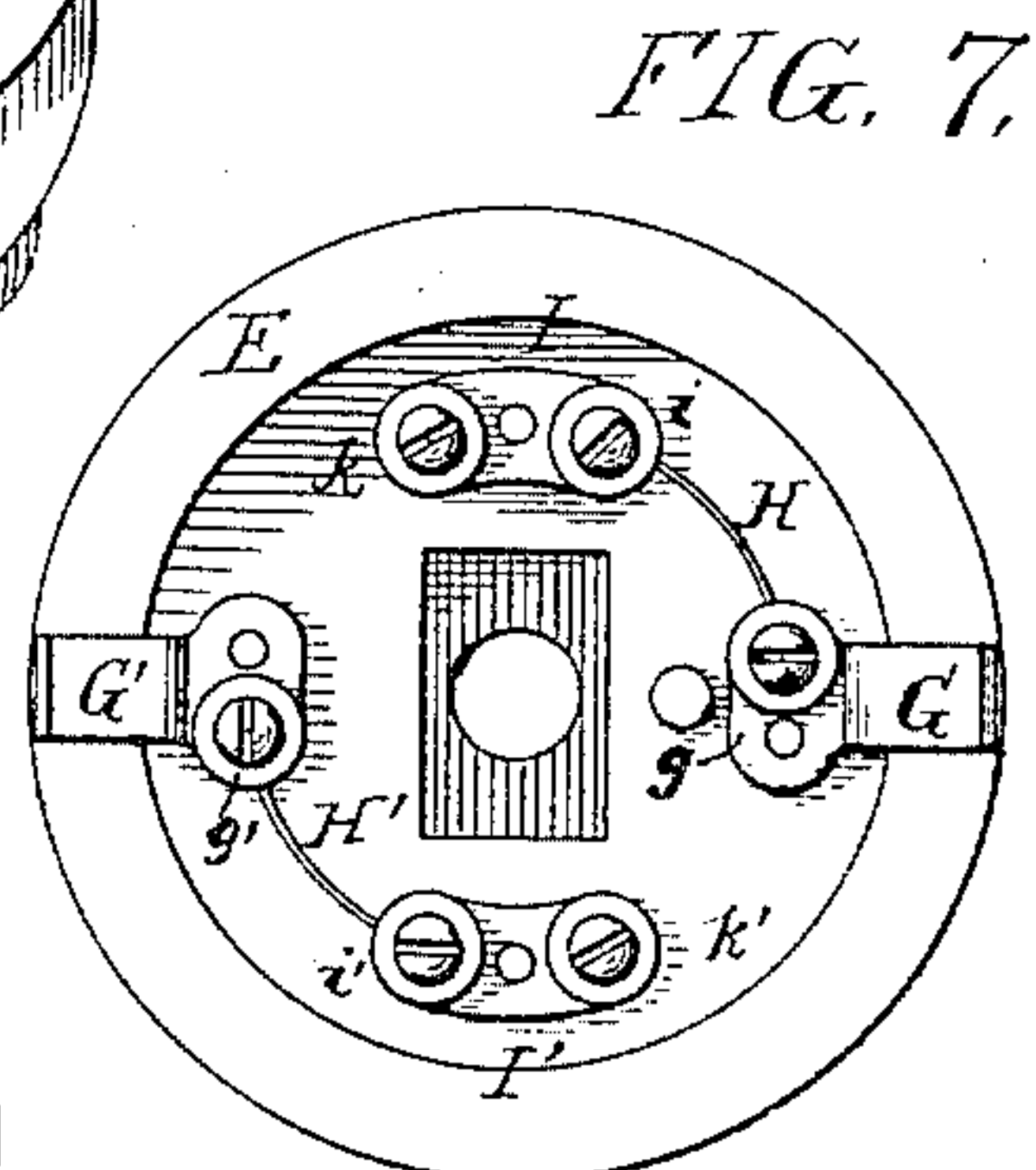
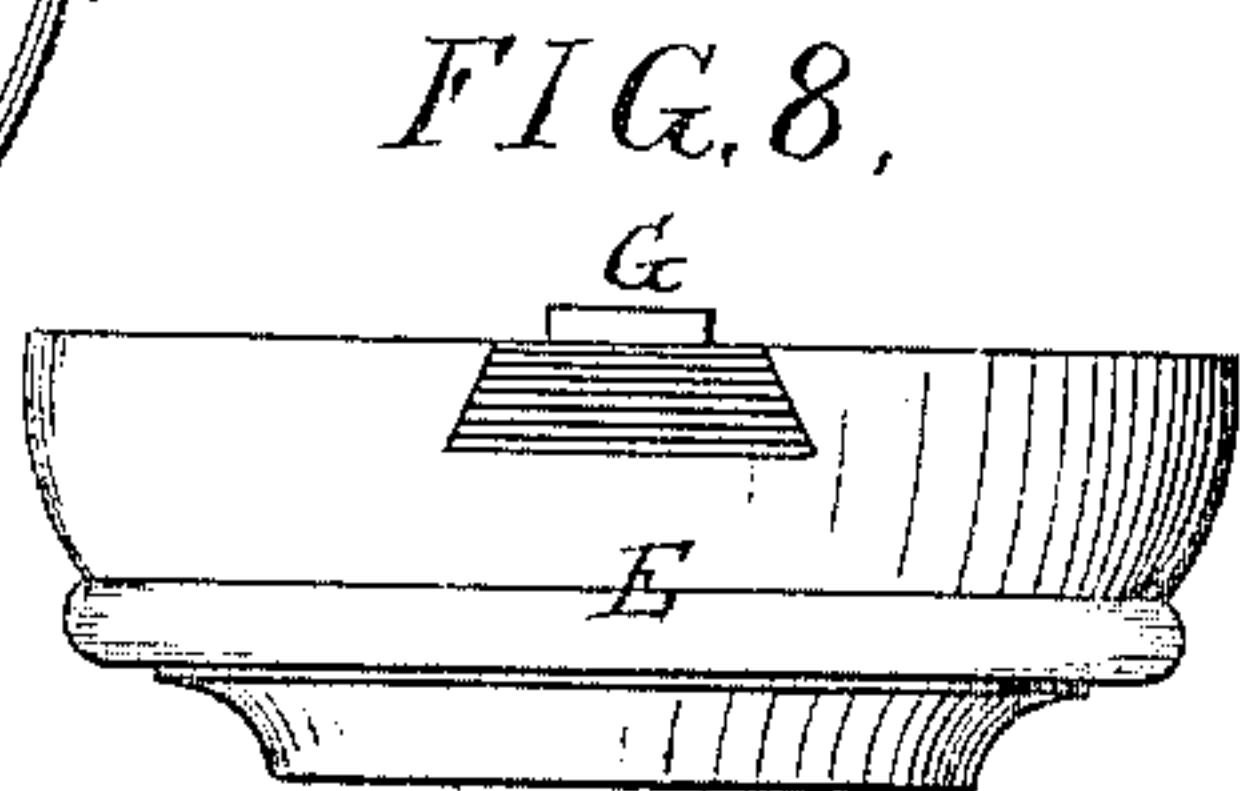
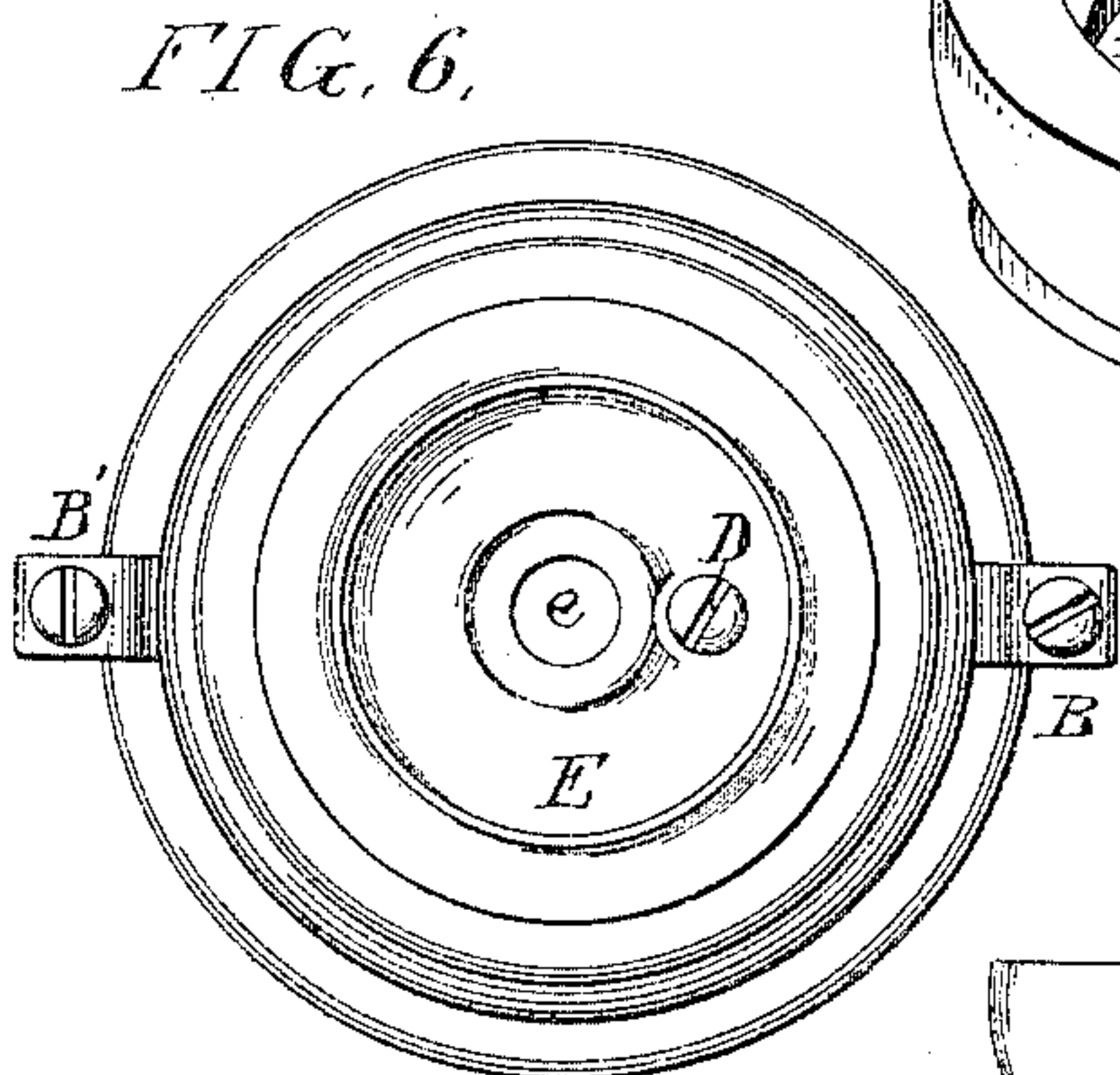
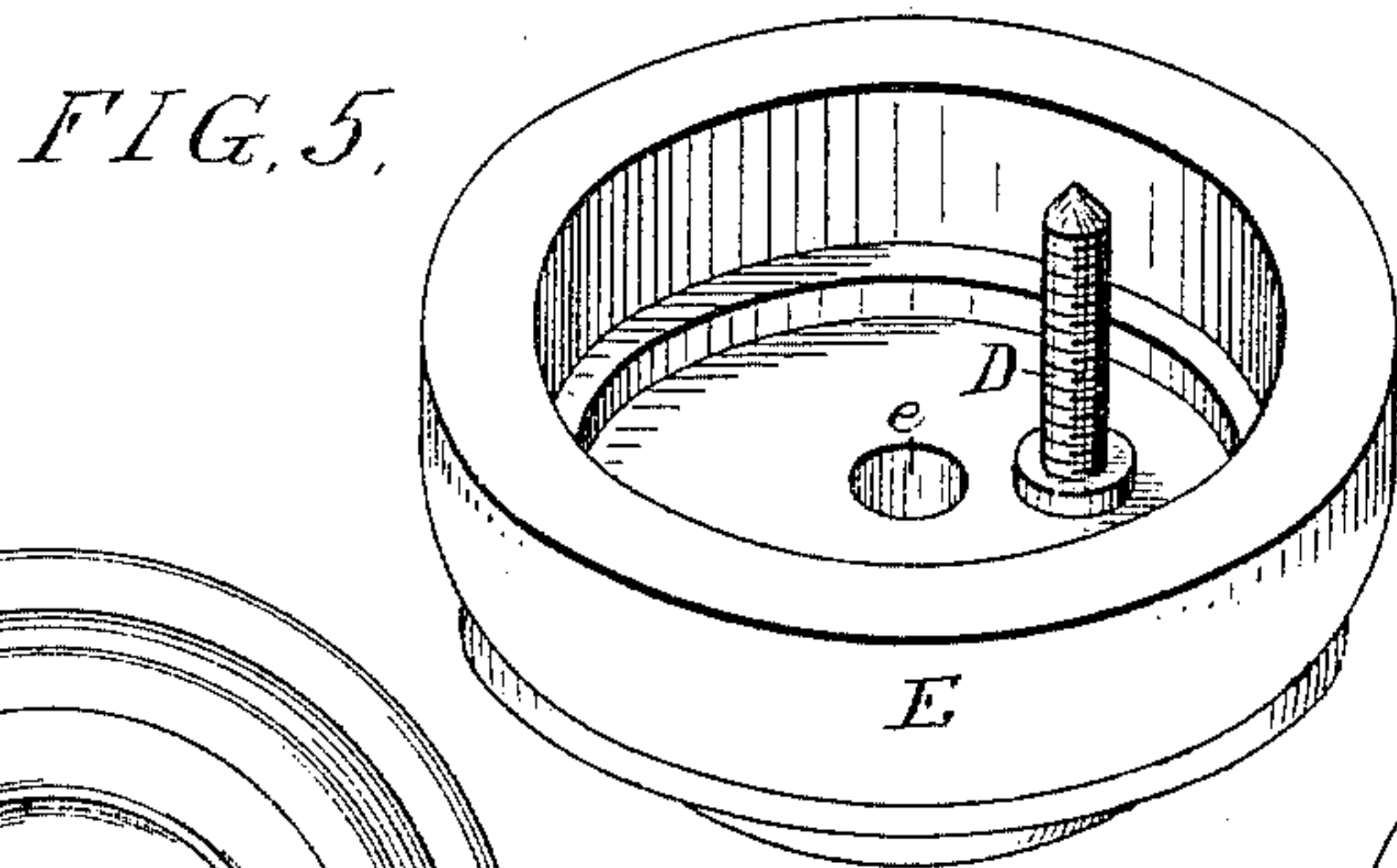
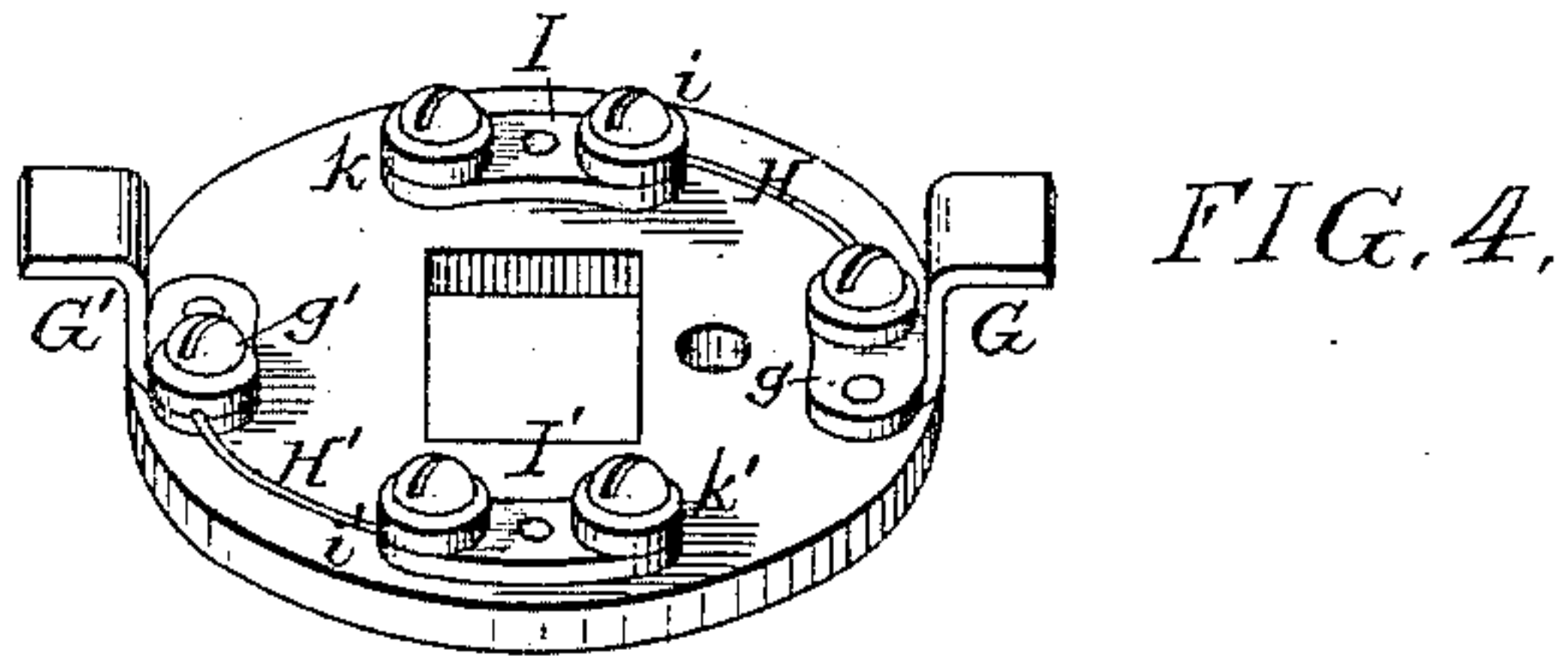
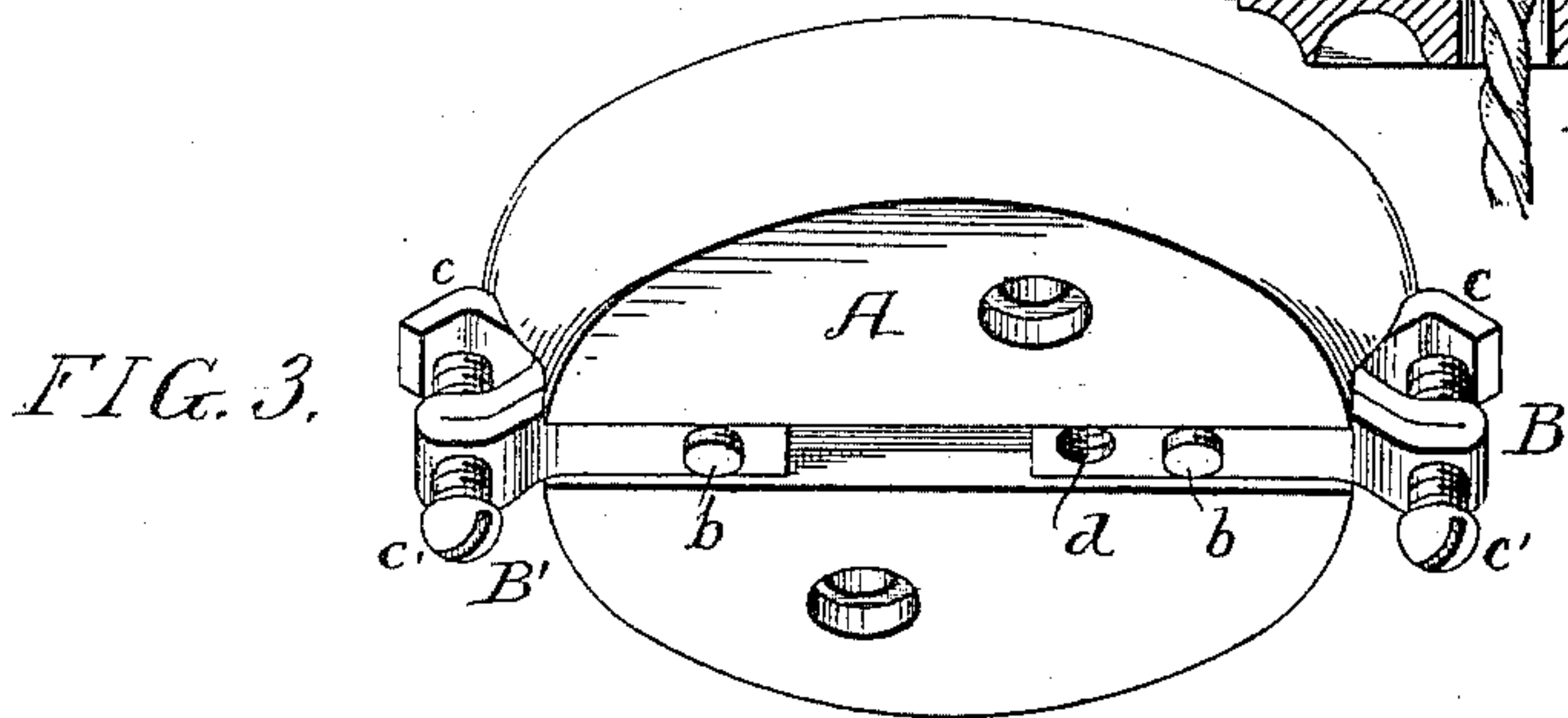
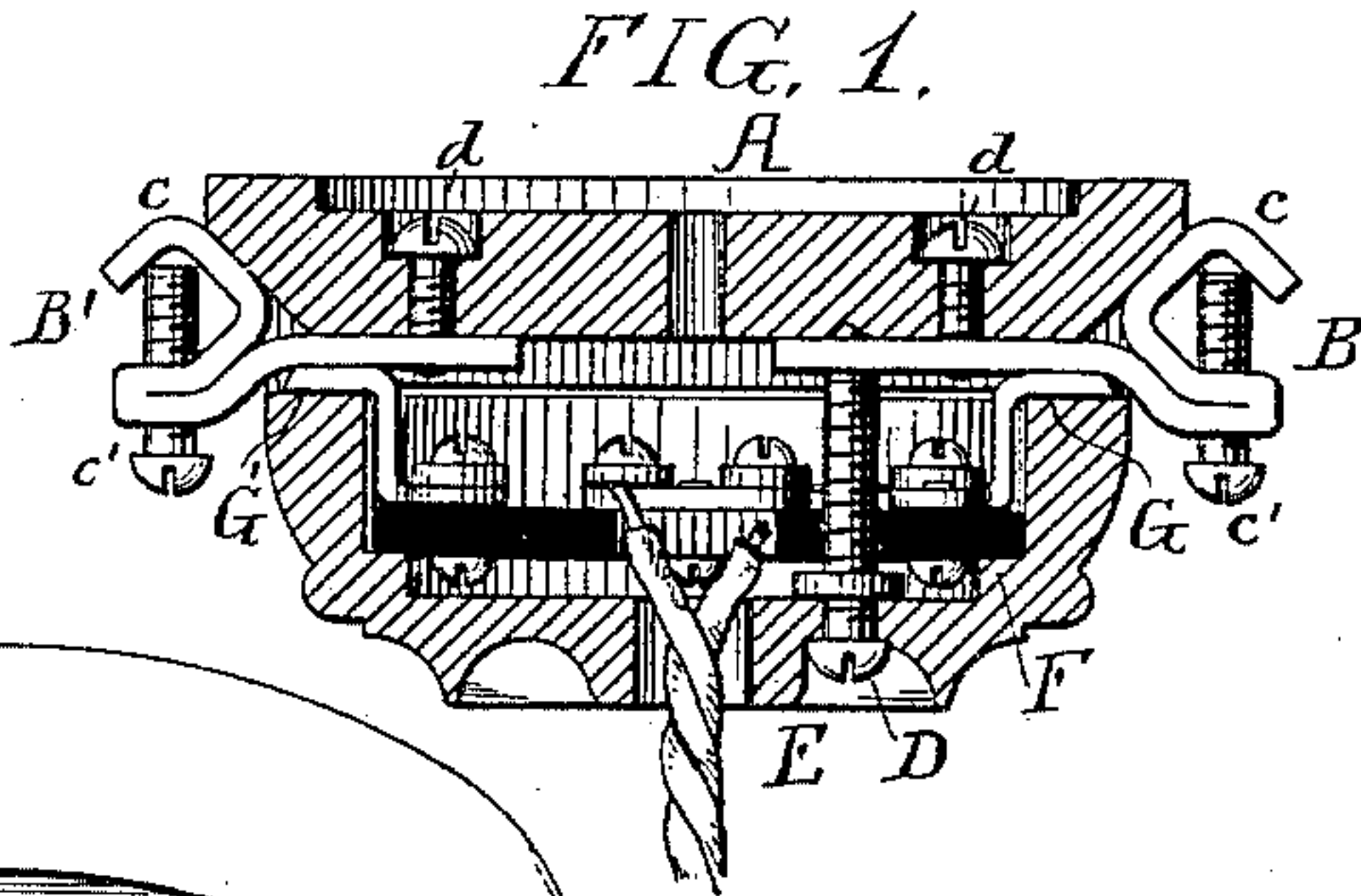
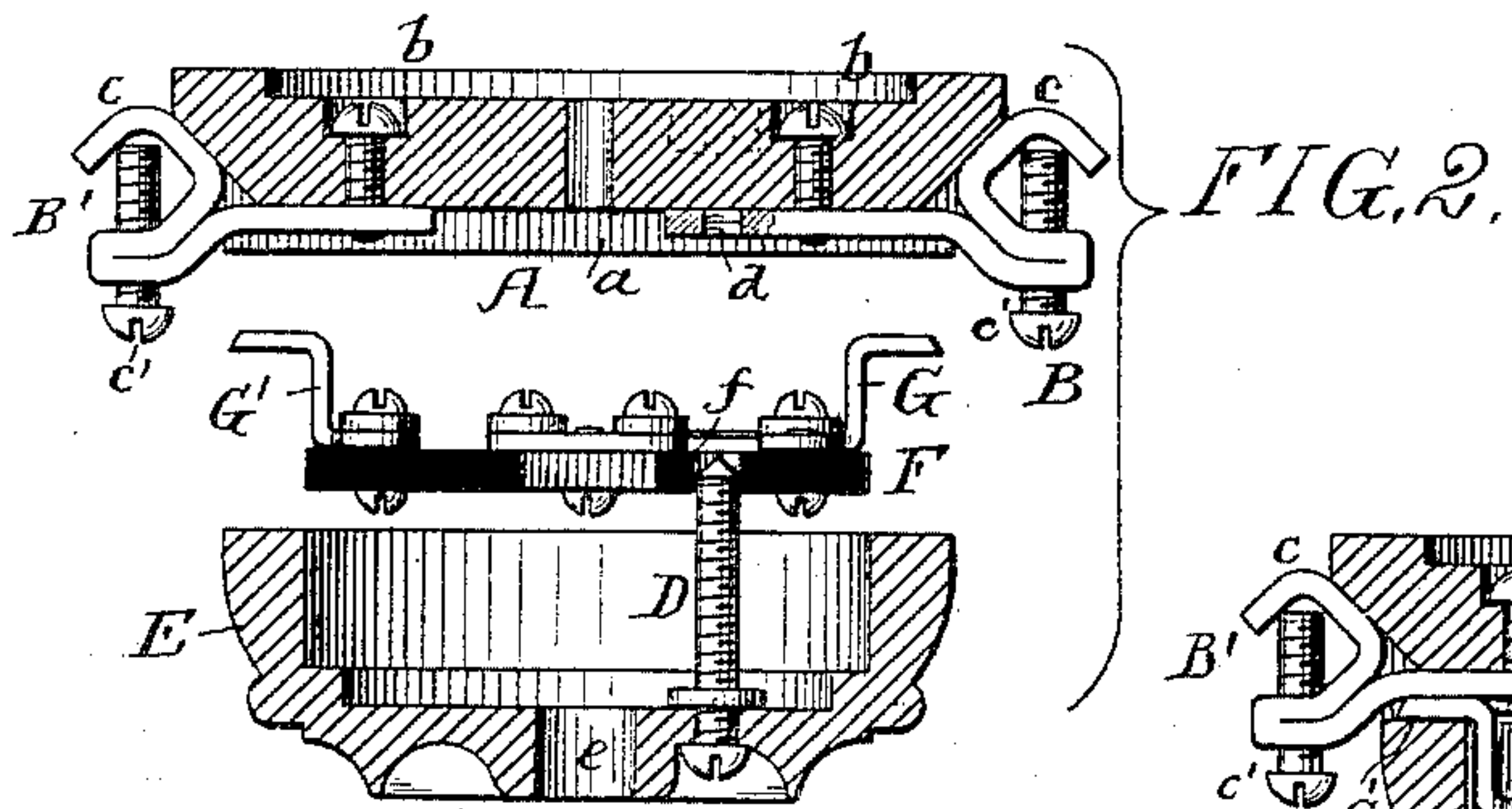


(No Model.)

H. T. PAISTE.
CEILING BLOCK.

No. 442,452.

Patented Dec. 9, 1890.



Witnesses:
Hamilton D. Turner.
Alex. Bartoff

Inventor:
Harry T. Paiste
by his Attorneys
Howson & Howson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY T. PAISTE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CEILING-BLOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,452, dated December 9, 1890.

Application filed February 26, 1890. Serial No. 341,791. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY T. PAISTE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Pendent Cut-Outs for Electric-Light Circuits, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to so construct a pendent cut-out for electric-light circuits that the circuit-plates in connection are mounted on a disk of non-conducting material, while the base and cap can readily be made of porcelain or similar material, and the disk can be secured to the base by means of the cap, as fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved pendent cut-out. Fig. 2 is a detached sectional view of the same. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detached perspective views of the pendent cut-out. Fig. 6 is a face view. Fig. 7 is a view of the cap with the disk in place, and Fig. 8 is a view of a modification.

A is the base, preferably made of porcelain or glass, and in this base is formed a transverse groove *a*. Adapted to the groove are two terminal plates *B B'*, being secured to the base by means of screws *bb*, the screws being inserted from the rear of the base, so as to avoid cutting a screw-thread in the base. The base is recessed to allow for the insertion of the screw-head, so that it (the base) will be flush with the ceiling. Each terminal plate *B B'* is bent, as shown, to form a binding-post *c*, and through the thick portion is passed the binding-screw *c'*. The wire is clamped between the V-shaped bent portion of the terminal and the binding-screw.

The plate *B* has a screw-threaded orifice *d*, in which is tapped the retaining-screw *D*, confined to the cap *E*. (Clearly shown in Fig. 2.) The confining-screw passes through an orifice *f* in the disk *F* of non-conducting material. The cap *E* has an orifice *e*, through which pass the terminal wires of the lamp.

The disk *F* is made of any suitable non-conducting material; but I prefer to make it out of hard rubber or fiber.

On the disk are terminal contact-plates *G*

G', which are secured thereto by means of screws *g g'*, which act as binding-screws for confining one end of the fuse-wires *H H'*. The opposite ends of these fuse-wires are connected to binding-posts on plates *i i'*, which also carry the binding-post *k k'*, to which are attached the lamp-terminal. (Shown in Fig. 1.)

The terminal plates *G G'* are bent, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, and are clamped between the rim of the cap *E* and the terminal plates *B B'* as the screw *D* brings the cap and base together. Thus a very simple form of contact is made, and the pressure is applied through non-conducting material.

In some instances the cap may be made of other than non-conducting material, and the portion directly under the contact-plate will be cut out and non-conducting material set in, as shown in Fig. 8. The same may be the case in regard to the base; but I prefer, where possible, to make the base and cap of glass or porcelain. Thus it will be seen that the cap is secured to the base and the disk to its place between the two by a single screw *D*, which is screwed into the terminal plate. This screw, however, may pass through the base and be secured to a nut at the rear of the base, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. This construction allows for the ornamentation of the cap and base, which will not be disfigured by a number of screw-heads, as is the case with cut-outs of the ordinary construction where porcelain or glass caps are used.

In a separate application filed by me on the 14th day of October, 1889, Serial No. 326,919, I have shown the terminals of the base and cut-out disk held in contact by the pressure of a screw acting on the disk independently of the inclosing cap. Hence I do not here claim such construction.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a pendent cut-out, of the base and terminals thereon, with a cut-out-carrying disk having terminals in line with the terminals on the base, with a cap resting upon the terminals of the disk, whereby on the securing of the cap to the base the terminals of the disk and plate are united, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the base and terminal

plates thereon, with a cap, a screw for securing the cap to the base, a cut-out-carrying disk adapted to the cap and having terminal plates extending over the edge of the cap and
5 adapted to be brought into contact with the terminals on the base by the securing-screw through the medium of the cap, substantially as described.

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

HARRY T. PAISTE.

Witnesses:

WM. D. CONNER,

HARRY SMITH,