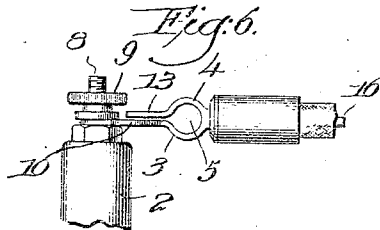
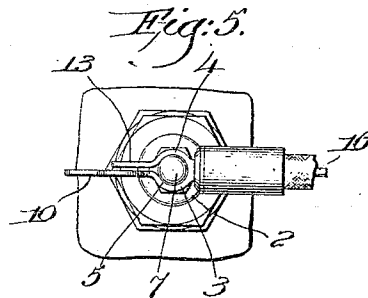
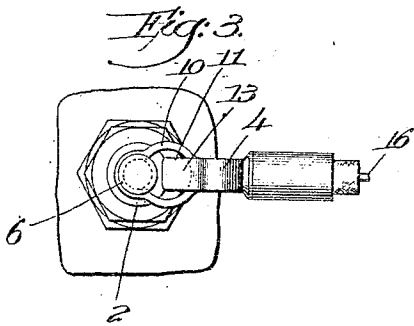
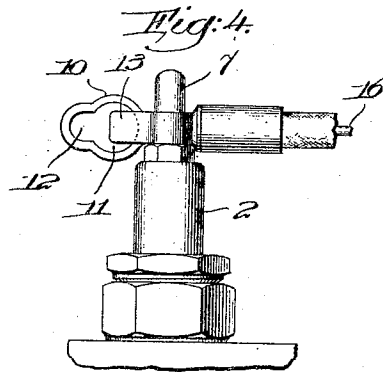
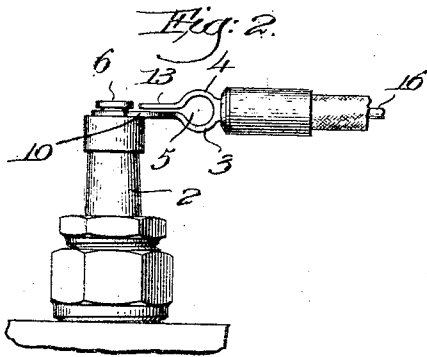
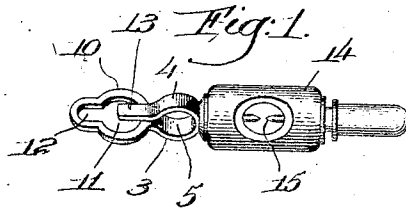


E. P. JAHN.
 TERMINAL CONNECTION.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1910.

968,950.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN P. JAHN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TERMINAL CONNECTION.

968,950.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 30, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN P. JAHN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Terminal Connections, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention relates to a connection for terminals of electric circuits of that class which are constructed to be easily connected to, or disconnected from the terminals, and the object of the invention is to provide a novel connecting device which is so constructed that it can be readily connected to any one of a plurality of different kinds of terminals.

In order to illustrate the invention I have shown it as adapted to make electrical connection with the terminal of a spark plug for an internal combustion engine, but I would state at the outset that my improved connection can be used with other terminals than those of spark plugs.

Referring to the drawings wherein I have illustrated one embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a terminal connection embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a side view of a spark plug of one familiar type showing my connection applied thereto; Fig. 3 is a plan view of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a side view of a spark plug of another familiar type showing the manner in which my improved connection may be applied thereto; Fig. 5 is a plan view of Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is a view showing the manner in which my improved connection may be used with still another familiar type of spark plug terminal.

There are now on the market several kinds of spark plugs but nearly all of them may be grouped under three classes according to the style of terminal with which they are provided. One class comprises those spark plugs in which the terminal is in the form of a headed stud, such as shown at 6 in Fig. 2, to which stud the connecting device for the circuit is adapted to be connected; another class comprises those spark plugs in which the terminal is in the form of a cylindrical extension 7, as seen in Figs. 4 and 5; and still another class comprises those in which the terminal is in the form of a

binding post or screw-threaded stem 8 on which is screw-threaded a clamping nut 9.

My improved terminal connection is so constructed that it can be readily attached to any one of the three above-mentioned styles of terminals, thus making it possible to use my device with almost any of the spark plugs now on the market.

My improved connection comprises the two resilient members 3 and 4 which are shaped to present the socket portion 5 that is adapted to slip over the cylindrical terminal 7, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The member 3 is extended beyond this socket portion 5, as at 10, and this extended portion has formed therein an aperture 11 of a size to slip over the head 6, said aperture having extending therefrom a slot 12 which is of a proper size to receive the neck of the headed stud. The resilient member 4 extends beyond the socket portion, as at 13, to form a guard finger which serves to prevent the connection from being readily disengaged from the headed stud 6.

In applying my improved connection to a terminal of the form shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the aperture 11 is placed over the stud 6, during which operation the head of the stud engages the extension 13 and forces the same upwardly slightly. After the aperture has thus been set over the head of the stud, the connection is drawn laterally so as to bring the neck of the stud into the slot 12, and so as to withdraw the head from under the finger 13. The resiliency of the member 4 throws said finger 13 down into the position shown in Fig. 2 where it stands in alinement with the head 6, and said finger will thus prevent any movement of the connection to the right sufficient to bring the head of the stud into alinement with the aperture 11. This finger thus prevents any accidental disengagement of the connection from the stud.

My improved connection is connected to a terminal of the style shown in Figs. 4 and 5 by inserting the cylindrical terminals 7 into the socket 5, as seen in the drawing, the resiliency of the members 3 and 4 serving to make a proper electrical connection between the parts.

In order to connect my improved connection to a terminal, such as shown in Fig. 6, the nut 9 is first removed and then the slot 12 is placed over the threaded stem 8, as shown in Fig. 6, and then the threaded stem

is inserted through the slot 12 and the nut replaced, thus clamping the connection firmly to the binding post.

This connection may be used for electrically connecting said circuit or other instrument to a terminal, whether it is the terminal of the spark plug or any other terminal. In the drawings the various terminals are shown as the terminals of spark plugs, but it will be understood that these might be terminals of other devices than spark plugs.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the connection as forming the terminal of a tell-tale 14 which includes a fusible spark gap 15 and which is used more or less frequently for giving indication as to the manner in which the spark plug is operated.

In Figs. 2 to 6 inclusive my improved terminal connection is used as the terminal of a conducting wire 16.

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

25 1. A terminal connection for electric circuits comprising two resilient members shaped to form between them a cylindrical terminal-receiving socket, one of said members projecting beyond said socket and being

provided in its projecting portion with an aperture adapted to receive the head of a headed terminal, and a slot leading from the aperture and adapted to receive the neck of the headed terminal. 30

2. A terminal connection for electric circuits comprising two resilient members shaped to form between them a cylindrical terminal-receiving socket, one of said members projecting beyond said socket and being provided in its projecting portion with an aperture adapted to receive the head of a headed terminal, and a slot leading from the aperture and adapted to receive the neck of the headed terminal, the other resilient member being provided with a portion which projects beyond the socket and overlies a portion at least of the aperture in the first-named member thereby to constitute a resilient guard finger to prevent said connection from being accidentally disconnected from the headed terminal. 40 45 50

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN P. JAHN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. PIKE,
THOMAS F. BURKE.