

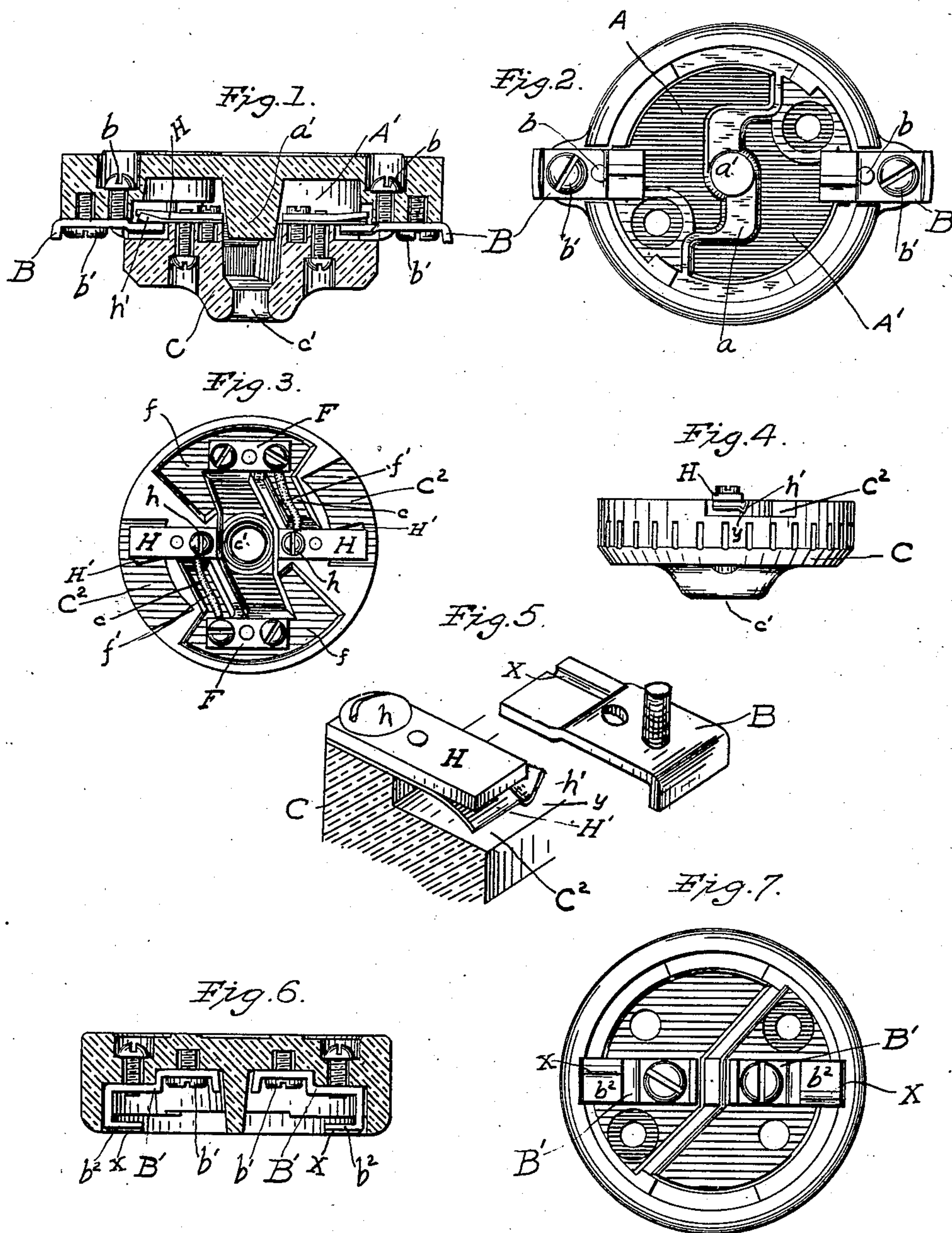
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PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

C. D. PLATT.  
ELECTRICAL ROSETTE CUT-OUT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE D. PLATT, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE BRYANT ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

## ELECTRICAL ROSETTE CUT-OUT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,696, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed March 4, 1903. Serial No. 146,105. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLARENCE D. PLATT, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield, Connecticut, have invented an Electrical Rosette Cut-Out, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is to so construct an electrical rosette cut-out as to secure economy of manufacture and to insure good mechanical and electrical connections when the cap and base are fitted together.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a cleat form of rosette embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a face view of the base of the same. Fig. 3 is an inner face view of the cap detached. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the cap detached. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the contacts drawn to an enlarged scale. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a base of the concealed type in which my invention may be embodied, and Fig. 7 is a face view of the same.

The same construction of cap may be used with different styles of base—that is, the cleat, concealed, or molding style. The bodies of the base and cap are formed of porcelain or other suitable insulating material.

Referring to the cleat style of base, (shown in Figs. 1 and 2,) the hollowed-out interior of the base is separated into two chambers A and A' by an irregularly-shaped partition-wall *a* with a central projecting part *a'*. The contact and connecting plates B B are secured to the base by screws *b*, as usual, in such a way that the outer ends of these plates carrying the binding-screws *b'* for the wires project out beyond the cap, while the inner ends of the plates project into the corresponding chambers A A' to make connection with the metallic parts on the cap. It will be observed that each of these connecting-plates B B is made from a simple flat strip of brass of suitable thickness and uniform width pressed up into the desired shape, which is most clearly shown in Fig. 5. An important feature is that a longitudinal notch *x* is pressed into its inner contact-face for a purpose explained hereinafter.

In the concealed form of rosette (illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7) the connecting-plates B' B' on the base are similarly formed from simple flat strips of metal of suitable thickness and uniform width, but having to be contained within the chambers of the base the ends for the binding-posts *b'* are toward the center of the base, while the connecting ends *b<sup>2</sup>* are bent back also toward the center of the rosette. These connecting ends have on their inner or contact faces notches the same as the notches *x* in the contact-plates B. It will be seen that in both styles of base, Figs. 2 and 7, the plates B and B' are secured in radial positions with reference to the center of the base and the notches *x* in these plates are radial also.

Referring now to the cap C, (shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 5,) *c'* is the central opening for the introduction of the conducting-wires the ends of which are to be electrically connected to the plates F in recesses *f* in the inner face of the cap. Fuse-wires *f'*, lying in protecting-grooves *c*, connect these plates in turn with the plates H, which are to engage with the connecting-plates B B' on the base. Each of these plates H is a straight flat strip of metal of suitable thickness and uniform width, so that, like the plates B B' and the plates F, it may conveniently be cut from a flat brass rod. These plates H are secured to the cap by screws *h* in the radial position shown in Fig. 3. In connection with these radial plates H, I provide elastic-spring contact-plates H', which are clamped between the plates H and the insulating-body of the cap. These spring-plates H are in general of the same width and length as the plates H; but at the outer end and on the advance side each plate H' has a wing *h'*, which is pressed up to form a longitudinal rib *y*, Fig. 5, on its contact-face. This rib is in such a position that when the cap C is fitted to the base and turned partially around, as usual, the spring-plates H' will contact with and slide laterally over the inner faces of the connecting-plates B B' until the rib *y* drops into the notch *x*, Fig. 5, thus insuring a correct and secure mechanical fastening and at the same time a perfect electrical connection.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and partially in Fig. 5 also, the projecting ends of the radial plates H and H' lie over recesses C<sup>2</sup> in the outer edges of the inner face of the cap, these 5 recesses receiving the connecting ends of the plates B B' and aiding in fitting the cap to the base. The ends of the recesses C<sup>2</sup> in the cap form stops for the corresponding radial plates B B' on the base when the cap is put 10 on and turned to position.

I claim as my invention—

1. A rosette cut-out, having a circular base with radial connecting-plates of uniform width throughout in combination with a cir- 15 cular cap having flat radial plates and elastic contact-plates clamped between said flat

plates and the body of the cap making contact with the plates on the base.

2. A rosette cut-out, provided with a base having connecting-plates with radial notches 20 on their inner contact-faces in combination with a cap having radial connecting-plates with elastic contact-plates having ribs to engage said notches, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my 25 name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLARENCE D. PLATT.

Witnesses:

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