

F. G. BAZELL.
 CEILING ROSE AND THE LIKE FOR USE IN ELECTRIC CIRCUITS.
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1,007,054.

Patented Oct. 31, 1911.

Fig. 1.

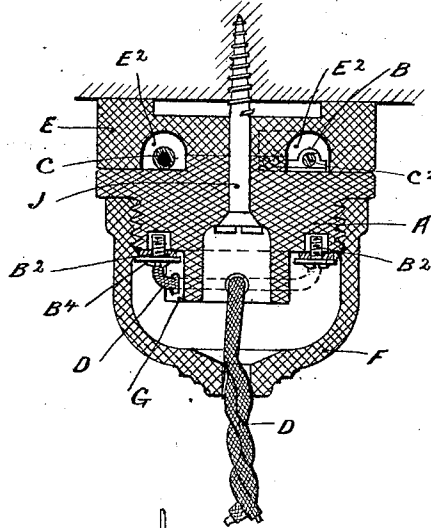


Fig. 2.

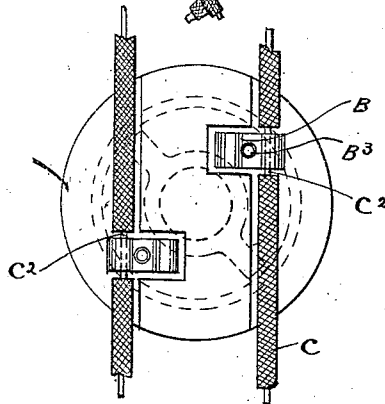
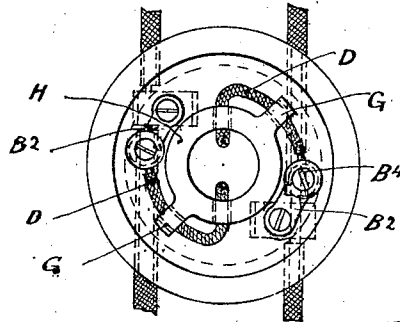


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
[Signature]
[Signature]

Inventor
 Frederick G. Bazell
 William S. Jones
 Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK GEORGE BAZELL, OF COVENTRY, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO ARTHUR CROWTHER LOXLEY, OF LEEDS, ENGLAND.

CEILING-ROSE AND THE LIKE FOR USE IN ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK GEORGE BAZELL, a subject of Great Britain, residing at No. 23 Ellys road, Coventry, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Ceiling-Roses and the Like for Use in Electric Circuits, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to ceiling roses and the like for use in electric circuits, and has for its object to provide a simple construction of ceiling rose of the type in which the main wires may be tapped without cutting them. This is particularly useful and can be adapted for employment in conjunction with a system of wiring carried on insulators, cleats, or the like, but is also useful when fitting up temporary lights. The invention is, however, applicable to other systems than lighting systems where it is desired to tap main wires, either temporarily or permanently.

The ceiling rose comprises a body through which pass terminals which on one side are adapted to receive by means of binding screws or the like the main wires and on the other the branch wires. In fitting the rose the main wires are bared of insulation for a short distance and slipped over or through the terminals which are then screwed down, a base plate covering the wires and a cover plate being employed as usual.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1. is a central vertical section of a preferred form of ceiling rose constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2. is a plan of the body, and Fig. 3. is an inverted plan of the same.

Like letters indicate like parts throughout the drawings.

The body A is of porcelain and the terminals B, B² project through the body as shown at B², having binding screws or the equivalent on both sides. The terminals B on the top are for the main wires C which when bared of insulation as at C² may be clipped by the terminals B. Thus the wires are merely bared of insulation and slipped

into the slots and held. At the opposite side of the body A the terminals B² are formed to receive the branch wires D as usual, suitable cord grips G being provided. Preferably these are diametrically opposite one another, connected by a circular web H with holes for the passage of the branch wires. The body A is screwed to receive the usual cover plate F which may also be of porcelain, and to it is attached the base E which is grooved as at E² for the passage of the main wires C, a single screw J passing through the body and base, connecting the two and fixing the whole to the ceiling or roof, no wood base being thus required.

It will be seen that the terminals in the construction illustrated take the form of a stem portion B², which may be a screw engaging a clip portion B which clips the wires, as is clearly shown, and a suitable terminal plate at the end B². This terminal plate carries a binding screw B² which holds the branch wire D. Obviously any other form of terminal may be employed. For instance the screws B² may pass through the body as shown and carry a simple nut or terminal at each end. The clip B illustrated forms a convenient terminal for use with an endless wire as it can easily be clipped on to the wire.

I claim:

In a ceiling rose, the combination of a base, a body, a cover, said body having a central web provided with a pair of oppositely disposed openings and a pair of oppositely disposed laterally projecting flanges arranged adjacent and at an angle to the axes of said openings, each of said flanges also having an opening, means seated in the web and extending through the body and the base to secure the same together, and terminal connections on opposite sides of said body.

FREDERICK GEORGE BAZELL.

Witnesses:

ERNEST HARKER,

KATHLEEN M. THOMPSON.