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1,537,728

F. H. BAGLEY

WIRE TERMINAL

Filed Aug. 26, 1922

FIG 2

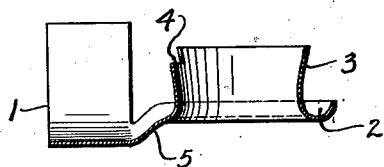


FIG 3

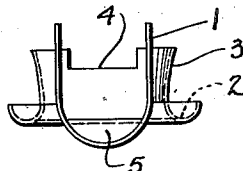


FIG 5

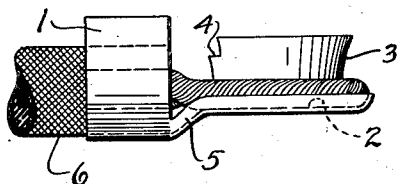


FIG 7

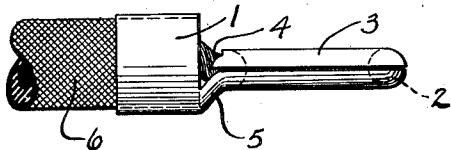


FIG 1

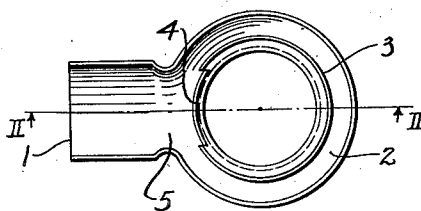


FIG 4

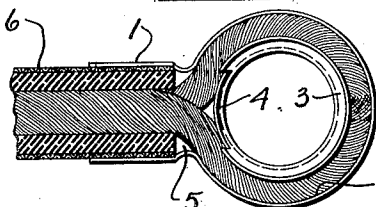
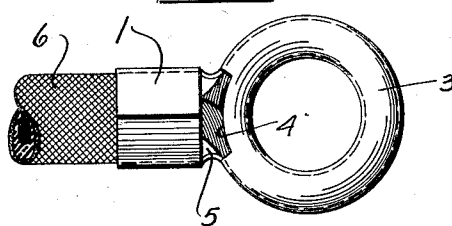


FIG 6



Inventor
Francis H. Bagley
By his Attorney
Lyman E. Dodge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. BAGLEY, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

WIRE TERMINAL.

Application filed August 28, 1922. Serial No. 584,430.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS H. BAGLEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Wire Terminal, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire terminals or eyelets.

The primary object of this invention is the production of a device of the class specified which will be plain in design, inexpensive to manufacture, simple to put in place, on the end of a wire, and efficient in performing the duty required of it.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the description of the particular physical embodiment selected to illustrate the invention progresses, and the novel features of the invention will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail and the particular physical embodiment selected to illustrate the invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawing, wherein I have illustrated a particular preferred physical embodiment of my invention, and wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a terminal or eyelet embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical cross sectional view on the plane indicated by the line II—II of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, is an end elevational view of the device shown by Fig. 1, viewed from the left hand end of the device, as shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, is the device of Fig. 1, to which has been added a wire, showing its position in top plan view, partly in section; Fig. 5, is a view of the same combination as Fig. 4 except that it is in side elevation; Fig. 6 shows the completed eyelet or terminal in top plan view; Fig. 7 shows the completed eyelet or terminal in side elevational view.

It is well realized by those skilled in the electrical arts that to place a flexible stranded wire under a binding nut and hold it securely is difficult and makes an unsatisfactory construction mechanically and electrically. This has led to the use of what are known as wire eyelets or terminals made of an electrical conducting material, generally brass and formed to receive the end of the wire. These eyelets are defective in that they are so constructed that they form a

shoulder, upon which as a pivot the bared wire bends back and forth until it finally breaks. It is an object of applicant's invention to obviate the presence of this shoulder. 60

Figures, 1, 2 and 3, show applicant's eyelet in top plan, cross sectional elevation and end view. It consists preferably of brass and is formed in general circular outline with a projecting wire supporting arm 1. 65 The circular portion has a bared wire receiving channel 2, and connected integrally therewith is a slightly flaring annulus 3, formed with a cut-away portion 4, for a purpose to be hereinafter described. The wire supporting arm 1, is connected to the circular portion by a throat piece 5, and is of general U shape, as best shown in Fig. 3. 70

The entire eyelet is preferably constructed of a single piece of metal of suitable shape by a punching or drawing operation followed by a bending operation to form, the U shaped wire supporting arm. 75

In practice the end of an insulatingly covered flexible stranded wire 6, for instance, is bared for a suitable distance, the metallic strands of the core separated into about two equal portions and laid in the circular channel 2, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. In performing this operation the end of the covering of the wire is brought within the U shaped supporting arm so that it will terminate about at the beginning of the throat 5, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. After the wire is suitably positioned as described, the ends 80 of the bared wire are twisted together tightly to hold the wire in place and the flared annulus is pressed down upon the wire so that it is squeezed into position as shown in Fig. 7. The whole eyelet beyond 85 the covered wire may be then subjected to molten solder in any desired way. After soldering, if desired, the wire supporting arm is wrapped tightly about the insulating covering and the construction is complete, appearing as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. 100

The completed eyelet affords a ready means for connecting the wire to a binding post of usual construction and the supporting arm prevents the wire from bending at 105 a point where the wire is bared, whereby the wire might soon become weak and broken in use.

The notched portion 4 allows the flaring annulus 3 to be pressed down tightly on the wire without presenting a sharp edge to cut into the wire adjacent the throat, but 110

forms a space for the wire to rest in at this point, as shown in Fig. 7.

Although I have particularly described the construction of one physical embodiment of my invention, and explained the operation and principle thereof, nevertheless I desire to have it understood that the form selected is merely illustrative, but does not exhaust the possible physical embodiments of the idea of means underlying my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

A single-piece eyelet connector for electrical conductors, comprising a metallic

body formed with a channel of general circular outline connecting with a flared annulus on its inner edge, a throat projecting from one portion thereof and a general U shaped wire supporting member connected to the throat, said annulus formed with a cut away portion in its edge remote from the channel, the annulus, when rolled over a conductor, forming with said channel portion a housing substantially circular in cross-section conforming to the cross-section of the conductor and said cut-away portion providing a space to receive the conductor.

FRANCIS H. BAGLEY.