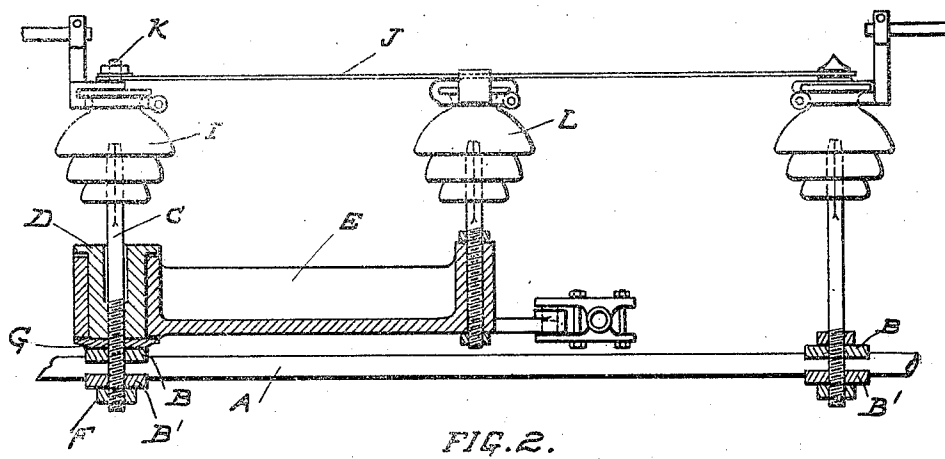
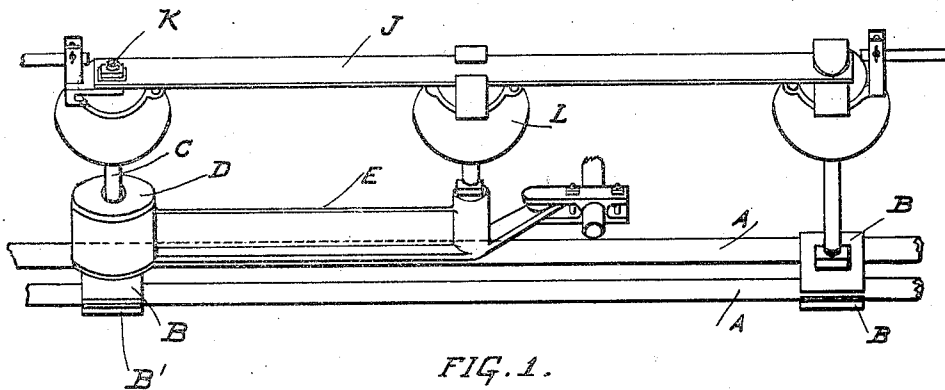


J. S. THOMPSON.
SUPPORTING AND CONTROLLING MECHANISM FOR ELECTRIC SWITCHES.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1912.

1,047,463.

Patented Dec. 17, 1912.



WITNESSES
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JOSEPH SEXTON THOMPSON, OF MILL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

SUPPORTING AND CONTROLLING MECHANISM FOR ELECTRIC SWITCHES.

1,047,463.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 17, 1912.

Application filed March 2, 1912. Serial No. 681,315.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SEXTON THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Mill Valley, in the county of Marin and State of California, have invented a new and useful Form of Supporting and Controlling Mechanism for Electric Switches, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to electric switches and has special reference to switches adapted to outdoor uses on high potential circuits and the object of my improvement is, first to so distribute the porcelain that, with a minimum number of insulators the process of opening and closing the switch and of supporting line wires or fuse tube contacts can be accomplished without putting undue strain on the porcelain insulator, and second, to make possible the use of a minimum number of insulators. I attain this object by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a top perspective view of the switch arm, and Fig. 2 is a cross section of the central pin and hinge.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Part A is a form of pipe arm which is developed for use with this switch, but does not form a part of my invention. Parts B and B' are castings which clamp the pipe arms. Part C is a steel pin on which is screwed the bushing D rotatably supporting the lever E. The steel pin C also acts as a clamping bolt holding the castings B and B' and bearing plate G between the shoulder of the bushing D and the nut F. It will be seen from this view that the insulator I is immovable and it is therefore

possible to support on it fuse tubes, connecting wires or other equipment, which could not be supported thereon if the insulator were not stationary. The movable blade of the switch J is supported at the hinge K and by the insulator L and swings on the same radius as the lever E. With this arrangement it is possible to group several such switches by connecting together the levers (E) of the several switches so that they can be operated simultaneously.

This improvement removes many of the objectionable features of switches built for the same purpose as it will be seen that there is no torsional strain on the insulator and that no extra insulators are required to support such line wires or connecting means as are needed to convey current to the hinge insulator (I).

What I claim is:—

1. In combination with a fixed pin and insulator, a swinging arm pivoted on the fixed pin and supporting an insulator holding a conducting blade, the end of which conducting blade is pivoted on the fixed insulator and moves in the same radius with the swinging arm.

2. In combination with a switch blade, pivotally supported on a fixed insulator and pin, an insulator clamped to the switch blade and supported by an arm concentrically attached to the fixed pin and swinging in the same radius as the switch blade.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 23rd day of January, 1912.

JOSEPH SEXTON THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

L. P. VANATTA,
ROGER TOPP.