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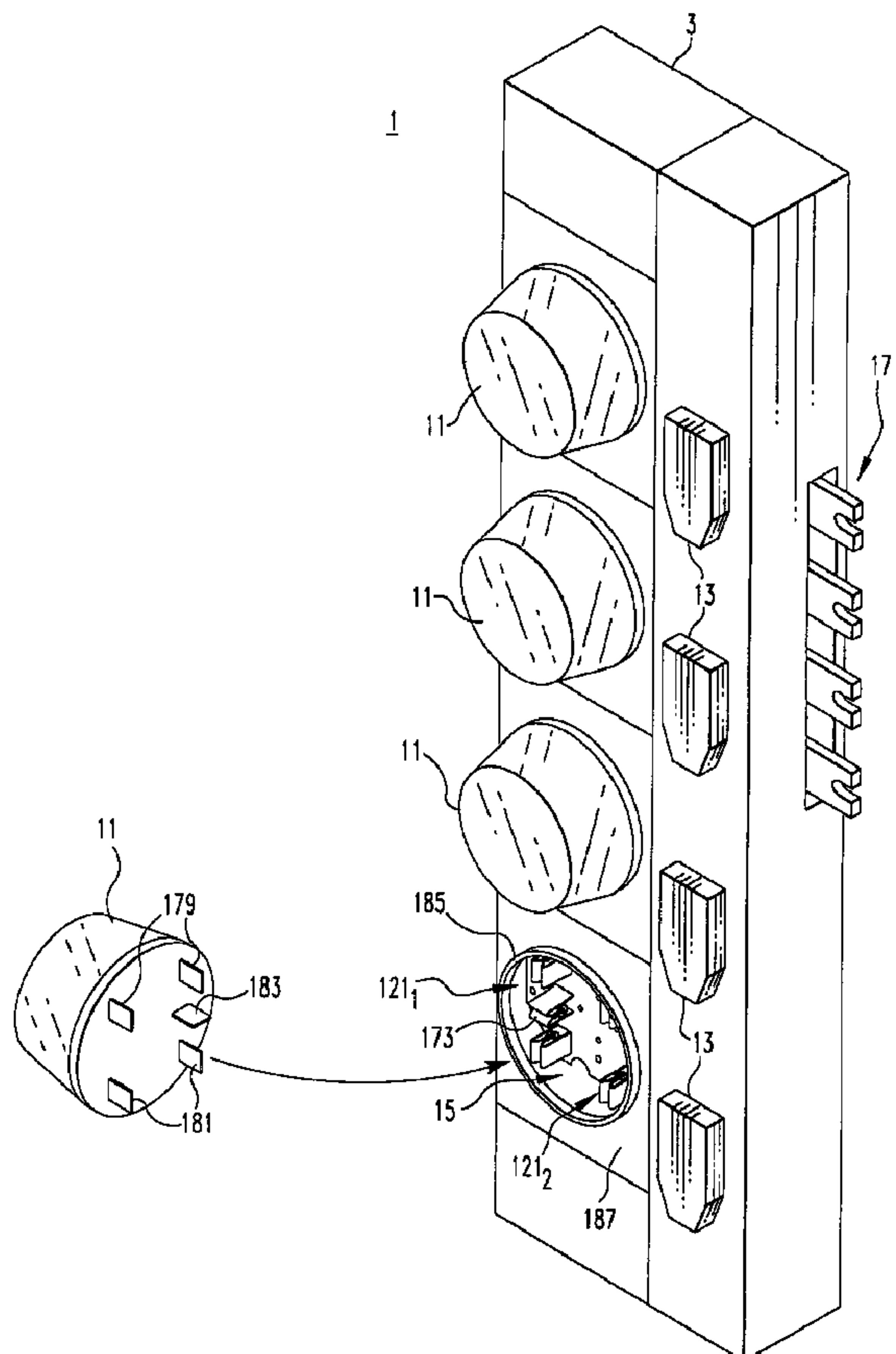
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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Angle members forming the vertically extending supply buses in a meter center have arcuate offsets so that flanges on the ends of horizontally extending tenant buses form tenant stab contacts which are vertically aligned with supply stab contacts on straight

## (57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

sections of the outwardly projecting flanges of the supply bus angle members. Meter socket assemblies have double ended fastenerless meter jaws one pair of which plug onto the supply bus stab contacts and another pair of which plug onto the tenant bus stab contacts, and into which the meters are plugged. The double ended fastenerless meter jaws are fabricated from a pair of elongated flat members having end sections bent back on and diverging from straight center sections, and terminal sections which extend toward each other from the end sections and converge slightly toward the center sections. Spring clips clamp the terminal sections of the pair of elongated members in compliant confronting relationship to form the double ended fastenerless meter jaws. The center sections of the jaws have confronting laterally offset tabs which snap into and lock the jaws in apertures in a socket plate.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

Angle members forming the vertically extending supply buses in a meter center have arcuate offsets so that flanges on the ends of horizontally extending tenant buses form tenant stab contacts which are vertically aligned with supply stab contacts on straight sections of the outwardly projecting flanges of the supply bus angle members. Meter socket assemblies have double ended fastenerless meter jaws one pair of which plug onto the supply bus stab contacts and another pair of which plug onto the tenant bus stab contacts, and into which the meters are plugged. The double ended fastenerless meter jaws are fabricated from a pair of elongated flat members having end sections bent back on and diverging from straight center sections, and terminal sections which extend toward each other from the end sections and converge slightly toward the center sections. Spring clips clamp the terminal sections of the pair of elongated members in compliant confronting relationship to form the double ended fastenerless meter jaws. The center sections of the jaws have confronting laterally offset tabs which snap into and lock the jaws in apertures in a socket plate.

## SUPPLY BUS BARS FOR METER CENTER

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

#### 5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates to electric power distribution systems and more particularly to meter centers in which power delivered to multiple users is separately metered. Specifically, it relates to the supply buses which connect to the feeder buses of the power distribution system and to which the 10 meters are connected.

#### Background Information

Meter centers are used for metering electric power delivered to multiple tenants from a common feeder system. Typically, the meter center 15 includes an upright cabinet forming an enclosure divided into side-by-side meter and disconnect switch compartments. Feeder buses, typically three phase buses and a neutral connected to the utility lines, extend horizontally through the rear of the cabinet. The meter compartment has a pair of vertical supply buses connected to a selected pair of the feeder phase buses by 20 phase balancers, so named because connections can be made to selected phases to generally balance the feeder bus phase currents. The vertical or supply buses can include a neutral bus if the meters have a neutral connection.

A pair of tenant buses for each metered circuit extends 25 horizontally from the disconnect switch compartment into the meter compartment. A meter socket mounts a meter in the meter compartment for each tenant circuit and electrically connects the meter to the supply buses and the tenant buses. Commonly used electrical connections on the meter socket include single ended plug-in jaws which are

engaged by stabs on the meter. The connectors which incorporate the plug-in jaws are bolted to the socket plate and to either a supply bus or a tenant bus. The four power conducting connectors have a total of about 20 bolted connections in the current path. Such connections require labor to complete and are subject to heating if they become loose. Providing adequate standoff clearance between, and routing for, the closely spaced orthogonally oriented vertical and tenant buses presents additional challenges in the design of meter centers. Furthermore, proper support must be provided for the socket and the buses to withstand the forces applied during installation and removal of the meter, particularly to prevent shorting of the bus bars.

There is a need, therefore, for an improved meter center which eliminates current carrying joints requiring fasteners which can become loose between the meters and the supply and tenant buses.

There is also a need for such an improved meter center which reduces the labor required to install and remove the meter sockets.

There is an additional need for such a meter center in which the components are firmly supported to prevent displacement during installation and removal of the socket assemblies and meters.

There is a particular need for bus bars for meter centers which can be used with fastenerless clip-on jaws for making electrical and mechanical connections to the bus bars.

There is a further need for such bus bars adapted for use with fastenerless clip-on jaws which are strong but easily fabricated and supported.

There is an additional need for supply bus bars which accommodate for fastenerless clip-on jaws for the tenant buses also.

#### 35 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These needs and others are satisfied by the invention which is directed to supply bus bars for supplying electric power through plug-on meters to a plurality of sets of tenants bus bars in the meter center. The bus bars of

the invention comprise elongated angle members formed by first and second orthogonal flanges having a common edge with the first flanges serving as supply bus stab contacts for the plug-on meters at spaced locations thereon. 5 Preferably, the first flange is tapered toward a free edge to form the supply bus stab contacts at the spaced locations.

10 Preferably, the elongated members which comprise the supply bus bars have straight sections alternating with laterally offset sections. Preferably, the spaced locations serving as supply bus stab contacts are located on the straight sections of the first flanges. Also preferably, these laterally offset sections are offset in the plane of the second flanges and are generally arcuate. Where the 15 supply bus stab contacts are located on the straight sections of the elongated members, the offset sections accommodate tenant bus bars extending generally transverse to the straight sections of the elongated members and terminating in terminal flanges forming tenant stab contacts. The offset sections are offset laterally an amount which accommodates for alignment of the tenant stab contacts with the supply bus stab contacts on the straight sections of the first flanges of the elongated members. 20 Where the supply bus bars are used with a meter center having feeder buses with phase balancers, the second flanges have connector means connecting the second flanges to a 25 selected feeder bus through a phase balancer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 A full understanding of the invention can be gained from the following description of the preferred embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

35 Figure 1 is an isometric view of a meter center in accordance with the invention shown with one of the meters removed.

Figure 2 is a front elevation view of the upper part of the meter center of Figure 1 with the front covers removed.

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view through

the meter center taken along the line 3-3 in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a horizontal cross sectional view through the meter center taken along the line 4-4 in Figure 2.

5                   Figure 5 is an isometric view of a supply bus which forms part of the meter center.

Figure 5A is a fractional sectional view through an integral stab contact formed on the supply bus.

10                  Figure 6 is an isometric view of the rear tenant bus of the meter center.

Figure 7 is an isometric view of a front tenant bus.

15                  Figure 8 is an isometric view of a molded base insulator which forms part of the modular insulator supports for the supply and tenant buses.

Figure 9 is an isometric view of two additional modular units of the modular insulator supports.

Figure 10 is an isometric view of yet another one of the units of the modular insulator supports.

20                  Figure 11 is an elevation view with some parts sectioned showing the units of Figures 8 and 9 interlocked.

Figure 12 is a front elevation view with some parts in section of a support formed by interlocking the units of Figure 8 and 10.

25                  Figure 13 is a side elevation view of a formed elongated member which forms part of a double ended fastenerless plug-in jaw in accordance with the invention.

Figure 14 is a rear elevation view of the elongated member of Figure 13.

30                  Figure 15 is a bottom plane view of the elongated member of Figures 13 and 14.

Figure 16 is a front elevation view of a double ended plug-in jaw formed from two of the elongated members of Figures 13-15.

35                  Figure 17 is a top plane view of a socket assembly which incorporates three of the double ended fastenerless plug-in jaws shown in Figure 16.

Figure 18 is a cross sectional view of the socket assembly taken along the line 18-18 in Figure 17.

Figure 19 is an isometric view of one insulative support of a set of supports in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

5 Figure 20 is an isometric view of a second insulative support of the set.

Figure 21 is an isometric view of a third insulative support of the set.

Figure 22 is a top plan view of a horn bypass in accordance with the invention.

10 Figure 23 is a side elevation view of the horn bypass of Figure 22.

Figure 24 is a plan view of a socket assembly including horn bypasses of the type shown in Figures 22 and 23.

15 Figure 25 is a side elevation view of the socket assembly of Figure 24.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

20 Referring to Figures 1-4, the meter center 1 of the invention includes a cabinet 3 forming an enclosure which has an internal longitudinal wall 5 which divides the enclosure into a meter compartment 7 and a disconnect switch compartment 9. Mounted in the meter compartment 7 in a manner to be described are a number of meters 11, one for each tenant circuit to be metered. Each tenant circuit is 25 provided with a disconnect switch 13 which may be a circuit breaker mounted in the disconnect switch compartment 9. The meters 11 are supported and electrically connected by socket assemblies 15. While the exemplary meter center accommodates four tenant circuits each served by its own 30 meter, it can be appreciated that the invention is applicable to meter centers servicing other numbers of tenant circuits.

35 Electric power is provided to the meter center 1 by feeder buses 17 connected to a utility's power distribution system (not shown). In the exemplary meter center, the feeder buses include three phase buses 17A-17C and a neutral bus 17N. These feeder buses 17 extend horizontally through the cabinet 3 and are mounted on a rear wall 19 by spaced apart, vertically extending, insulative

supports 21. Each of the feeder buses 17 includes two copper bus bars 17<sub>1</sub> and 17<sub>2</sub>. The bus bar 17<sub>1</sub> is offset at one end 23<sub>1</sub> and projects beyond the cabinet 3 at the other end 23<sub>2</sub>. The end 23<sub>2</sub> extends into the gap between the 5 offset end 23<sub>1</sub> of an adjacent meter center (not shown) and is clamped by a bolt 25 to connect the feeder buses of the side by side meter centers.

Extending vertically within the meter compartment 7 is a set of supply buses 27 which comprises a pair of laterally spaced apart bus bars 29 in the form of elongated angle members having a first flange 31 and orthogonal second flange 33 integrally joined along a common edge 35 (see also Figure 5). The pair of supply buses 29 are supported in spaced relation with the second flanges 33 in a common plane by modular insulative supports 37 which will be described in detail. These supply buses 29 have offset sections 39 which preferably extend laterally in a direction parallel to the common plane formed by the second flanges 33 for a purpose to be described. Also preferably, these offset sections 39 are arcuate. Between the offset sections 39 of the supply buses 29 are straight sections 41 which extend in a first direction (vertically). At spaced locations along the first flanges 31 of the supply bus bars 29 are integral supply bus stab contacts 43 which are formed by bevelling the free or engagement edges 45 of the flanges 31 (see Figure 5A). In the preferred embodiment of the invention, these supply bus stab contacts 43 are formed on the straight sections 41 of the flanges 31.

The supply bus bars 29 are each electrically connected to one of the feeder buses 17 by phase balancers 47. In the example, the left supply bus 29L is connected to the phase A feeder bus 17A by the phase balancer 47A which is formed by a cylindrical sleeve 49 and a bolt 51. The other supply bus bar 29R is electrically connected to the phase B feeder bus bar 17B by the phase balancer 47B which includes a Z member 53 and bolts 55. Adjoining meter centers (not shown) can be connected by similar connections to other combinations of the feeder bus bars 17A-17C to

balance out the phase currents in the feeder buses.

Each of the tenant circuits for which the meter center 1 provides metered power has a set of tenant bus bars each of which includes a front bus bar 59F and a rear tenant bus bar 59R. The tenant bus bars 59F and 59R are stacked in planes parallel to the common plane formed by the second flanges 33 of the supply bus bars 29 and extend horizontally into the meter compartment 7 from the disconnect switch compartment 9 through the wall 5. In the exemplary meter center 1, each set of tenant bus bars is aligned with an offset section 39 of the supply bus bars 29. Each of the tenant buses 59 comprises an elongated flat member. As best seen in Figures 3 and 6, the rear tenant bus 59R has a main section 61R which extends behind the right supply bus 29R and then extends angularly forward at 63R to a point in front of the flange 33 on the left supply bus 29L. It then extends horizontally at 65R and terminates in a forwardly directed terminal flange 67R. This terminal flange 67R has an engagement edge 69R extending in the first direction (vertically) which forms an integral tenant stab contact 71R. As can be seen from Figure 2, the tenant stab contact 71R projects into the offset 39 in the left supply bus bar 29L and is aligned in the first direction (vertically) with the supply bus stab contact 43 on the bus bar 29L.

Similarly, the front tenant buses 59F, as best seen in Figures 3 and 7, are each flat members having a main section 61F which extends through the wall 5, an offset section 63F angling rearward, a horizontal section 65F and a terminal flange 67F forming on an engagement edge 69F the tenant stab contact 71F which is aligned in the offset section 39 with the corresponding supply bus stab contact 43 at the offset in the right supply bus 29R. The tenant supply buses 59 are stiffened by a longitudinally extending ridge 73. The ends 75F and 75R of the tenant buses within the disconnect switch compartment 9 are supported in a molded bracket 77 and form stab contacts for the disconnect switches 13. Figure 4 illustrates a modification to the tenant buses 59 where the disconnect switch stab 75 are replaced by bolts 79 for threaded connection to the

disconnect switch.

It can be appreciated that the offset sections 39 of the supply buses 29 permit the tenant stab contacts 71 to be aligned with the supply bus stab contacts 43. While in the preferred embodiment of the invention, the supply bus stab contacts 43 are located on the straight sections 41 of the forward projecting flanges 31 of the supply buses 29, and the tenant bus stab contacts project into the lateral offsets 39, it can be appreciated that the supply stab contacts could be provided on the offset sections of the flanges 31 in which case the tenant stab contacts would project toward straight sections 41 of the supply buses 29 but would be aligned with the offset supply bus stabs. Other arrangements of the supply and tenant bus bars could also be used. For instance, the first flanges on the supply bus bars need not be continuous but could be provided only at the locations of the supply bus stab contacts. However, the continuous flange 31 is preferred as it provides increased rigidity for the supply buses 29.

As mentioned, the supply buses 29 and tenant buses 59 are supported, at least in part, by modular insulative supports 37. Components of these modular insulative supports 37 are shown in Figures 8-10. A base support member 79 is shown in Figure 8. This base support member 79 has an upright elongated body 81 and an integral mounting flange 83 with an aperture 85 for a mounting screw (not shown). The body 81 has a pair of longitudinal bores 87 which are counterbored from the bottom to form shoulders 88. The body 81 also has a pair of blind bores 89 in the top. Figure 9 illustrates two additional modular pieces 91 and 93 which form part of the modulator insulative supports 37. The member 91 is a spacer which has one counterbored aperture 87 and a single blind bore 89. The spacer 91 also has a pair of integral, multi-pronged compliant fingers 95 projecting axially and having bevelled undercut heads 97.

The cap member 93 has a bottom mounting face 99 with a stepped down section 101. The cap also has one of the integral, multi-pronged compliant fingers 95 on the

mounting face 99. There is also a locating pin 103 projecting from the mounting face 99.

Figure 10 shows yet another modular insulative support member 105. This part, 105, also has a bottom mounting face 107 with a two level stepped down section 109 adjacent one end. An integral, multi-pronged compliant finger 95 and locating pin 103 project from the bottom mounting face 107. The part 105 also has in one end a stepped slot 111. In addition, extending inward from the opposite end of part 105 is an angled slot 113. Between the angled slot 113 and the mounting face 107 is a groove 115 in the side face of the modular support member 105 which provides a suitable creep distance over the surface of the insulator.

Figures 11 and 12 illustrate how the modular parts 79, 91, 93 and 105 can be interlocked to form insulative supports with different configurations. For instance, as shown in Figure 11, the spacer 91 can be interlocked with the base member 79 by inserting the multi-pronged compliant fingers 95 on the spacer 91 into the counterbored borer 87 in the base member. The compliant fingers 95 squeeze together as the bevelled heads 97 are inserted in the bores 87 and then expand as the undercut heads engage the shoulders 88 to interlock the spacer 91 and base member 79. The single multi-pronged compliant finger 95 on the cap member 93 then engages the single bore 87 in the top of the spacer 91 to lock the cap member 93 to the spacer. The locating pin 103 on the cap member 93 engages the blind bore 89 in the top of the spacer which prevents rotation of the cap member around the finger 95. It can be seen from Figure 11 that the stepped down section 101 on the cap member 93 forms with the spacer 91 a slot 117. As shown in Figure 12, the support member 105 can be similarly locked to a base member 79 by a finger 95 and pin 103 so that the step downs 109 in the member 105 form with the top of the base member 79 a stepped slot 119.

Turning to Figures 2 and 3, it can be seen that a modular insulative support 37<sub>1</sub> formed by interlocking a base

member 79 and a unit 105 supports the rear tenant bus 59R in the slot 119 formed between the components 79 and 105 and the forward tenant bus bar 59F in the slot 111. The arcuate offset section 41 of the right supply bus bar 29R is engaged by the angular slot 113. In this particular support 37<sub>1</sub>, the base is secured to the rear wall 19 of the compartment. A similarly configured modular support 37<sub>2</sub> also mounted to the rear wall 19 supports the front tenant bus bar 59F in the slot 111 and the offset section 39 of the left supply bus bar 29L in the angled slot 113. As can be appreciated, the steps in the slots 111 and 119 accommodate for the ribs 73 in the tenant bus bars.

It can be appreciated from Figure 2 that the upper set of tenant bus bars are in line with the feeder bus bars 17B so that the supports 37 for these bus bars cannot be secured to the rear wall 19. Accordingly, as shown in Figure 4, the modular supports 37<sub>3</sub> and 37<sub>4</sub> have a modified base member 79<sub>\_</sub> which includes a shorter body section 81<sub>\_</sub>. This shorter base member 79<sub>\_</sub> is in all other respects the same as the base member 79. The base members 79<sub>\_</sub> are secured to the feeder bus bars 17B with the support 37<sub>3</sub> engaging the tenant bus bars 59R and 59F and the right supply bus bar 29R in the manner similar to that of 37<sub>1</sub>. In like manner, the unit 105 on the support 37<sub>4</sub> supports the rear tenant bus bar 59R and the left hand supply bus 29L in the same manner as the support 37<sub>2</sub> except that the base member 79<sub>\_</sub> is secured again to the B phase feeder bus 17B. The upper ends of the supply buses 29 are supported in modular supports 37<sub>5</sub> and 37<sub>6</sub> (see Figure 2) which are configured as shown in Figure 11 with the flanges 33 of the supply bus bars engaged in the slots 117. The bases of these modular supports 37<sub>5</sub> and 37<sub>6</sub> are secured to the rear wall 19 of the cabinet 3. Modular supports similar to 37<sub>1</sub> and 37<sub>2</sub> can be utilized to support additional sets of tenant bus bars 59 and at those locations the supply bus bars also. The supports 37<sub>7</sub> and 37<sub>8</sub> comprise a base unit 79 and a

spacer 91 with a self threading screw 92 engaging the bore 87 in the spacer to secure the flanges 33 of the supply buses 29.

As previously described, a meter socket assembly 15 is provided at each set of tenant buses 59 for mounting a meter 11 which electrically connects the tenant buses to the supply buses 29. One of the unique features of the meter socket assemblies 15 is that they can plug into the supply 29 and tenant 59 bus bars while also providing plug-in connections for the meters. This feature is primarily provided by the double ended fastenerless meter jaws 121 which are shown in Figure 16. Each of the meter jaws 121 includes a pair of electrically conductive elongated flat members 123 (see Figures 13-15). These flat members 123 each have a generally straight center section 125 and end sections 127 at each end which are bent back on but diverge from the center section. Terminal sections 129 extend generally toward each other from the end sections. The terminal sections 129 of the pair of elongated members 123 are clamped together in compliant confronting relationship by a pair of spring clips 131. As shown in Figure 16, the end sections 127 form a guide which centers the jaw on a stab contact such as a supply bus stab contact 43 which then wedges between the terminal sections. As seen in Figure 13, preferably the terminal sections converge inward toward the center section 125 of the elongated flat members 123 at an angle  $\alpha$ . When a stab contact, such as 43, wedges the terminal sections 129 apart, the center section 125 of the flat elongated members 123 bend outward. This rotates the terminal sections 129 inward toward each other. The angle  $\alpha$  is selected such that with this rotation the terminal sections 129 are parallel to the sides of the stab 43, thereby reducing meter pull out pressure while maintaining better electrical contact. Typically, this angle  $\alpha$  can be between about two-five degrees and in the exemplary meter jaws is about three degrees.

The double ended fastenerless meter jaws 121 are mounted in an electrically insulative socket plate 133 of the socket assembly 15 as shown in Figures 17 and 18. The

socket plate 133 has two pair 135<sub>1</sub> and 135<sub>2</sub> of rectangular through apertures 137. The apertures of each pair 135 are laterally aligned and the corresponding apertures in the two pair are vertically aligned.

5           Returning to Figures 13-16, the flat elongated members 123 of the meter jaws 121 have pairs 139 of confronting tabs 141 bent out of the plane of the center section 125. Preferably, such pairs 139 of tabs 141 are provided along each side edge 143 of the flat elongated members 123. The spacing, a, between the confronting tabs 141 is slightly less than, but in any event no greater than, the thickness, t, of the socket plate 133 (see Figures 13 and 18). The jaws 121 are mounted in the apertures 137 by pushing one end of the jaw into the aperture. The camming surface provided by the tabs 141 adjacent that end of the jaw squeeze the flat elongated members 123 together until those tabs pass through the aperture 137 and the center sections 125 spring outward so that the confronting tabs of each pair 139 engage the first and second surfaces 145<sub>1</sub> and 145<sub>2</sub> of the socket plate 133 and thereby secure the jaws 121 in the apertures 137 without the use of fasteners. By fasteners it is meant devices such as screws and the like which require tightening to engage and which can come loose.

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25           The center sections 125 of the flat elongated members 123 have lateral extensions 147 projecting outward between the pairs 139 of tabs. These lateral extensions engage slots 149 in the corners of the apertures 137. A slight gap 151 is provided between the lateral projections 147 and the ends of the tabs 141 so that the tabs can pass through the aperture and spring outward to align the lateral projections 147 with the grooves 149.

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35           Referring to Figure 2, the socket assembly 15 is mounted by aligning the pair of meter jaws 121<sub>2</sub> with the tenant stab contacts 71R and 71F of the selected tenant circuit. In a like manner, the pair of meter jaws 121<sub>1</sub> are aligned with the supply bus stab contacts 43 associated with the selected tenant circuit. Pressure is then applied to

the socket plate 133 to force the meter jaws into engagement with the corresponding stab contacts. The modular supports 37 play an important role at this point in providing a stable support for the supply 29 and tenant bus 59 bars so that the bus bars remain firmly in place while the socket assembly 15 is being engaged. It is especially important that the bus bars 29, 59 not be deflected to the point where there could be a short circuit. The socket assembly 15 is retained in place by fasteners 153 which engage apertures 155 and brackets 157 mounted in the cabinet.

Where required, a neutral connection for the meter socket is also provided. In such instances, a neutral supply bus 159 extends vertically between the supply phase buses 29R and 29L. As shown in Figure 2, the upper end of the neutral supply bus 159 is mechanically supported by and electrically connected to the neutral feeder bus 17N by a connector 161. As can be seen from Figures 3, 17 and 18, the socket plates 133 have vertically extending grooves 163 and 165 in each face 145<sub>1</sub>, 145<sub>2</sub>. The neutral bar 159 is secured in the groove 165 in the rear faces 145<sub>2</sub> of each of the socket plates 133 by fasteners 167 which extend through apertures 169 in the socket plate. The socket plates 133 also have enclosed horizontal grooves 171 intersecting the vertical grooves 163. As shown in Figure 2, a single ended fastenerless jaw 173 is seated in the horizontal groove 171 in the front face of the socket plate 133 by a fastener 175. The single ended neutral jaw 173 is aligned with the left hand supply and tenant double ended jaws but rotated 90<sub>o</sub>. A connector 177 seated in the rear horizontal groove 171 electrically connects the neutral jaw 173 with the neutral bus 159. Alternatively, the neutral jaw 173 can extend to the right in the groove 171, or up or down in the groove 163 depending upon the orientation of the neutral stab in the meter to be used. While prior art fasteners are utilized in the exemplary embodiment of the invention for the neutral connections, the neutral currents are typically low and therefore do not generate the same concerns as fasteners in the phase current paths.

Referring to Figure 1, the meters 11 have a pair of supply stabs 179 which engage the pair of meter jaws 121<sub>1</sub> in the socket assembly 15 connected to the supply buses 29, a pair of meter tenant stabs 181 which engage the tenant meter jaws 121<sub>2</sub> in the socket assembly, and a horizontally oriented neutral stab 183 which engages the neutral jaw 173. The stabs 179, 181 and 183 not only electrically connect the meter between the supply 29 and tenant buses 59 but also mechanically retain the meter 11 in place. The meter 11 seats in a support ring 185 which is formed in a front plate 187 mounted to the brackets 157 through stand offs 189 by fasteners 191 which also pass through the socket plates 133 (see Figure 3). The modular supports 37 also provide stability for the supply buses 29 and tenant buses 59 when the meters 11 are being plugged in and removed.

An alternative form of the insulative supports is illustrated in Figures 19-21. In this embodiment of the invention, three separate insulative supports 193, 195 and 197 are each molded as a single piece. Each of these supports have an upright planar member 199 bounded around its edges by a flange 201 giving the supports an I-beam construction which provides strength and rigidity. This flange flares out at 203 to engage a base 205 having a notch 207 for a fastener for securing the support within the closure or to a feeder bus. The base 205 in the shorter support 195 extends laterally from both sides of the planar member 199 to provide a more stable base. The edge flange 201 flares outwardly on both sides 203 and 203<sub>1</sub> to join this wider base.

The one piece support 193 has a pair of stepped grooves 111<sub>1</sub> and 119<sub>1</sub> on one side which correspond to and are spaced by the same distance as the grooves 111 and 119 in the modular support shown in Figure 112. A slot 113<sub>1</sub> extends on an angle through the other side of the planar member and corresponds to the groove 113. The edge flange 201 is continuous around the edges of the grooves 111<sub>1</sub>, 113<sub>1</sub> and 119<sub>1</sub>. The single piece support 193 is similar in height to and can be used in place of the supports 37<sub>1</sub> and 37<sub>2</sub>.

shown in Figure 3 which comprise an assembly including the tall base module 79 of Figure 8, and the member 105 shown in Figure 10, which together make the support shown in Figure 12.

5 The single piece support 195 shown in Figure 20 can be used in place of the supports 37<sub>3</sub> and 37<sub>4</sub> shown in Figure 4 which are made up of a short base member 79<sub>1</sub> and the modular unit 105. This support also has stepped grooves 111<sub>1</sub> and 119<sub>1</sub> in addition to a slot 113<sub>1</sub> for supporting the tenant and supply buses. Rather than having a slot such as 207 in the base for mounting, the support 195 has a brace 208 in a cylindrical boss 210 into which a fastener (not shown) is threaded from underneath.

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15 The one piece support 197 shown in Figure 21 can be used in place of the supports 37<sub>7</sub> and 37<sub>8</sub> shown in Figure 2. A cylindrical section 209 accommodates a bore 211 in the top face which receives the mounting screw 92.

20 As the bases 205 have a notch 207 for only one fastener, a pin 214 is molded to the bottom of the supports 193, 195 and 197 to fix the supports rotationally.

25 It is often desirable to remove a meter 11 without interrupting power to the tenant buses. Horn bypasses 213 provided for this purpose are shown in Figures 22 and 23. The horn bypass member 213 is an electrically conductive, compliant U-shaped member having a pair of legs 215. The legs 215 have a parallel Z configuration with terminal sections 215T extend between the compliant elongated members 123 of the double ended fastenerless meter jaws 121. The center sections 215C of the legs seat on the socket plate 133 and are formed with facing semicircular recesses 217 through which a fastener 219 passes to firmly secure the horn bypass. The U section 215U of the horn bypass extends upward at approximately a 45<sub>1</sub> angle from the socket plate for connection of a jumper cable (not shown).  
30 As shown in Figures 24 and 25, the horn bypasses 213 are provided in each of the doubled ended fastenerless meter jaws 121. The terminal sections of the legs 215T are squeezed together and inserted between the members 123 of  
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the fastenerless meter jaws 121. When released, the legs wedge outward to make electrical contact and mechanical engagement with the members 123. The fasteners 219 only prevent the horn bypasses from being inadvertently pulled out of engagement with the members 123. Before removing the meter, a jumper (not shown) is connected between the jaw 121 (upper left in Figure 24) connected to the supply bus 29L and the jaw 121 (lower left) connected to the rear tenant bus 59R. Another jumper (also not shown) is connected between the jaws 121 connected to the supply bus 29R (upper right) and the tenant bus 59F (lower right). These horn bypasses also provide fastenerless electrical connections in the current path. The screws 219 only mount the horn bypasses 213 and are not in the current path.

While specific embodiments of the invention have been described in detail, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that various modifications and alternatives to those details could be developed in light of the overall teachings of the disclosure. Accordingly, the particular arrangement disclosed are meant to be illustrative only and not limiting as to the scope of invention which is to be given the full breath of the claims appended and any and all equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. Supply bus bars for supplying electric power through plug-on meters to a plurality of sets of tenant bus bars in a meter center, said supply bus bars comprising elongated angle members formed by first and second orthogonal flanges having a common edge, said first flange serving as supply bus stab contacts for said plug-on meters at spaced locations therealong;  
5 wherein said elongated members have straight sections and laterally offset sections between said straight sections; and  
10 wherein said laterally offset sections are offset in a plane of said second flange.
2. The supply bus bars of claim 1 wherein said first flange is tapered toward a free edge to form said supply bus stab contacts at said 15 spaced locations.
3. The supply bus bars of claim 1 wherein said spaced locations serving as supply bus stab contacts are located on said straight sections of said first flanges.
- 20 4. The supply bus bars of claim 1 wherein said laterally offset sections are generally arcuate.
5. The supply bus bars of claim 1 adapted for tenant bus bars 25 extending generally transverse to said straight sections of said elongated members and terminating in terminal flanges forming tenant stab contacts, wherein said offset sections of said elongated members are offset laterally an amount to accommodate alignment of said tenant stab contacts with said supply bus stab contacts on said straight sections of said first flanges of said 30 elongated members.

6. The supply bus bars of claim 1 adapted for use with a meter center having feeder buses with phase balancers, wherein said second flanges have connector means connecting said second flanges to a selected feeder bus through a phase balancer associated with the selected feeder bus.

5

7. The supply bus bars of claim 6 wherein said connector means comprise fasteners extending through said second flanges to engage said phase balancers associated with the selected feeder bus.

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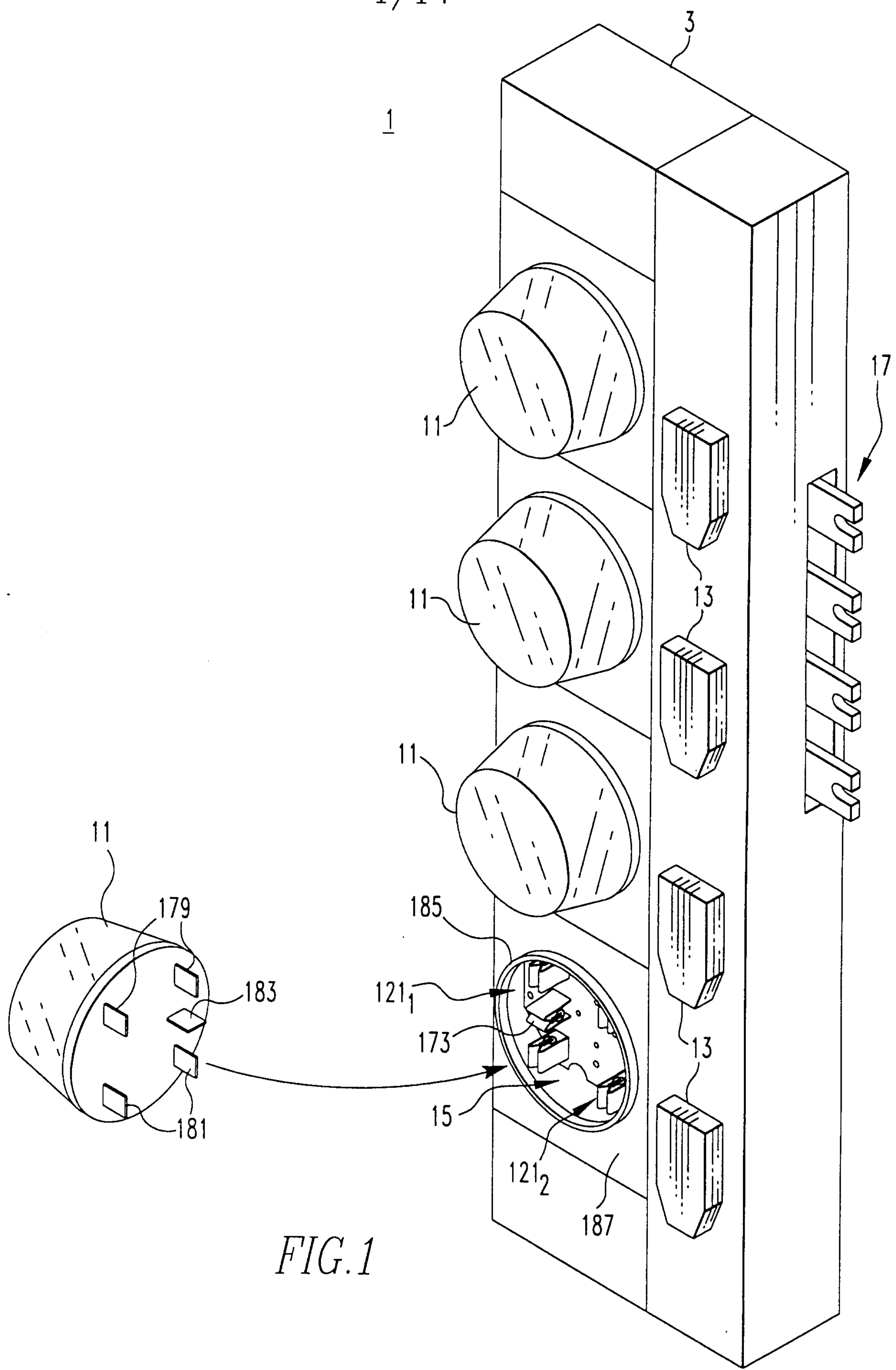


FIG.1

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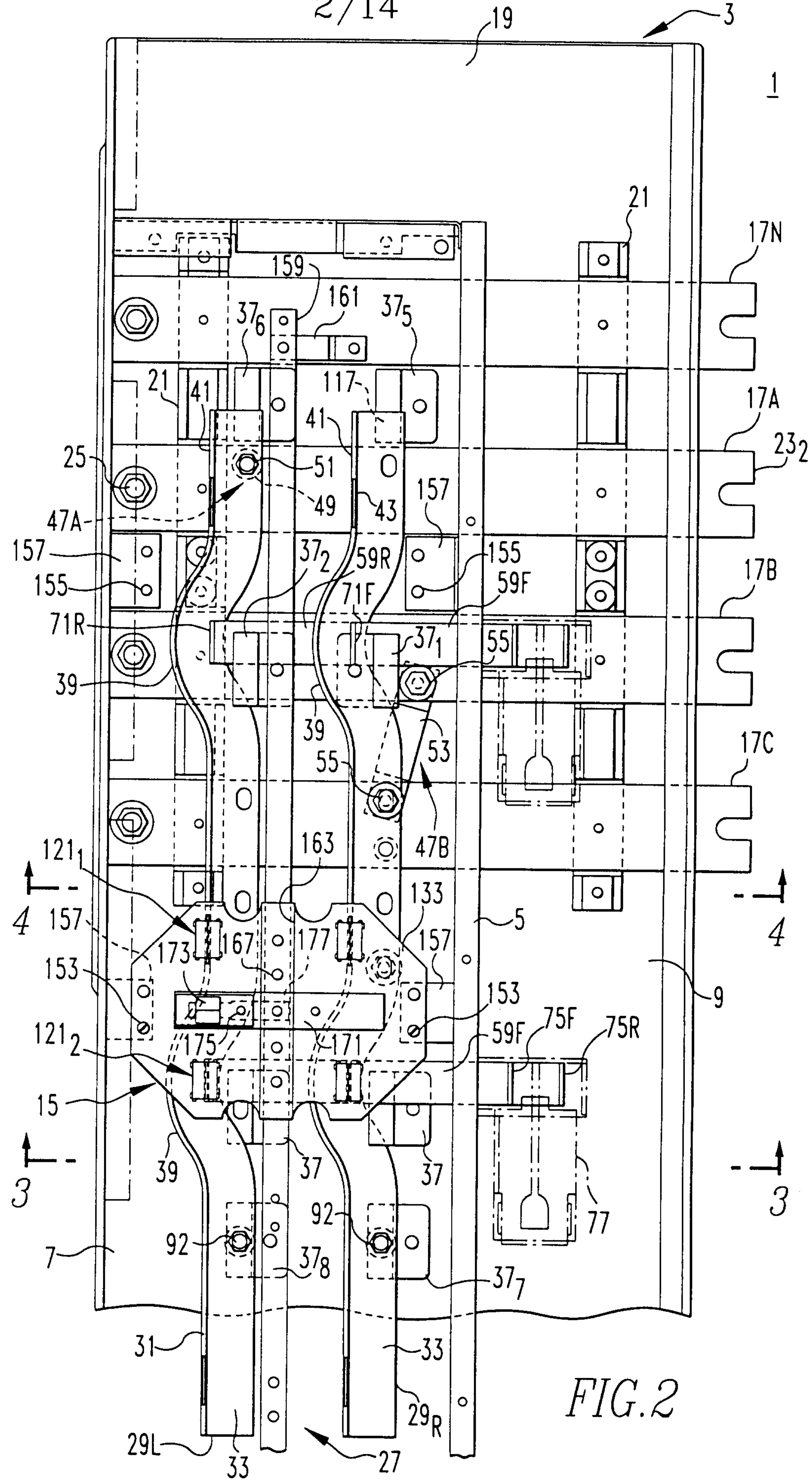


FIG. 2

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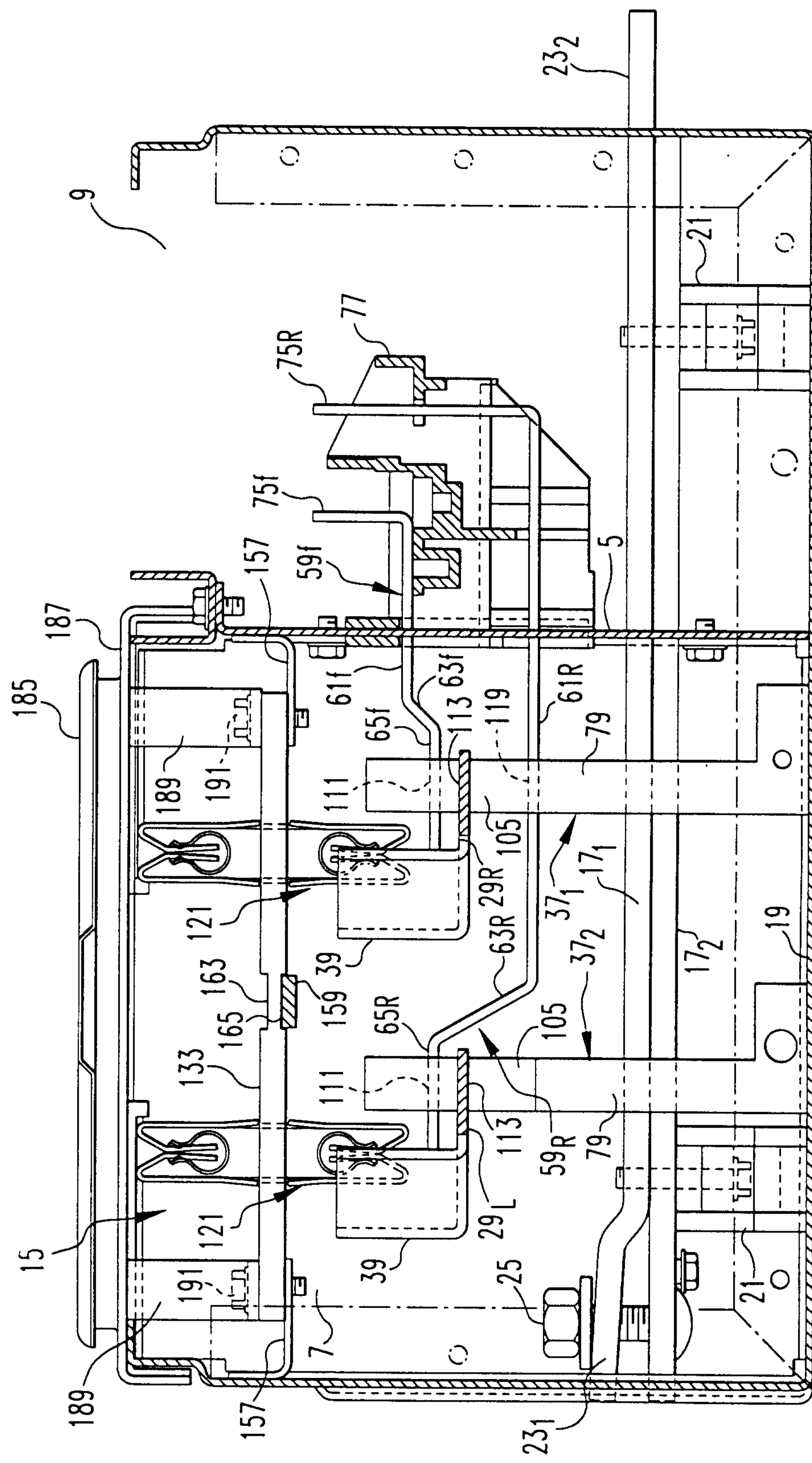
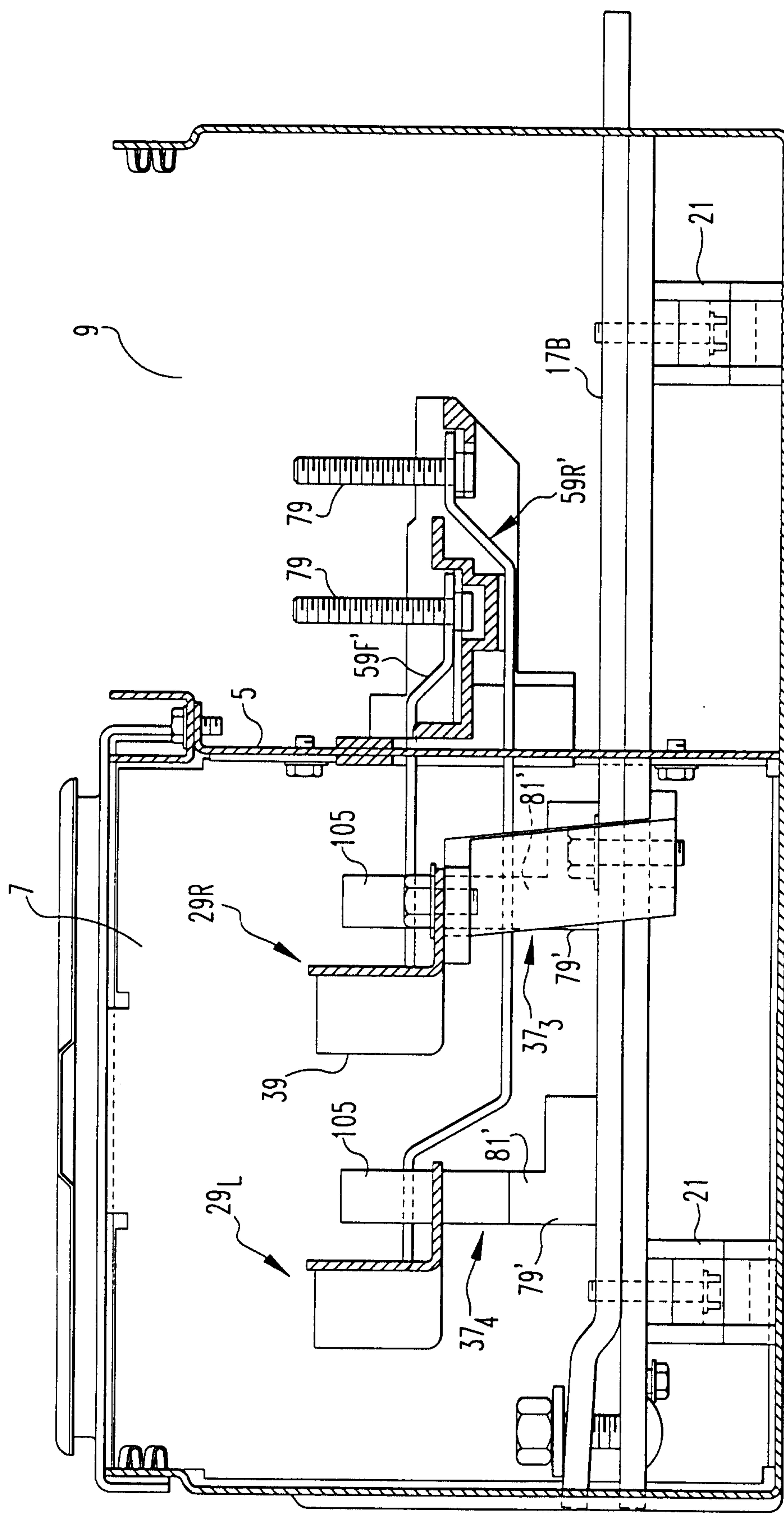


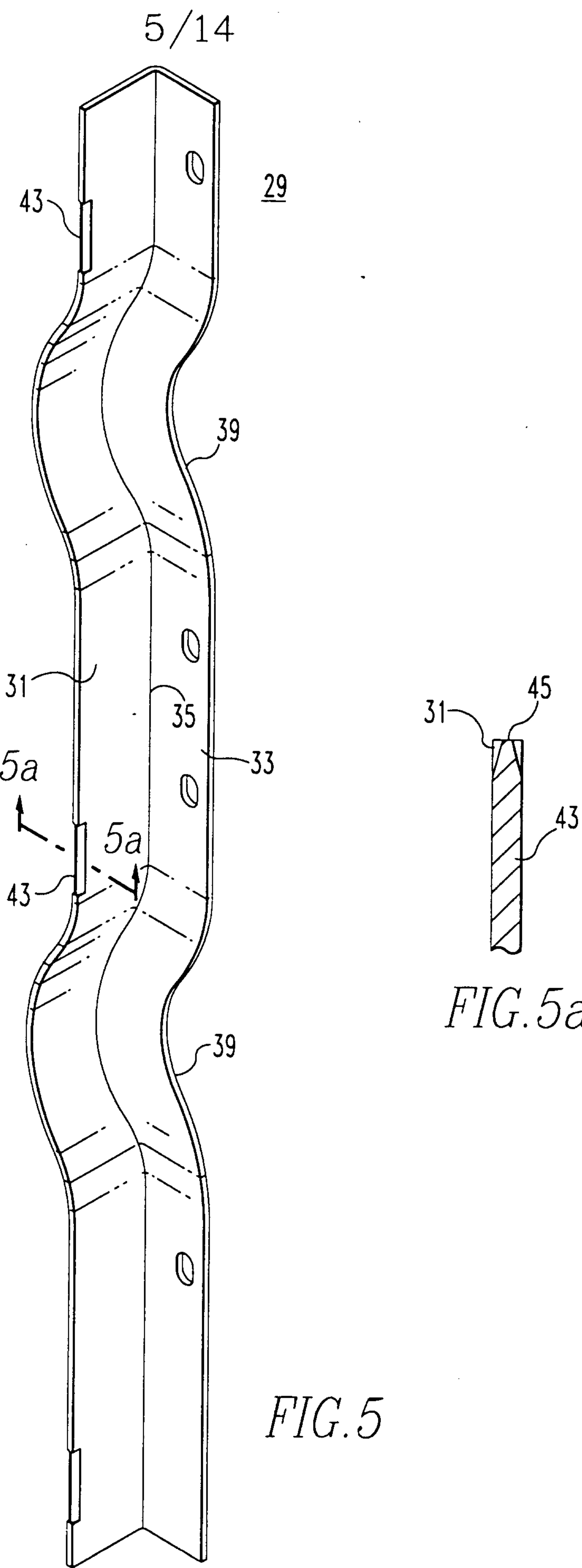
FIG. 3

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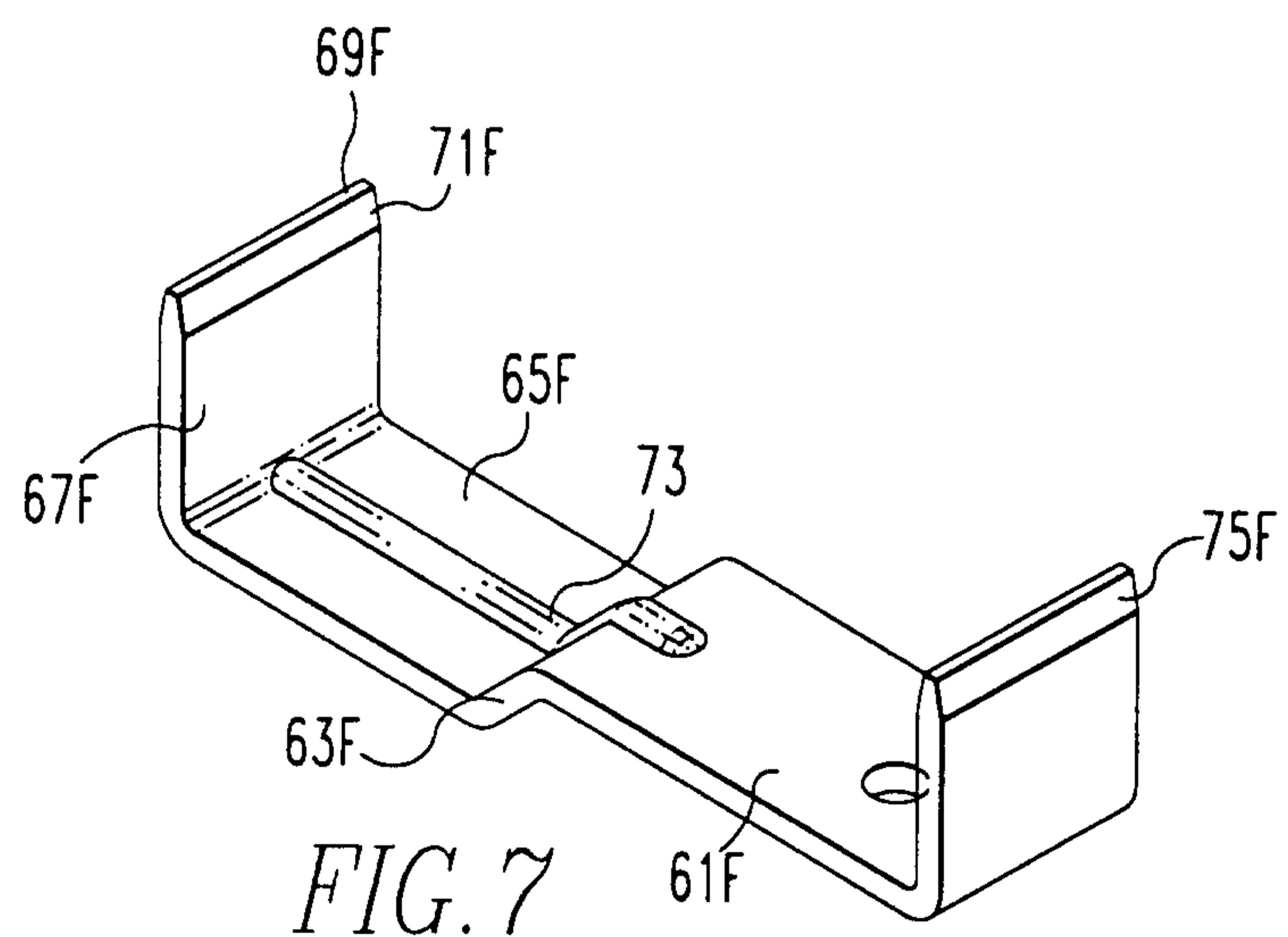
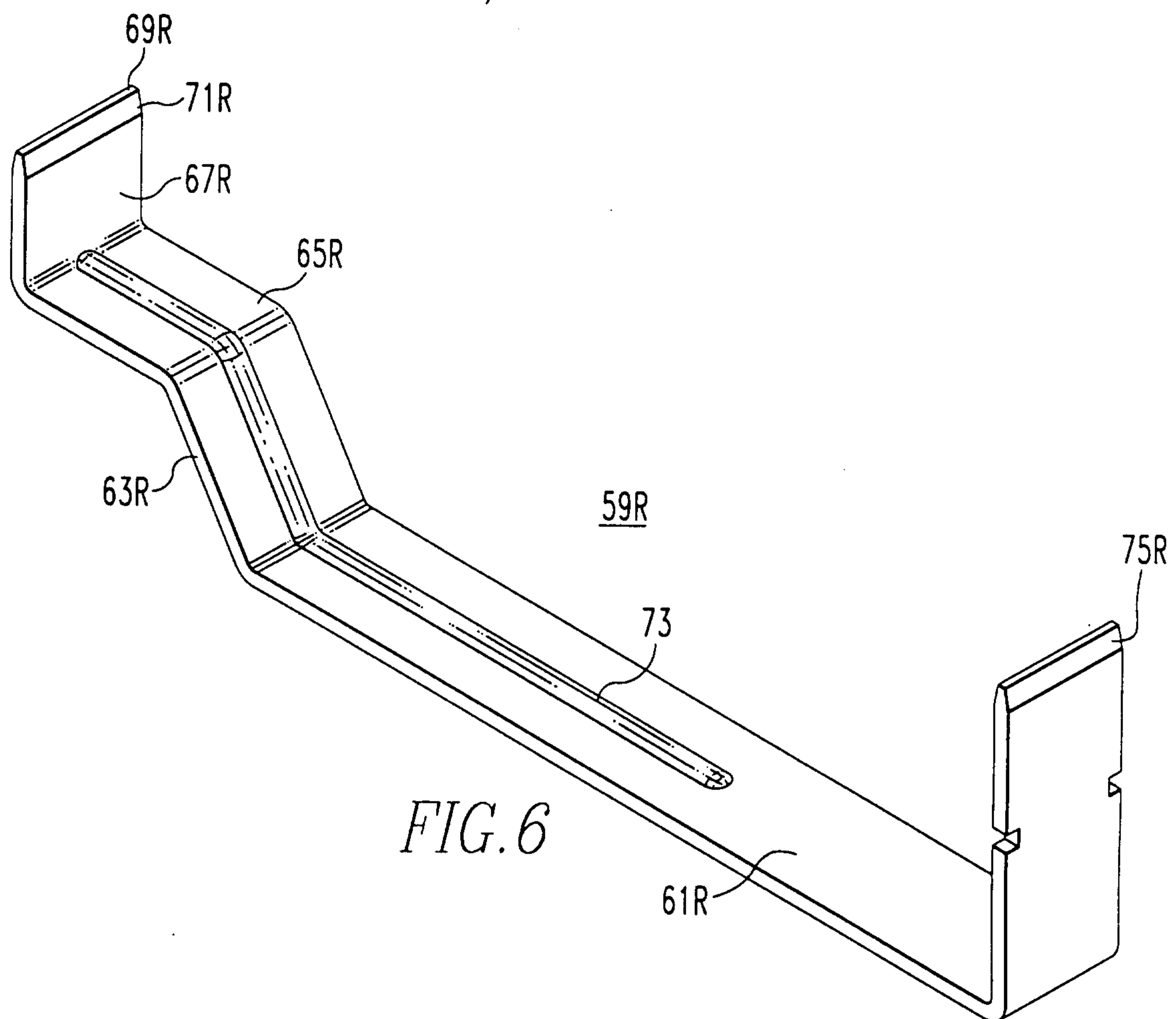


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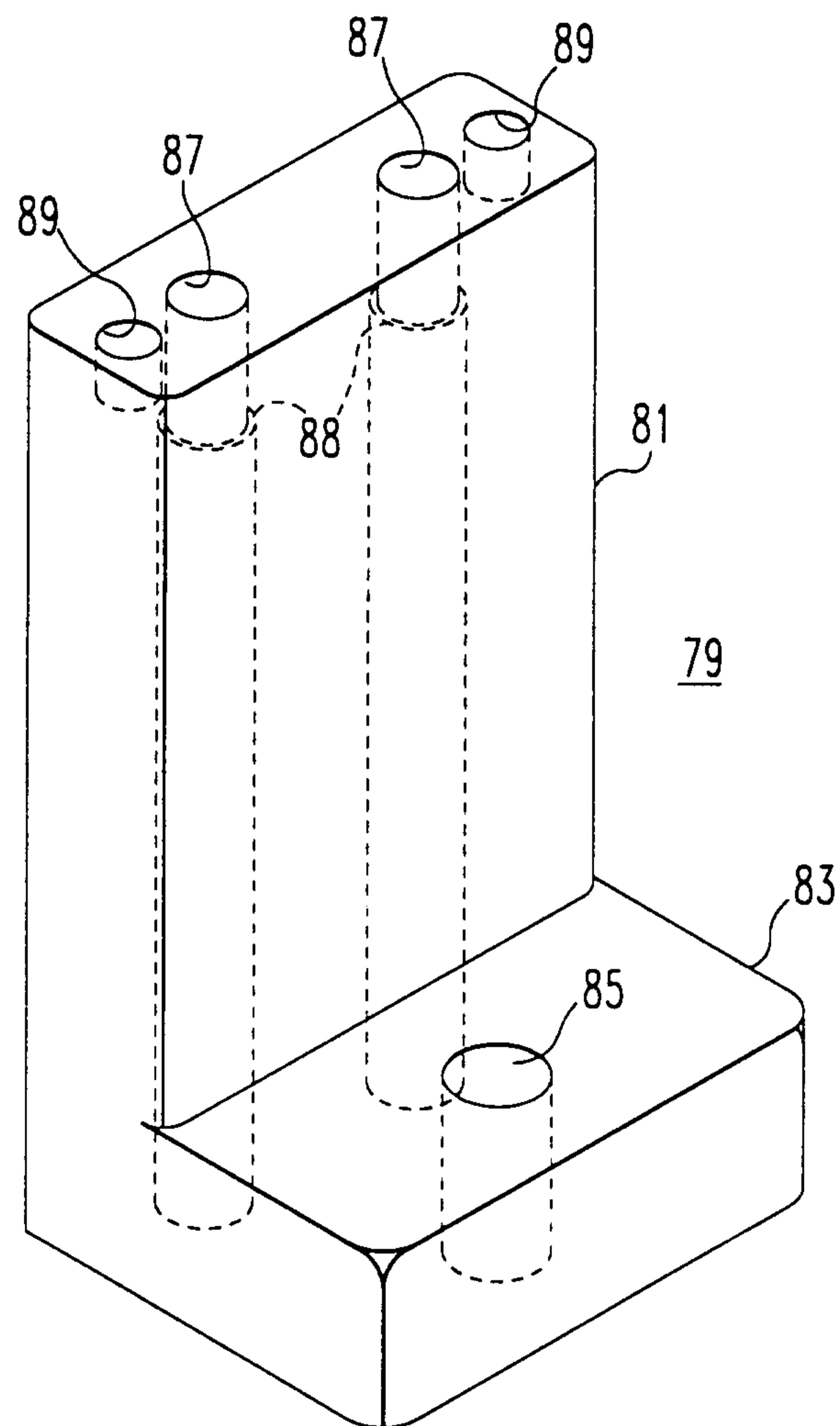
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*FIG. 8*

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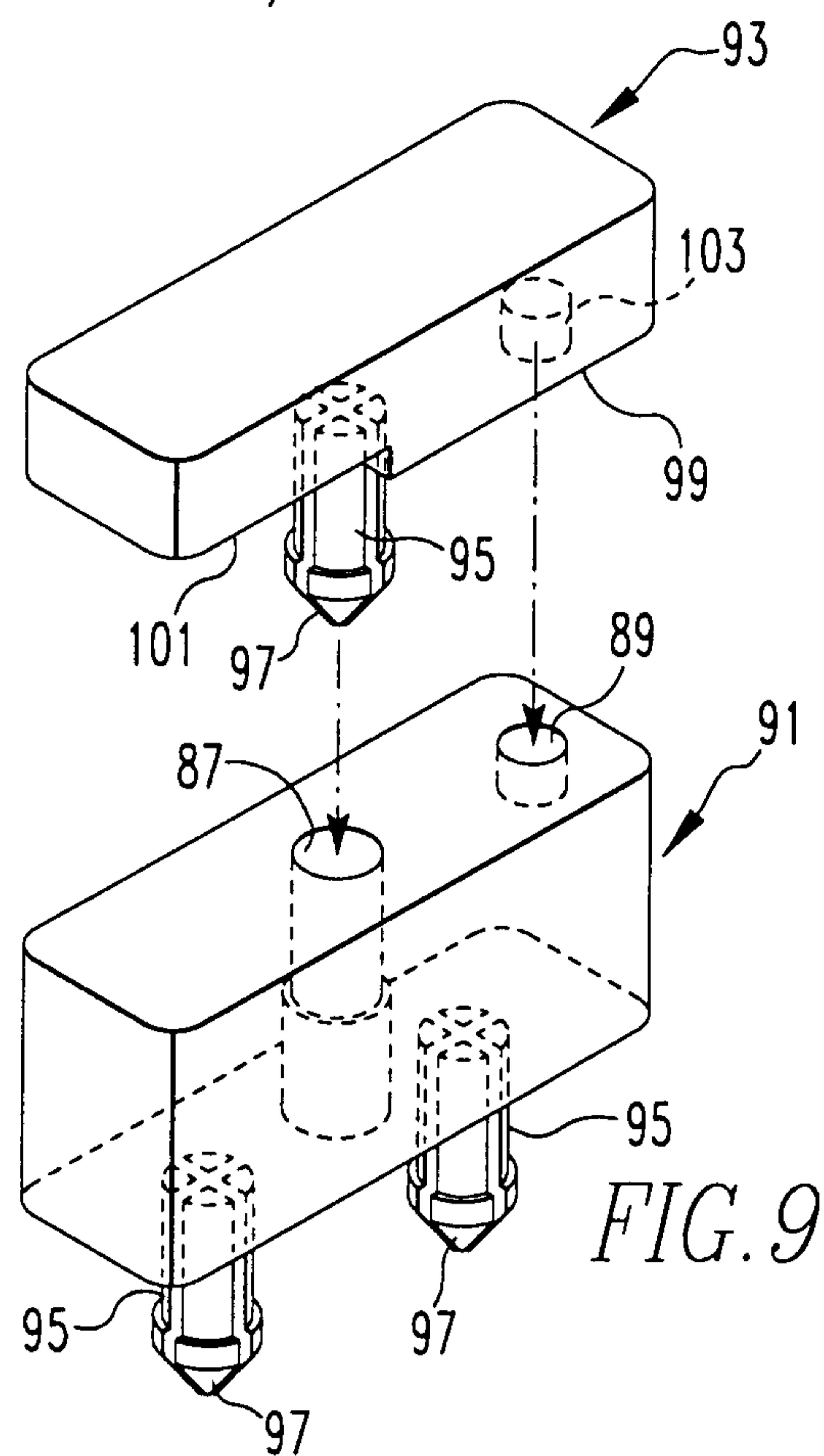


FIG. 9

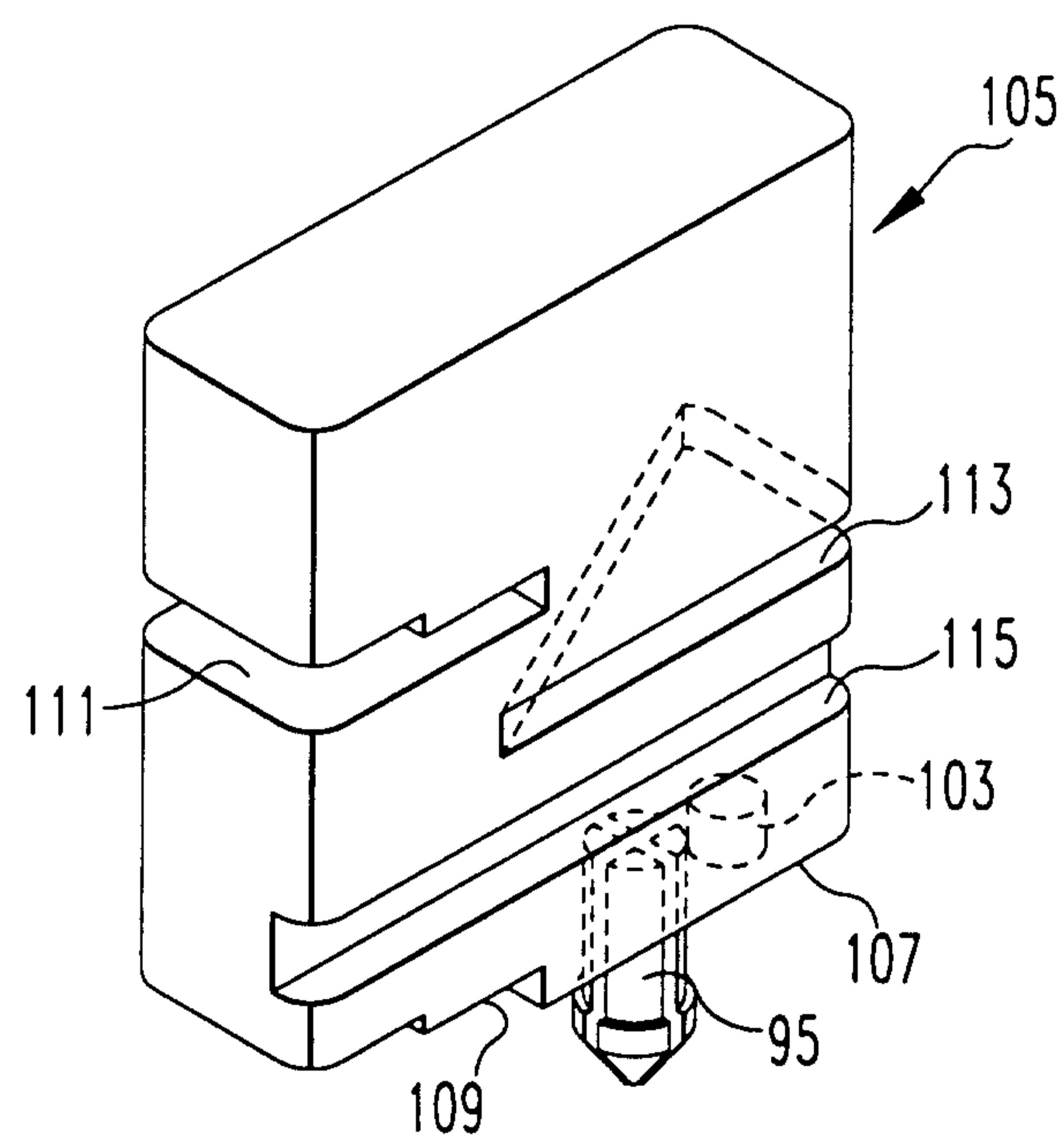


FIG. 10

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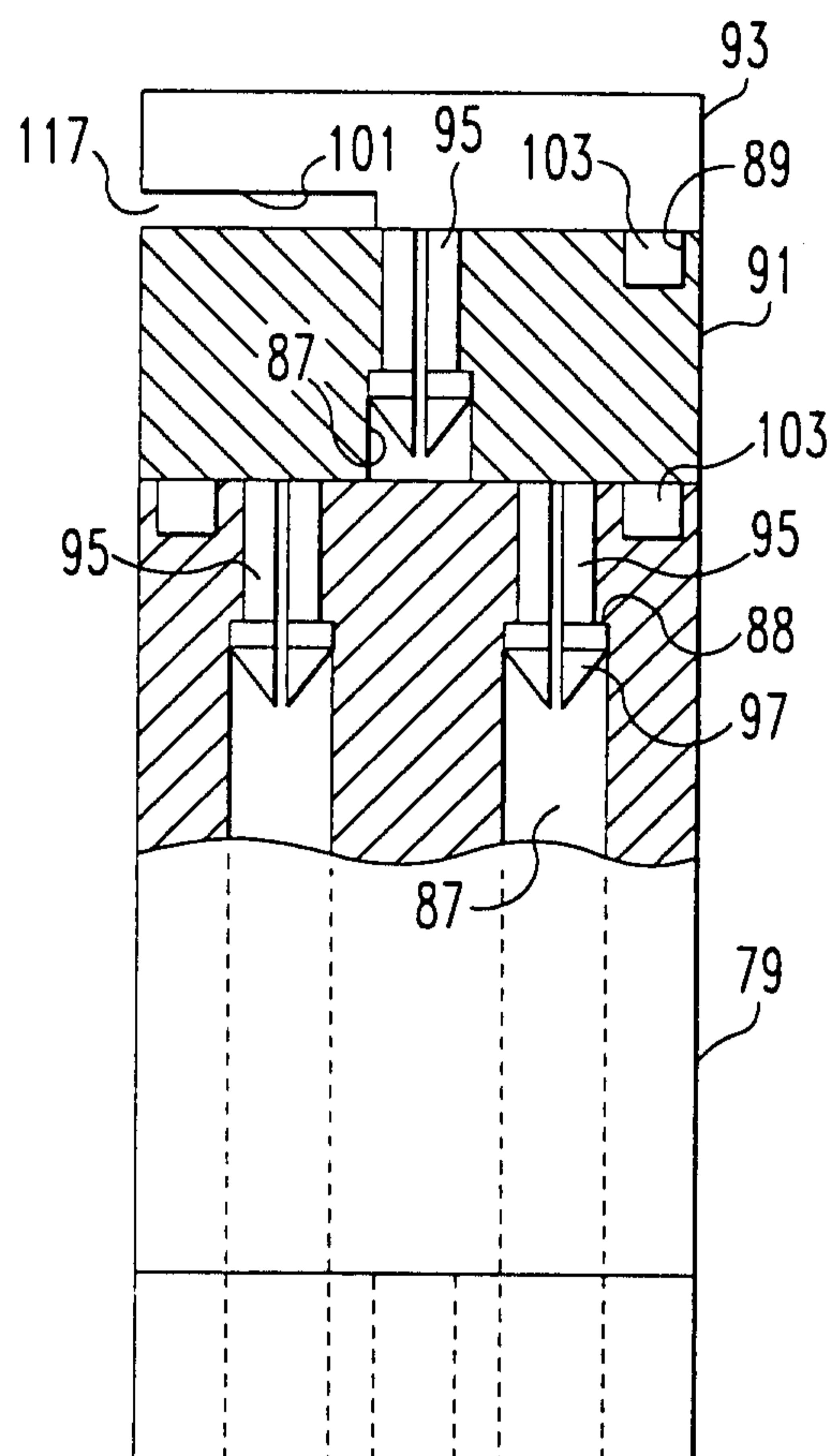


FIG.11

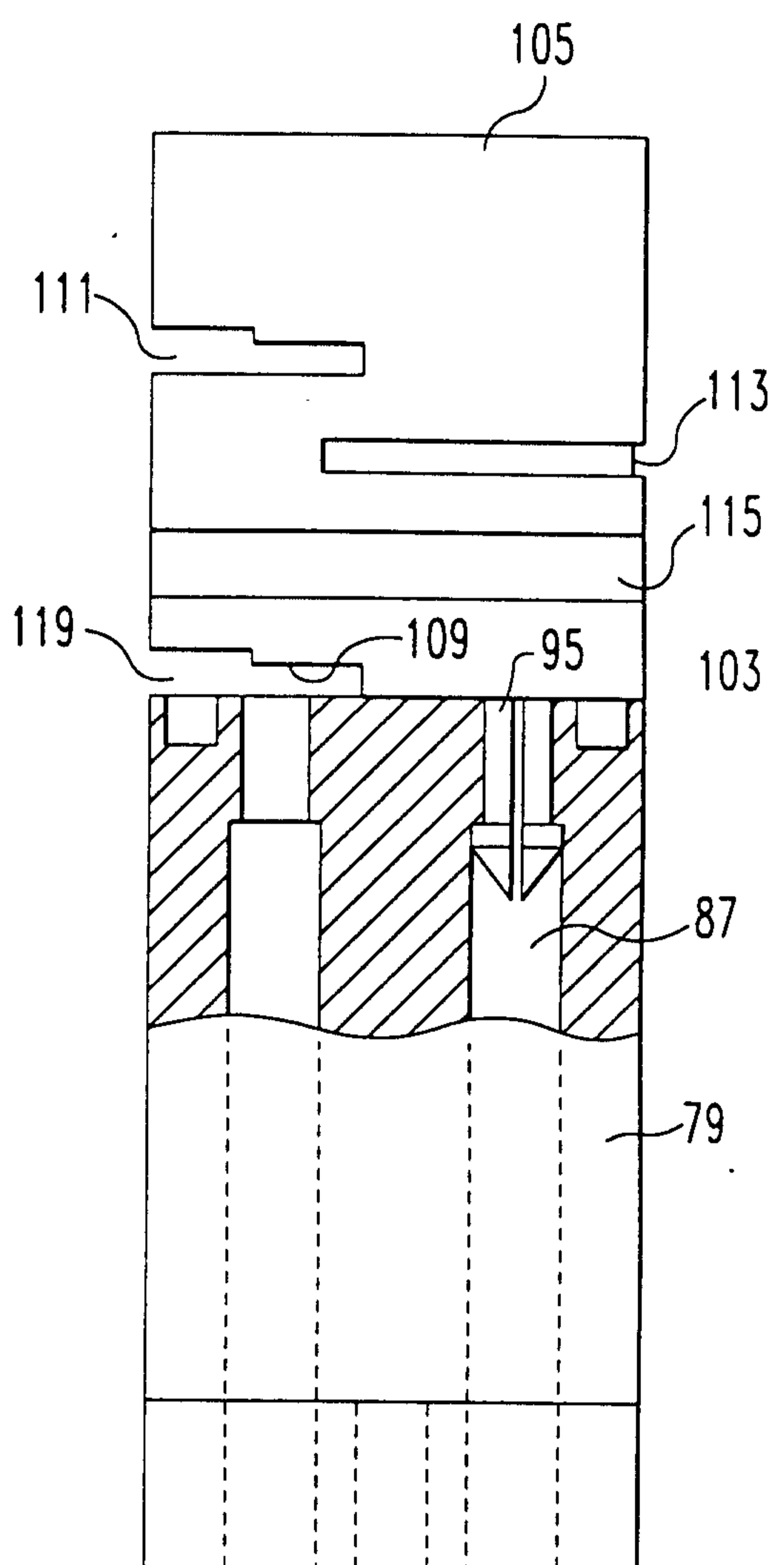
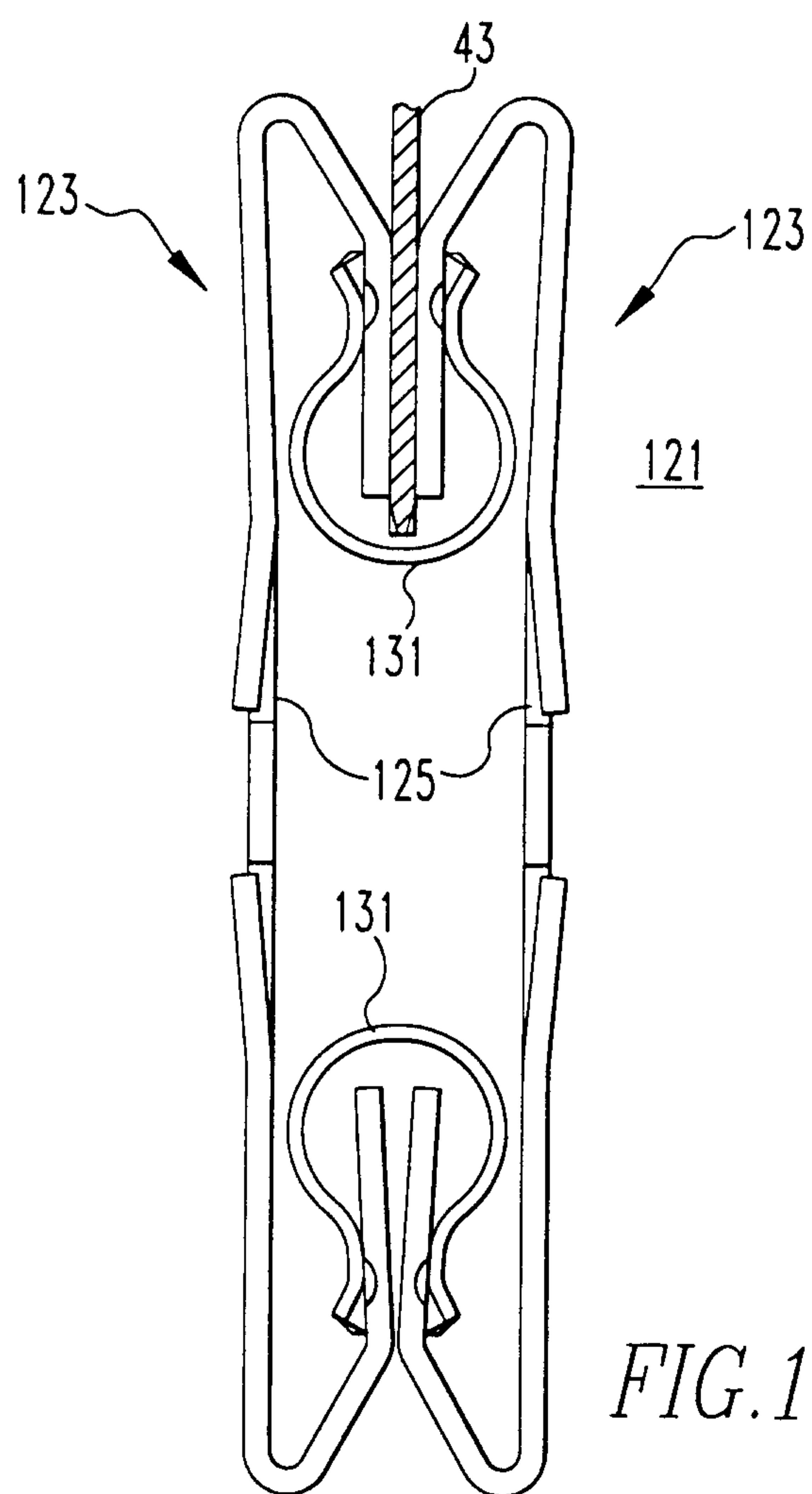
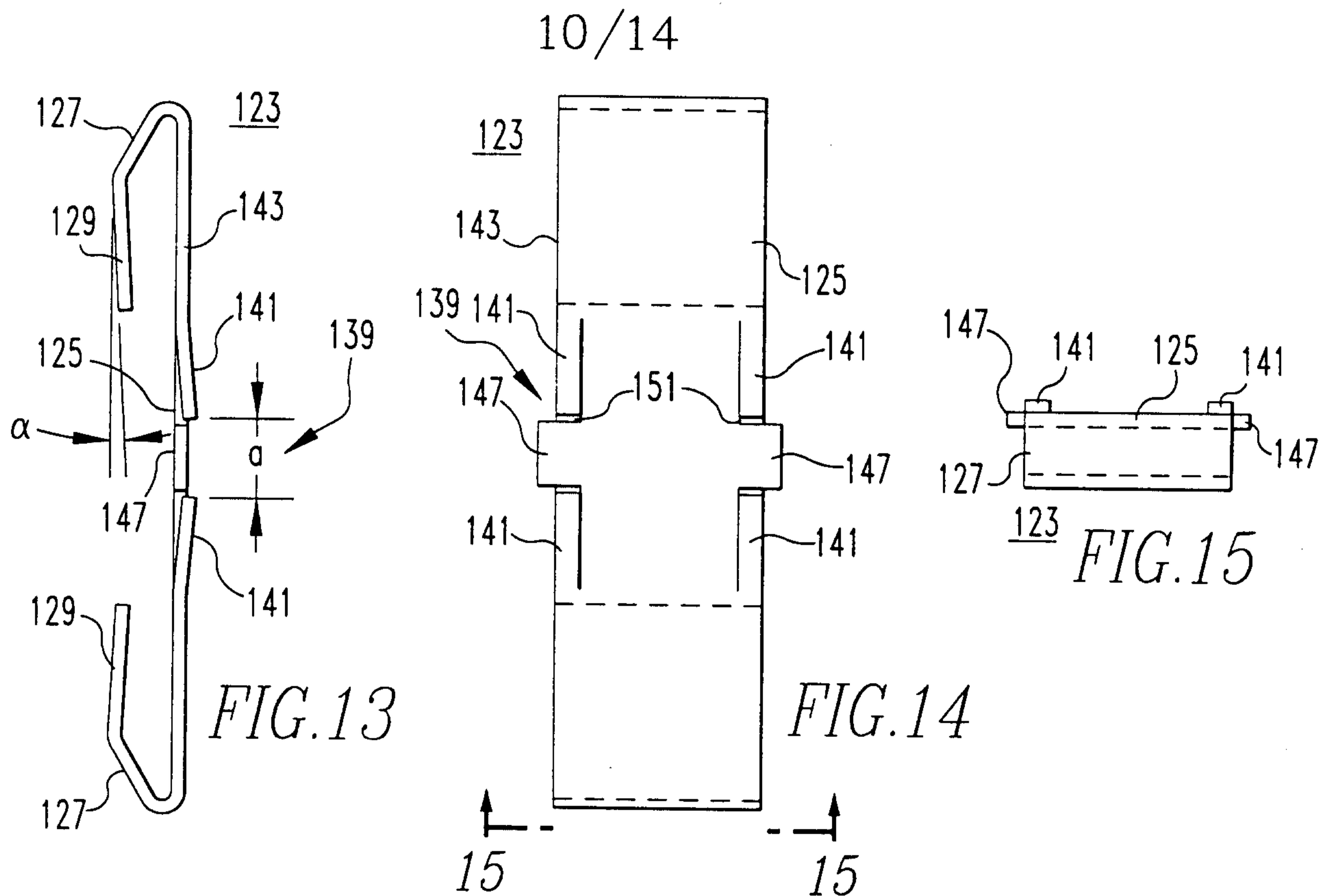


FIG.12

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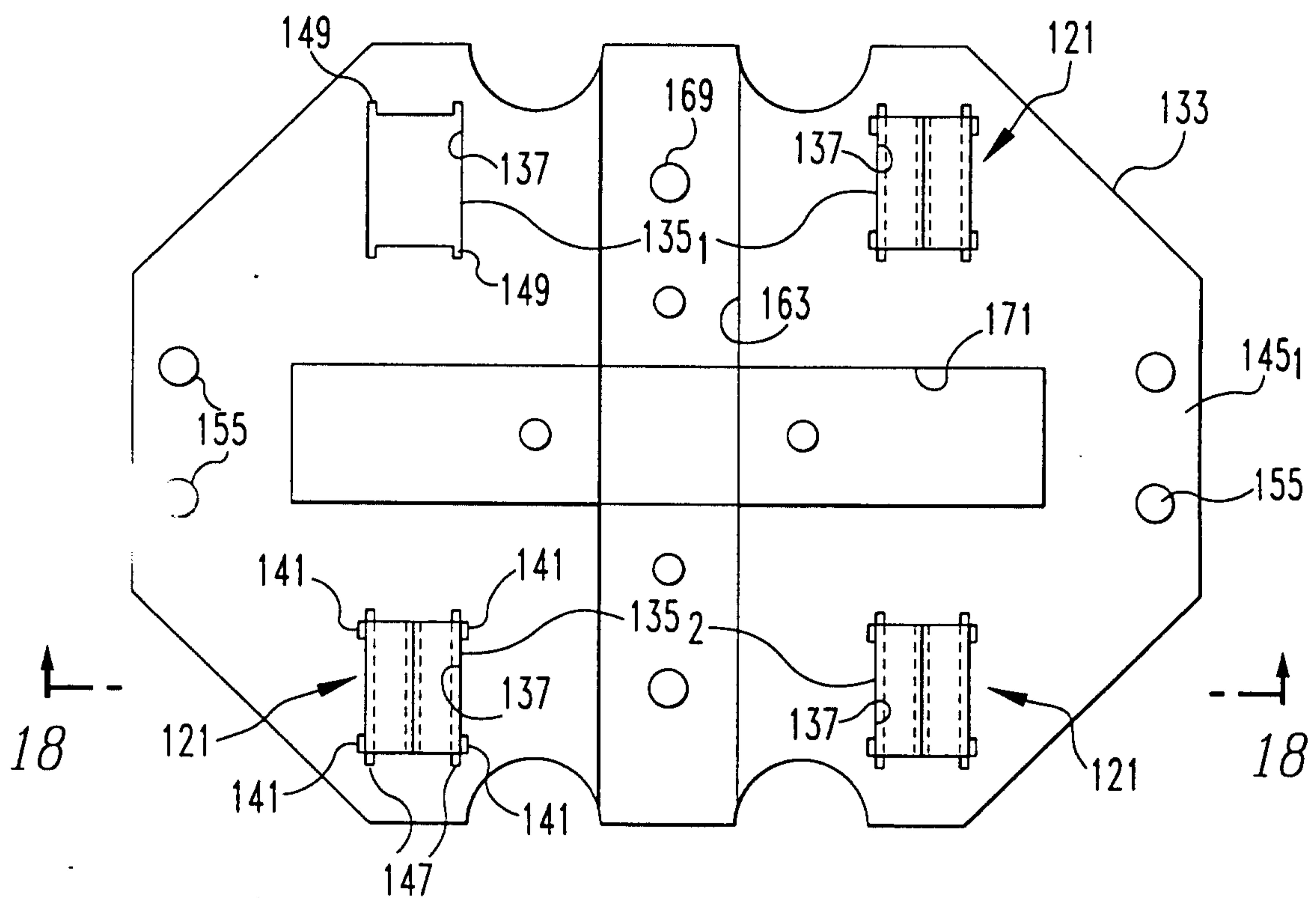


FIG. 17

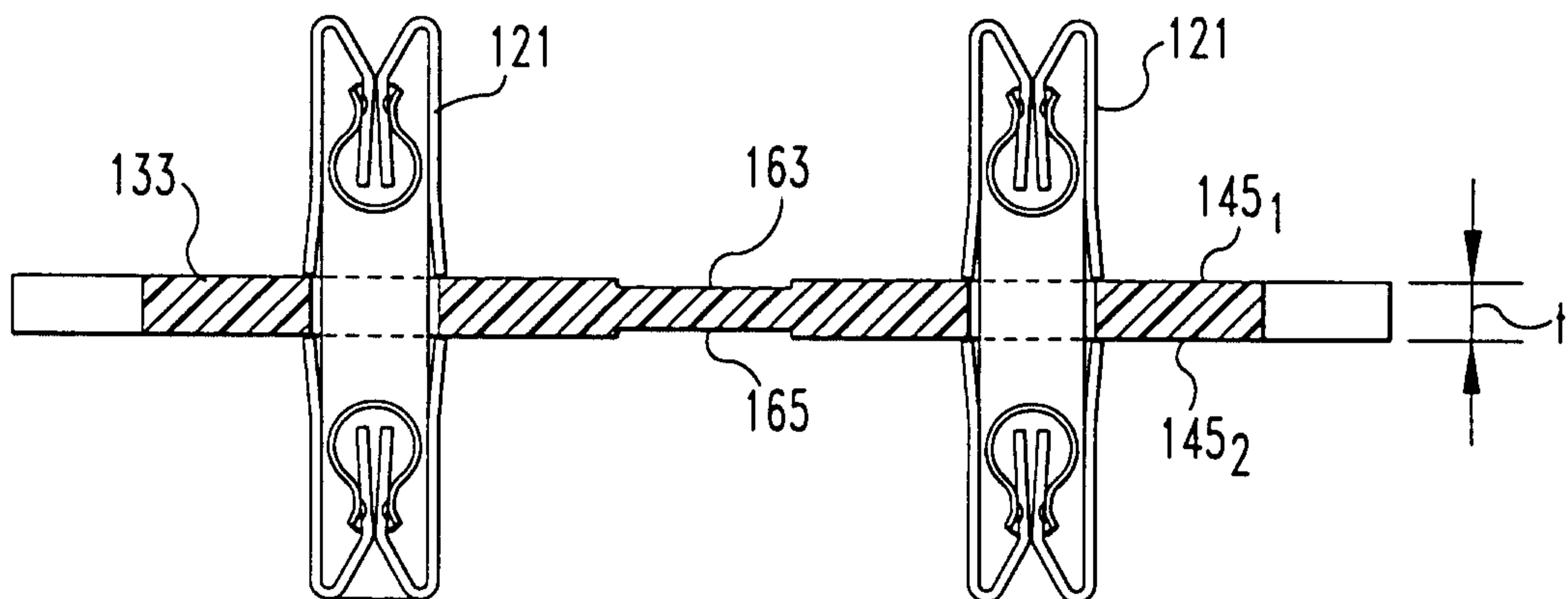


FIG. 18

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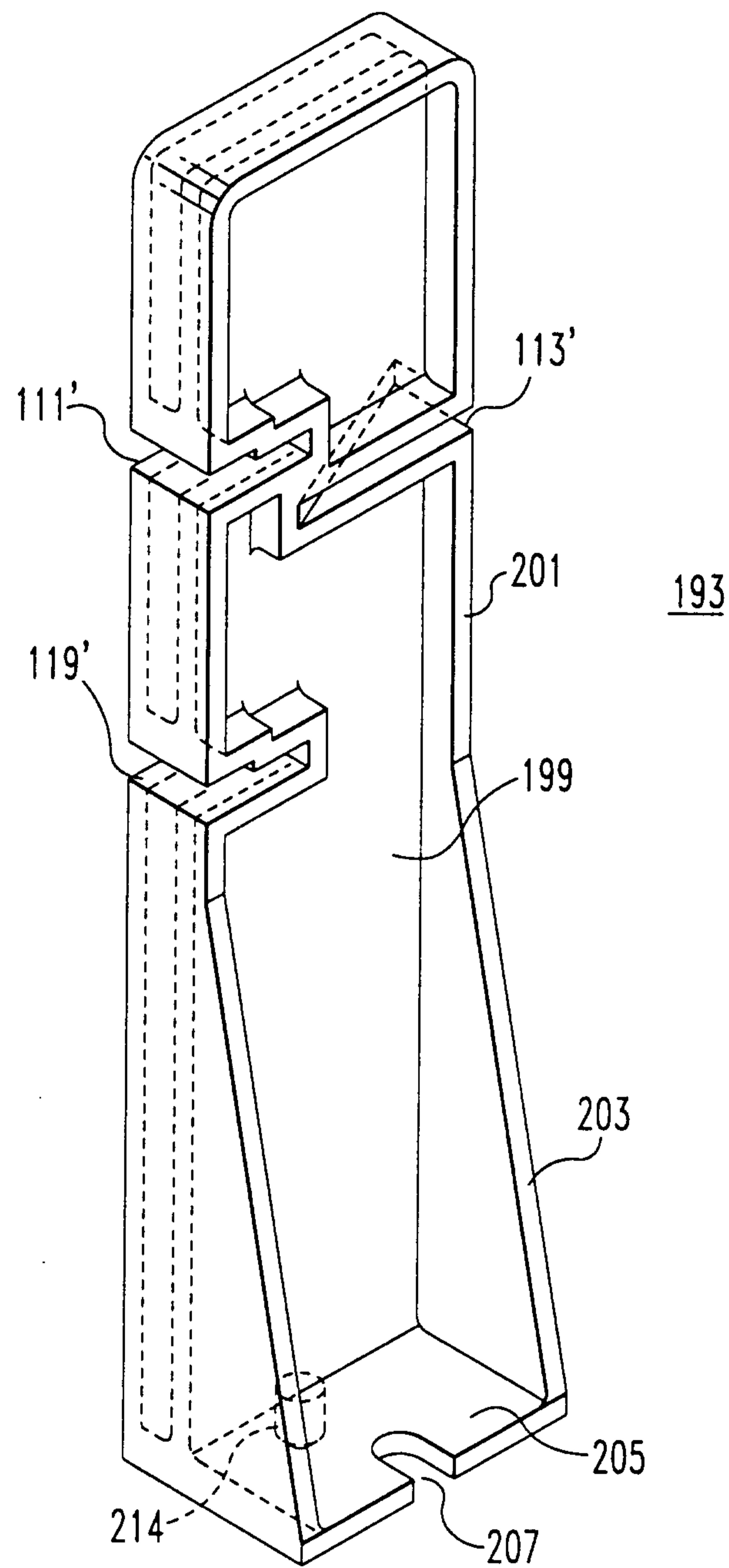


FIG.19

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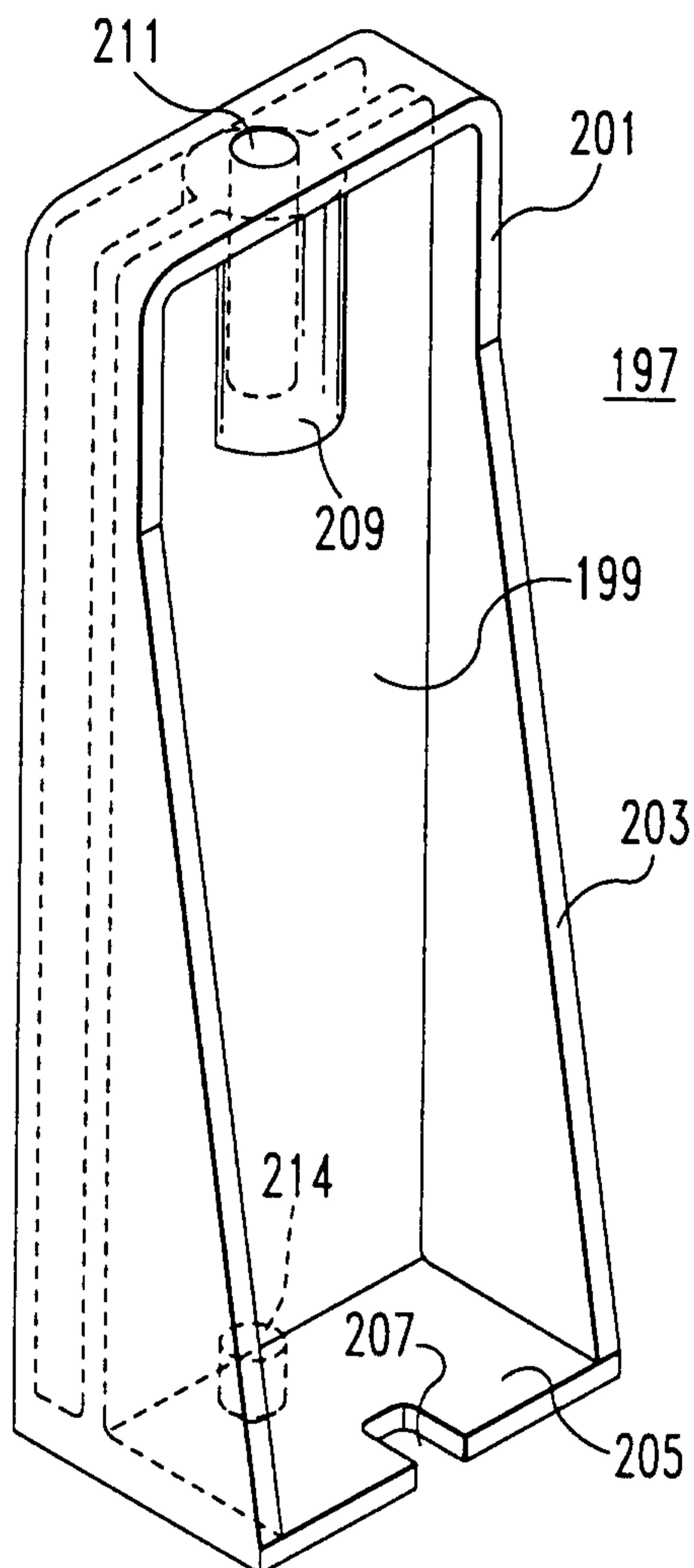


FIG. 21

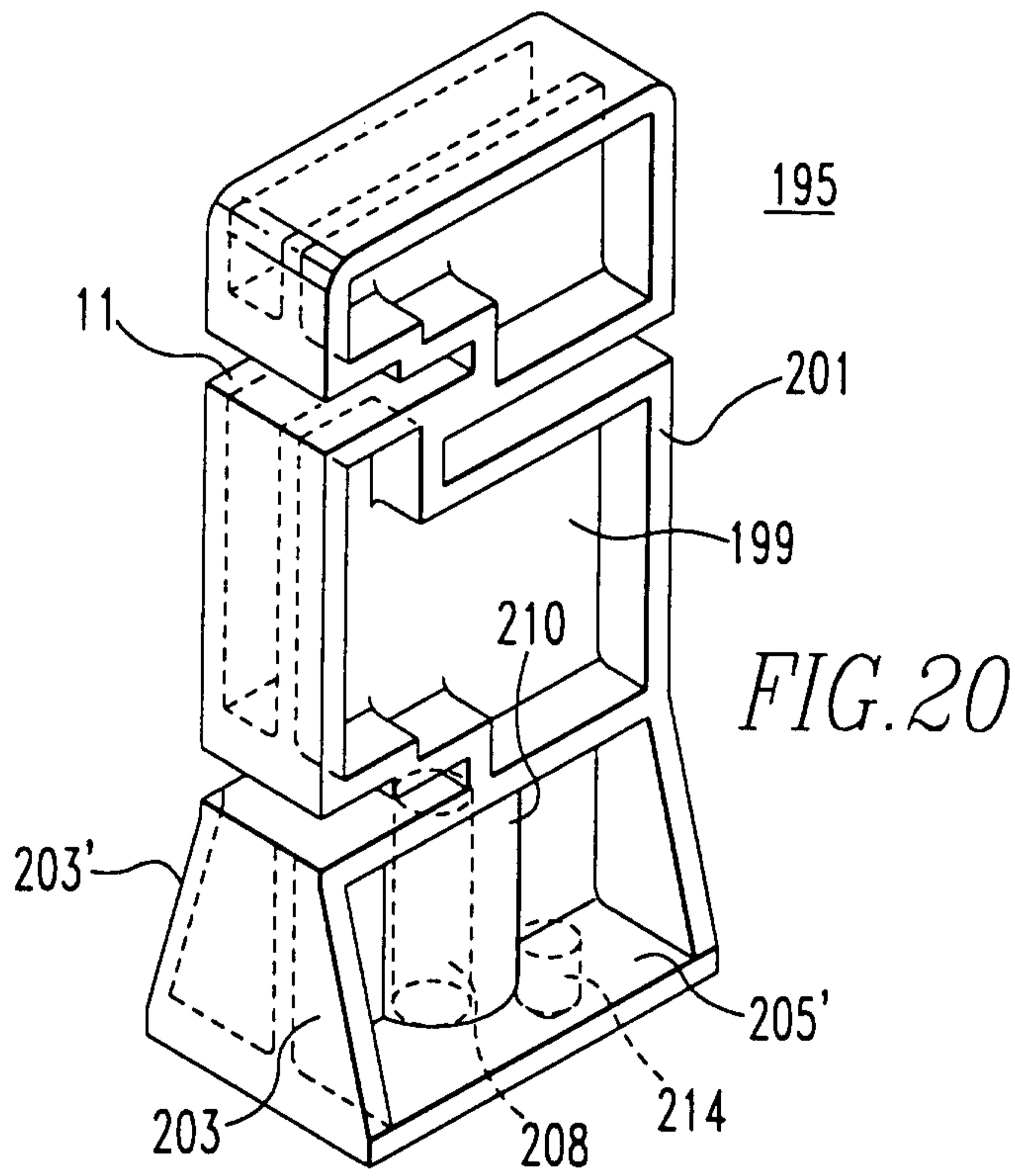


FIG. 20

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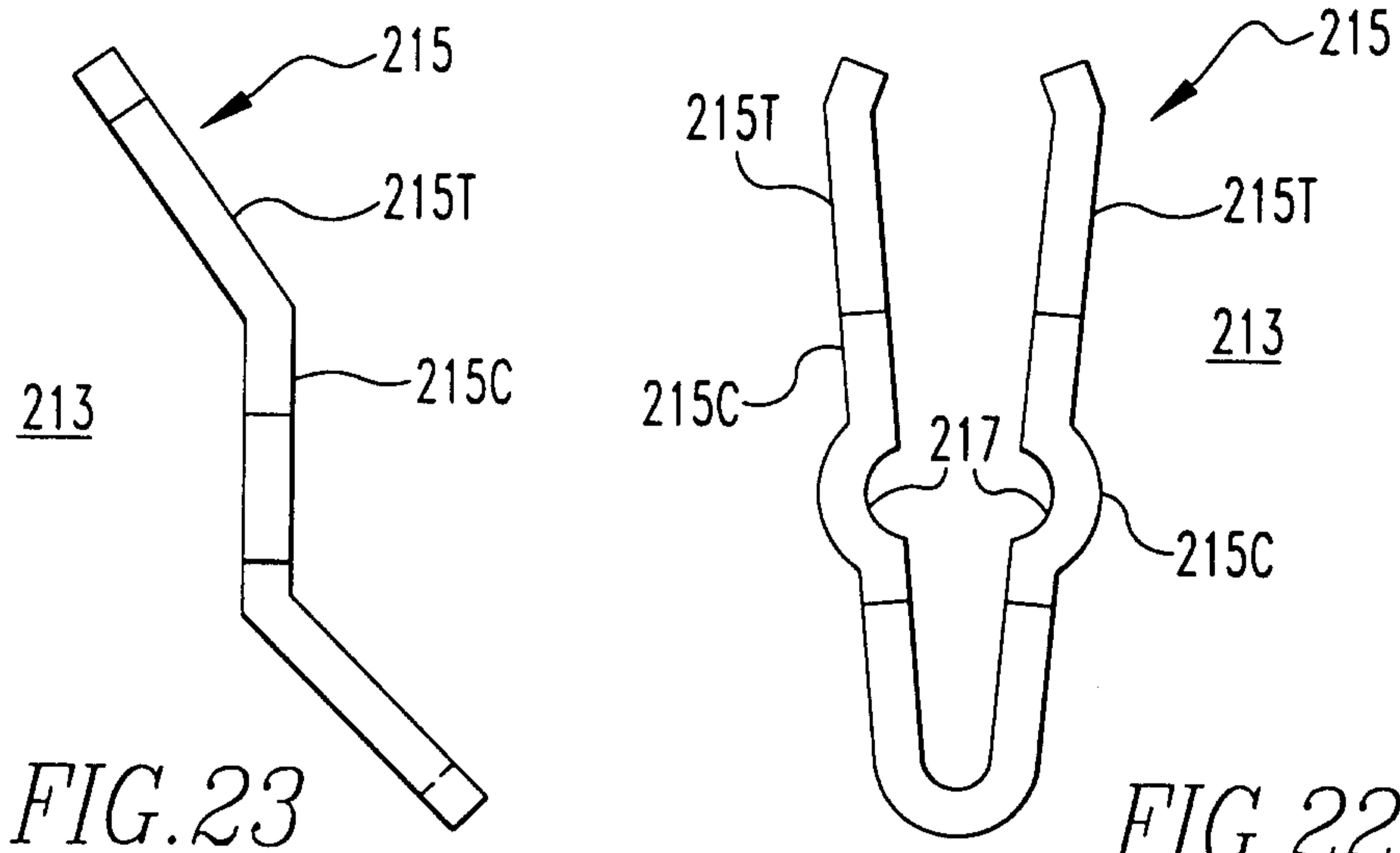


FIG. 23

FIG. 22

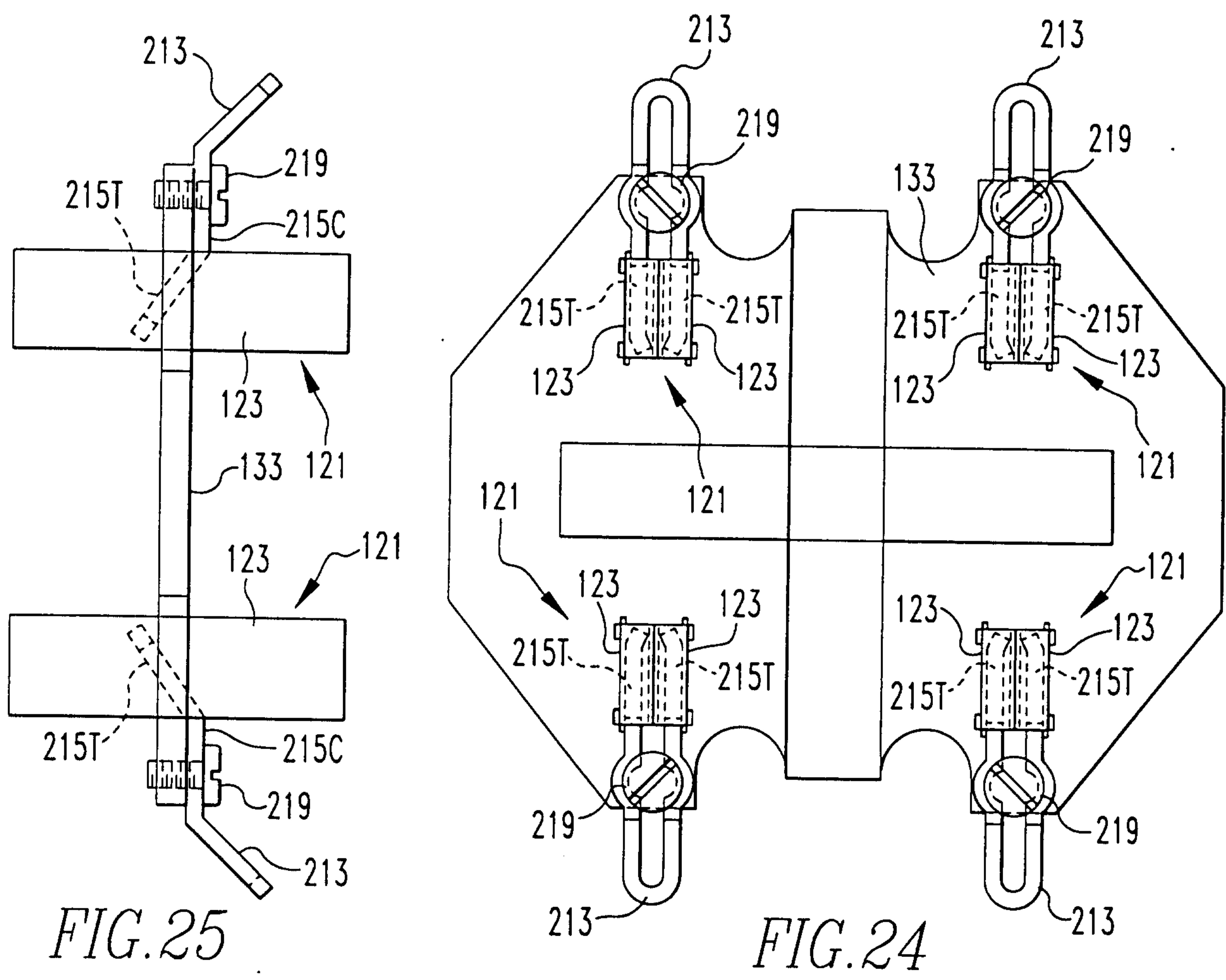


FIG. 25

FIG. 24

