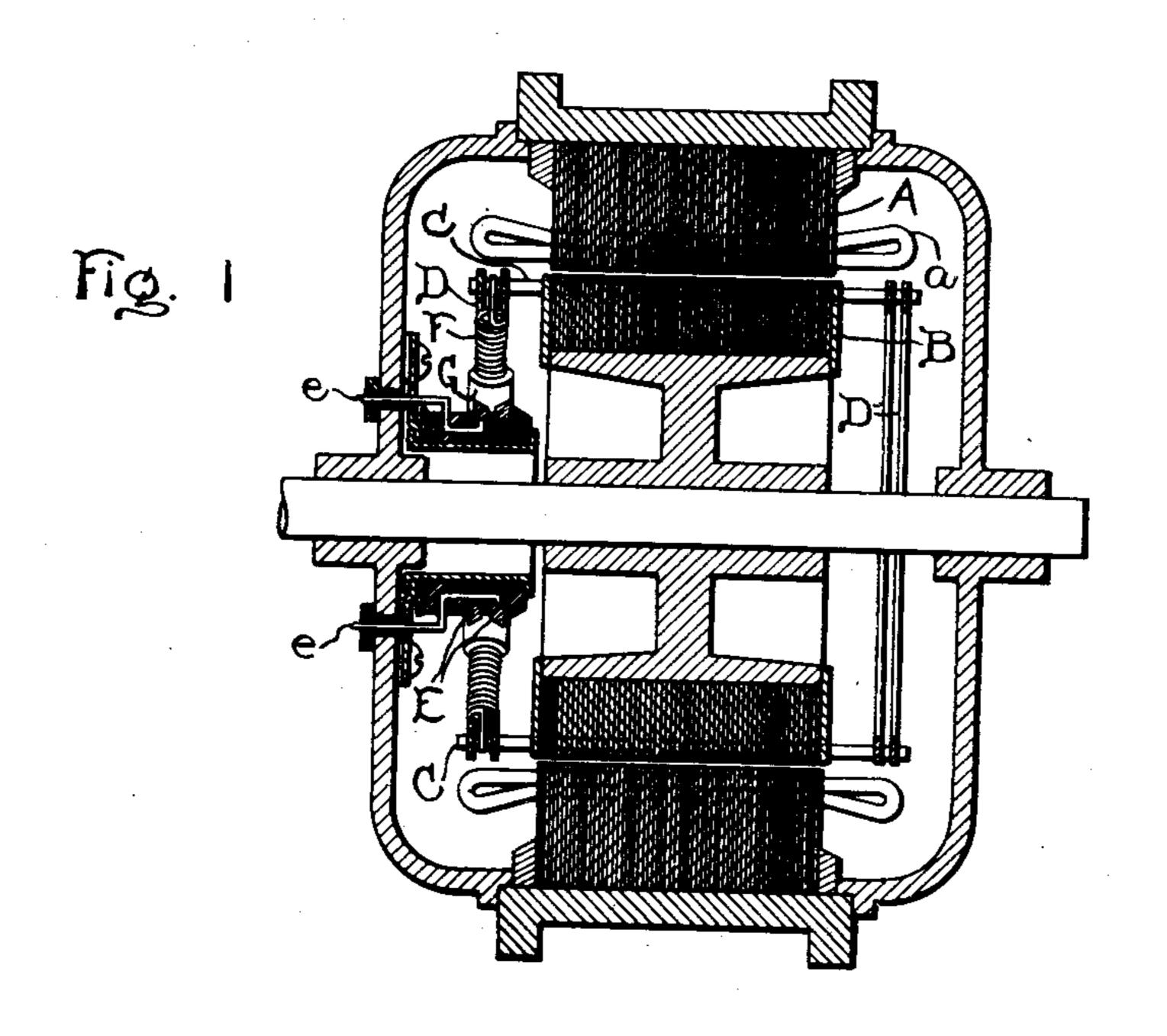
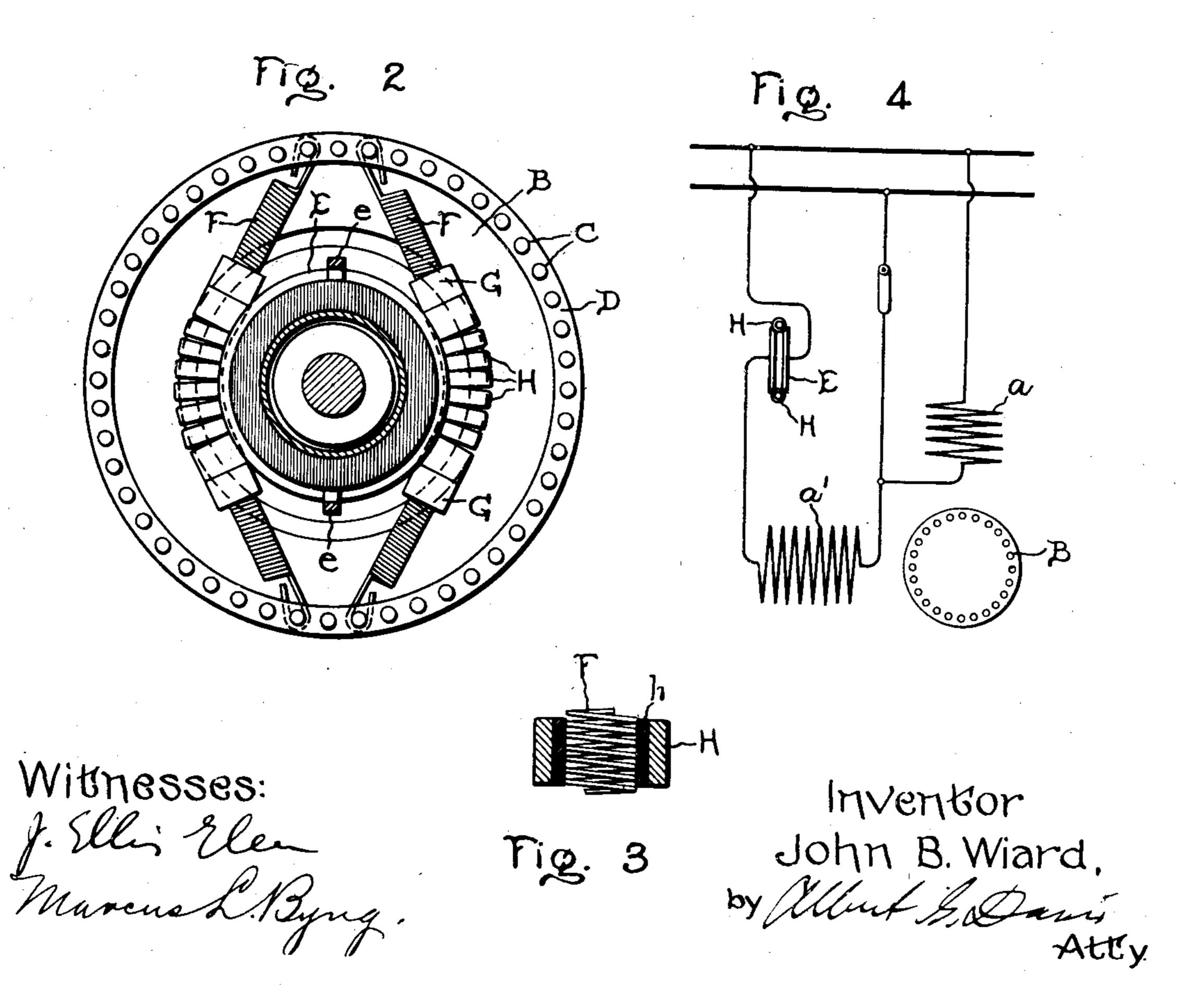
J. B. WIARD. CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH. APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1908.

945,997.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.





UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. WIARD, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CENTRIFUGAL SWITCH.

945,997.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910. Specification of Letters Patent.

Application filed August 6, 1908. Serial No. 447,204.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. WIARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lynn, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, 5 have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Centrifugal Switches, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to centrifugally operated switches for alternating current mo-10 tors, and is particularly applicable to small single-phase induction motors of the type having a starting winding which is opencircuited when the motor is up to speed. Such motors have been provided heretofore 15 with stationary collector rings concentric with the shaft, and contacts carried by the rotor which bridge the collector rings at starting, but when the motor is up to speed are thrown away from the collector rings 20 by centrifugal force.

My invention consists in a novel and simple form of centrifugally actuated contact adapted for use in such a structure.

It comprises a flexible tension member 25 having its ends connected to points on the rotor on opposite sides of the shaft and contacts carried on the central portion of said member and pressed thereby against the collector rings at starting, but adapted to be 30 thrown away from the collector rings by centrifugal force when the motor is up to speed. The tension member may consist of a single tension spring having its ends connected to pins on the rotor on opposite 35 sides of the shaft, and the contacts may be in the form of rings strung on the middle portion of the spring. Insulating bushings may be placed inside the contact rings to insulate them from the spring.

My invention will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, in

which-

Figure 1 shows a sectional view of an alternating current motor provided with a 45 centrifugal switch arranged in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is an enlarged end view of the rotor and centrifugal switch; Fig. 3 shows an enlarged cross-sectional detail view of a contact ring; and Fig. 4 is a 50 diagram of connections.

In the drawings A represents the stator of an alternating-current motor provided with a primary winding a arranged in the usual manner.

shown provided with a squirrel-cage winding of well known construction, comprising conductors C and end rings D.

E represents a pair of stationary collector rings supported on the frame of the 60 motor concentrically with the shaft. These rings may be connected through suitable leads e to the starting winding of the motor.

FF represent a pair of tension springs, 65 which have their ends attached to the ends of conductors on the squirrel-cage winding

on opposite sides of the shaft.

G G represent collars on the springs between which collars are conducting rings H, 70 which are pressed against the collector rings E by the springs, and form contacts bridging the rings at starting. These rings H may be provided with insulating bushings h to insulate them from the springs.

The circuit connections are shown in Fig. 4 in which a represents the main primary winding and a^{1} the starting winding in series with which are the collector rings E. At starting these collector rings E are bridged 80 by the contacts H, so as to close the circuit of the starting winding a^1 . When the motor is up to speed, the contacts H are thrown away from the collector rings by centrifugal force, so as to open the circuit of the start- 85 ing winding.

I do not desire to limit myself to the particular construction and arrangement of parts here shown, but aim in the appended claims to cover all modifications which are 90

within the scope of my invention. What I claim as new and desire to secure

by Letters Patent of the United States, is, 1. In an alternating current motor, stationary collector rings concentric with the 95 motor shaft, a flexible tension member having its ends connected to points on the rotor of the motor on opposite sides of the shaft, and contacts carried by the central portion

of said member pressed thereby against said 199 collector rings and adapted to be thrown away from said rings by centrifugal force when the motor is up to speed.

2. In an alternating current motor, stationary collector rings concentric with the 135 motor shaft, a tension spring having its ends connected to points on the rotor of the motor on opposite sides of the shaft, and contact rings surrounding said spring near its mid-

B represents the rotor, which I have | dle and pressed thereby against said collector 110

rings and adapted to be thrown away from said rings by centrifugal force when the

motor is up to speed.

3. In an alternating current motor, stationary collector rings concentric with the motor shaft, a tension spring having its ends connected to points on the rotor of the motor on opposite sides of the shaft, contact rings surrounding said spring near its middle and pressed thereby against said collector rings and adapted to be thrown away from said rings by centrifugal force when the motor is up to speed, and insulating bushings within said rings insulating them from the spring.

4. In an alternating current motor of the squirrel cage type, stationary collector rings

concentric with the motor shaft, a tension spring having its ends attached to the ends of conductors of the rotor on opposite sides 20 of the shaft, contact rings surrounding the middle of the spring and pressed thereby against said collector rings and adapted to be thrown away from said rings by centrifugal force when the motor is up to speed, 25 and insulating bushings within said rings insulating them from the spring.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of August, 1908.

JOHN B. WIARD

Witnesses:

JOHN A. McManus, Jr., Charles A. Barnard.