

No. 637,246.

Patented Nov. 21, 1899.

M. GUETT.
SNAP SWITCH.

(Application filed Aug. 16, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

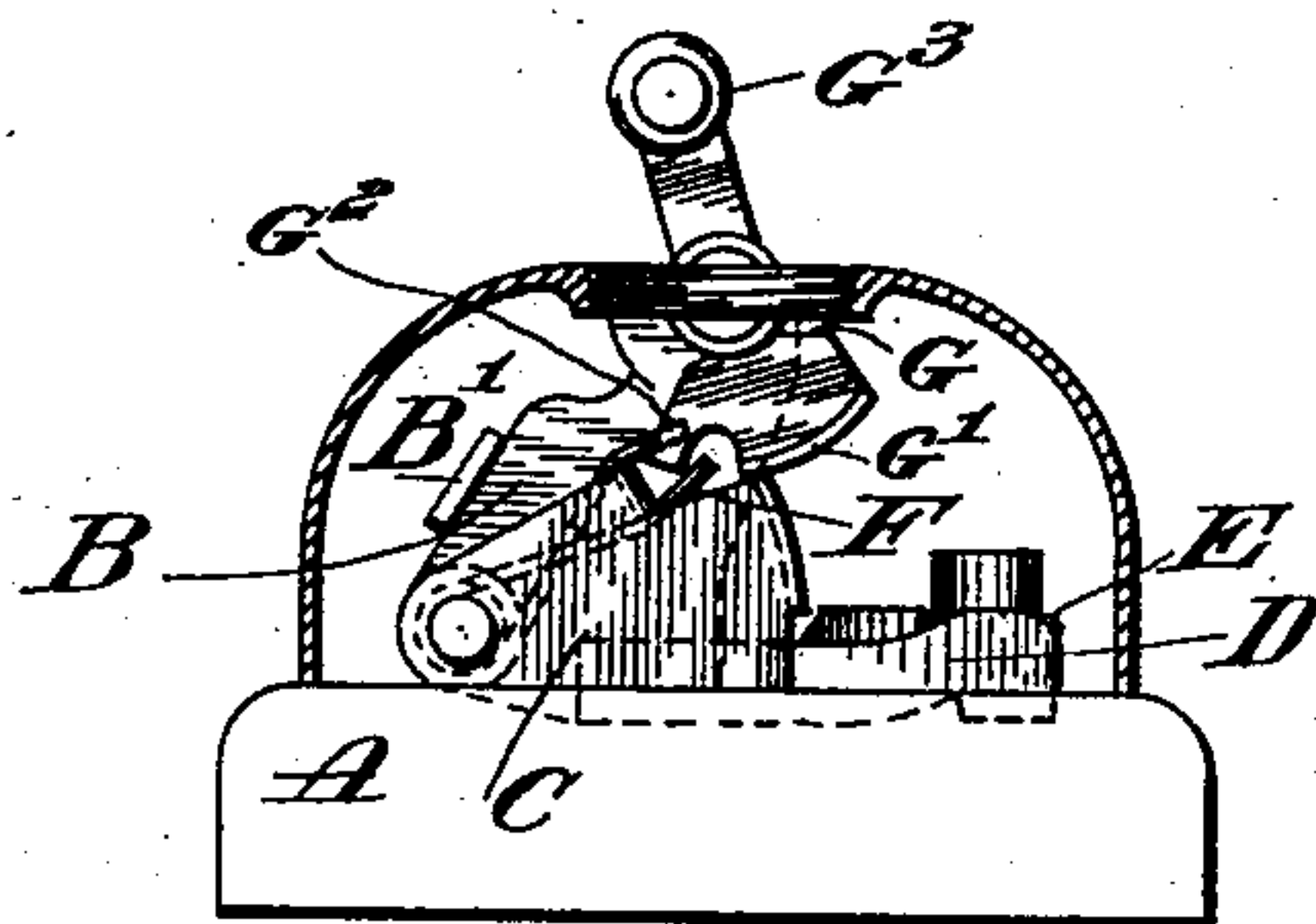


Fig. 2.

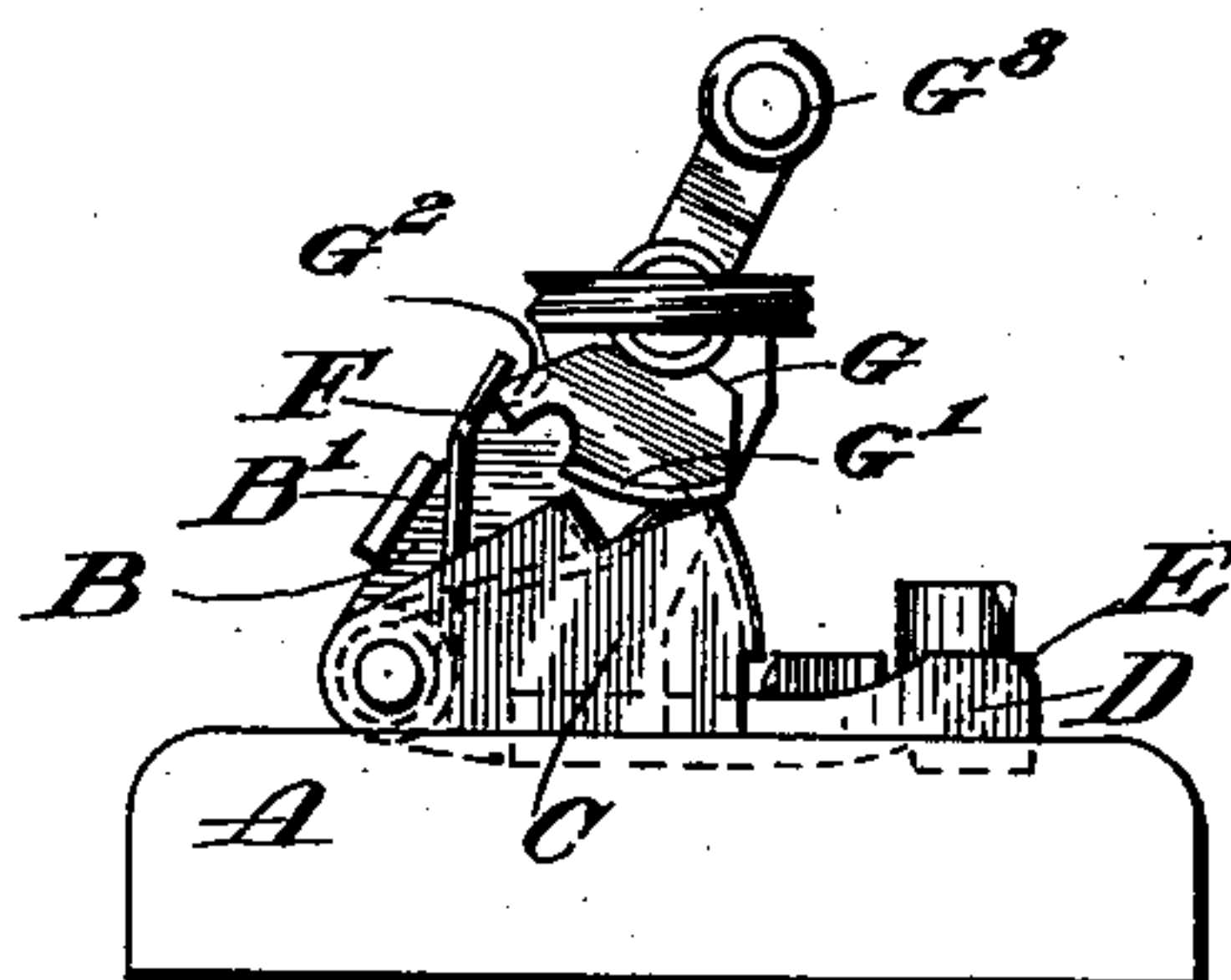


Fig. 3.

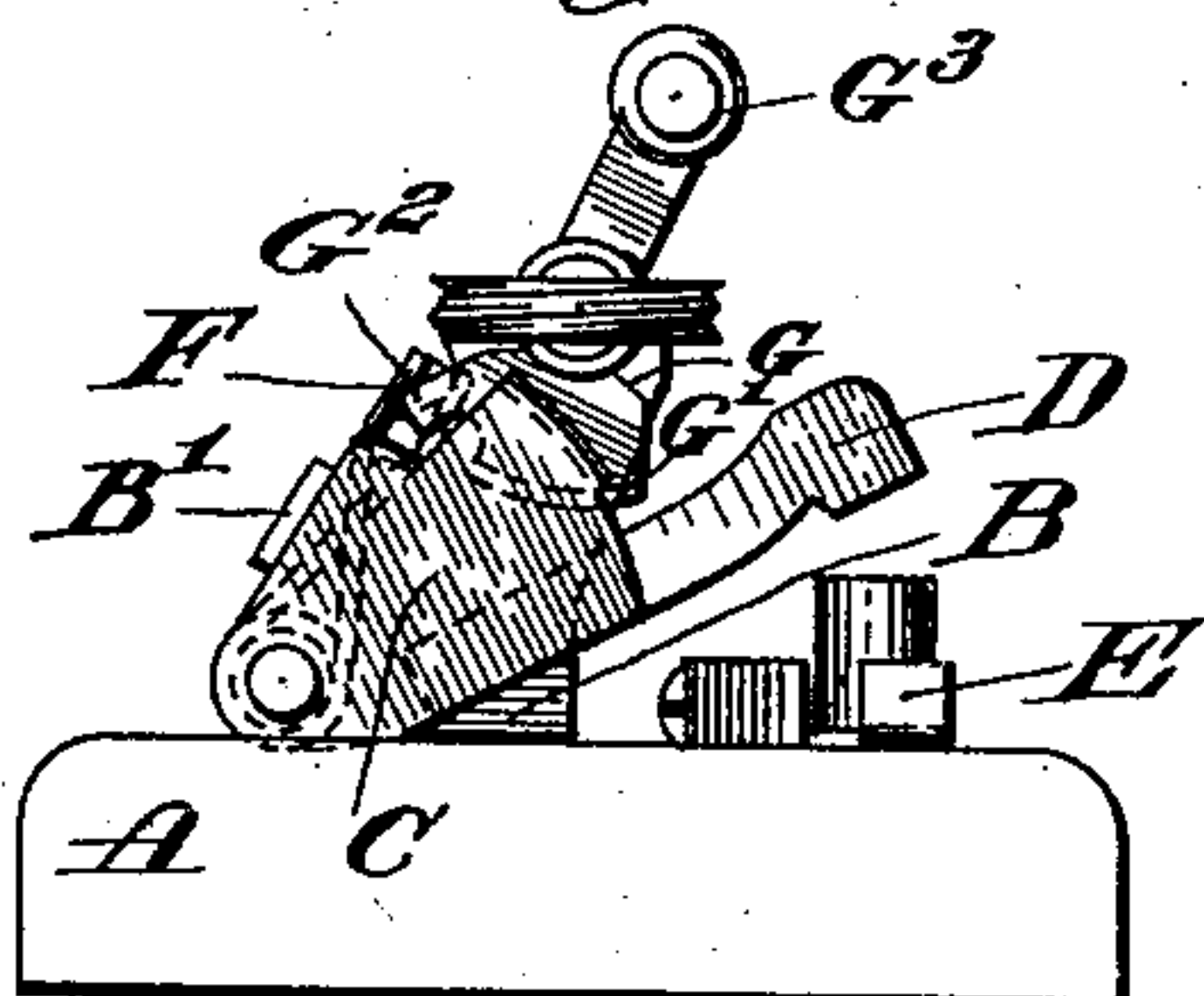


Fig. 4.

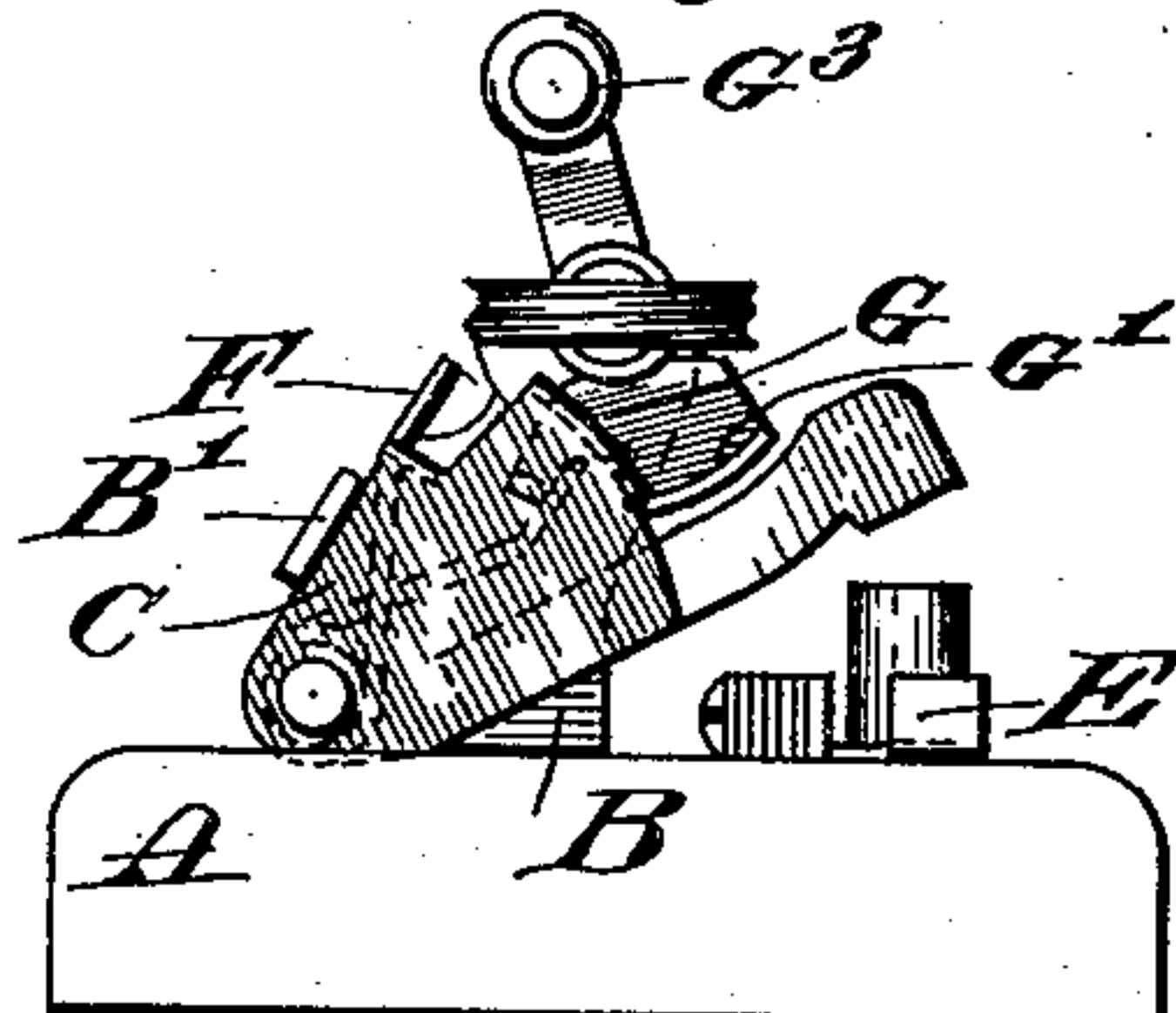


Fig. 5.

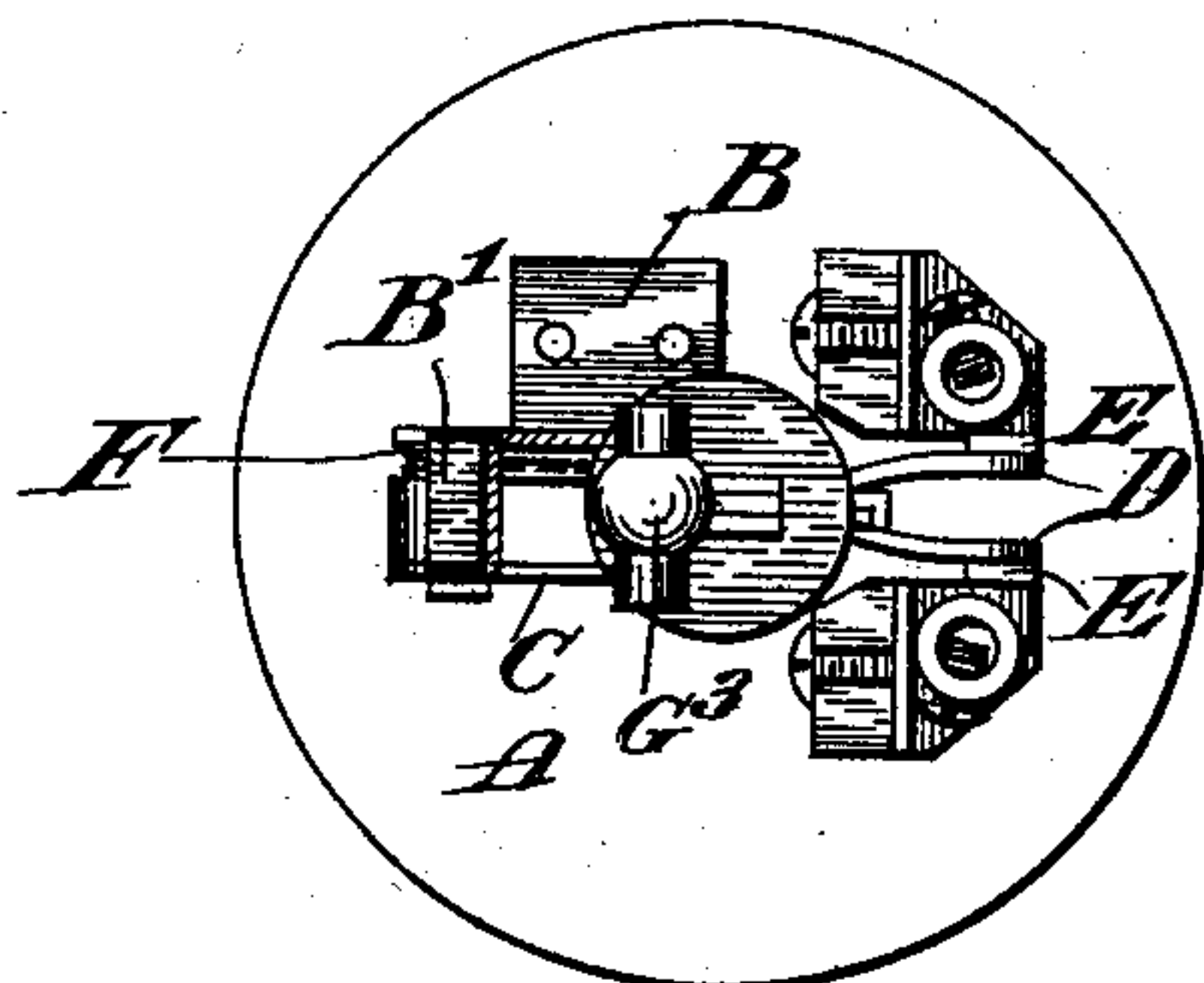
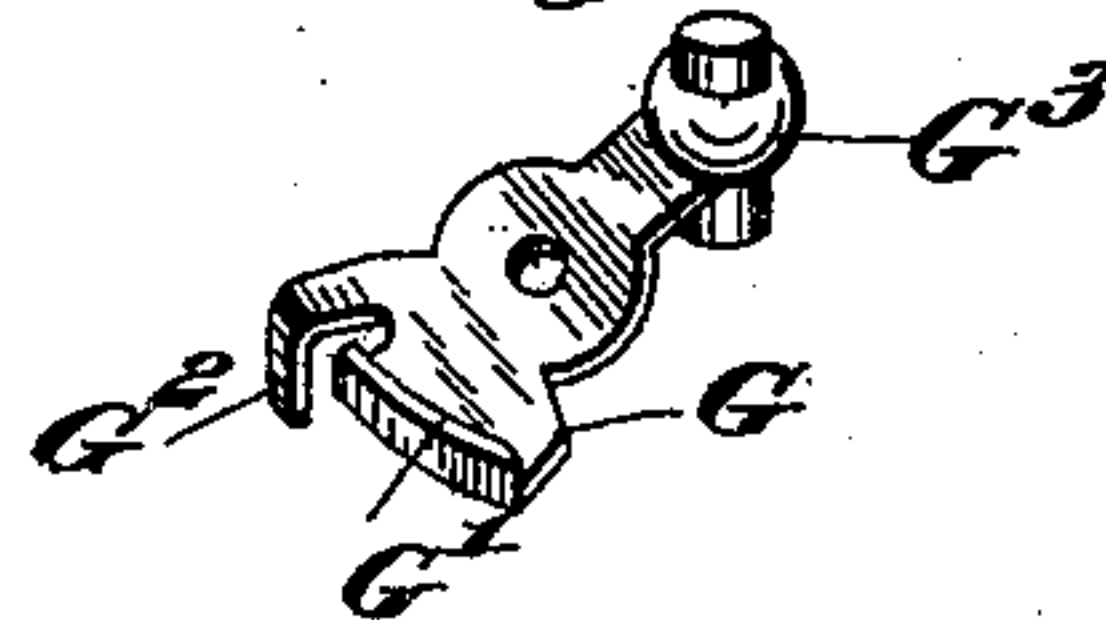


Fig. 7.



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MONROE GUETT, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE HART & HEGEMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SNAP-SWITCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 637,246, dated November 21, 1899.

Application filed August 16, 1899. Serial No. 727,372. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MONROE GUETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, Hartford county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Snap-Switches, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in snap-switches for use in electrical service, the main objects being simplicity and economy of construction, effectiveness, and durability.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the switch mechanism, the casing therefor being in section. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are similar views, the parts of the switch mechanism being in different positions. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the switch mechanism. Figs. 6 and 7 are views of details.

A is a base of any suitable material, preferably insulating material.

B is a standard or frame mounted on the base A.

B' is a shoulder carried thereby to act as a back-stop for the contact-carrier, as herein-
after described.

C is a contact-carrier, suitably hinged or pivoted toward one end.

D D are contact-blades, suitably mounted on the carrier.

E E are the opposite terminals of a circuit, which may be given any desired lead, not necessary herein to refer to in detail, since the mechanism described is equally applicable to a single or double pole switch, or it may be employed merely as a contact-breaker.

F is a spring, the two ends of which may be arranged to engage the opposite sides of a shoulder C' on the contact-carrier C.

G is an operating part, which may best be seen in detail in Fig. 7. Said operating part G is pivotally mounted and carries an offset shoulder G', formed in an arc of a circle taking the pivotal axis of movement of the operating part as the center of the circle of the said arc.

G² is an offset shoulder on the operating part G, which shoulder projects between the two ends of the aforesaid spring F.

C² is a lip formed on the carrier C and in an arc concentric with the axis of movement of the said contact-carrier.

Operation: Starting with the part as shown in Fig. 1, it will be seen that the shoulder G' of the operating part stands over the lip C² of the carrier. By grasping the handle G³ of the operating part and swinging it into the opposite angle of inclination the engagement of the shoulder G' with the lip C² will hold the carrier stationary, as shown in Fig. 2, while the spring F is being put under tension. When the operating part has been moved sufficiently far to free shoulder G' from lip C², the carrier C will be quickly thrown upward into the position shown in Fig. 3. As soon as the handle G³ is released the operating part will, under influence of the spring, be turned in a reverse direction a sufficient amount to cause the inner surface of the shoulder G' to engage the lower edge of the lip C², thus locking the operating part in the position shown in Fig. 3. By moving the operating part from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 4 tension of the spring F will again be increased, so as to throw the carrier C as soon as the shoulder G' has been moved out of engagement with the lip C², at which instant the carrier is snapped down, bringing the contact members and their respective terminals into electrical connection. Upon releasing the operating part the spring F will move the same backward, so that the parts will again assume the position of Fig. 1.

It will be observed that the construction of the switch is such that the single part G is the operating part, the tension-frame, and the locking device, thus reducing the actual number of moving parts to three, including the spring.

In the particular form of switch shown in the drawings the blade portion D D is bifurcated, the shank portion being insulated from the carrier, as at H H.

It should be understood that I contemplate changes of construction and that many changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a snap-switch, a base, a hinged contact-carrier, a hinged operating part, a spring engaging said contact-carrier and said operating part, a lateral projection on the contact-carrier and a lateral projection upon the op-

erating part to alternately engage opposite ends of the projection upon said contact-carrier.

2. In a snap-switch, a base, a hinged contact-carrier, a hinged operating part, shouldered offsets carried by said carrier and operating part, a spring engaging both of said offsets, a lip on said contact-carrier, and means carried by the operating part to alternately engage opposite ends of said lip.

3. In a snap-switch, a base, a hinged contact-carrier, a hinged operating part, a spring engaging both of said parts, a lip on the contact-carrier, and means carried by the operating parts to alternately engage opposite ends of said lip.

4. In a snap-switch, a hinged contact-carrier, a hinged operating part, a tension device extended from said operating part on one side thereof, a locking device extended from the other side of said operating part, and the shoulder carried by said contact-carrier, a spring embracing the same, a lip carried by said contact-carrier and adapted to be engaged by said locking device.

Signed at Hartford, Connecticut, this 11th day of August, 1899.

MONROE GUETT.

Witnesses:

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HENRY BISSELL.