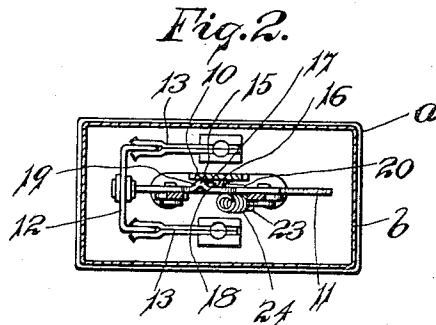
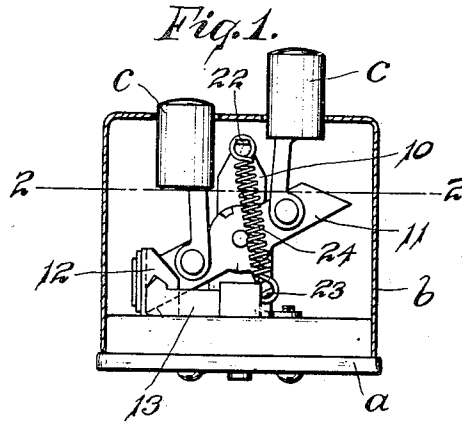


M. GUETT.
ELECTRIC SWITCH.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1912.

1,058,051.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.



WITNESSES

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ELECTRIC SWITCH.

1,058,051.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 8, 1913.

Application filed June 20, 1912. Serial No. 704,838.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MONROE GUETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Switches, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a switch of the push button type provided with an operative mechanism having features of novelty and advantage, and one which permits of making a small and compact switch.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a switch embodying my invention, the casing being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view on the line 2, 2 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings *a* denotes a base of insulating material upon which the switch mechanism is mounted, rabbeted to receive the edges of a cover *b* the top of which is apertured to receive the push buttons *cc*.

Centrally upon the base there is secured a standard 10 upon which is centrally pivoted a rock arm 11 to which the push buttons *cc* are connected at the opposite sides of the pivot. At one end of this lever is a switch arm 12 which is insulated therefrom, and which in one position is adapted to close the circuit between the stationary contacts 13, 13 mounted on the base. On adjacent opposed faces of the standard and rock arm are opposing and cooperating projections 15, 16 each of which is provided with oppositely disposed inclined side faces 17, 18, 19, 20. Projecting from corresponding sides of the standard and rock arm are fingers 22, 23 between the ends of which there is stretched a spring 24. The finger on the rock arm is at the opposite side of the pivot from the finger on the standard, with the result that the spring tends to cramp the rock arm slightly on its pivot and hold the two projections in engagement.

The operation of the device is as follows: Pressure on one of the push buttons causes the rock arm to move on its pivot until the high point of its projection 16 passes the high point of the projection 15 on the standard. During this movement the spring holding these parts in engagement tends to retard this motion. As soon as the high

points of the projections 15, 16 have passed one another the spring then throws the rock arm to its opposite extreme position with a quick snap action, either making or breaking the circuit as the case may be. It will be apparent that the construction is extremely simple, inexpensive to manufacture, and that it embodies all the essential elements of a practical push button snap action switch. It will be observed that the spring performs a dual function, first of holding the engaging parts on the stationary and movable members in frictional engagement with one another, and then when that frictional engagement has become overcome and the high points of the engaging projections caused to pass one another, the spring acts to throw the poles to the opposite extreme position, causing the inclined face of the projection on the rock arm to move down the inclined face of the projection on the standard.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a device of the character described, an insulating base, a pair of stationary contacts mounted thereon, a standard, a rock arm pivoted on the standard, a switch plate carried by the rock arm and adapted in one position to close the circuit between the stationary contacts, push buttons connected with said rock arm, engaging devices on the standard and rock arm, and a spring tending to hold said devices in engagement and to move the rock arm after said devices have been disengaged.

2. In a device of the character described, an insulating base, a pair of stationary contacts mounted thereon, a standard, a rock arm pivoted on the standard, a switch plate carried by, but insulated from, the rock arm and adapted in one position to close the circuit between the stationary contacts, push buttons connected with said rock arm, cooperating projections on said standard and rock arm, and a spring connecting said rock arm and standard on opposite sides of the pivotal connection between them.

3. In a device of the character described, a base of insulating material, a pair of stationary contacts mounted thereon, a standard mounted on the base, a rock arm pivotally mounted on the standard, a switch plate mounted on but insulated from the rock arm and adapted in one position to close the circuit between said stationary contacts, inter-

engaging projections on the standard and rock arm, fingers projecting from corresponding sides of said standard and rock arm but at opposite sides of the pivotal connection between the said parts, and a spring having its ends attached to said fingers.

4. In a device of the character described, a base of insulating material, a pair of stationary contacts mounted thereon, a standard mounted thereon, a rock arm pivoted to the standard, a switch plate carried by but insulated from the rock arm and adapted in one position to close the circuit between said

stationary contacts, push buttons connected with said rock arm, interengaging parts on the standard and rock arm, and a single means tending to hold said parts in engagement while said rock arm is being moved by one of the push buttons and for moving said rock arm after said parts have become disengaged from one another.

MONROE GUETT.

Witnesses:

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