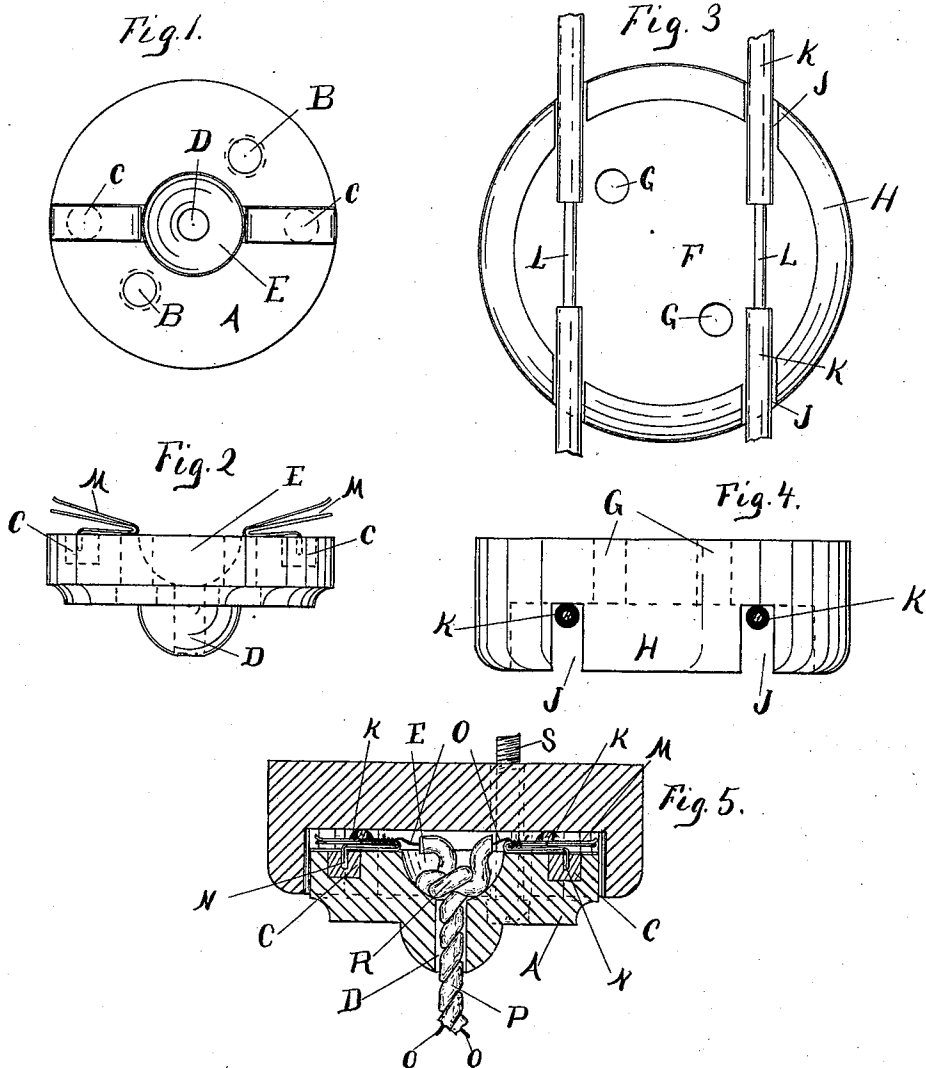


(No Model.)

C. WIRT.
ROSETTE.

No. 484,077.

Patented Oct. 11, 1892.



Witnesses

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ROSETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,077, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed August 29, 1891. Serial No. 404,070. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WIRT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rosettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to rosettes for use in connection with electrical work and such as are employed for suspending incandescent lamps.

It is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a reverse plan view of the cap of the rosette; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a plan view of the base; Fig. 4, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 5, a cross-section through the two parts in position.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the figures.

A is the cap, having the apertures B B there-through for securing-screws and the recesses C C therein, whereby the contact-springs are secured, and the aperture D, through which the local conductors pass, and the recess E at the inner end of such aperture to receive the securing-knot in the local-conductor cable.

F is the base, having the screw-holes G G, the rim H, and the slots J J, through which the line-wires K K pass. These wires are skinned, as at L.

M M are spring-contacts or circuit-closers, preferably shaped substantially as shown and composed of two flat outwardly-separated springs. The inner ends of these springs are embedded in securing material N, as plaster-of-paris or the like, in the aperture C, whereby they are fixed in position.

O O are the local wires, bared at their upper ends and insulated and forming a cable P with the knot R.

S is one of the securing-screws passing through the apertures B B G G and into the ceiling or other part to which the rosette is designed to be secured, thus fastening the top upon the base and holding the entire rosette in position.

Obviously the parts could be considerably altered and varied and the construction changed without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: The wires are brought through the slots in the base, and when the base and wires are in proper position the main wires are bared or skinned at a point within the rosette. The local wires are insulated and formed into the cable, as shown, which cable passes through the cap and is knotted, the knot resting in the recess E, so as to keep the weight of the local wires and translating device off of the connection. The ends of the local wires are bared and secured one to each of the contact-springs and preferably by drawing the end of the wire between the ends of the spring and twisting the wire two or three times about either or both of such ends. The parts are then brought into position, so that each spring M rests upon one of the bared places L. In this position the apertures B B and G G will register. Screws are now introduced through the apertures and driven securely into the part to which the rosette is to be attached, such screws being driven until the parts are brought into substantially the position indicated in Fig. 5. In this position it will be seen that each main wire is securely and permanently in contact with one end of the local wire or circuit and all the parts are firmly, rigidly, and permanently secured together.

The rosette is made of any desirable or suitable material, and may be molded and composed of porcelain, if desired. I have illustrated my rosette arranged so that the cap is held in position by the screws which also hold the rosette in position on its support.

It is evident that the base of the rosette and the cap may be secured together by one set of screws or the like and the base or base and cap be secured to the support by another set.

I claim—

1. In a rosette, the combination of a cap with recesses therein with circuit-closers consisting each of a head cemented into such recesses and separated outer ends between and about which the local conductor may be twisted and secured.

2. In a rosette, the combination of a cap with circuit-closers consisting each of a head secured to the cap and each having separated

outer ends between and about which the local
conductors may be twisted and secured and
co-operating contacts pressing together the
two parts of the terminal around which the
5 wire is wound or twisted.

3. In a rosette, the combination of a cap
with circuit-closers consisting each of a single
piece bent so as to form a head to be secured
to the cap and to have each separated outer
10 ends between and about which a local con-
ductor may be twisted and secured, and co-
operating contacts pressing together the two
parts of the terminal around which the wire
is wound or twisted.

15 4. In a rosette, the combination of a base
provided with main conductors lying across
the same and cap adapted to be received upon

such base, spring circuit-closers secured to
the cap and having separated outer ends be-
tween and about which the local conductors 20
are twisted and secured and which are adapt-
ed to engage the main conductors and screws
which pass entirely through both top and
base and hold the cap upon the base and when
driven home screw the rosette in position and 25
by compressing the separated outer ends of
the circuit-closers together and forcing them
against the main conductors make and keep
contact between the circuit-closers and both
the main and local conductors.

CHARLES WIRT.

Witnesses:

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