

(No Model.)

G. A. SCOTT.
ELECTRIC CUT-OUT.

No. 445,822.

Patented Feb. 3, 1891.

Fig. 2.

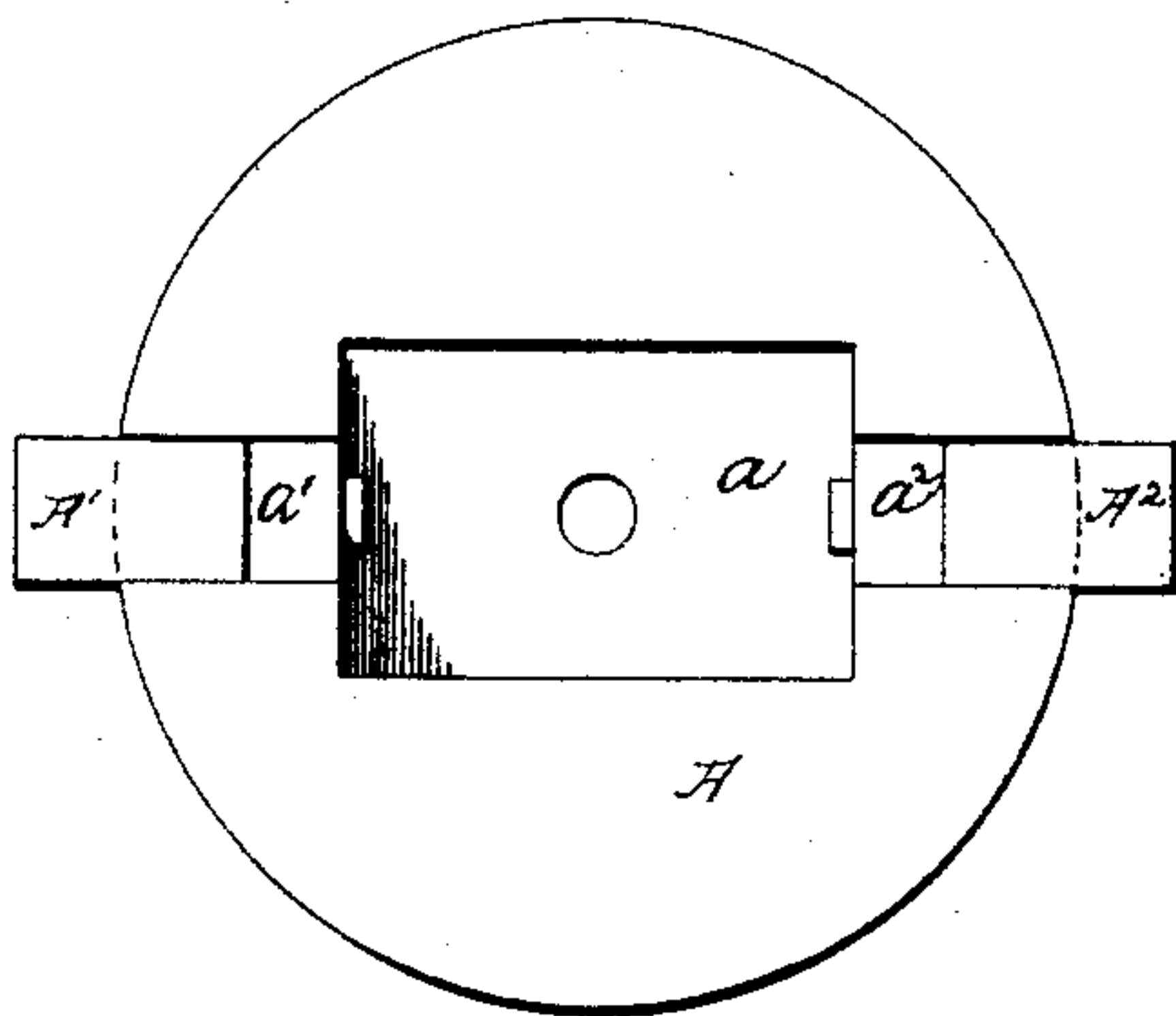


Fig. 3.

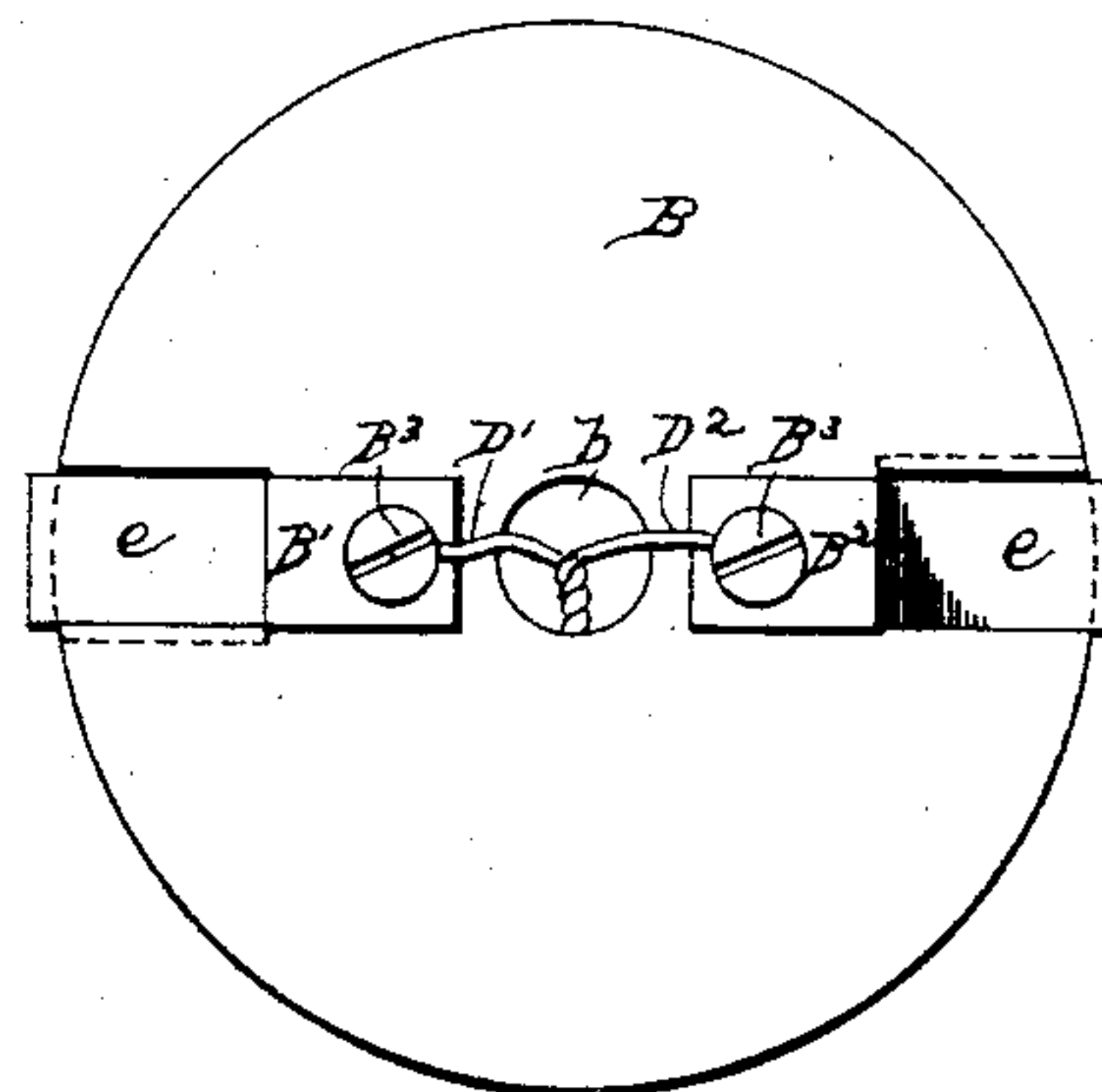


Fig. 4.

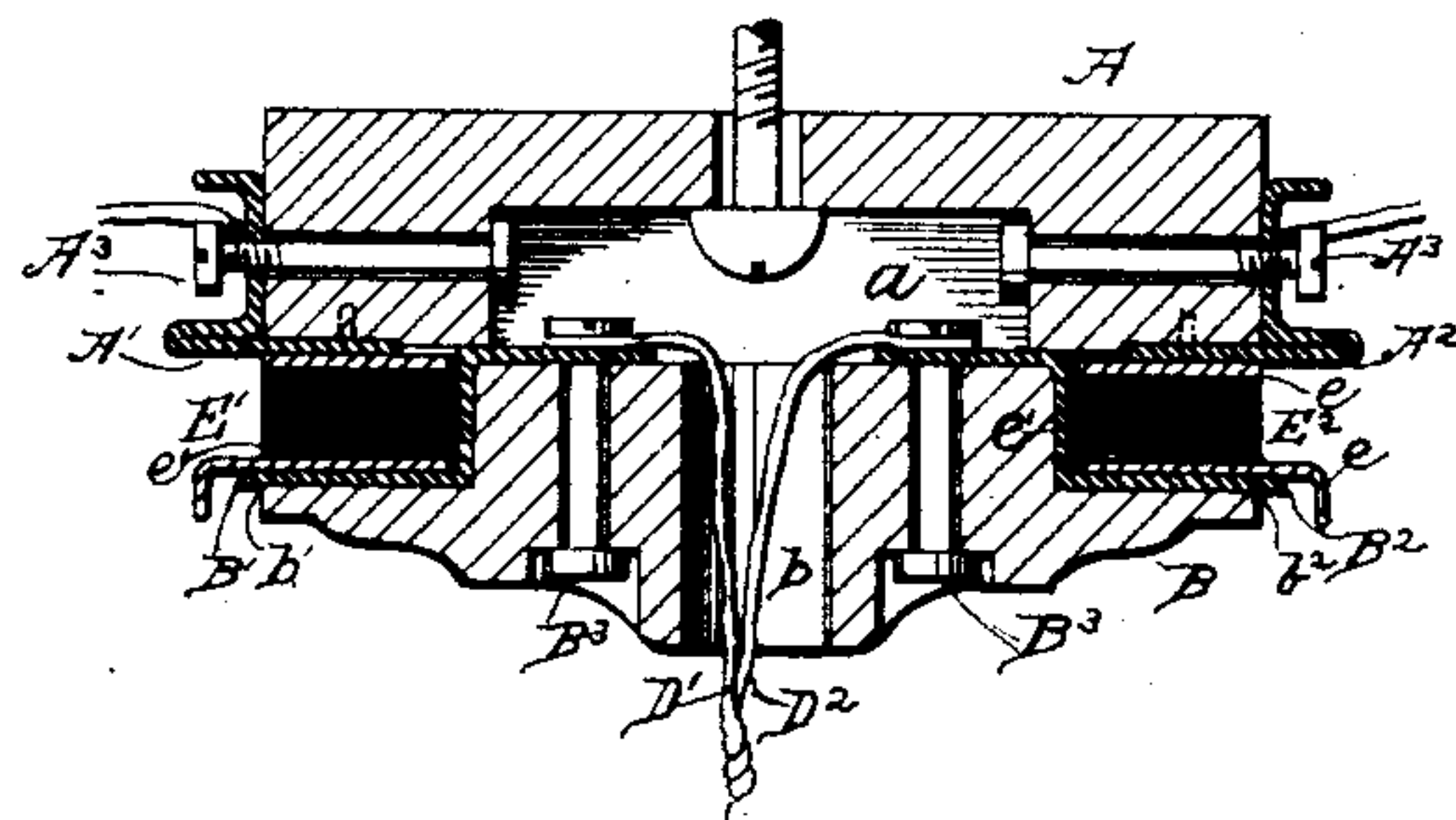


Fig. 4.

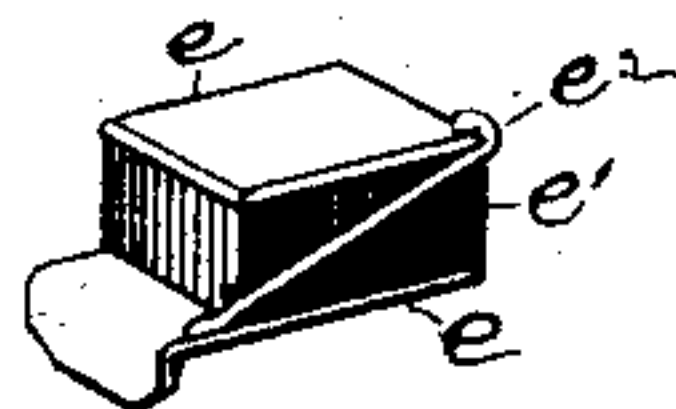
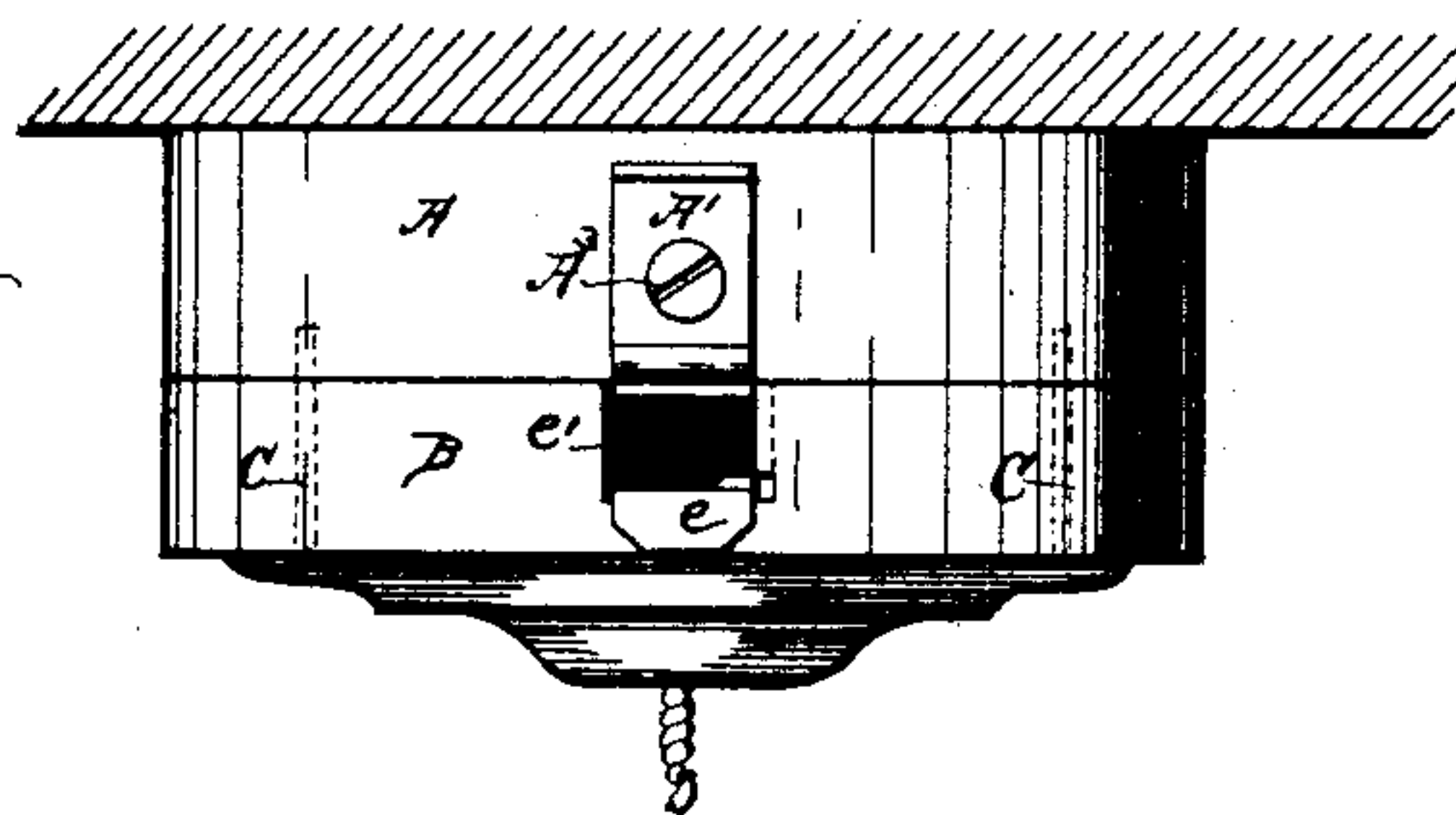


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SCOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO SIGMUND BERGMANN,
OF SAME PLACE.

ELECTRIC CUT-OUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,822, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed August 13, 1890. Serial No. 361,939. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SCOTT, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electrical Cut-Outs, of which the following is a specification.

I will describe an electrical cut-out embodying my improvement, and then point out the novel features in claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a cut-out embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the upper part. Fig. 3 is a top view of the lower part. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a connecting-piece comprised in said cut-out. Fig. 5 is a side view of a cut-out.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

It will be seen that the cut-out embodying my improvement is made in the form of a suspension device which may be fastened to a ceiling and which has depending from it wires, to which an electric lamp may be attached. Of course my improvement is not restricted to this form of device.

A B designate two parts made of porcelain or other suitable insulating material and preferably of cylindric form. The upper part A may be fastened to a ceiling by screws or otherwise. The lower part B may be secured to the upper part by screws C or other devices. The upper part A is shown as provided in its under side with a cavity a , which is useful because it will accommodate devices projecting upwardly from the lower part B. The upper part A is shown as having at diametrically-opposite parts of its under side radial recesses $a' a^2$, and into these are fitted the inwardly-turned ends of metal plates $A' A^2$, which extend up the sides of the part A and have combined with them screws A^3 , whereby line-wires may be electrically connected with the plates. The plates may be fastened to the part A by rivets or pins extending up through their inner ends into the part A, or by any other suitable means. If the screws A^3 be made to pass through the plates and into the part A, they may also aid in fastening the plates in position.

The part B is provided with a central hole

b , and at diametrically-opposite points it has radial recesses $b' b^2$, in which are accommodated metal plates $B' B^2$. These metal plates at their inner ends extend over the top of the part B, and between their inner and outer ends are bent downwardly into the recesses $b' b^2$. Their outer portions extend along these recesses close to the bottoms. Preferably these plates $B' B^2$ are fastened to the part B near their inner ends—as, for instance, by rivets or pins passing through their inner end portions into the part B. They have combined with them binding-screws B^3 , and if the latter are made to pass through the plates into the part B they will aid in fastening the plates. Preferably the outer end portions of the plates $B' B^2$ will be left free to move in the recesses and the plates will be made resilient, so that their outer end portions will have a tendency to move upwardly. Wires $D' D^2$ are passed up through the central hole b of the part B and at the ends fastened to the binding-screws B^3 .

$E' E^2$ designate connecting-pieces, which are shown as severally consisting of two rectangular plates e of metal, having a block e' of insulating material introduced between them. The block of insulating material has a groove in one side, and in this is placed a fusible wire e^2 , which at one end is united by solder or otherwise to one of the plates e and at the other end is united to the other plate. The fusible wire of course establishes electrical communication between the two plates. The connecting-pieces $E' E^2$ are of such size as to fit in the recesses $b' b^2$ of the part B above the outer end portions of the plates $B' B^2$ and to fill the space between the latter and the outer end portions of the plates $A' A^2$, and the metal plates of such connecting-pieces are intended to be maintained in contact with the plates $A' A^2 B' B^2$. By making the plates $B' B^2$ resilient and fitting the plates to the part B in such manner that the outer end portions of these plates $B' B^2$ will be free to move toward and from the part A said plates $B' B^2$ will be made to press the connecting-pieces firmly against the plates $A' A^2$, and in this way a good electrical contact will be established between the plates of the connect-

ing-pieces and the plates B' B² A' A². The lower plate of each connecting-piece is shown as turned downwardly beyond the periphery of the part B to form a lip or hand-piece, 5 which will facilitate the removal of the connecting-piece.

It is obvious that if for any reason it is desirable to repair or restore a fusible wire the connecting-piece needing such attention may 10 be pulled out without otherwise disturbing the cut-out, and after receiving proper treatment may be reinserted.

While I have shown a cut-out provided with two connecting-pieces, it is not at all necessary that two should be used. 15

It will be seen that there is a slight groove (indicated by dotted line, Fig. 3) in the part B opposite the fusible wire of the connecting-piece. This is useful, as it affords a vent 20 for the escape of gases.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an electrical cut-out, the combination of two parts, plates arranged on the two parts

on opposite sides of a recess, binding-screws 25 for each of said plates and serving to secure the same, a connecting-piece composed of two plates, an interposed piece of insulating material, and a fusible wire extending from one to the other of said plates, substantially as 30 specified.

2. In an electrical cut-out, the combination of two parts, plates arranged on the two parts on opposite sides of a recess, one of said plates being resilient and free to move in the recess, 35 and a connecting-piece composed of plates *e*, an interposed block *e'*, of insulating material, and a fusible wire *e²*, one of the plates of said connecting-piece being bent to form a lip or hand-piece, substantially as specified. 40

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

GEORGE A. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR H. SMITH,
IVY HAWES.