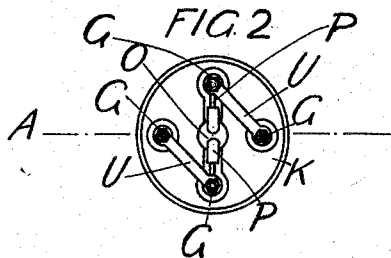
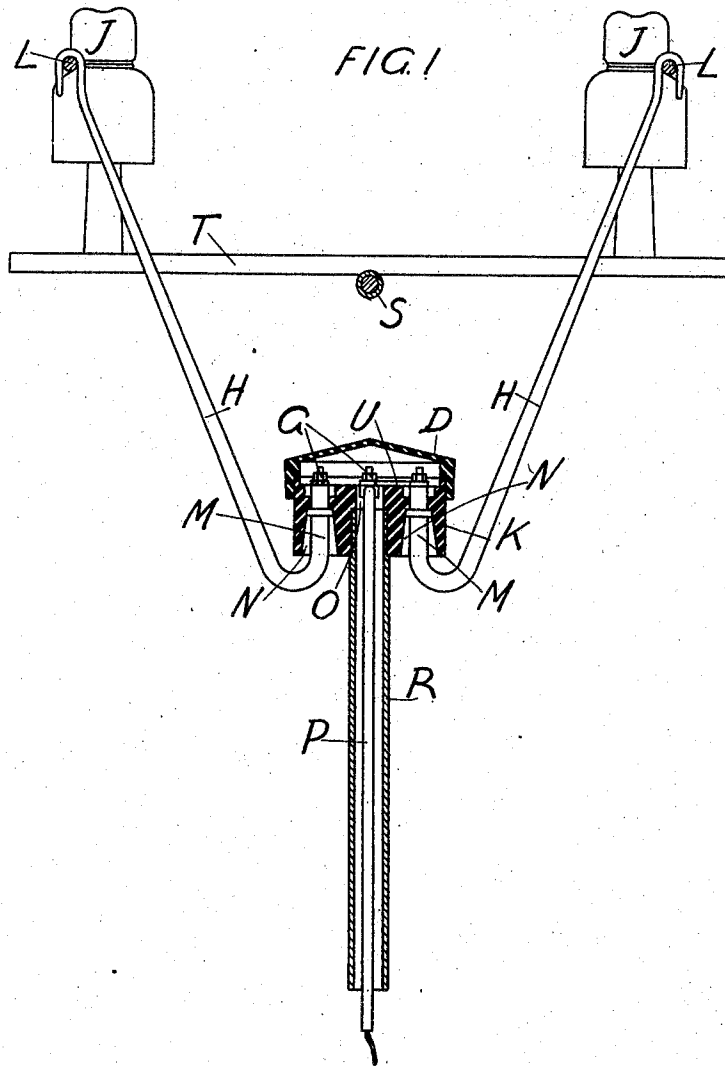


A. SCHWEIGER.
ELECTRIC CONTACT.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 8, 1909.

981,012.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Carl F. Hahn
Hose Hinge

INVENTOR:

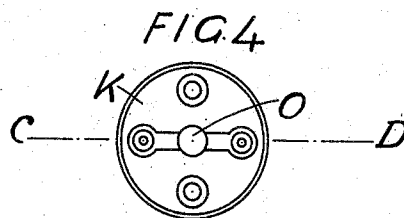
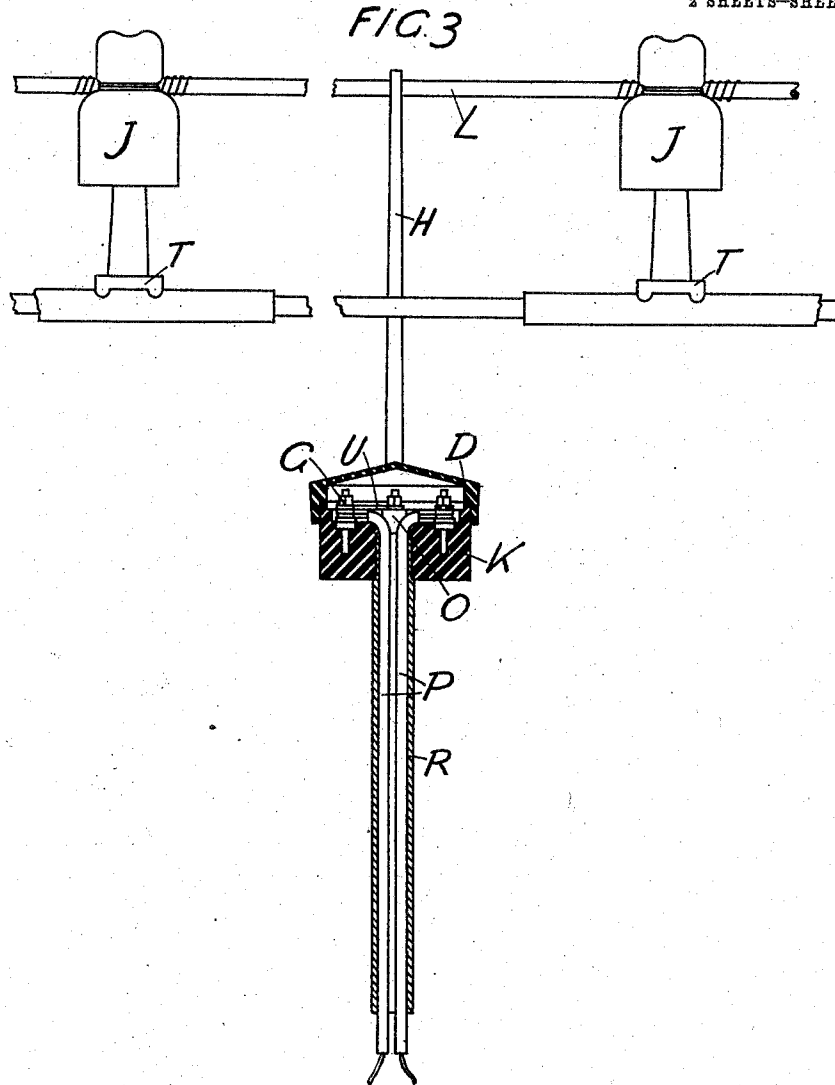
Albert Schweiger

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

Carl Frehaus
Hase Heinze

INVENTOR:

Albert Schweiger

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT SCHWEIGER, OF ITZLING-SALZBURG, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ELECTRIC CONTACT.

981,012.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

Application filed April 8, 1909. Serial No. 488,676.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT SCHWEIGER, a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, and resident of Itzling-Salzburg, a city in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Contacts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric contacts and more particularly to devices of the kind in which an insulator, receiving the free ends of the wires which lead to and from the apparatus to be fed, is suspended from conducting wires connected with the source of current.

The invention consists in certain features of novelty which will appear from the following description and be particularly pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings which show a form of construction embodying my improvements.

In these drawings Figure 1 is a front elevation partly in section, the latter following the line A B in Fig. 2, Fig. 2 is a plan of the insulator with the lid thereof, described hereinafter, removed, Fig. 3 is a side elevation partly in section, the latter being on the line C D of Fig. 4, and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the insulator with the safety pieces, referred to hereafter, removed.

Like letters of reference denote like parts in the several figures.

The conducting wires L, which are connected with the source of current (not shown) are supported by insulators J carried on cross bars T mounted on a longitudinal rope S. From the wires L two arms H, made of current conducting material, are suspended so as to be in electric connection therewith. The lower ends of such arms are bent upwardly so that each arm has an upwardly-projecting extension M. Upon these projections M the insulator K is arranged, the former passing through vertical openings N thereof. Electrically connected with the projections M, by means of nuts G, are safety pieces U, preferably made of lead, which are intended to melt if the strength of current happens to exceed a certain amount. To such safety pieces U the free ends of the wires P are electrically joined, by means of nuts G, these wires leading to and from the apparatus (not shown) to be

fed. The wires P pass through a hole O of the insulator K and are contained in a tube R suitably secured to the insulator K. The latter is provided with a lid D so that from the top of the insulator no moisture shall have access to the interior thereof.

The openings N of the insulator K are tapering upward, with the object of preventing any moisture from causing short-circuits between the projections M and the insulator K.

The tube R in its turn protects the wires P from the action of moisture; to such end it may extend the whole length thereof. If the tube R consists of a rigid material it may also serve as a handle for putting the entire device in place or removing it from the conducting wires L.

Any moisture, such as rain water, which arrives at the arms H is caused to drop off at the place where these arms are bent upward so that such moisture is prevented from exerting any detrimental action upon the device.

The insulator K may consist of any material adapted for the purpose, such, for instance, as hard rubber or the like.

The arrangement acts as follows. The current flows from one of the conducting wires L to the arm H suspended therefrom, thence passing along the respective safety piece U to the wire P connected with the latter, when it arrives at the device to be fed with electric energy, such, for example as an arc lamp or the like, it leaving such device flowing along the other wire P, the safety piece U connected therewith and the arm H joined to the latter, whereupon the other wire L conducts the current back to the source of energy.

It is to be understood that modifications may be made within the scope indicated by the appended claim, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What I claim is:

In an electric contact the combination, with the two current-supplying conductors and the wires connected to the device to be fed, of two electrically conducting arms suspended from the said current-supplying conductors so as to be in electric connection therewith, two upwardly-extending projections integral with the said arms, an insu-

lator carried on such projections and receiving the free ends of the said wires, such ends being electrically joined to the said arms, and a tube secured to the said insulator and
5 inclosing the said wires, such tube consisting of a rigid material, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT SCHWEIGER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS F. MUELLER,
MATHILDE K. HELD.