

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRICAL ROSETTE.

No. 800,586.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. MEBANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Boston, in the county of Halifax and State of Virginia, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Electrical Rosettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of devices known as "rosettes," which are in the nature of insulating-blocks adapted for attachment to the ceiling or wall and provided with means for connecting electrical circuits and also fuse-wires for safety purposes.

My present invention is a further improvement in the same line as that for which I have filed an application for patent, Serial No. 225,730. I have provided improved means for detachably connecting the base and cap of the rosette proper, also for insulating and protecting the fuse-wires and for attachment of conducting-wires, as hereinafter described.

The details of construction, arrangement, and combination of parts are as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is mainly a side view of the complete rosette, a portion being broken away to show the arrangement of parts interiorly. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a line-wire clamp provided with a spring-catch forming part of the means for detachably connecting the base and cap of the rosette. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the shoulder metal piece which the aforesaid spring-catch engages. Figs. 4 and 5 are plan views of the inner sides of the base and cap of the rosette, respectively. Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the same parts. Figs. 8, 9, and 10 are perspective views of modified forms of the improved device for attachment of conducting-wires. Fig. 11 is a cross-section of the rosette, illustrating the arrangement of the ducts or passages for the lamp-wires.

A and B indicate, respectively, the base and cap of my improved rosette, C the line-wires connected therewith, and D D the lamp-wires, which are attached to the cap B. I illustrate in the present case spring-clamps E, which are secured to the base A for holding the line-wires securely. I have, however, provided such clamps with a pendent tongue F, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) the lower portion of which is bent at an angle, thus forming a beveled shoulder. This part F thus constructed forms a spring-catch adapted to engage a corresponding shoulder on the cap B. Such shoulder may be formed in various ways; but I prefer to em-

ploy a device G, (see Figs. 1 and 3,) which consists of a narrow metal strip bent into angular form on the outer side corresponding in essentials to the angular form of the catch F. It will be understood there are two catches and engaging shoulders G, the same being arranged on opposite sides of the base and cap.

It will now be understood that when the cap B is adjusted with the shoulder-pieces G in due alinement with the catches F upon pushing the cap upward the catches F will ride down upon the beveled portion *g* of the shoulder and then into engagement with the shoulder proper, *g'*, whereby the parts F and G lock together, so as to hold the cap in firm engagement with the base A. It is further apparent that by pulling the cap B downward or by raising the free ends of the catches F out of engagement with shoulders G by the finger the cap may be detached from the base A by reason of the catches F yielding laterally and sliding up over the shoulder-pieces G.

By the above-described construction and arrangement of parts I provide a simple means for electrical connection between the cap and base and for detachable connection of the cap and base which enables the former to be instantly applied or removed and which requires no supplemental device to be attached to the base.

My improvement in relation to the fuse-wires attains two important results—namely, it enables me to employ a fuse-wire of due length and to thoroughly protect and insulate the same from the other electrical connection.

As shown in Figs. 4 to 7, a bridge, consisting of a raised portion or rib *a*, is provided across the face or on the side of the base A, and a corresponding rib *b* extends across the opposing face of the cap B, these ribs *a b* coinciding and being practically in contact when the cap and base are connected as shown in Fig. 1. Practically at right angles to the rib *b* of the cap B, I arrange ribs *b'*, which are in the form of a V, the arms or free ends of the ribs extending outward from the bridge-rib *b* to a point near the periphery of the cap. From the said periphery a V-shaped tongue *b''* projects inward and lies between the ribs *b'*. In other words, the arrangement of the parts *b' b''* is such that a V-shaped passageway is provided for the fuse-wires H. (See Fig. 1.) It is obvious that a fuse-wire which traverses this circuitous groove or passage must have a considerable length, and it is further apparent that it is insulated and protected

from adjacent electrical connections, so that short-circuiting is obviated when currents of, say, two hundred and twenty volts are employed. As a further protection and for holding the fuse-wires in the grooves, I provide the base A with V-shaped projections or ribs a' , which project below the surface of the main rib or bridge a . In other words, there is a second bridge extending across the face of the base A at practically right angles to the main bridge a , and on the face of this bridge are formed the V-shaped projections a' . When the cap B and the base A are put together, as shown in Fig. 1, the V-shaped parts a' enter the V-shaped sockets or passage-ways formed in the cap between the ribs b' and b'' . (See broken portion of Fig. 1.) In addition to the functions above stated the interlocking of the ribs a' with the grooves b of the cap B serves to prevent rotary movement of the cap B on the base A, and when the cap is applied the catches F will be brought into vertical alinement with the inclined shoulders which they are adapted to engage. The depth of the grooves is such that the fuse-wires cannot be injured by contact with the ribs.

In Figs. 8, 9, and 10 I illustrate different forms of a device for securing wires. The same consists of a rod or bar I, whose head is formed into a flat spiral i , the same having flat convolutions or round ones, as preferred. In Fig. 10 the device I' is shown double, there being two spirals i' arranged opposite and having a common shank. This device, as shown in Fig. 5, may serve to connect lamp and fuse wires; but I propose to also employ it for connecting any other wires. It will be understood that in attaching a wire it is passed

between the convolutions, and that the spring-pressure between the latter is an aid in holding the wire securely, and at the same time the spiral form of the device enables wire to be readily detached by unwinding.

While the device is shown provided with a shank having a point which may be roughened or screw-threaded, it is to be understood that I prefer to employ any suitable construction for holding the device in the porcelain.

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

1. An improved electrical rosette comprising a cap having fuse-wire grooves which are V shape in longitudinal contour and extend inward from the periphery of the cap to a point near the center, and the base having ribs corresponding in form and arrangement to said grooves and projecting into the latter as described.

2. In an electrical rosette, the combination of the cap having fuse-wire grooves of a circuitous form, and the base having ribs of a form corresponding to said grooves, and serving to hold the fuse-wires in place in the grooves when the cap is applied to the base as described.

3. In an electrical rosette, a cap provided with V-shaped ribs extending from the center outward to a point near the periphery, and a V-shaped point extending inward from the periphery and lying between the first-named ribs, thus forming a circuitous passage-way for the fuse-wire, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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