Nov. 9, 1926. 1,606,293

C. W. DAKE

ELECTRIC CONNECTER AND TERMINAL

Filed Dec. 5, 1923

Fig. 1.

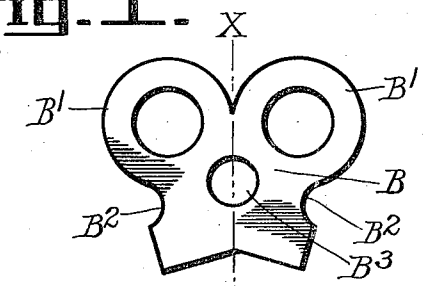


Fig. 3.

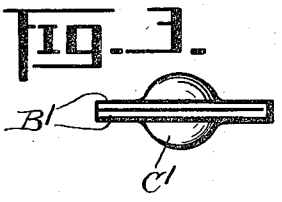


Fig. 2.

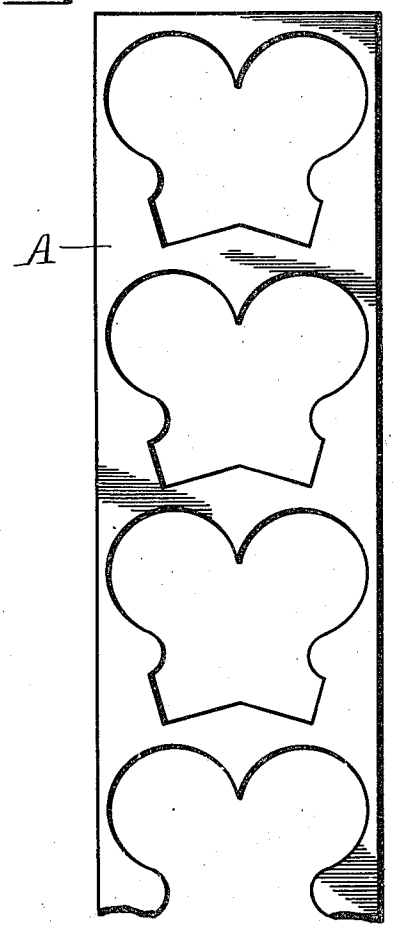


Fig. 4.

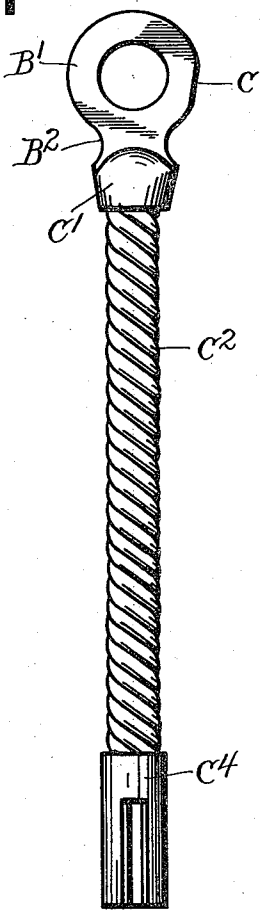
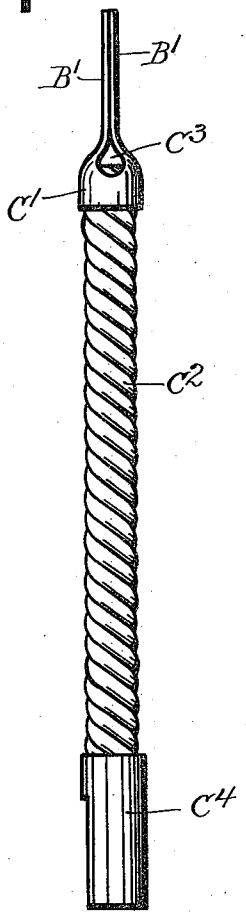


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. DAKE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ELECTRIC CONNECTER AND TERMINAL.

Application filed December 5, 1923. Serial No. 678,582.

My invention relates to improvements in electric connecter and terminal primarily adapted for use in connection with locomotive work, wherein there is a maximum of vibration and wherein the need for a strong, cheap and durable means of connecting up electrical machinery is at a maximum. One object of my invention is to provide a terminal element which will be cheap and easy to manufacture and durable and of long life. Other objects will appear from time to time in the specification and claims.

My invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the terminal blank;

Figure 2 is a plan view of the strip from which the blanks have been stamped;

Figure 3 is an end view of the folded blank;

Figure 4 is a side elevation of an electric connecter showing the blank in assembled position in connection with a conductor;

Figure 5 is a side view of the parts shown in Figure 4.

Like parts are indicated by like characters throughout the specification and drawings.

A is a flat metal strip from which the blanks are to be stamped. B is the blank itself. This blank is made up of two centrally perforated ears B^1. The metal is cut away at the lower side of each of the ears as at B^2 and there is a central perforation B^3. The blank is bounded on its lower side by two inclined lines intersecting in the imaginary lines XY which pass through the center of the hole B^3 and the junction joint between the curved surfaces bounding the two ears.

The blanks are intended to be bent along the line XY into the shape shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5, there being a flat boundary C on one side of the terminal, the two ears being brought together so that apertures therein coincide. The lower portion of the blank as at C^1 is bent or bulged outwardly to form a socket to hold the end of the connecter C^2. The two curved elements B^2 come together and conform to the curved walls of the aperture B^3 so as to produce a symmetrically shaped terminal. The terminal when assembled has apertures C^3 through which solder may be induced if desired. Securely connecting the socket in the connecter C^4 is any suitable type of electric connection to be mounted on the other end of the connecter C^2

I claim:

1. A blank for electric terminals comprising a relatively heart shaped structure, there being symmetrically arranged perforations through each ear of the heart and a central perforation below and on a line half way between the two symmetrical perforations, the outer surface of the structure being cut away at either side on a line passing through the central perforation and projecting to the center line of the blank, the radius of these cut away portions being the same as the radius of the central perforation, the lower portion of the blank terminating in two opposed symmetrical downwardly and outwardly inclined lines intersecting at the center line where it passes through the perforation, there being two upwardly bounded lines, also symmetrically extending part from the lower bounding lines projecting thereto and terminating at the curved cut away portions.

2. An electric terminal formed from a bilaterally symmetrical blank consisting of two flat ring members and a socket-forming portion projecting therefrom, the socket-forming portion being perforated at a point on the central axis of the blank, the outer edges of said socket-forming portion being indented to conform to said central perforations when the blank is folded along said central line.

3. A blank for electric terminals comprising a relatively heart shaped structure, there being symmetrically arranged perforations through each ear of the heart and a central perforation below and on a line half way between the two symmetrical perforations, the outer surface of the structure being cut away at either side on a line passing through the central perforation and projecting to the center line of the blank.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, this 30th day of November, 1923.

CHARLES W. DAKE.