June 2, 1925. 1,540,320

E. A. EVERETT ET AL

WIRE TAG

Filed Oct. 31, 1923

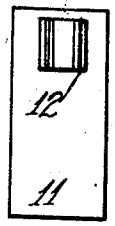


Fig. 1

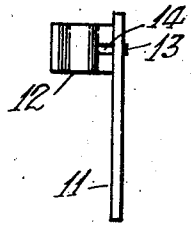


Fig. 2

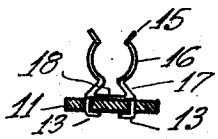


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

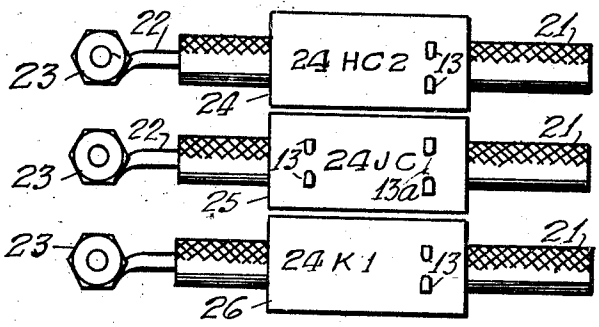


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE TAG.

Application filed October 31, 1923. Serial No. 671,848.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD A. EVERETT and FRED B. WEIGAND, citizens of the United States, and residents, respectively, of New York city, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Tags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to wire tags as used for designating insulated wires and has for an object to provide tags for this class of work which can readily be applied or removed, which will fit various sizes of wires, which are held in alignment against the wire and which can be produced at low cost. These and other objects of the invention will be more particularly understood from the following specification and the accompanying drawings in which Fig. 1, is a plan view of a tag constructed according to this invention, Fig. 2 is a side elevation corresponding to Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation through the attaching clip, Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation of a wire with this tag in place and Fig. 5 shows the arrangement of a terminal board with a number of insulated wires using tags constructed according to this invention.

Insulated wires that come off the same reel are, of course, uniform and similar in appearance but are usually applied to different purposes. This is particularly so in wiring installations for railway signal work where each wire controls a different function, where wires must not be crossed and where any particular wire must be easily found. For this purpose various systems of wire tagging have been adopted and the present invention includes a novel arrangement for this purpose. This invention comprises a flat strip of vulcanized fibre upon which the particular designation of the wire is readily applied by punches or by a stencil. This strip is secured to the wire by a metallic spring clip formed with prongs engaging the fibre and with spring jaws to clip on the insulated wire.

The clip is comparatively broad and aligns with the centre line of the fibre so that when placed on the wire the fibre is held in alignment with the wire and rigidly maintains this position. The clip engages the insulation of the wire which, as usually constructed, consists of rubber with a braiding and is therefore compressible by the clip. This causes the clip, when in position, to form a depression in the rubber which prevents it from sliding along the wire and maintains it in the position where placed. The clip is constructed from bendable material so that the sides may be bent to clamp tightly on a small wire or on a large wire.

As constructed for the smaller size of wire tags and on the smaller wires, the clip is placed at one end of the tag or fibre part leaving the remainder of the fibre free for the purpose of imprinting the designation thereon. This economizes on fibre for designations of a particular size. It should be understood however that in applying the invention the clips may be placed across the middle of the fibre plate and where the fibre is of unusual length two or more clips may be used as would also be desirable for wires of comparatively large diameter.

The clip as shown is most satisfactorily made of a metallic substance which is a conductor of electricity while the fibre, of course, is an insulator. The insulation of the wires protects the conductor from the clip so that normally the clip is insulated. The clip, however, is small and falls well within the plane of the fibre so that the fibre acts as a shield to prevent the clip from grounding or from coming into contact with the clips of adjacent tags.

In the drawings 11 represents the fibre plate and 12 is the clip. The clip is punched from sheet stock and formed as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 with a flat section 18 bearing against the fibre, inwardly bent sides 17 developing into the semi-circular sides 16 with the flared ends 15. Prongs 13 are turned out as indicated at 14 from the sloping sides 17 of the clip and pass through holes in the fibre where the ends of these prongs are turned over as indicated in Fig. 3 forming a secure and comparatively inexpensive attachment between the fibre and the clip. The axis of the portion 16 it will be noted aligns with the centre line of the fibre strip and the sloping sides 17 space the fibre slightly away from the wire while the broad clip maintains it in alignment with the wire. Fig. 4 shows the jaws of the clip expanded to receive a large wire 21. For a small wire these jaws may be compressed by the fingers.

The wires are usually connected in rows to a terminal board as indicated in Fig. 5

in which 23 is the terminal to which the conductor 22 connects. The fibre plate 24 it will be noted has the designation 24 H C 2, the plate 25 has the designation 24 J C and the plate 26 has the designation 24 K 1. Plate 25 has two clips as indicated by 13 and 13a.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:

1. In a wire tag for insulated wires of the class described, the combination of a sheet fibre designation part of greater width than the diameter of the wire to which it is attached and a metallic clip, said clip formed from sheet stock and having prongs engaging said fibre securing said clip in alignment with the longitudinal centre of said part and the sides of said clip formed to clasp on said wire.

2. In a wire tag for insulated wires of the class described, the combination of a sheet fibre designation part of greater width than the diameter of the wire to which it is attached and a metallic clip, said clip comprising a broad band of sheet stock secured to one end of and aligning with the longitudinal centre of said fibre part and formed to engage said wire by a spring action whereby said designation part is held in alignment with said wire.

3. In a wire tag for insulated wires, the combination of a rectangular piece of fibre of greater width than the diameter of the wire to which it is attached to receive the wire designation, a one piece sheet metal clip having a flat base resting on said fibre with the sides developed into circular form to engage said wire and prongs punched from said clip passing through said fibre arranged to secure the fibre to the clip on the longitudinal centre of said fibre part.

Signed at Cleveland, Ohio, this 2nd day of October, 1923.

FRED B. WEIGAND.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 9th day of Oct. 1923.

EDWARD A. EVERETT.