C. P. ROBSON.

BAKER'S OVEN LAMP ELECTRIC CONNECTION.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1917.

1,292,884.

Patented Jan. 28, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

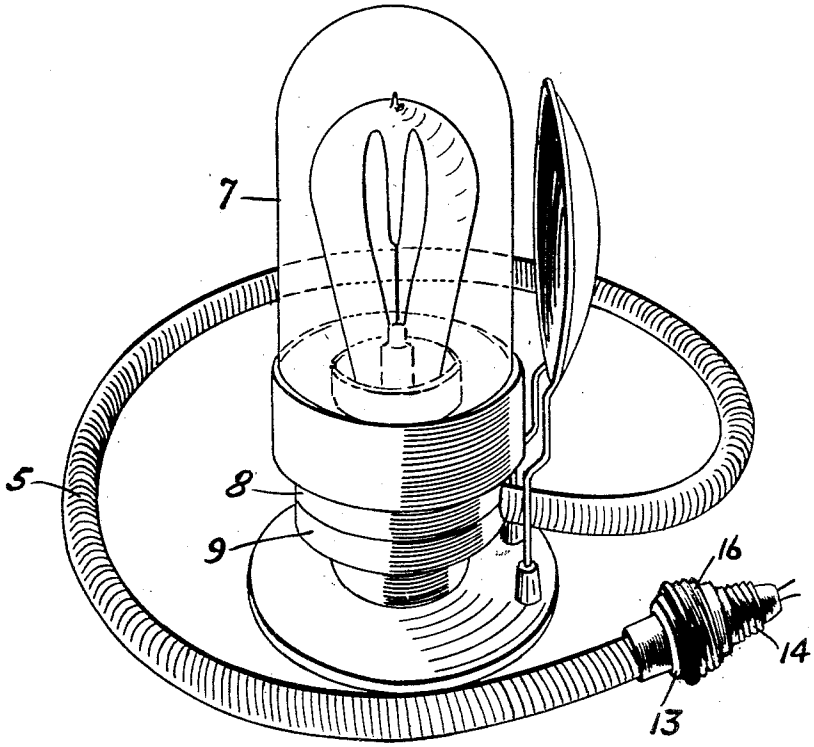


FIG. 1.

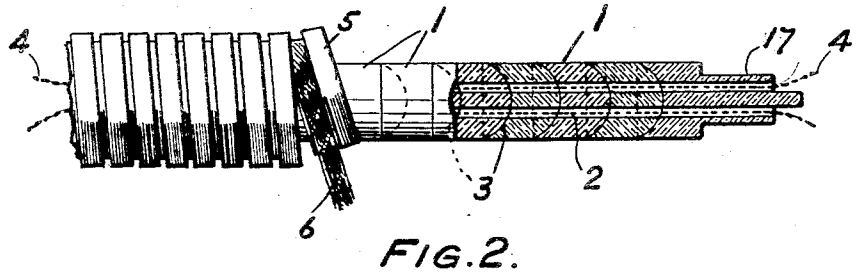


FIG. 2.

WITNESS:

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INVENTOR

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BY

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG.3.

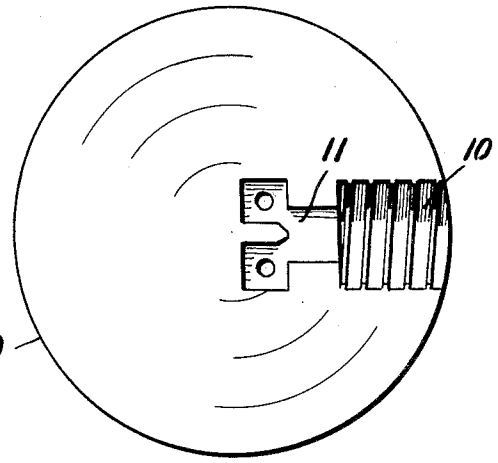
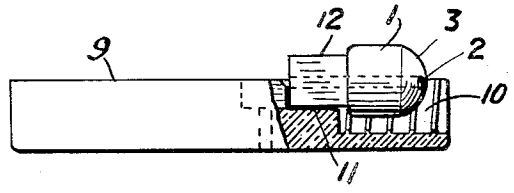


FIG.4.



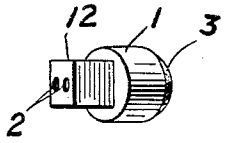


FIG.5.

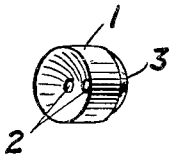


FIG.6.

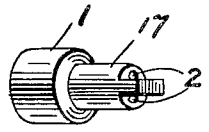


FIG.7.

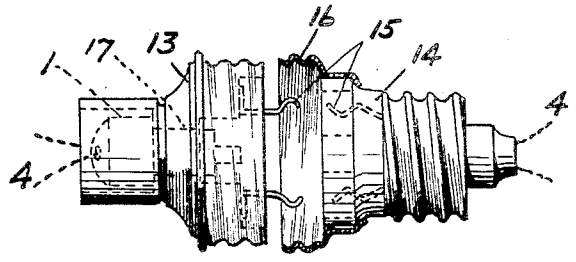


FIG.8.

WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BAKER'S-OVEN-LAMP ELECTRIC CONNECTION.

1,292,884. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 28, 1919.

Application filed October 17, 1917. Serial No. 197,046.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. ROBSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Baker's-Oven-Lamp Electric Connection, of which the following is a specification.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide an electric connection which will withstand, without short circuiting, the conditions of high heat, approximating from 500° to 900° Fahrenheit, and steam to which it is exposed in a baker's oven, and which will be sufficiently flexible to adapt it to that use.

The invention will be claimed at the end hereof, but will be first described in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oven light embodying features of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a view drawn to an enlarged scale and showing, with parts broken away and parts in section, a portion of the connection.

Fig. 3, is a top or plan view of one of the lamp blocks.

Fig. 4 is a side view, partly in section, showing a block and an end porcelain cylinder mounted therein.

Fig. 5, is a perspective view of the end porcelain cylinder shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6, is a similar view of an intermediate porcelain cylinder.

Fig. 7, is a similar view of the wall socket end porcelain cylinder, and

Fig. 8, is an elevational view, partly in section, of the wall socket plug.

In the drawings, 1, are porcelain or like cylinders provided with spaced perforations 2, and at their end with ball and socket joint elements 3. A pair of wires 4, are respectively threaded through the spaced perforations 2, and are insulated from each other and from other objects by the cylinders 1. Moreover the ball and socket joints fit well enough to tend to exclude moisture from the wires. 5 and 6 are spirally wound strands of steel and interposed asbestos packing constituting a flexible heat resisting tubing inclosing the cylinders and protecting the wires from moisture. This tubing resists the action of the heat to which it is exposed and which runs from 500° to 900° F., while at the same time it excludes moisture, although it is exposed to the steam and vapor in the oven; it being understood that the lamp 7, is arranged in a portion of the oven and that the described electric connection extends into the oven. The porcelain cylinders 1, also withstand heat and insulate the conductors 4 from the tubing, so that by the described combination the conductors are insulated electrically by insulation which withstands the action of both heat and moisture, while at the same time the necessary flexibility is provided. It is necessary to provide a sufficiently tight joint at the lamp end of the connection. For this purpose the lamp base blocks 8 and 9, are provided with an inlet opening having a corrugated wall 10 and a squared wall 11, and adapted to receive the ends of the wires 4, and the square projection 12 of the end porcelain cylinder, Fig. 5, and to hug the end of the tubing. The form of the parts 11 and 12, opposes relative rotation and the form of the part 10 opposes accidental detachment and insures a good joint. The wall socket end of the connection is attached to one member 13 of a two-part plug, the other member 14 of which is adapted to be screwed into an appropriate fitting. The parts 13 and 14 are detachably connected by a push and pull connection 15. 16 is a screw-sleeve for connecting and disconnecting the parts 13 and 14. The part 13 being attached to the tubing is not readily rotatable, so that the part 14 is screwed into its fitting, then the part 13 is applied to the part 14, and finally the sleeve 16 is screwed onto the part 13 and serves to prevent accidental detachment of the push and pull device 15. The end cylinder, Fig. 7, is provided with an extension 17 which is mounted in the part 13 and is squared to oppose relative rotation of the part 13, and the connection.

What I claim is:

1. In a baker's oven light the combination of a lamp and a plug member each having a squared terminal socket, spirally wound strands of steel and interposed asbestos packing constituting a flexible oven-heat and oven-moisture resisting tubing the ends of which are arranged in said sockets, a series of porcelain cylinders arranged in the tube and each having spaced perforations and whereof the end cylinders have squared projections arranged in the squared portions of the sockets, and a pair of wires respectively threaded through the perforations, substantially as described.

2. A baker's oven lamp connection comprising the combination of porcelain cylinders provided with spaced perforations, a pair of wires respectively threaded through the spaced perforations, a spirally wound flexible heat and moisture resisting tubing inclosing the cylinders, and a pair of porcelain lamp blocks each provided with a part of an end inlet opening having corrugated walls and receiving the ends of the wires and the end cylinder and hugging between them the spirally wound end of the tubing, substantially as described.

3. A baker's oven lamp electric connection adapted to withstand both heat and moisture and comprising the combination of porcelain cylinders provided with spaced perforations and at their ends with ball and socket joint elements, the end cylinder being provided with a square projection, a pair of wires respectively threaded through the spaced perforations and insulated by the cylinders, spirally wound strands of steel and interposed asbestos packing constituting a flexible heat resisting tubing inclosing the cylinders and protecting the wires from moisture, and porcelain lamp blocks provided with end inlet openings having corrugated and squared walls and adapted to receive the ends of the wires and the end porcelain cylinder and to hug the end of the tubing and engage the projection against turning.

CHARLES P. ROBSON.