

G. L. PATTERSON.
STAGE POCKET.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1907.

901,034.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

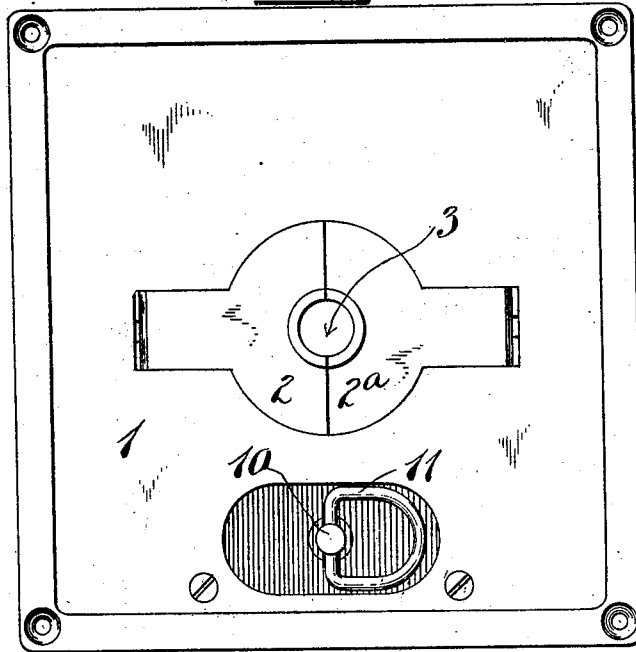
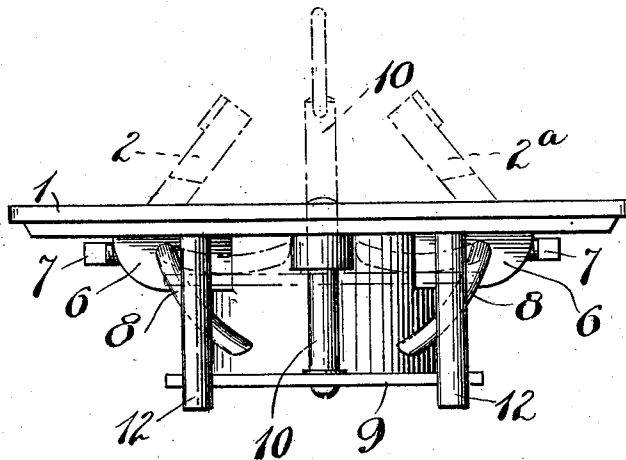


Fig. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

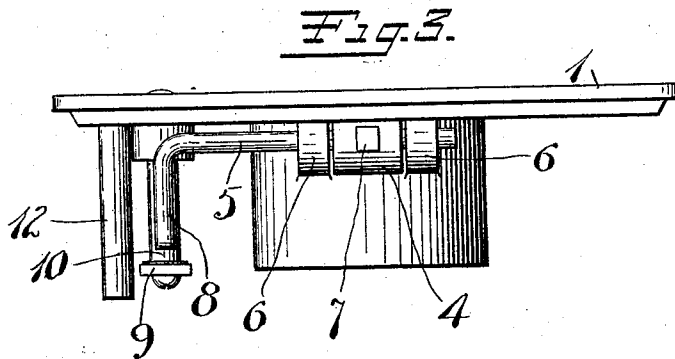


Fig. 4.

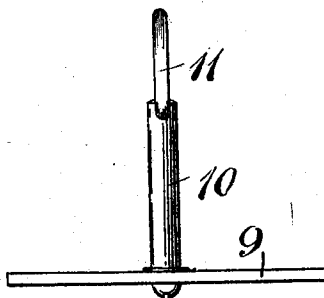


Fig. 5.

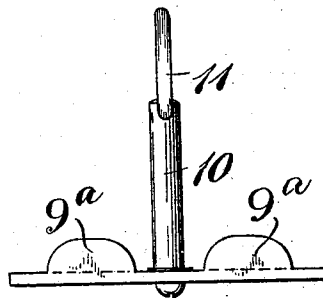
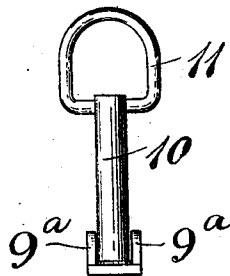


Fig. 6.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7.

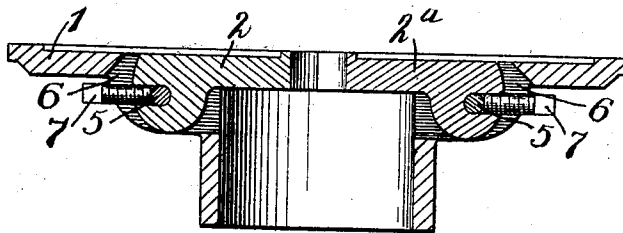
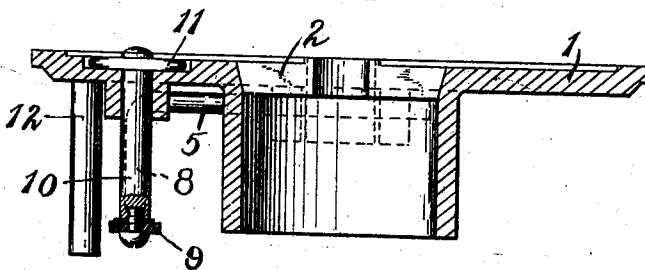


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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STAGE-POCKET.

No. 901,034.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Application filed October 17, 1907. Serial No. 397,865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. PATTERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stage-Pockets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to so-called "electric receptacles", and the object is to improve and simplify the construction made the subject matter of my pending application, Serial No. 396,525, filed October 8, 1907. In devices of this character the function is to provide a "pocket" adapted to be set flush with the floor, which, when not in use, is closed and is so constructed that there is no danger of catching the heel of a shoe or any stage equipment therein. Where formerly I have disclosed link connections for operating the closures for the plug opening, in the present instance such links are eliminated and a superior operating mechanism substituted. By this arrangement also adjusting devices are provided to guarantee the complete closing of the protecting lids or closures. These and other advantages will be apparent from a reading of the following description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a stage pocket, as it appears when not in use; Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof, the dotted lines indicating the open position; Fig. 3 is a side elevation thereof; Fig. 4 is a detail; Figs. 5 and 6 are details of a modification. Fig. 7 is a cross-section through the center of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 is a section of Fig. 1 taken at right angles to the plane of the section of Fig. 7.

I have not attempted in this case to show either the socket or plug, since the particular construction of the same is not essential hereto.

1 is a floor-plate, the surface of which is arranged to lie substantially flush with the floor.

2—2^a are lids or closures hinged to the plate 1 at their opposite outer ends. The inner ends of these closures lie adjacent to each other, and a small recess is provided at 3, the function of which will be later referred to. At the opposite outer end of each lid 2—2^a is a hub 4.

5 is a shaft provided for each hub 4. Each

shaft 5 passes through lugs 6—6 and furnishes a pivotal support for its respective hub.

7 is a set-screw for effecting the adjustment of the hub 4 on the shaft 5.

8 is a crank-arm on shaft 5, the same being preferably curved (as seen in Fig. 2) to present a cam surface.

9 is a plate carried by the plunger 10, the upper end of which is accessible through the floor-plate 1, and may be provided with a ring 11, which may normally lie in a recess in the upper surface of said plate. The plate 9 stands under the free ends of the crank arms 8—8 and, when raised, engages the same and shifts them from the position indicated in solid lines (Fig. 2) to the position indicated in dotted lines, thus opening lids 2—2^a and exposing the plug-passage through the floor-plate 1. Stage plugs of a type adapted to be used with a device of this character pass entirely through the floor-plate into a socket arranged underneath the same. As soon as the plug is in place, the plunger 10 is released, the plate 9 drops and the lids 2—2^a close by gravity, the small opening 3, previously referred to, furnishing clearance for the cable.

12—12 are guide-posts to prevent the displacement of the plate 9, so that the ends thereof will always lie underneath the ends of the crank-arms 8—8. Instead of guide-posts 12—12, channels may be formed in the plate 9, (as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6), said channels in this instance being formed by upwardly projecting cheek-pieces 9^a—9^a. These cheek-pieces stand on opposite sides of the crank-arms 8—8, respectively, and hence always aline the operating plate.

It will be observed that all springs and like devices are eliminated, there is no chance for jamming, and the device may be operated with the least possible resistance.

What I claim is,

1. In a receptacle, a floor-plate having a passage therethrough, a pair of companion coöperating lids hinged at their opposite outer ends, a pivoted shaft connected with the hub of each lid, a crank on each of said shafts, a movable plate coöperating with both of said cranks, and a plunger for moving said plate, said plunger passing through said floor-plate to one side of said lid for manual engagement.

2. In a receptacle, a floor plate having a
passage therethrough, a pair of companion
coöperating lids hinged at their opposite
outer ends, a pivoted shaft connected with
5 the hub of each lid, a crank upon each of
said shafts, a movable plate coöperating
with both of said cranks, and means for mov-

ing said plate, said means passing through
said floor plate to one side of said lids for
manual engagement.

Witnesses:

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