

No. 770,194.

PATENTED SEPT. 13, 1904.

C. F. SPLITDORF.
TENSIONAL LOCK FOR ADJUSTING SCREWS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1903.

NO MODEL.

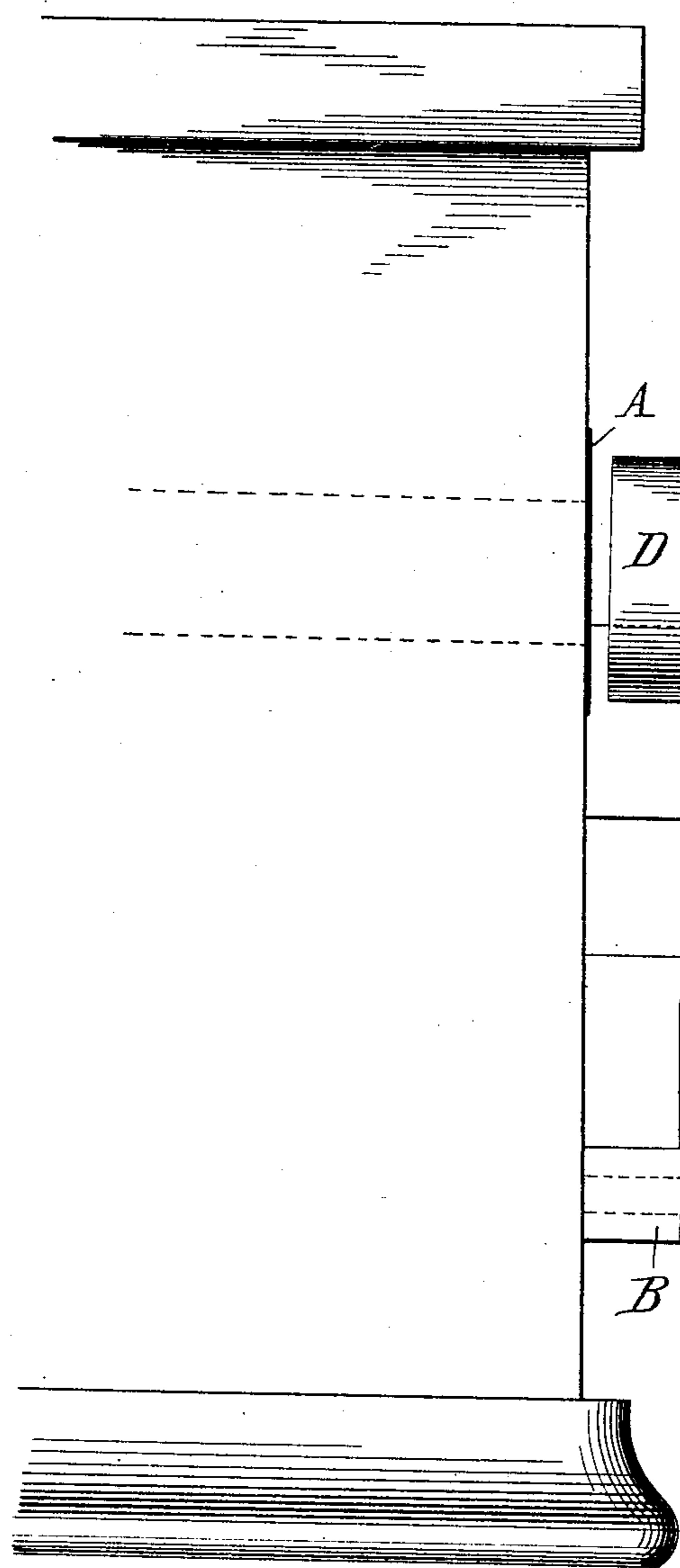


Fig. 1.

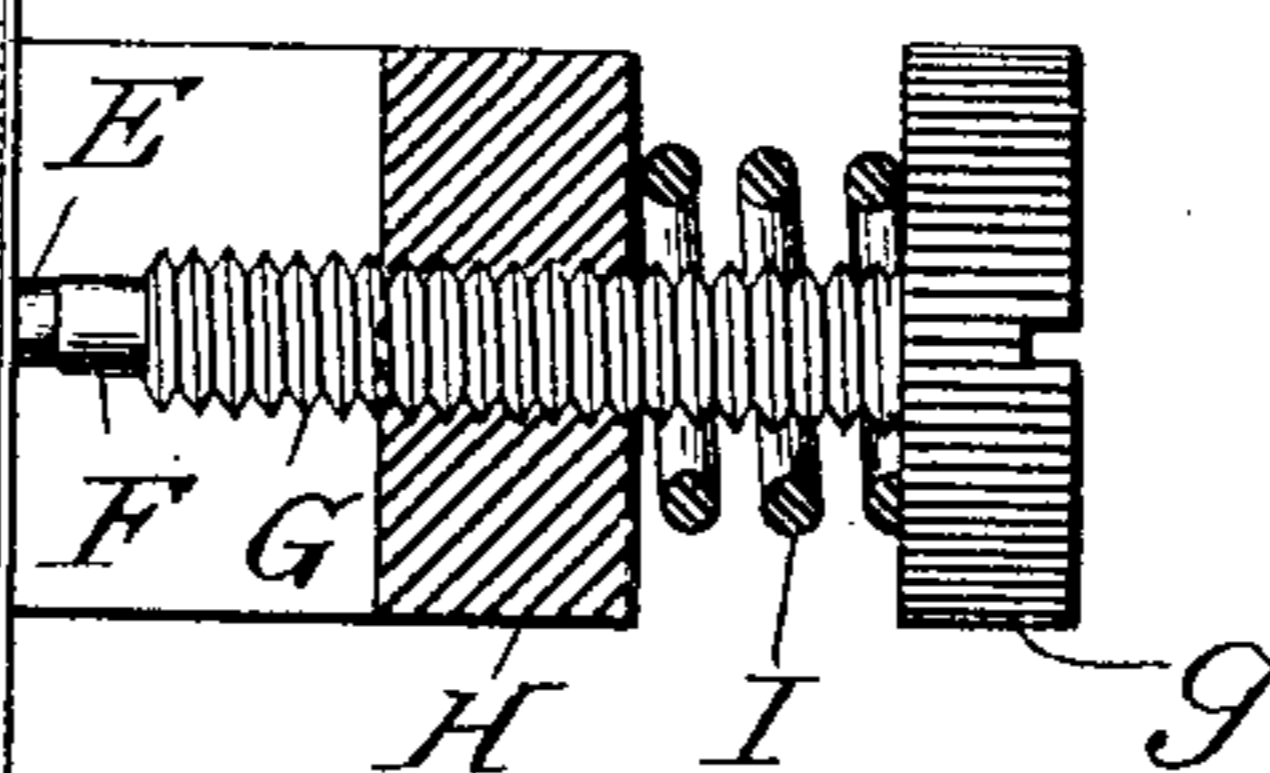


Fig. 2.

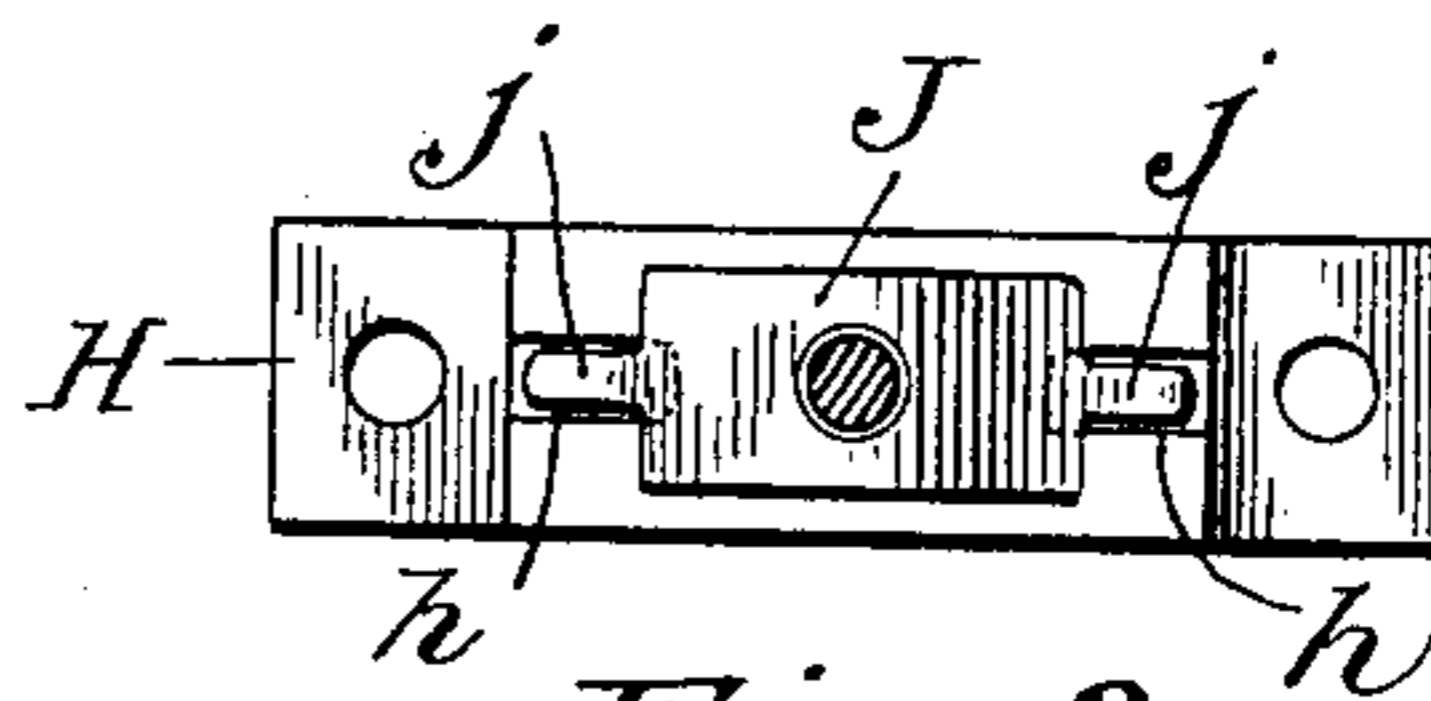
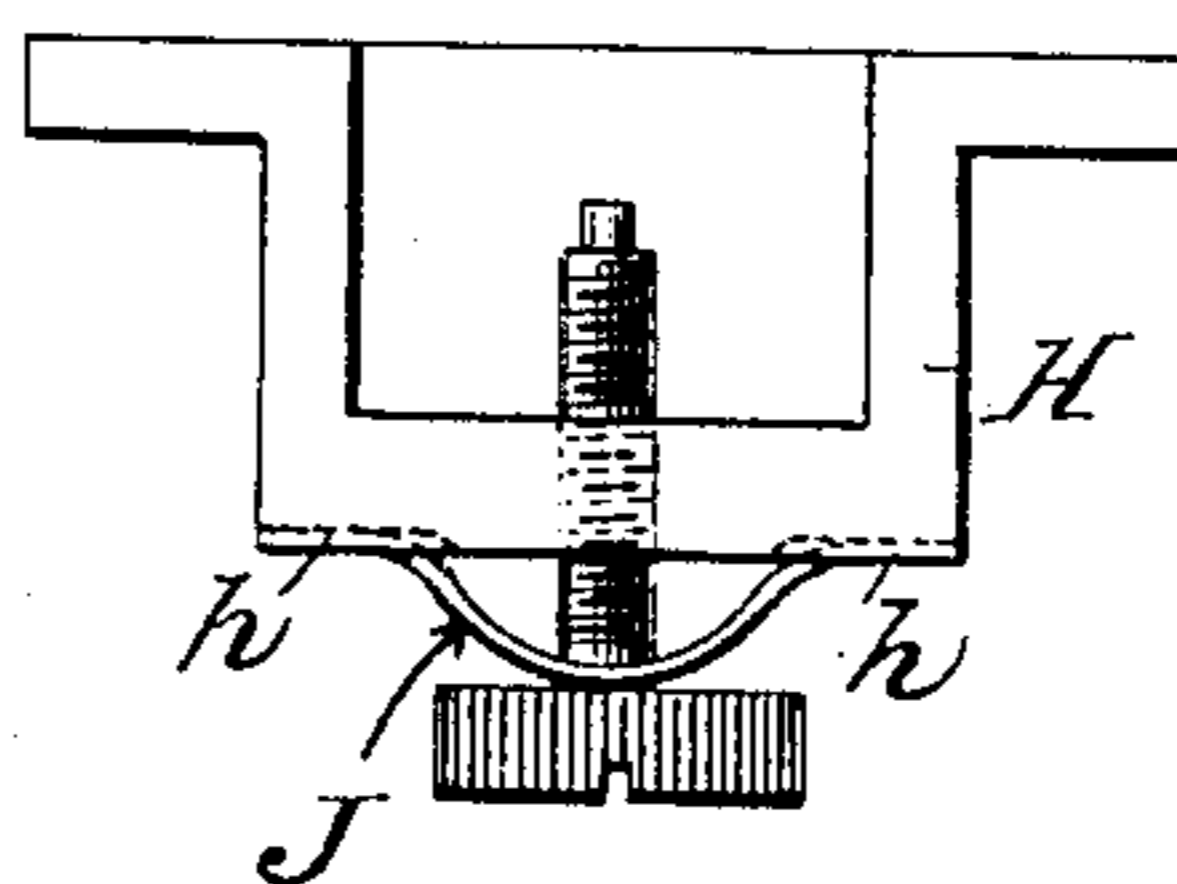


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

Edward Rowland.
Roland B. Tridwell

Charles F. Splitdorf, INVENTOR

BY F. W. Marker,

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. SPLITDORF, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TENSIONAL LOCK FOR ADJUSTING-SCREWS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 770,194, dated September 13, 1904.

Application filed November 18, 1903. Serial No. 181,688. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. SPLITDORF, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tensional Locks for Adjusting-Screws, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the adjusting-screw member forming a part of the interrupter mechanism of jump-spark coils; and my improvement refers particularly to a novel means of setting or locking said screw member when adjusted in a desired position in a simple and expeditious manner.

In brief my invention consists of a spring disposed about an adjusting-screw and located between the head of the latter and the surface of the bridge or support for the screw, said spring being contracted between said members and exerting sufficient force against the head of the adjusting-screw to prevent the latter from turning without the direct application of considerable rotative force.

As will be obvious, the purpose of my invention is to guard against the accidental loosening of the adjusting-screw, while at the same time said member remains susceptible to adjustment by a strongly-applied manual turning movement.

In the drawings accompanying this application I have included the improvement in interrupters forming the subject of a concurrent application for patent; but I do not wish to limit my tensional lock for adjusting-screws to use in such combination, being aware that it is equally applicable for use with jump-spark coils employing other forms of vibrator mechanism.

In the drawings accompanying this application, Figure 1 is a partial side elevation of a coil having the vibrator and adjusting mechanism, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a bridge or mount supporting an adjusting-screw having a modified form of tensional lock, and Fig. 3 is an end view of Fig. 2.

In said figures, A indicates the core of a jump-spark coil; B, the vibrator-mount, having projection *b*, forming a fulcrum for the vibrator; C, the vibrator-spring, secured at

one end to said mount, as at *c*; D, the armature, secured at the opposite end of the vibrator, and E the usual contact carried on the vibrator and adapted to be moved thereby. Opposed to said contact E is the usual fixed contact F, carried by the adjusting-screw G, which latter has the knurled head *g* and is supported within the threaded mount or bridge H.

Placed about the screw G is a helical spring I, the latter being contracted and exerting tension between the screw-head *g* and the surface of the mount or bridge H and having sufficient force to frictionally unite the thread of screw G against the thread in the mount H, so that said screw will not be liable to turn or move from its set position through vibration or without the application of an unusual degree of turning force. Against a spring such as used by me to this end the adjusting-screw can be conveniently turned by hand, although more strength must be applied than is required to turn the screws hitherto used having secondary means of locking or setting; but I have found a good stout spring, such as will retard but not prevent the turning of the screw by hand, answers very satisfactorily as a lock to prevent the screw from losing its set position due to vibratory action.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have shown a form of flat spring, as J, which I may use instead of the helical spring described. Tongues, as *j j*, extend from the spring ends and enter grooves, as *h h*, formed in the bridge H, acting as guides for the spring in its contraction and relaxation. The tensional support afforded the screw G through spring I or J imparts a degree of elasticity to said screw and gives it the character of a tensional cushion, through impact with which the vibratory action of the spring C is improved, or any other convenient and practical form of spring located between the screw-head and bridge or mount may be employed without departing from the essence of my invention.

Having now described my invention, I declare that what I claim is—

1. The combination in a jump-spark coil, of an adjusting-screw having a head, and carrying a contact-point, a threaded support for

said screw, and a spring interposed between said head and support to tensionally retard the turning of said screw.

2. The combination in a jump-spark coil, of
5 an adjusting-screw having a head and carrying a contact-point, a threaded support for said screw, and a helical spring placed about said screw, said spring being contracted be-

tween, and bearing tensionally against, said screw-head and support.

Signed at New York this 16th day of November, 1903.

CHARLES F. SPLITDORF.

Witnesses:

F. W. BARKER,
NAT B. CHADSEY.