The invention will be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a side elevation of the governor and the incorporation thereof in the motor circuit; and

FIGURE 2 is an enlarged axial section through the governor of FIGURE 1.

The governor consists of a cylindrical housing 1 of insulating material having a hollow boss 2 of insulating material by means of which it is mounted on the motor shaft. A central disc 3 carries the fixed common contact 4. The supply of current to the contact 4 is effected over an interchangeable point contact 5 adapted to be inserted in the disc 3.

The displaceable counter-contacts 6 and 6a are mounted in pistons 7, 7a which are in sliding connection in cylinders 8, 8a against the pressure of compression springs 9, 9a clamped between the cylinder bottom and the piston around the piston shafts. The cylinders 8, 8a are screwed by means of threads in bushes 10, 10a, which are pressed into the central bore 11 of the insulating body 1. By rotating the cylinders 8 and 8a in the threads of the metal bushes 10, 10a it is possible for the pressure of the displaceable contacts 6, 6a to be adjusted relative to the fixed contact 4. The compression springs 9, 9a conveniently have a varying elasticity. For the current supply the bush 10 is electrically connected with a slip-ring 12 and the bush 10a with a slip-ring 13 of the hollow boss 2.

The two governor systems according to FIGURE 1 are connected in the circuit of the driving motor to be governed. The battery 14 is thus connected with the fixed contact 4 by means of a main switch 15 and a wiper 16. The collection of current at the two slip-rings 12, 13 is effected by means of separate wipers which may be short-circuited by means of a switch 17. From the switch 17 the current is conducted via the motor 18 to the other pole of the battery. In the assumption that the displaceable contact 6 opens first at the low speed, the motor 18 is governed to this low speed for as long as the switch 17 is open. If the switch 17 is closed however then the circuit even when lifting the displaceable contact 6 from the contact when exceeding the low speed continues to remain closed via the contact 6a, thus causing the motor now to be adjusted to the higher speed. Therefore to change-over the speed of the governor 18 it is necessary only for the switch 17 to be actuated.

It is thought that the invention and its advantages will be understood from the foregoing description and it is apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing its material advantages, the form hereinbefore described and illustrated in the drawings being merely a preferred embodiment thereof.

We claim:

1. A centrifugal contact governor for selectively adjustable varying nominal speeds for driving gears having an electric motor, more especially for magnetic sound recording devices comprising a fixed contact, point contacts adapted to be radially displaced by centrifugal force to cooperate with said fixed contact, said point contacts being displaceable on a common cam, counter-pressure springs having a different elasticity cooperating with said point contacts so that they may be moved relative to one another, said contacts being inter-changeable and mounted in a closed housing of insulating material and said displaceable contacts being slidably guided in cylinders by means of pistons adapted to be displaced against said springs, said cylinders being radially adjustable in bushes disposed vertically on said fulcrum.

2. A centrifugal contact governor for selectively adjustable varying nominal speeds for driving gears having
an electric motor, more especially for magnetic sound recording devices comprising a fixed contact, point contacts adapted to be radially displaced by centrifugal force to cooperate with said fixed contact, said point contacts being displaceable on a common diameter, counter-pressure springs having a different elasticity cooperating with said point contacts so that they may be moved relative to one another, said contacts being interchangeable and mounted in a closed housing of insulating material and said displaceable contacts being slidably guided in cylinders by means of pistons adapted to be displaced against said springs, said cylinders being radially adjustable in bushes and said displaceable contacts are connected via their pistons, cylinders and bushes with slip-rings arranged on a boss of the housing of insulating material.

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