No. 812,760. PATENTED FEB. 13, 1906.

J. A. MEBANE.

ELECTRICAL ROSETTE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1904.

Fig. 1

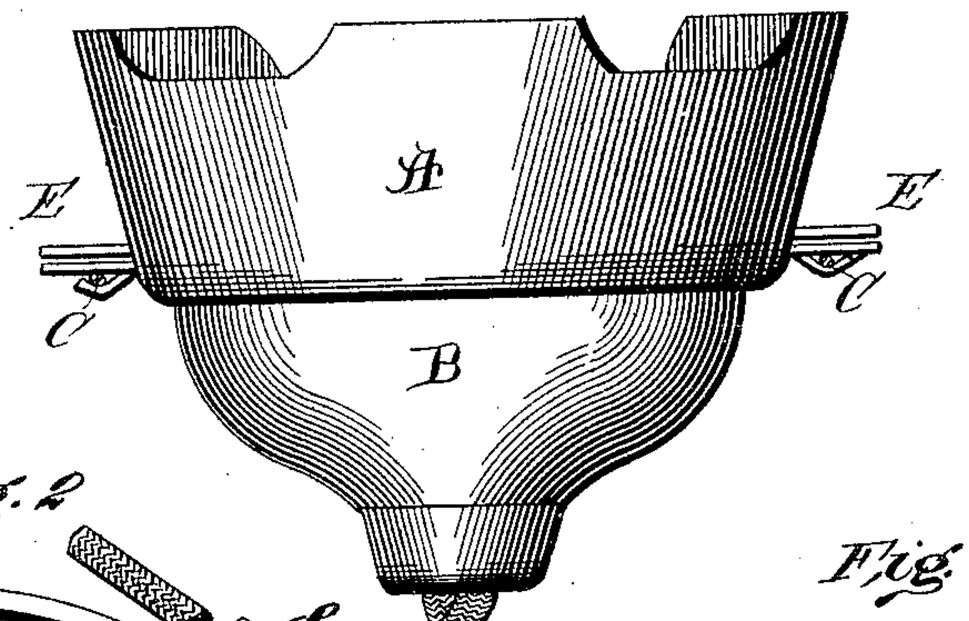


Fig. 2

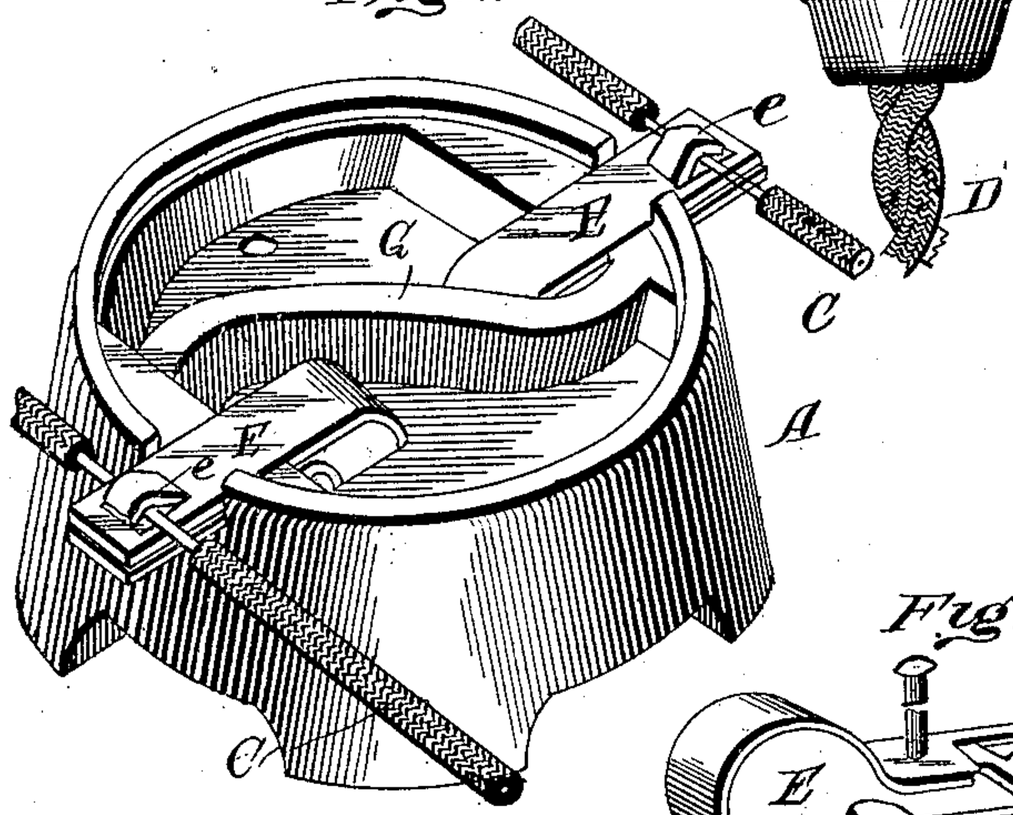


Fig. 3

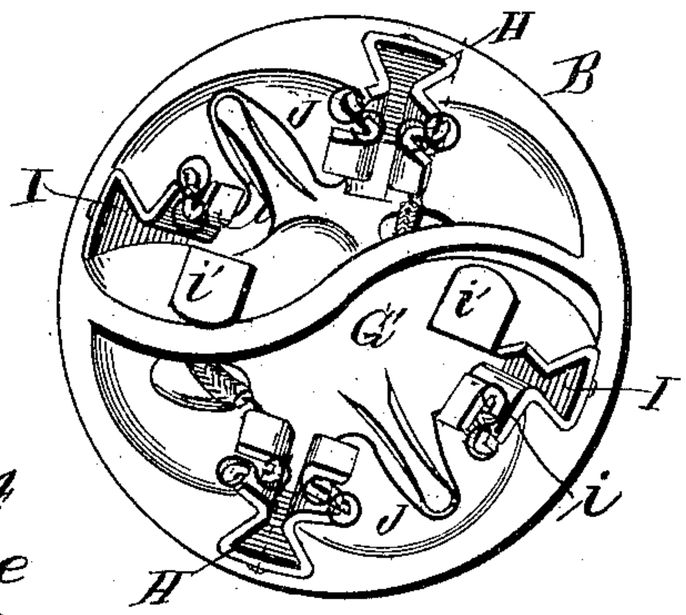


Fig. 4

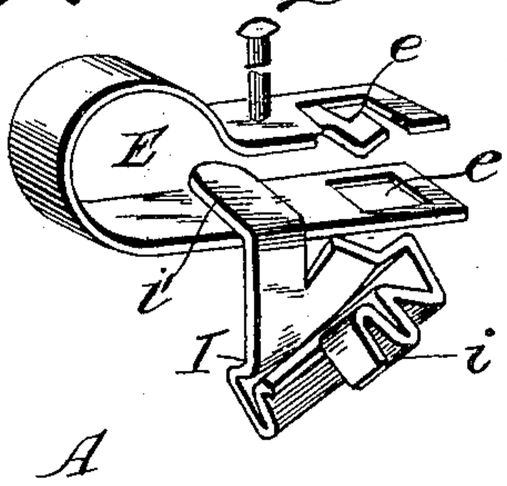


Fig. 5

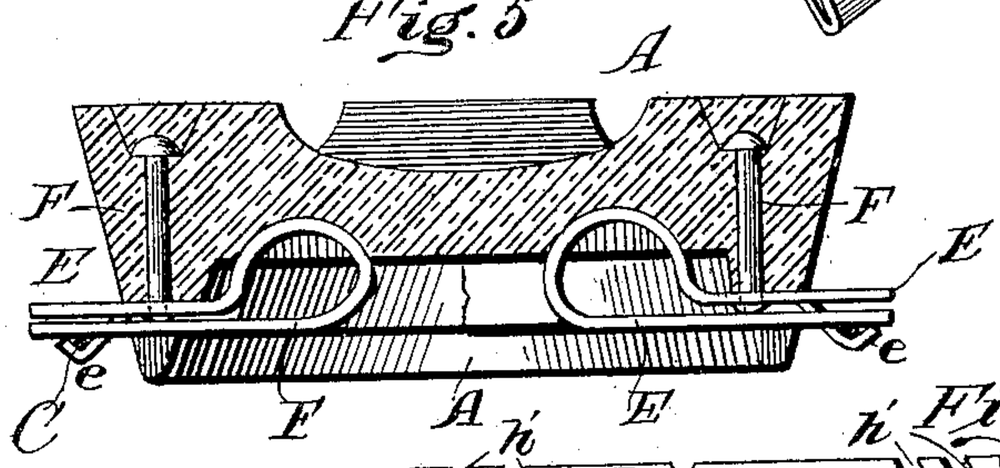


Fig. 6

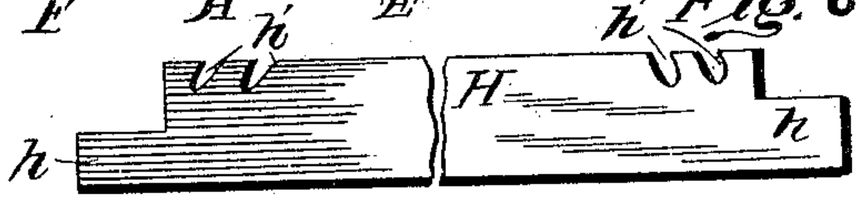


Fig. 8

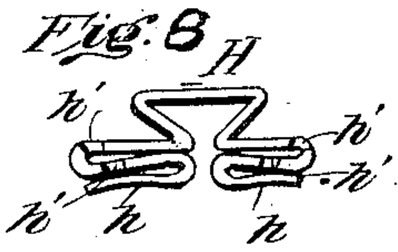
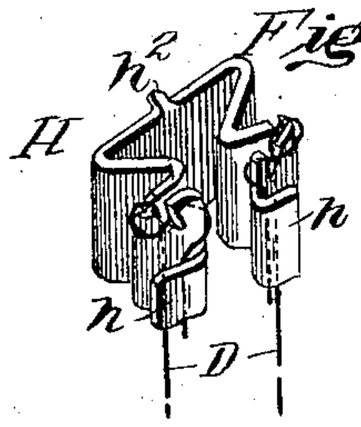


Fig. 7



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ELECTRICAL ROSETTE.

No. 812,760. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1906.

Application filed April 30, 1904. Serial No. 205,730.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. MEBANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Boston, in the county of Halifax and State of Virginia, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Electrical Rosettes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in that class of devices commonly designated as "rosettes" or "ceiling-blocks," the same being provided withm eans for connecting electrical circuits and also with safety-fuse wires extending between the respective attachments with which the line-wires and the lamp-wires are duly connected.

The invention is embodied in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved rosette as arranged in position for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the base portion with the line-wires attached. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the cap inverted. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the base-clamps for the line-wires and one of the connections secured to the cap. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the base. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the metal strip from which one of the devices or clamps for attachment of wires is constructed. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of such device in the expanded form. Fig. 8 is an end view of the same when compressed before or after attachment of the lamp-wires.

A and B indicate, respectively, the base and cap of my improved rosette, C C the line-wires connected therewith, and D D the lamp-wires, which are attached to the cap in the usual way. As shown in Figs. 2, 4, and 5, the means for attachment of the line-wires to the base A are spring-clamps E, whose construction is as follows: As shown best in Fig. 4, they are each formed of a narrow strip of spring-metal, which is bowed and its ends slotted. One of said ends is provided with a tongue *e*, (see especially Figs. 2 and 5,) which when the two ends of the clamp E are approximated enters the slot *e'* in the opposite jaw. A line-wire is inserted between the jaw having the slot *e'* and the hook *e*, formed as described, and since the jaws of the clamp tend to separate it is apparent that the line-wire is held firmly clamped against the lower jaw. It will be seen that the hook *e* is curved sufficiently to adapt it to clasp around or embrace the wire in such manner that the latter cannot escape laterally save when the spring jaws of clamp E are compressed and brought together. The clamps E are secured in recesses in the base A by means of brass rivets F, which are shown in Fig. 5. The heads of the rivets are countersunk in the base A, and the cavities above them are filled with plaster or wax, as usual in such cases. The base itself is secured to the ceiling by means of screws in the usual way. As shown in Fig. 2, a curved partition G is arranged between the clamps E—that is to say, the under side of the base A has two recesses which are separated from each other by the said partition, whose outer edge is flush with the hollow bearing-surface of the base. One of the clamps E projects into one of the said recesses and the other clamp into the adjacent recess. The cap B (see Fig. 3) is provided with corresponding recesses, which are separated by a curved partition G', the same being flush with the bearing-surface of the cap. Consequently when the cap is placed in due position on the base, the two partitions G and G' coincide and lie in contact, thus insulating from each other the wire connections and preventing formation of an arc when a current of high voltage is employed.

The wire connections H and I, which are attached to the cap B, are constructed as follows: The connection H, which is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, is formed of a narrow metal strip, (see Fig. 6,) the ends *h* of the same being reduced in width and the body portion provided adjacently with notches *h'*. The said strip is bent into the form represented in Fig. 7, the central portion of it being so shaped as to form a dovetail and the remaining portions being curved in S-form. The dovetail portion is inserted in a corresponding slot or notch in the cap B and lies entirely below the plane of the partition G'. The connection H may be secured by friction; but I prefer to provide it with a lip or claw h^2, (see Fig. 7,) which may be bent down into the body of the cap. The connection H may also be secured by simply indenting it or forcing a portion into the recess or cavity in the cap. The lamp-wires D are attached as follows: They pass between the first two convolutions and are then laid in the notches *h'* in the form of the letter S, and their end portions pass down between the clamps *h*, formed by the reduced ends of the connection H. The latter is made of spring-brass, and its several convolutions clamp the wires very

firmly when placed in position, as shown in Fig. 8, whereby the wires are held securely. This wire connection is very quickly made, and the wire is not injured, as is frequently the case when screws are employed. It is apparent that the wires may be quickly disconnected by taking hold of end of wire and pulling from under the spring convolutions. The connections H and I are electrically connected by fuses, (see Fig. 3,) which pass intermediately around bridges J, which are formed integrally with the cap B or otherwise suitably constructed. The connections I are formed as to their body portions similarly to the connections H already described—that is to say, the body portion has a dovetail form, and on one side it is provided with convolutions and notches. One end of the fuse-wise is attached to the connections I by means of these convolutions and notches in the same manner as the wires D are attached to the connections H—that is to say, the fuse-wires are carried in between the first convolutions, then through the notches, and their ends confined by the outer portion *i*. (See Fig. 4.) On the opposite side the connection I is provided with a spring-tongue *i'*. (See Fig. 4.) This tongue, as there shown, engages a clamp E, to which the line-wires C are connected. As shown in Fig. 3, the two connections I are arranged on opposite sides of the partition G', and the tongues or prongs *i'* project in opposite directions; but, as shown in Fig. 6, the tongues *i'* stand above the plane of the cap B. It will be understood that when the cap is placed against the base, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, and then rotated slightly to the right the tongues or prongs *i'* will engage the respective line-wire clamps E and firmly lock therewith. By this means the connections between the cap B and the base A are made without the aid of screws or any devices which require special manipulation.

By means of the construction, arrangement, and attachment of parts hereinbefore described I effect an electrical connection between the two main lines without the aid of a screw.

It will be understood that the base A and cap B will be made of porcelain or some other suitable and equivalent material.

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

1. In an electrical rosette, the combination, with the cap, and a metal wire connection formed of spring sheet metal and having its end portions constructed in **S**-shape and provided with notches, of wires which pass up through the cap proper and between the convolutions of the said connections and through the notches of the same, whereby they are duly held, substantially as described.

2. The rosette-cap provided with a recess and a wire connection whose body portion is secured in said recess and whose end portions are folded or bent upon each other in **S** shape and constructed with notches as and for the purpose specified.

JAMES A. MEBANE.

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