(No Model.)

E. NASHOLD.

SELF LOCKING CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

No. 522,302. Patented July 3, 1894.

Fig. 1.

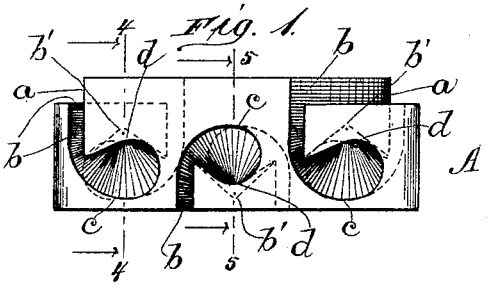

Fig. 2.

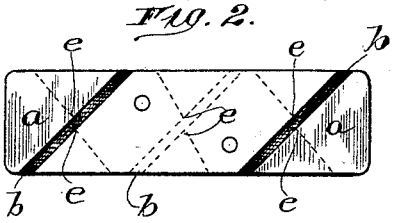

Fig. 3.

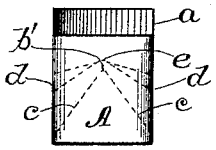

Fig. 5.

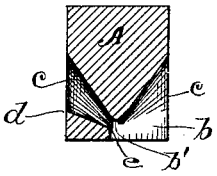

Fig. 4.

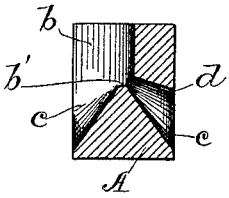

Fig. 6.

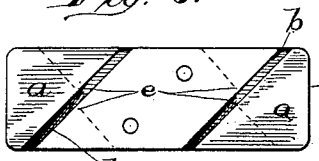

Fig. 7

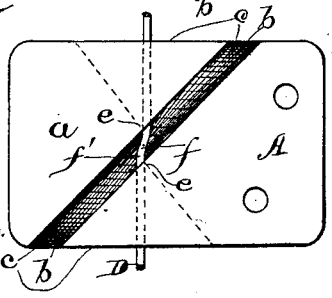

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Witnesses:
Chas. E. Gorton.
C. A. Duggan.

Inventor:
Elias Nashold

By. Chas. E. Tillman
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS NASHOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-FIFTHS TO HENRY W. BASKETTE, OF SAME PLACE.

SELF-LOCKING CLEAT FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,302, dated July 3, 1894.

Application filed February 23, 1894. Serial No. 501,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS NASHOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Self-Locking Cleats for Electric Wires, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cleats or devices for stringing or securing wires to the ceilings and walls of buildings and other supports, and while it is more especially adapted to be used for electric-wires, such as are used in fire-alarm-systems, electric-lighting, enunciators, and telephone-wires, yet it can be employed for securing other kinds of wires or cords; and it consists in certain peculiarities of the construction, novel arrangement, and operation of its parts thereof, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth and specifically claimed.

The objects of my invention are first, to provide a cleat for the above named purpose, which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, strong and durable, and can be readily applied to or removed from the ceiling or wall; and second, such a device, by means of which the wires can be readily strung or hung and when placed in position in the cleats will be locked therein, and firmly retained, thus holding the wires taut and preventing sagging, and economizing in the quantity of wire used.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention pertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe it, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a view in side elevation of my cleat, showing it constructed for the reception of three wires. Fig. 2, is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3, is an end view. Fig. 4, is a cross-sectional view, taken on line 4, 4, of Fig. 1. Fig. 5, is a like view, taken on line 5, 5, of Fig. 1. Fig. 6, is a plan view of the cleat, showing it formed so as to receive and retain two wires. Fig. 7, is an enlarged detail view of the cleat constructed for the reception of one wire, and Figs. 8 and 9, are detail views of portions of the wires, showing the manner in which they are bent, by means of the cleat.

Similar letters refer to like parts throughout the different views of the drawings.

A, represents the cleat, which is made of any suitable size, form, and material, but preferaby in the shape of a rectangular block and of porcelain. The upper portion of the block or that part thereof, which when it is in position will lie against the wall or ceiling is flat, and is formed at each end with recesses *a*, which recesses are made by removing that part of the upper portion of the ends of the block outward, from the transverse and oblique grooves *b*, which grooves extend to about the longitudinal center of the block, and terminate on either side thereof in flaring openings *c*. As is clearly seen in Figs. 1, and 4, of the drawings, the upper edges *d*, of the flaring openings *c*, are somewhat below the lower part of the central portion of the grooves *b*, that is, while the grooves *b*, extend obliquely across the block, they also extend downward on each side and form a ridge *b'*, at the middle of the grooves. It will also be observed by reference to Fig. 2, that the apexes *e*, of the flaring openings *c*, are in a direct line drawn cross-wise the block. This construction of the block permits of the wire or wires being inserted through the recesses *a*, into the grooves *b*, when they may be placed cross-wise of the block, the ridge *b'*, forming an upward bend *f*, in the wire D, and the apexes *e*, of the flaring openings will cause a lateral bend *f'*, or kink in the wire, as is shown in Figs. 8, and 9, which bends or kinks will lock the wires securely in place, and prevent them being drawn in either direction.

In order to remove the wire or wires from the cleat, it is only necessary to turn them into the oblique grooves, when they may be taken therefrom through the recesses *a*, between the cleat and the ceiling or wall.

In Fig. 1, I have shown my cleat formed for the reception of three wires, in which construction the central groove *b*, in the bottom is formed obliquely across the block A, and terminates on either side thereof into flaring openings *c*, which are of the same construction, as above described, except that the ridge *b'*, extends downward in this case, instead of upwardly, as in the end grooves.

In Fig. 6, I have shown in plan view, the

cleat constructed for the reception of two wires, and in Fig. 7, I have shown in plan view, the cleat for the reception of one wire, only, and said wire is shown in position.

In either of the constructions the grooves are of the form above described, and the operation and result are the same.

It is obvious that if the apexes of the flaring openings are not in a direct line or substantially so, the lateral bend will not be given to the wire, and if the vertical bend of the groove is omitted, the vertical bend in the wire will not be attained, and as these bends or kinks of the wire lock the same in place, I prefer to so construct my cleat, as to produce them, but I may sometimes dispense with one or both of those features, and still provide a good cleat.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a cleat consisting of a block having one or more recesses in its portion adjacent to the support, and one or more grooves extending obliquely across the cleat and terminating in flaring openings on each side thereof, the apexes of said openings being in substantially a direct line across the cleat, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a cleat consisting of a block having one or more recesses *a*, in its portion adjacent to the support, and one or more grooves *b*, extending obliquely across the cleat and with a vertical bend therein and terminating in flaring openings on each side of the cleat, the apexes of said openings being in substantially a direct line across the cleat, substantially as described.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a cleat consisting of a block having one or more recesses *a*, in its portion adjacent to the support, and one or more grooves *b*, extending obliquely across the cleat and with a vertical bend therein and terminating in flaring openings on each side thereof, substantially as described.

ELIAS NASHOLD.

Witnesses:
CHAS. C. TILLMAN,
E. F. DUGGAN.