June 19, 1934. P. RICCARDI ET AL 1,963,530

CABLE CONNECTER

Filed Jan. 17, 1933

FIG. 1.

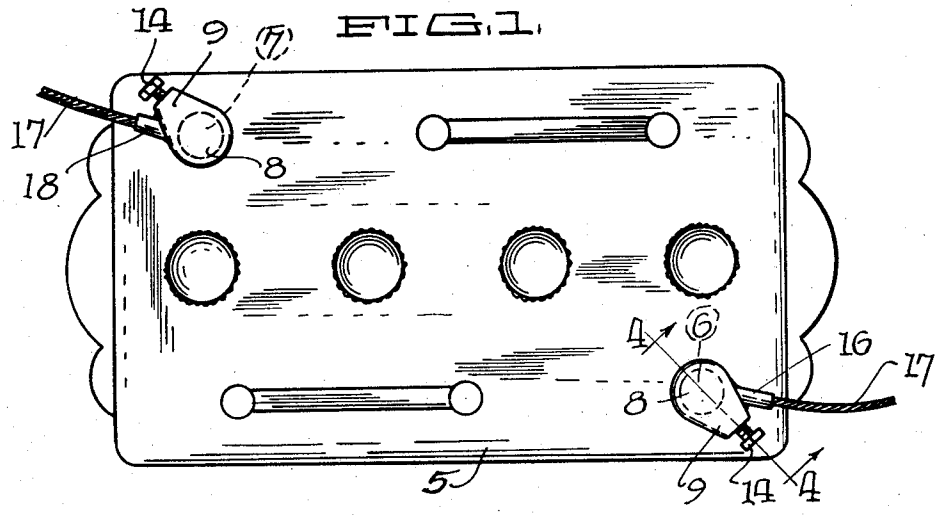


FIG. 2.

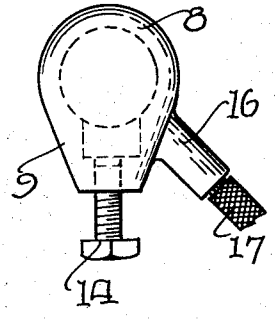


FIG. 3.

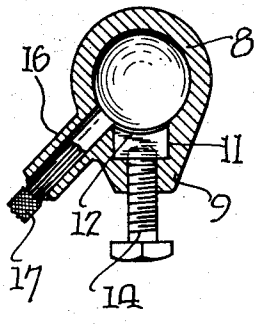


FIG. 4.

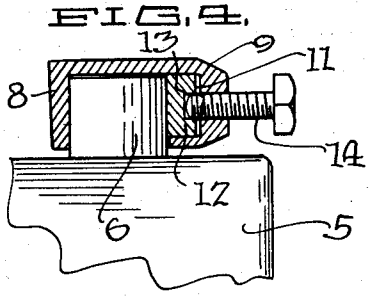


FIG. 5.

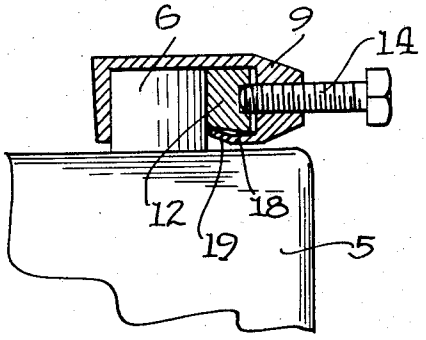


FIG. 6.

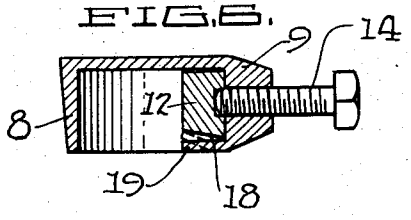


FIG. 8.

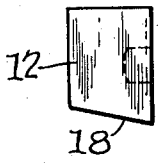
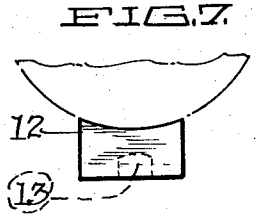


FIG. 7.



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CABLE CONNECTER

Peter Riccardi and John Parmeson, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application January 17, 1933, Serial No. 652,218

1 Claim. (Cl. 173—259)

This invention relates to improvements in cable connecters and has particular reference to a device for connecting an electric conductor or cable to a storage battery terminal or other similar binding posts.

The principal object of the invention is to provide a terminal which may be readily and securely attached and detached.

A further object is to produce a device of this character wherein the contact is such that corrosion will not interfere with the flow of current from the terminal to the conductor.

A further object is to produce a device which is adaptable to various sizes of binding posts.

A still further object is to produce a device which is economical to manufacture.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a storage battery having our invention applied thereto,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of our device on an enlarged scale,

Fig. 3 is a horizontal cross section of our device,

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1 and on an enlarged scale,

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing a modified form of our device,

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view of the modified form of our device previous to bending the retaining tongue,

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of one of the sliding blocks of Fig. 4 and on an enlarged scale, and

Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the sliding block of Fig. 6 on an enlarged scale.

Storage batteries usually comprise a series of cells which are connected together, the end cells each having a single upstanding binding post to which a cable or conductor is secured. Various forms of connections are used, which connections are often hard to remove, due to corrosion or due to the complicated nature of the connecter. Applicants have therefore devised a connecter to which the cable is permanently attached which connecter may be readily applied or removed from the battery binding post through the manipulation of a single screw, the device consisting essentially of a cup-like member having a tubular projection to which the cable is rigidly secured and having a sliding block recessed in an off-set on one side of the cup-shaped portion, which block may be pushed against the battery binding post by a screw.

In the accompanying drawing wherein for the purpose of illustration is shown a preferred embodiment of our invention, the numeral 5 designates a storage battery as a whole, which has upstanding binding posts 6 and 7. This structure is common to all batteries and has no part in our invention. As both binding posts are identical, but one will be described.

The numeral 8 designates a cup-shaped member having an offset portion 9 within which a chamber 11 is formed. Mounted in this chamber is a sliding block 12 which has a recess 13 into which the end of a screw 14 presses. This screw is threadedly mounted in the offset portion 9. A tubular projection 16 is formed integral with the cup 8 and serves to secure the end of a cable 17. The manner of securing the cable is preferably by sweating with solder, the bare end of the cable into the tubular projection. Other means may be employed, however, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 5 and 6 it will be noted that the lower portion of the sliding block 12 is beveled as shown at 18 which permits the bending of the tongue 19 upwardly, thus retaining the sliding block against accidental misplacement. In use the device is first secured to the cable 17 in any approved manner and then the device is placed over the binding post of the battery as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4, that is, so that the binding post enters the inverted cup-shaped member 8 after which the bolt 14 is rotated in a direction so as to cause the sliding bolt to move against and into intimate contact with the binding post 6. Thus it will be seen that a clamping action takes place, which clamping action will tightly grip the binding post and make a most excellent connection.

It is to be understood that the forms of our invention herewith shown and described, are to be taken as preferred examples of the same and that various changes relative to the material, size, shape and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claim.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:—

In a connecter of the character described, a cup-shaped member having a tubular projection formed integral therewith and adapted to receive an electrical conductor, said cup-shaped member having an offset portion, a sliding block having a tapered portion positioned in said offset portion, means for moving said block into said cup-shaped member whereby a battery post positioned in said cup-shaped member will be engaged thereby, said means including a threaded member carried in said offset portion and engaging said sliding block, said sliding block having a beveled end and a tongue formed on said cup-shaped member, and bent so as to engage the tapered portion of said block.

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