with an internal longitudinally extending wire receiving opening, and having integral transversely extending external projections on two of its opposite faces, each projection on one face being disposed substantially midway between two adjacent projections on the opposite face.

3. A wire connector comprising a ductile metal block having integral transversely extending projections arranged alternately on two of its opposite faces, said block being formed with an internal longitudinally extending wire receiving opening, and a wire receiving slot in one of its sides, which slot opens out into said side.

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