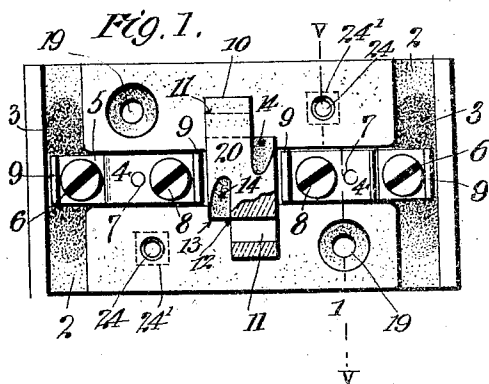
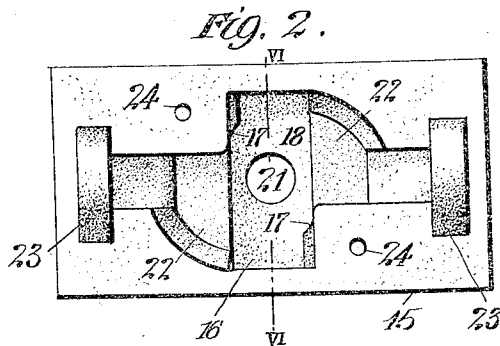
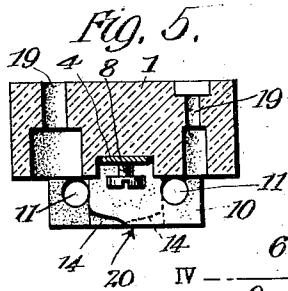
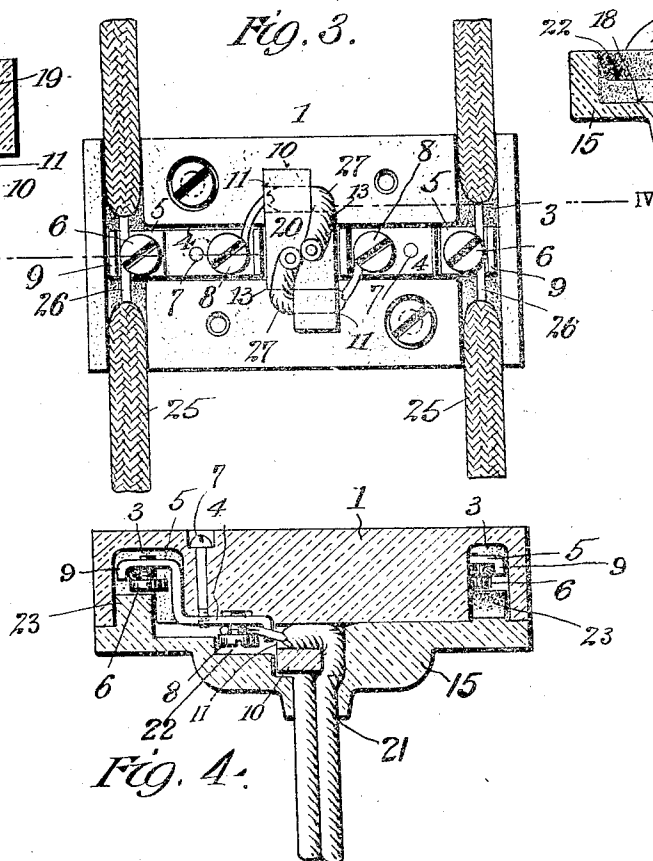
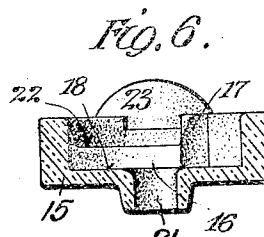


J. S. STEWART.
ROSETTE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 23, 1907.

910,241.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.



Witnesses:
Frank S. Ober
Arthur P. Rector

Inventor
James S. Stewart
By his Attorneys
Rosenbaum, Stockbridge & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. STEWART, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO ANNIE STEWART, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROSETTE.

No. 910,241.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed December 23, 1907. Serial No. 407,641.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. STEWART, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rosettes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to appliances for electric wiring and more particularly to rosettes for cleat wiring where the circuit wires are run along a supporting surface by cleats at intermittently supporting points, drops or extensions being obtained by the rosettes at any desired location. Under the above conditions, the drop or extension lines have considerable strains applied thereto in use, and their connections with the rosettes must be of such a strong and substantial character as to withstand all such strains. A common practice for obtaining this result consists in forming a knot in the extension cord which coöperates with a cavity in the rosette. This necessitates a rather clumsy and awkward structure, and is also unreliable, because the knot is liable to slip.

By the present invention I aim to provide a fastening of great security which does not rely upon a knot in the drop or extension cord. At the same time, I provide a number of other features, particularly a very efficient insulating barrier between parts of opposite potential, particularly the bared or exposed connections. I also form gripping jaws of such a type that each individual strand of the drop or extension cord is grasped in a tortuous path. I further provide for so holding the strands or wires in place that they automatically fall into alinement with the clamping jaws above mentioned. In addition to these various features, I also aim to provide a more symmetrical construction, in which the bare portions of the circuit or line wires are wholly inclosed by the vitreous portions of the rosette. The nature of the fastening for these circuits or line wires is made in such a way that a water shed is produced, causing rain and moisture to be deflected away from the metallic parts.

With these and various other objects in view, my invention consists in the features of construction and combination as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a top or plan view partly in section of the base or body of a rosette embodying the principles of my in-

vention; Fig. 2 is an inside view of the cover plate; Fig. 3 is a plan view similar to Fig. 1, showing the circuit connections complete; Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the same on the line IV—IV of Fig. 3, the cover being shown in place; Fig. 5 is a section on the line V—V of Fig. 1, and Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line VI—VI of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing in which like parts are designated by the same reference sign, 1 indicates a base or body of the rosette and which is of generally rectangular outline suitable to the purposes of cleat and similar wiring. Near its ends, the base has recesses or passages 2 extending thereacross of a size and location adapted to receive the circuit or line wires. In accordance with the present invention, I form the middle portion 3 of the passages 2 deeply depressed beyond the plane of the end portions thereof, the material of the base being deeply hollowed inward for this purpose.

4 indicates metallic clips received in suitable recesses in alinement with one another and located on a center line running lengthwise of the base. These clips are sharply bent downward at their outer ends 5, so as to fall in the innermost parts of the depressed or hollowed portions 3 of the passages 2.

6 indicates terminal screws for engaging the circuit or line wires with the metallic clips 4. These metallic clips are held in place on the base 1 by the screws 7 passed therethrough.

8 indicates screws constituting the terminal connections for the extension or drop wires of the rosette. These screws or terminals are located at the inner or proximate ends of the clips 4, but are separated by an intervening barrier or partition which will be later described. The metallic clips 4 have upturned ears 9 adjacent to each of the terminal screws 6 and 8 and which coöperate therewith to prevent the electric conductors from working loose laterally from beneath the heads of the screws.

The partition or barrier 10 provided between the metallic clips 4 is formed integrally with the base 1 and has three or four separate functions. This partition constitutes one of the pair of jaws mentioned in the preliminary part of the specification for engaging and clamping the individual strands of the drop or extension cord in a tortuous path. A second function of this barrier or partition consists in furnishing protruding

corners or ledges to separate each strand of the drop or extension cord from any metallic parts of opposite polarity. A third function of this partition or barrier consists in establishing vitreous passages for the bared portions of the strands of the drop or extension cord. A fourth and very important function of the barrier or partition lies in the fact that it positively locates both of the strands of the drop or extension cord, particularly when a strain is applied thereto, within the clamping jaws above referred to, which are thereupon in a position to readily engage upon said strands without any troublesome manipulation on the part of the operator. All of these various functions of this barrier or partition are additional to its function in insulating the two metallic clips 4 from one another.

I form the partition 10 in practice with its two ends offset from one another at the middle, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Each end has a hole 11 therethrough of the size adapted to receive one strand of the drop or extension cord. Immediately adjacent to the inner edge of each hole 11, there is formed a reentrant angle 12 by virtue of the offset construction above mentioned. This construction also provides an exterior angle or corner 13 between the reentrant angle 12 and the metallic parts of each clip 4. The walls of the partition or barrier 10 between the vertices of angles 12 and 13 are hollowed inwardly at 14, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, said rounded portions curving toward one another slightly as they approach the upper surface 20 of the partition or barrier 10. These surfaces 14 respectively constitute one member of the pair of clamping jaws already referred to, which cooperate to bind the strands of the drop or extension cord in a tortuous path.

The cover plate 15 is particularly shown in Fig. 2, and is adapted to fit over the base 1 and cooperate with the clamping jaws 14 of the barrier or partition 10. For this purpose, the cover plate is centrally recessed inward at 16 by a rectangular opening of a form generally corresponding to the outline of the barrier or partition 10. Opposite the portions 14, however, the cavity 16 is rounded inward, as shown at 17, instead of being formed into a corner corresponding to the reentrant angle 12. This provides a space in which the strands of the drop or extension cord may issue, but this space is so restricted that the strands are tightly clamped or bound by the engagement. The curved surfaces 17 therefore respectively constitute the other clamping jaws of the pairs including the jaws or surfaces 14 already described. The interior surface 18 of the cavity 16 lies in close proximity to the top surface of the partition or barrier 10, by which the strands of the drop or extension wires are pinched in clamping relation. In this way, it will be

clearly understood that the strands are each bound along two surfaces or lines of engagement formed by the surfaces 14, 17 and 18, 20, respectively. The drop or extension cord finally issues from the cover 15 through a central hole or orifice 21 within the cavity 16. The cover plate 15 has several additional features including the cavities 22 which lie directly above the terminal clips with their screws 4 and 8, so as to leave room for making the necessary extension circuit connection therewith. 23 designates downwardly curved shoulders on the underside of the cover plate which enter the hollowed inward portions 3 of the base 1 in use, and insure the deflection of the circuit or line wires therein.

24 designates openings through which screws may be passed to engage the nuts 24' within the base 1 so as to secure the cover plate thereon. The base plate may have any necessary holes or openings 19 for screws or fastening devices by which it is secured in any desired relation.

In use, the circuit or line wires designated 25 in Fig. 3, are bared at 26 for a portion of their length and engaged beneath the terminal screws 6. For this purpose, the bared portions of the circuit wires must be sharply deflected inward into the depressed or hollowed portions 3 of the base 1. When the cover 15 is applied, the shoulders 23 thereon engage the circuit wires and maintain them in the hollows 3. The drop or extension cord has separate strands or conductors 27, both of which enter the cover plate through the opening 21 and thereupon diverge from one another over the top face 20 of the partition 10. Each of the strands or conductors passes downwardly over the grooved faces 14, until it arrives at the entrance of the proximate hole 11 extending through said barrier or partition. The strand or conductor is then passed through this hole and finally connected to the adjacent terminal screw 8 of the clip 4. Each strand or conductor is, of course, bare at the point of its engagement with the terminal screw 8, and it may happen that the bared portions extend back for an unnecessary distance, but since each strand or conductor is inclosed in a hole 11 in the vitreous or insulating partition 10, a very effective insulation is provided by the walls of said hole, even if the bared portion of the wire extends backward thereto. The strands or conductors issue from the holes immediately adjacent to their required location opposite the grooved faces 14, so that the strands will be drawn into close contact with such faces by a slight outward tension or pull. Accordingly, when the cover is applied, the strands or conductors are automatically registered in proper relation between the faces 14 and 17, and are pinched or gripped thereby into a very tight and secure relation.

The final tightening of the cover screws brings the inner face 18 of the cavity 16 in the cover tightly down upon the strands 27, thereby providing a gripping engagement additional to that of the faces 14 and 17, and in a direction substantially at right angles thereto. Each strand of the drop or extension cord is thereby separately engaged by gripping or clamping surfaces on two zones or areas of engagement at right angles to one another. Should the insulation be abraded from the strands or conductors in this action, no likelihood of a ground or short-circuit is caused, because of the corner or shoulder 13 which effectually separates each strand from the clip 4 of opposite polarity.

What I claim is:—

1. An electrical appliance comprising an insulating block having passages extending across the ends thereof to receive circuit wires, terminal clips extending into said passages, a partition or barrier integral with said block and separating said clips, and a cover plate internally recessed to form two pairs of gripping surfaces in conjunction with said partition or barrier to engage the conductors of a circuit.

2. An electrical appliance comprising a base of insulating material and adapted to constitute a cleat support for circuit wires, clips attached to said base and connected to the circuit wires, a barrier or partition integral with said base and separating the circuit wires, and a cover plate internally recessed to bind the conductors of a drop or extension cord on said partition or barrier along two separate areas of contact in a tortuous or inclined relation to one another.

3. An electrical appliance comprising a base of insulating material having transverse passages at its ends for circuit wires, said passages being hollowed at their middle portions, terminal clips centrally disposed longitudinally of said base and extending downward into the hollowed portion of said passages, a cover plate having projections adapted to enter the hollowed portions of said passages, and means for establishing drop or extension circuit connections with said clips.

4. An electrical appliance comprising a

base of insulating material having an integral partition or barrier thereon; said partition or barrier having its two ends offset from one another at the middle, and a cover plate recessed to cooperate with said barrier whereby circuit conductors may be clamped in the corners produced by said offset construction of said barrier.

5. An electrical appliance comprising a base of insulating material having an integral partition or barrier thereon with its ends offset from one another at the middle thereof and having holes transversely extending therethrough, and a cover plate recessed to bind circuit conductors in the corners or angles produced by said offset construction, and in close proximity to said holes.

6. An electrical appliance comprising a base having an integral barrier or partition thereon with transverse holes, and a non-circular cover plate formed to fit over said barrier and provide cooperating gripping jaws for engaging the conductors of a circuit in close proximity to said holes.

7. An electrical appliance comprising a base of insulating material having an integral barrier or partition thereon and which has transverse holes extending therethrough and corners or projections 13, metallic clips attached to said base and adapted to be connected to circuit wires, and a cover plate formed to bind the conductors of a circuit in engagement with said partition or barrier at points where they are insulated from said clips by said corners 13.

8. An electrical appliance comprising a base of insulating material having an integral barrier or partition thereon and corners or projections 13, metallic clips attached to said base and adapted to be connected to circuit wires, and a cover plate formed with lateral surfaces to bind the conductors of a circuit in engagement with said partition or barrier at points where they are insulated from said clips by said corners 13.

In witness whereof, I subscribe my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES S. STEWART.

Witnesses:

WALDO M. CHAPIN,
JAMES D. ANTONIO.