

(No Model.)

H. E. WERLINE.  
ELECTRIC PENDANT CUT-OUT.

No. 509,501.

Patented Nov. 28, 1893.

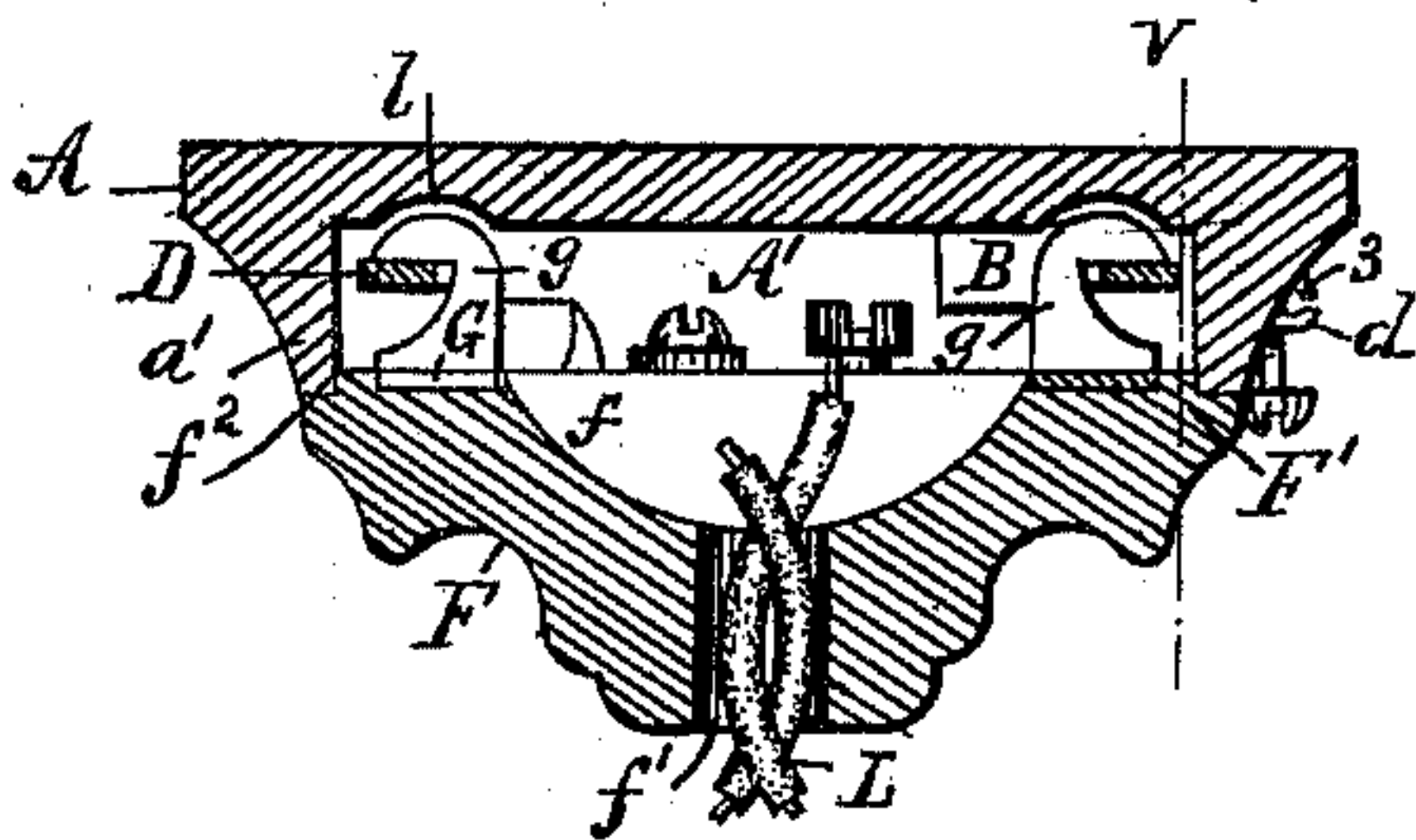
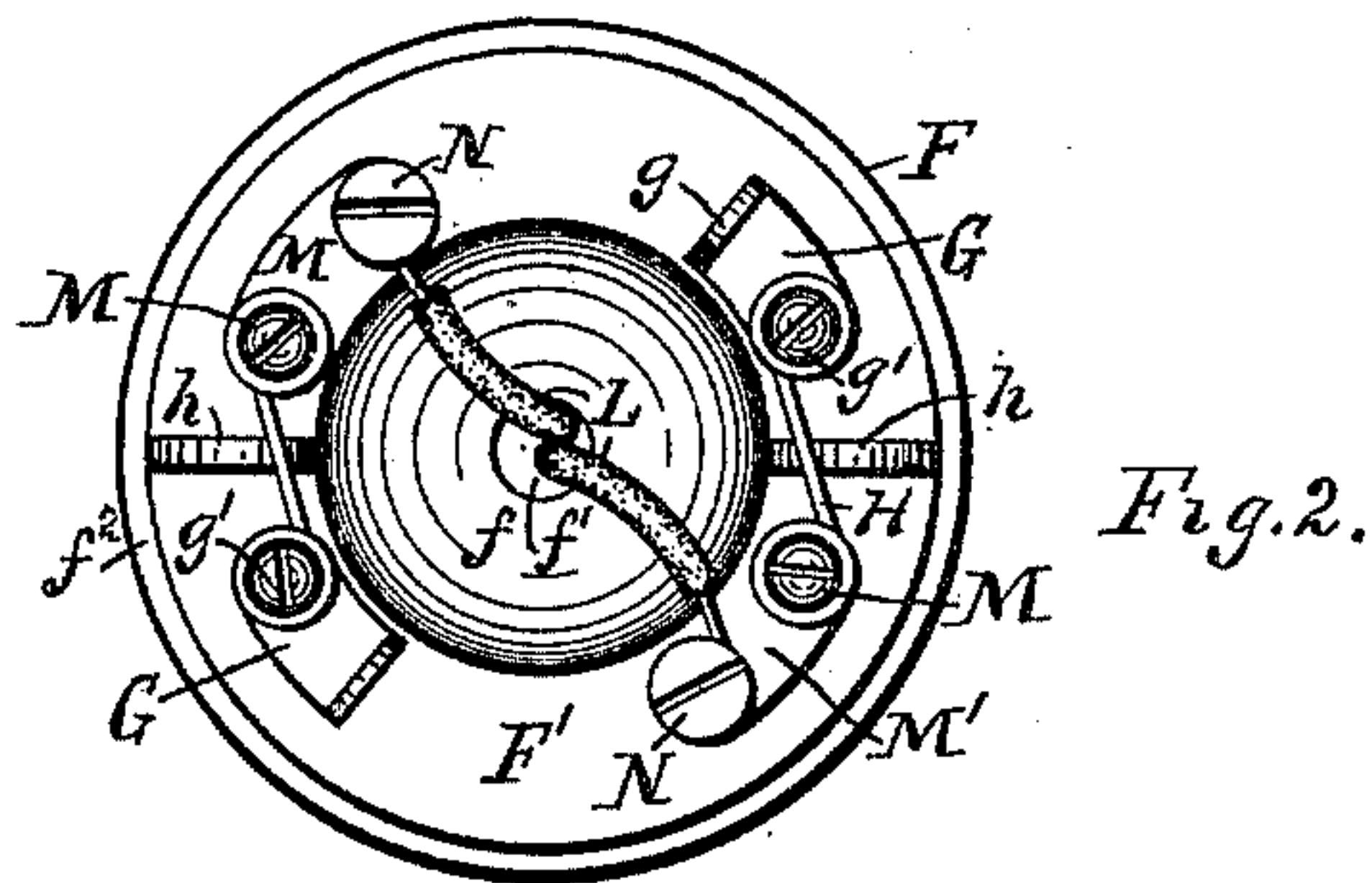
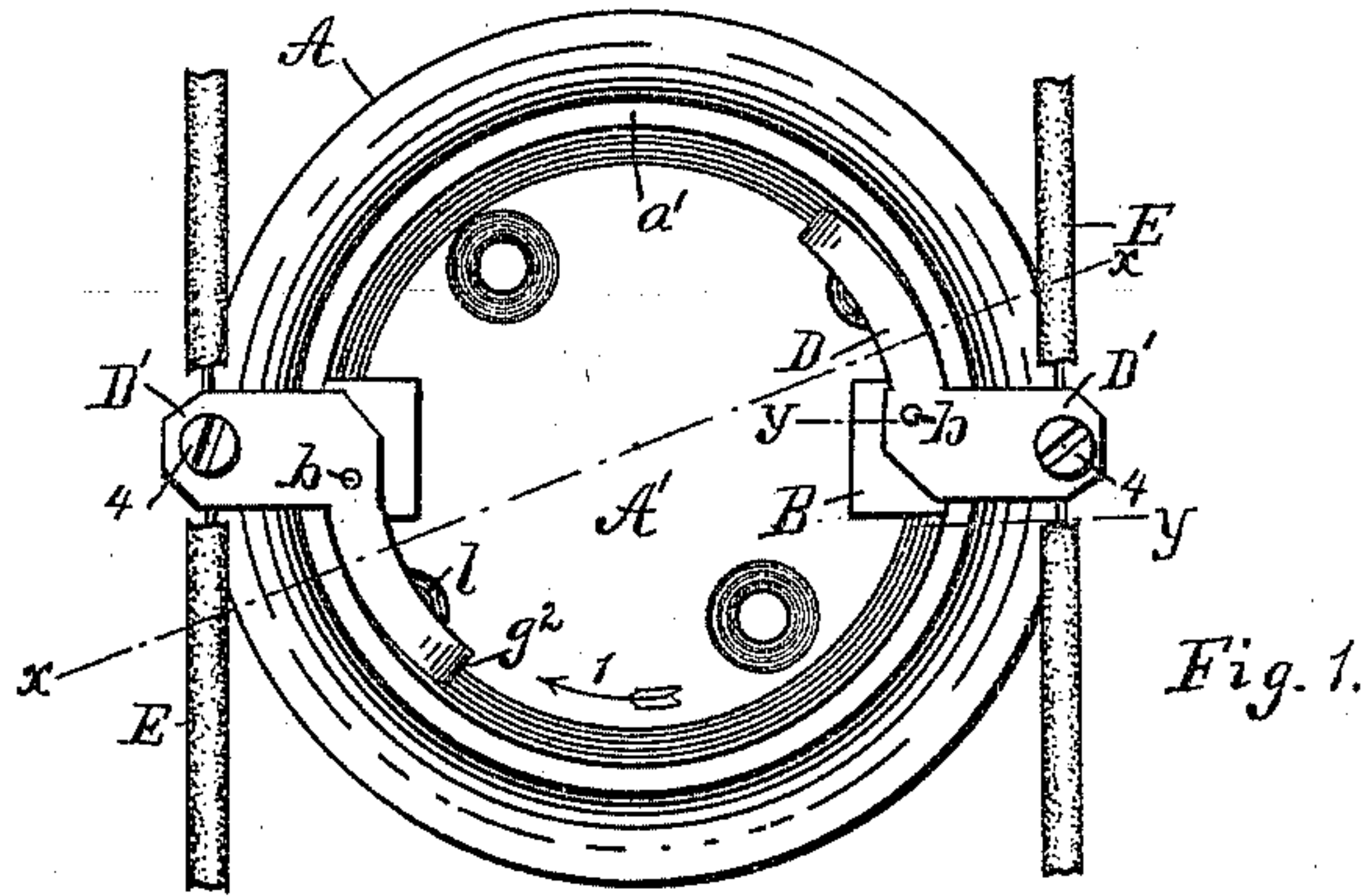


Fig. 3.

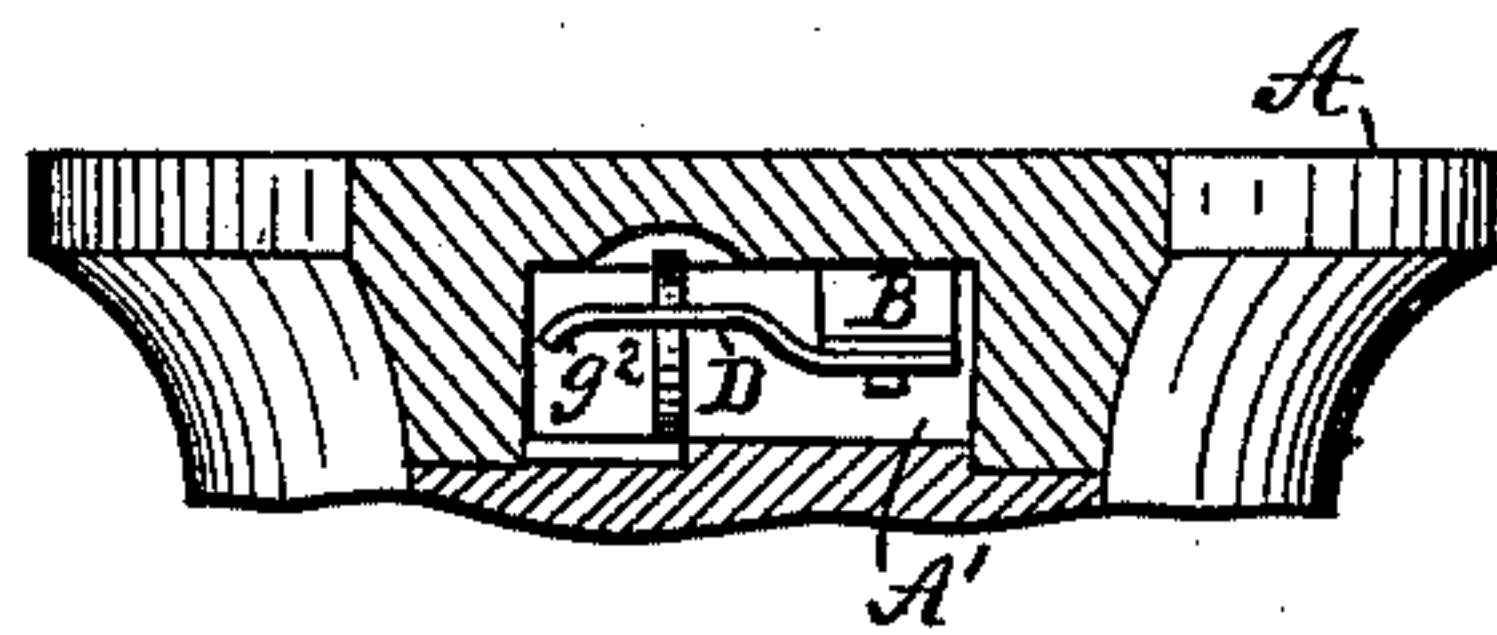


Fig. 5.

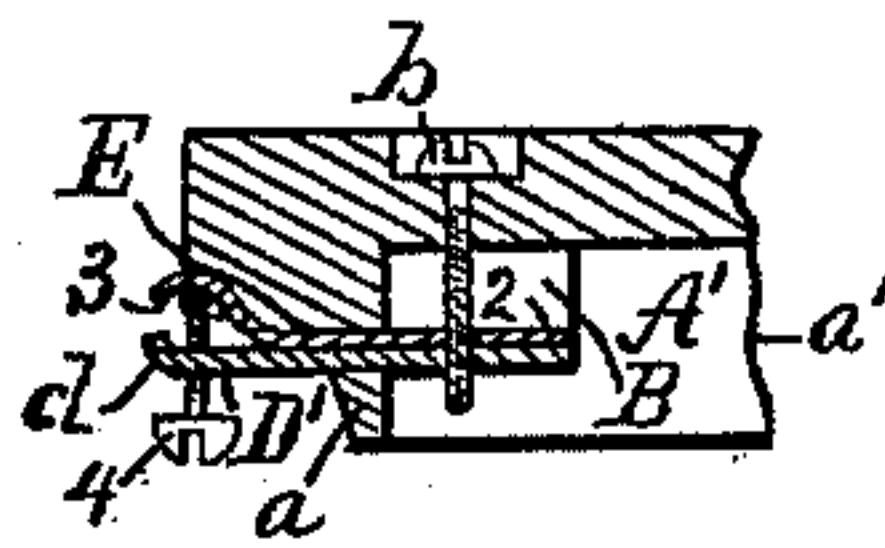


Fig. 4.

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ELECTRIC PENDANT CUT-OUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,501, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed April 17, 1893. Serial No. 470,759. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY ELMER WERLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Electric Pendant Cut-Outs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of cut-outs from which electric lamps depend; and the object of the invention is to provide a pendant cut-out cheaper and more simple and convenient in construction than those now in use.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the various parts, as hereinafter fully described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of the base; Fig. 2, a top plan view of the cap, and Fig. 3 a vertical section on the dotted line  $x-x$ , Fig. 1, showing the base and cap united. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line  $y-y$ , Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 a vertical section on the line  $V-V$ , Fig. 3. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show the parts in their normal positions.

Similar letters and figures indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the details of the drawings, A represents a base having a chamber formed in the under side, as shown at  $A'$ , to receive the connecting parts. On opposite sides of said base there are recesses  $a$  cut through the wall  $a'$  of chamber  $A'$ , and inside of each recess there is a filling block B located against said wall, the bottom faces thereof being flush with the tops of the recesses. To the bottom faces of the filling-blocks spring-contact plates D are secured by screws  $b$ , passing in from the back of the base and having their heads countersunk therein and covered with some resinous substance to prevent oxidation thereof. On the ends of contact plates D that are secured to the filling blocks there are formed arms  $D'$ , which project out through recesses  $a$  and have upwardly projecting flanges  $d$  formed on the ends thereof. Between filling-blocks B and contact-plates D are arms 2, also secured to said blocks by

screws  $b$ , said arms 2 extending outward above arms  $D'$  and having the free ends bent to form a groove or recess 3, in which line-wires E are held by binding-screws 4, passing through arms D, flanges  $d$  assisting in retaining the line-wires in place when the ends of said screws are not in contact therewith.

In Fig. 1,  $a^2$  indicates holes in the top of chamber  $A'$  through which the base is secured to the ceiling.

F indicates a cap having a boss  $F'$  in the center that is received in chamber  $A'$ . The periphery of this boss fits snugly against the inner face of wall  $a'$ , and the annular shoulder  $f^2$ , formed between the rim of the cap and said boss, is of the same width as and bears against the under face of wall  $a'$ . The center of the upper surface of the cap or boss is hollowed out to form a cavity  $f$  and house any knot or other bunching of the wrap about the lamp-wires L, which pass down through the perforation  $f'$  in the bottom of cavity  $f$ . On the upper face of boss  $F'$  there are secured plates G, having upwardly projecting radial hook-plates  $g$  on their free ends that take over contact-plates D, binding the base and cap together and effecting electrical contact between the two. Plates G are fastened in place by binding screws  $g'$ , to which are attached the ends of fuse-wires H, that pass over dividing ribs  $h$ , and connect with binding screws M, securing the adjacent ends of plates  $M'$  to boss  $F'$ , the other ends of plates M being secured by binding-screws N, to which are fastened lamp-wires L.

As will be seen in Figs. 1 and 2, the free ends of spring-contact-plates D extend in the same direction and hooks  $g$  are formed on the same ends of plates G. In connecting the cap with the base, boss  $F'$  is engaged with chamber  $A'$  with hooks  $g$  in front of the free ends of spring-contact-plates D. The cap is then turned to the right, as shown by arrow 1, Fig. 1, until the hooks engage the spring-contact plates. This engagement is facilitated by bending the ends  $g^2$  of said plates outward and forming recesses  $l$  above the same in the top of chamber  $A'$ . Securing the connecting parts fastened to the cap on the face of boss  $F'$  is especially convenient in attaching, de-



taching, adjusting and renewing those parts. Constructing the boss  $F'$  so that its periphery fits within and against the wall  $a'$  relieves the parts connecting the base and cap from lateral pressure and prevents the disconnection of those parts by any but a circular movement of the cap. This engagement of boss  $F'$  with wall  $a'$ , together with the lapping of said wall by the rim of the cap, forms a better and tighter joint between the cap and base than can be done by simply resting the upper face of the one against the lower face of the other. The filling blocks  $B$  permit the spring-contact plates attached thereto to be made heavy and strong and yet have sufficient play for engagement by plates  $g$ , the hooks in which are made in the edges thereof and thus offer greater resistance to the strain exerted thereon than if the hooks were made transversely of the face of the metal.

I do not confine myself to the details of construction herein specified, as it is obvious that many changes and alterations can be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. In an electrical cut-out, the combination, with a base having a chamber in its lower face, of filling-blocks secured beneath the top of the chamber, contact-plates attached to the bottom of the filling-blocks, arms connected with the "fast" ends of the contact plates and projecting through the sides of the cut-out and supporting the line-wires, a cap having plates secured thereto and connected with the lamp-wires, and hooks on the cap-plates engaging said contact-plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In an electric cut-out, the combination, with a base having a chamber in its lower face, of filling-blocks secured beneath the top of the chamber, contact-plates attached to the bottom of the filling-blocks, arms connected with the "fast" ends of the contact plates and projecting through the sides of the cut-out and supporting the line-wires, a cap connected with the base by a lap-joint, plates secured to the cap and connected with the lamp-wires, and hooks on the cap-plates engaging said contact plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In an electric cut-out, the combination, with a base having a chamber in its lower face, of contact-plates curved about the inside of the walls thereof with a space intervening between their free ends and the top of the chamber, arms projecting through the sides of the cut-out and having one end of each connected with one of the contact-plates and the other supporting a line-wire, and a cap having plates secured thereto and curved about the

same with their faces bearing on the face of the cap, said plates being connected with the lamp-wires and having their free ends upturned and provided with recesses in the outer edges thereof, the upper ends of which recesses are formed at right-angles with said edges and take over the upper faces of the contact-plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. In an electric cut-out, the combination, with a base having a chamber in its lower face, of filling-blocks secured beneath the top of the chamber, contact-plates attached to the bottom of the filling-blocks, arms projecting through the sides of the cut-out and having one end of each connected with one of the contact-plates and the other supporting a line-wire, and a cap having plates secured thereto connected with the lamp wires, the free ends of said plates having their ends upturned and hooks formed in the edges thereof and engaging the contact-plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. In an electric cut-out, the combination, with a base having a chamber in its lower face, of filling-blocks secured beneath the top of the chamber, contact-plates attached to the bottom of the filling-blocks, arms projecting through the walls of said chamber and having one end of each connected with one of the contact-plates and the other supporting a line-wire, and a cap having a boss thereon, said cap being connected with the base by a lap-joint, plates secured on the boss, lamp-wires passing through the bottom of a cavity in the cap and connected with the plates on the boss thereof, the free ends of said plates being upturned and having hooks formed in the edges thereof and engaging the contact-plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In an electric cut-out, the combination, with a hollow base having a chamber formed in its lower face, of filling-blocks in said chamber, contact-arms on the bottom of the filling-blocks connected with the lamp-wires, substantially as specified, arms, as  $D'$ , connected with the contact arms and passing through the walls of said chamber and having upturned flanges on their outer ends, other arms, as 2, located between arms  $D'$  and the filling-blocks and extending through said walls above arms  $D'$  and having recesses formed in the lower sides of their outer ends, and line-wires secured in said recesses by contact-screws passing through arms  $D'$ , the filling-blocks being secured to the top of the chamber and the arms to said blocks by screws passing through said top, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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