Jan. 3, 1928. 1,654,838

W. SCHROEDER ET AL.

BRANCH TERMINAL FOR OVERHEAD LINES

Filed June 15, 1925

Fig. 1

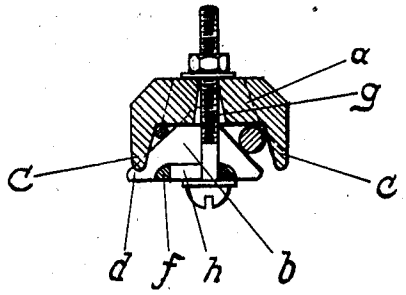


Fig. 2

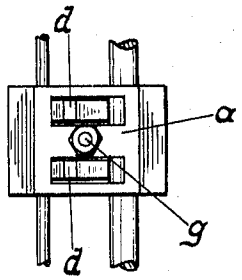
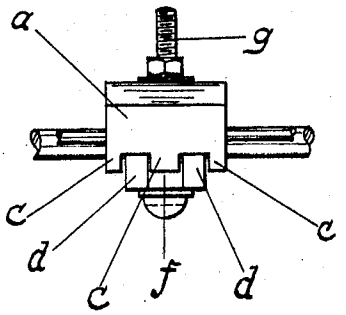


Fig. 3



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BRANCH TERMINAL FOR OVERHEAD LINES.

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The terminals which, up to the present, are used for the production of branches in overhead wires and which consist of two clamping jaws engaging the one with the other like claws and a clamping screw connecting said clamping jaws possess the inconvenience that the channels in the jaws, designed to receive the wires to be connected with one another, are in unvariable relation to one another so that only wires can be connected the one with the other which accurately correspond to the mutual relation of the channels.

It has already been proposed to overcome this inconvenience by fitting the claw terminal with adjusting screws engaging into one of the wire channels and designed to ensure the adaptation to the different cross sections of the wires. This arrangement presents however the inconvenience that every time when the terminal is handled the adjusting screws have to be specially adjusted and further that the surface of contact between the adjusting screw and the wire is very small so that at this point breaking of the wire may easily happen.

This invention relates to a branch terminal for overhead wires composed of two clamping jaws connected the one with the other by a clamping screw. This terminal differs from the known construction in that one clamping jaw is of wedge-shaped cross section, the tapering end of this jaw engaging with corresponding apertures of the other clamping jaw, both clamping jaws being adjustable transversely to the axis of the wires. By this arrangement it has become possible to connect the one with the other wires of different cross sections without further manipulations.

An embodiment of the invention is shown by way of example in the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a central section through the branch terminal.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the device.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation.

As can be seen from the drawings the branch terminal is composed of two clamping jaws *a* and *b*. The clamping jaw *a* is of essentially rectangular fundamental shape with vertical ribs *c*. The clamping jaw *b* is of wedge shape, the point of the wedge being directed perpendicularly to the clamping jaw *a*.

The clamping jaw *b* may consist of one compact body but it is preferably composed of several ribs *d*, in order to ensure a better guiding and a better clamping action. The several ribs *d* are held together by a bridge *f* which in transverse direction recedes so much that the ribs *c* of the clamping jaw *a* are able to engage between the ribs *d*. The clamping jaw *a* has further apertures designed to accommodate the ribs *d*. The clamping jaws have one common clamping screw *g* preferably arranged in a transverse longitudinal slot *h* of the clamping jaw *b* and designed to regulate a mutual displacement of the clamping jaws in transverse direction. The transverse slot might also be arranged in both clamping jaws in which case it would be of accordingly shorter length. Wires of different cross sections can be directly connected with one another by this branch terminal, it being essential that the clamping screw is only submitted to tensile stress and not to bending stress.

The branch terminal may be of any desired dimension and there may be any number of ribs and apertures. The clamping screw may also be of any convenient type and the female thread for the same might be arranged in the clamping jaw *d*, or a stud bolt might be mounted in this clamping jaw, the nut resting then upon the bridge of the clamping jaw *b*.

We claim:—

A branch terminal for overhead wires comprising in combination an upper clamping jaw of essentially rectangular shape, vertical downwardly projecting ribs at the lateral ends of said upper clamping jaw which has two longitudinal apertures in the top part, a lower wedge shaped clamping jaw composed of two triangular elements the apex of each element engaging with a corresponding aperture of the upper clamping jaw, a transverse bridge connecting the two elements of said lower jaw and having a transverse longitudinal slit, one clamping screw, freely passing through said branch terminal, and a nut on the upper end of said clamping screw resting upon the top surface of said upper jaw.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

WILHELM SCHROEDER.
JOSEF NOLTE.