No. 747,609. PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

E. J. HUNT.

ROSETTE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

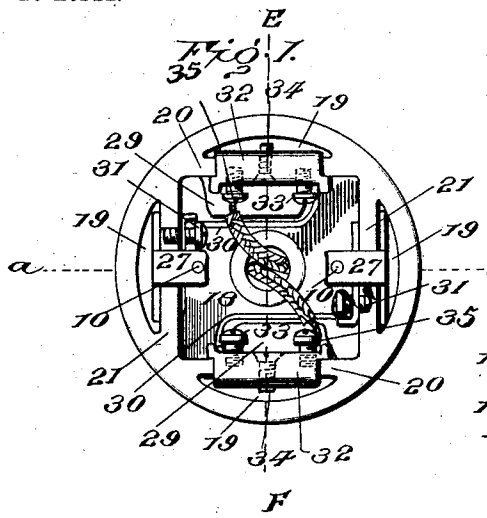


Fig. 2.

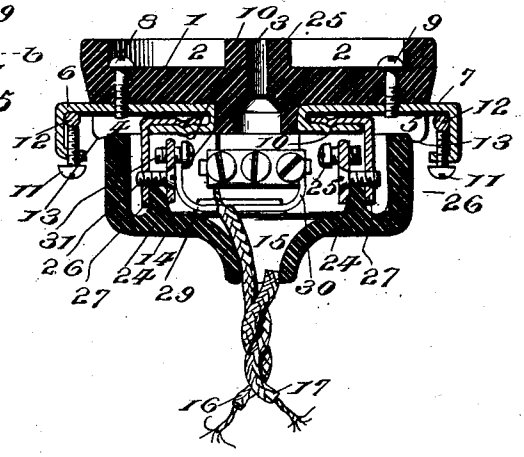


Fig. 3.

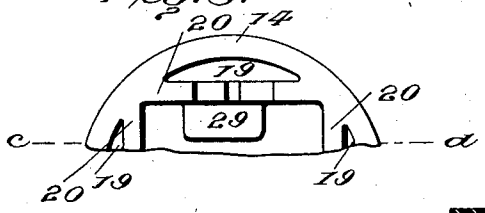


Fig. 5.

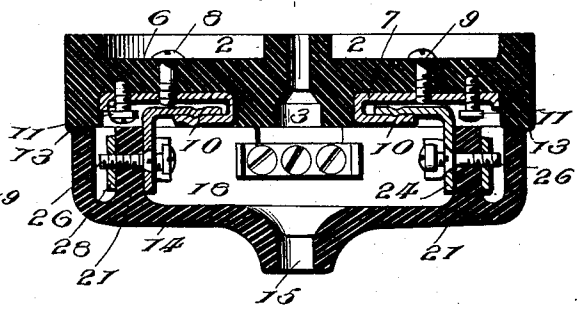


Fig. 4.

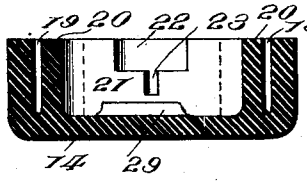
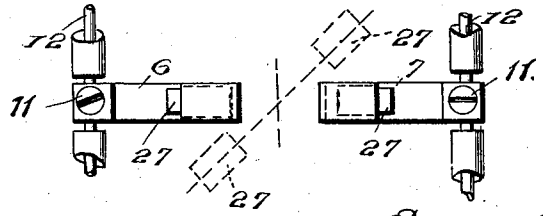


Fig. 6.



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FIG. 7.

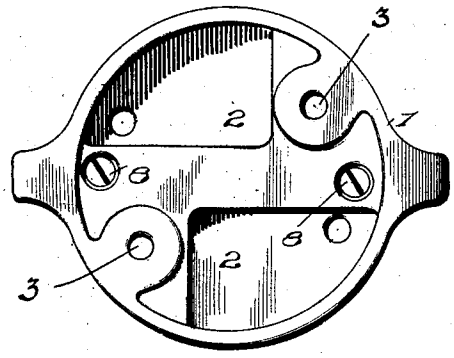


FIG. 8.

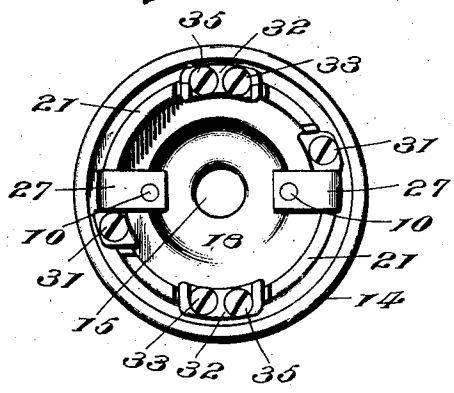


FIG. 9.

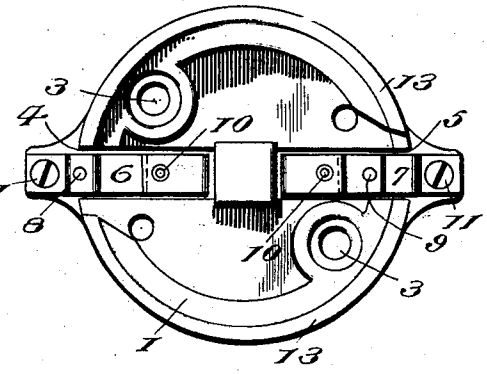
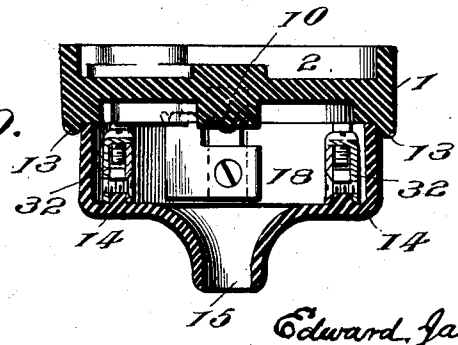


FIG. 10.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 747,609. Patented December 22, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD JARVIS HUNT, OF TOLEDO, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE YOST ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

ROSETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,609, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed June 3, 1903. Serial No. 159,872. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD JARVIS HUNT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rosettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in rosettes for electric circuits, and has for its object to produce a rosette which shall be simple and economic of construction and which shall firmly secure in place the contact-terminals in such manner as to make good and perfect connections with the lamp-leads.

My invention also has for its object to dispense with the use of all visible screws in securing the cap in place and also in inclosing and concealing all contacts in such manner that short-circuiting or grounding will be impossible and to protect those handling the rosette from all possibility of accidental shocks during the handling or cleaning of the same.

With these ends in view my invention consists in the peculiar construction of the interior walls of the cap for fastening the contact-terminals and fuse-wire terminals, also in the shape and position of the terminals in the cap with relation to the position and shape of the fuse-terminals of the cap and the main lead-terminals of the base, so that a wrong connection or short circuit cannot be made while attaching the cap to the base, all as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may know how to make and use the same and fully appreciate all of its advantages, I will proceed to describe the same, referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the interior of my improved rosette with the base removed. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line *a b* of Fig. 1 with the base and cap secured in operative relation. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a portion of the interior of the cap, showing one of the quadrant walls stripped and exposing its details of construction. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the cap, taken on the line *c d* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section similar to Fig. 2, but showing the cap and base so arranged relatively to each other that all of the contacts and circuit connections shall be concealed and protected. Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic plan view showing the terminal contacts and contact-springs in their locked and unlocked positions, the former being shown in solid lines and the latter in broken lines. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the rear of the base, on enlarged scale, showing diametric screw-holes for the passage of securing-screws instead of a single central screw, as shown at Figs. 2 and 5. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the inside of the cap and showing a continuous circular wall within the periphery of the cap and with a space between the two in lieu of the four independent walls shown at Fig. 1. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the front face of the base; and Fig. 10 is a detail section through the U-shaped plates to which the circuit-wires are connected, taken on the line *e f* of Fig. 1.

Similar reference-numerals represent like parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 represents the base of the rosette, which is made of porcelain or other non-conducting or insulating material and formed with a circular recess or cavity 2 and a central hub provided with a hole 3, adapted for the passage of an ordinary wood-screw, by means of which said base may be secured to the wall or ceiling in an obvious manner and so that said screw shall be concealed when the cap is placed in position, as hereinafter explained.

If desired and in lieu of the centrally-disposed screw for securing the base in position two or more screws may be employed and so located near the outer wall of the recess 2 as to secure the base against any rotative or axial movement, as indicated in Fig. 7, in which the reference-numerals 3 indicate holes for the passage of the securing-screws.

Within the outer face of the base 1 are formed two oppositely-disposed radial recesses 4 and 5, within which are located the spring contact-terminals 6 and 7, secured in fixed position by the screws 8 and 9, which pass from the recess 2 through the porcelain and into the said terminals, as clearly shown at Fig. 2. These terminals are returned at their inner ends to constitute spring-arms, which are formed with indentures or grooves 10 for the purpose presently explained. The

outer ends of these terminals are provided with binding-screws 11 for securing the main circuit-wires 12 in place.

In the construction shown at Fig. 2 the binding-screws are located in the outer exposed and returned end of the terminals, but in the construction shown at Fig. 5, in which the terminals are shown as concealed and protected by the cap, the binding-screws pass through the flat end of the terminal and extend into a suitable hole or recess in the porcelain base.

An annular rim 13 is formed on the outside face of the base 1 to constitute a guide by which the cap is properly located and controlled during its rotative movement to lock the same in position and to conceal and protect the joint between the cap and base.

14 is a cap made of porcelain or other non-conducting or insulating material. This cap is formed with a central passage 15, through which the wires 16 and 17, leading to the lamp, pass. The inner portion of this cap is formed with a central cavity or housing 18 for the reception of the lamp lead-wires and any suitable knot made therein to prevent strain upon their connections within the cap. This cavity or housing is preferably rectangular, and pockets or recesses 19 in the porcelain result in quadrant walls 20 and 21, which constitute chords of the continuous cylindrical cap. These walls 20 and 21 are cut away, as shown at 22 and 23, (see Fig. 4,) to receive the several fastenings and binding-screws, as will be more fully explained.

Binding-post plates 24, with binding-screws 25, are secured to the walls 21 by screws 26, which pass through the deeper cut-away portion 23 in the walls 21, and the ends of the binding-screws are freely located in the more extended cut-away portions 22. The binding-screws are threaded into the vertical legs of spring contact-plates 27, and thus the binding-post plates 24 and spring conductor-plates 27 are firmly clamped in position upon opposite sides of the walls 21.

In the modification shown at Fig. 5 the screws 26 are threaded into a flat plate or nut 28, located within the recesses or pockets 19, as clearly shown, and the spring conductor-plate is located on the inside of the wall and is provided with the binding-post plates; but in both cases, as will be seen, the conductor-plate is clamped in its proper position upon the wall 21.

The horizontal or spring arms of the contact-plates are formed with indentures or grooves similar to the indentures or grooves 10 in the spring contact-terminals 6 and interlock therewith in an obvious manner when the cap is in position to close the circuit.

The walls 20 are similar in all respects to the walls 21 except that at the base they extend inwardly to form a step or platform 29 to thoroughly protect and insulate the fuse-wires 30, which are secured at one end in contact with the binding-post plates 24 by binding-screws 31 and at the opposite end in contact with the binding-post plates 32 by binding-screws 33.

The binding-post plates 32 are of inverted-U form and straddle the walls 21 and are clamped thereto by a screw 24, which passes through the inner leg or arm of the plate, thence through the cut-away portion 23 of the wall, and is threaded into the outer leg or arm of the plate, as clearly indicated at Fig. 1.

35 represents binding-screws threaded into the U-shaped plates 32 and pass into the upper enlarged cut-away portion 22 in the wall. These binding-screws bind the lamp-wires 16 and 17 in electrical contact with the plates 32.

When the base 2 is secured in position upon the ceiling or wall and the circuit or main lead-wires 12 are secured to the spring contact-terminals 6 and 7, the cap 14 is placed within the rim 13 of the base, with the spring conductor-plates 27 in the position shown in broken lines in the diagrammatic view, Fig. 6. The cap is then rotated upon its seat until the spring conductor-plates 27 travel under the spring contact-terminals 6 and 7 and until the indentations or grooves 10 of the conductor-plates and the corresponding indentations or grooves in the spring contact-terminal register, whereupon they will be securely locked against accidental disengagement and the circuit completely established in an obvious manner. From the foregoing description it will be seen that in the case of the construction shown at Fig. 2 the screw or screws by which the base is secured to the wall or ceiling are invisible, and the inleading or main circuit-wires and the outer ends of the spring contact-terminals 6 and 7 alone are exposed to view.

In the modification shown at Fig. 5 it will be seen that all contacts and metal current-carrying parts, as well as the screw or screws by which the base is secured in position, are concealed and protected within and between the base and cap.

While I have shown and prefer to construct the cap 14 with the four quadrant walls 20 20 and 21 21 and with the recesses or pockets 19, it will be readily understood that in lieu of said four walls a continuous circular wall may be used with a continuous circular recess or pocket or the walls may be radially disposed, if desired, all without departing from the spirit of my invention, which in this respect resides in the idea of supporting the spring conductor-plates 27 and the binding-post plates 32 upon insulating-walls in such manner as to facilitate the adjustment of all electrical connections and at the same time thoroughly insulating all current-carrying parts.

In applying my improved rosette to its use the base 1 is secured rigidly in position upon the wall or ceiling or wherever needed by means of one or more ordinary wood-screws, and the cap 14 is then placed within the rim

13 of the base in such position that the spring conductor-plates 27 will bear relation to the spring contact-terminals 6 and 7 of the base, as indicated by the broken lines in diagrammatic view, Fig. 6. The cap is then rotated until the spring conductor-plates travel under the free ends of the spring contact-terminals into the position shown in solid lines, whereupon the indentations or grooves in the respective parts will register and interlock to prevent accidental disarrangement of the parts, while at the same time yielding sufficiently when it is desired to separate the cap from the base.

When the parts are in the proper and fixed relation, the current will enter from main circuit-wire 12 through the spring-terminal 6, pass through spring conductor-plate 27 in contact with the terminal 6 to the screw 26 and to the binding-post plate 24, thence through the fuse-wire 29 to the binding-post plate 32 and to the lamp-lead 16, through the lamp back to the second binding-post plate 24, through screw 26 to spring conductor-plate 27, to spring terminal 7, and out through main circuit-wire 12.

It will be readily understood that my improved rosette may be used as a non-fusible one, if desired, by simply connecting the lamp-leads direct to the binding-post plates 24 and removing the fuse-wires and the lamp-terminal posts 32.

Having described my improved rosette, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rosette comprising a base of insulating material provided with oppositely-disposed contact-terminals; a cap of insulating material formed with a central recess in its rear face, a wall surrounding the said central recess and pockets or recesses between said wall and the periphery of the cap; binding-post plates and conductor-plates secured in position upon the wall, and means for securing the base and cap in proper fixed relation, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

2. A rosette comprising a base of insulating material having a central hub and surrounding recess on its rear face and with suitable channels for the passage of securing-screws, and having oppositely-disposed radial recesses in its outer face; spring-terminals secured within the radial recesses; a cap of insulating material formed with a central passage for the reception of lead-wires and with a central recess in its rear face surrounded by a wall separated from the periphery or body of the cap at predetermined localities by pockets or recesses; conductor-post plates and spring-terminals mounted upon and clamped to the wall, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

3. In a rosette such as described, in combination with a base of insulating material, and having secured thereto within its outer face contact-spring terminals, a cap of insulating material adapted to receive lamp lead-wires, and formed on its inner face with a central recess surrounded by vertical walls separated from the body or periphery by vertical spaces, and having transverse screw-passages therein; and spring-terminals and binding-post plates clamped to said walls by screws, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

4. A rosette comprising a base and cap of insulating material, a central recess in the inner face of the cap and walls intermediate the central recess and periphery of said cap formed with transverse passage-ways for securing-screws and separated by an intervening space from the periphery of the cap; binding-posts and frictional contacts secured to the base; binding-posts and frictional contacts secured to the interior walls of the cap; means for removably connecting the base and cap and means for locking the cap and base in predetermined relation, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD JARVIS HUNT.

Witnesses:
GEORGE F. MILLER, Jr.,
OWEN C. KENNEY.