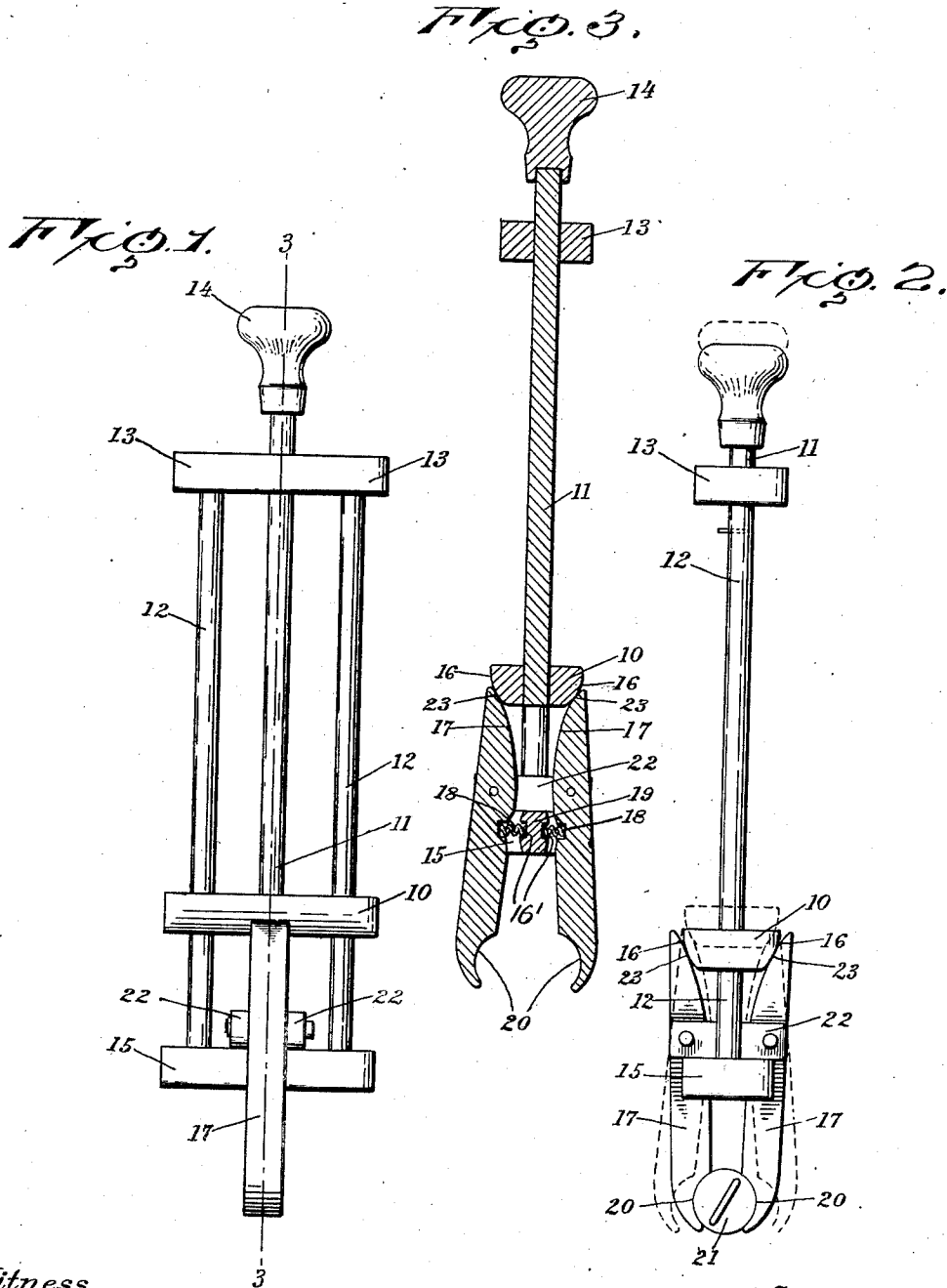


W. G. HASSEL.
FUSE REMOVER AND PLACER.
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1,346,022.

Patented July 6, 1920.



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FUSE REMOVER AND PLACER.

1,346,022.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. HASSEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fuse Removers and Placers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in electricians' tools and particularly to devices for manipulating fuses.

One object of the present invention is to provide a novel and improved device whereby a burnt fuse can be removed and a new fuse replaced without danger of the operator receiving a shock.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a novel and improved device of this character which is simple and cheap in construction, and which can be easily manipulated by the operator to grip the old fuse for removing the same, and for holding the new fuse while placing the same in position in the switch or other electrical device.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing a fuse gripped thereby.

Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing, 10 represents a block of wood, or other suitable material in the center of one face of which there is secured a rod 11. Slidable through the end portions of the block, and in parallel relation to the rod 11, are the rods 12. Secured to the other ends of the rods 12, and receiving the rod 11 slidably therethrough, is a second block 13. The end of the rod 11, which projects through the block 13 is provided with a knob 14, which is grasped by the operator, in the palm of the hand, while the fingers of the same hand grasp the block 13 and draw the block toward the knob. This causes the movement of the block 10 in a direction away from the block 13, as will be

apparent from the drawing. Secured to the ends of the rods 12, which project through the block 10, is a third block 15. It will be noted that the longer side portions of the block 10 are beveled, as shown at 16, in the sectional view Fig. 3. Formed centrally in the opposite longer sides of the block 15 are the notches or recesses 16' in which are disposed the intermediate portions of the gripping jaw members 17, coil springs 18 being disposed in the recesses between the jaw members and the central division wall 19 of the recesses, to normally urge the outer ends of said members away from each other. These outer ends of the members 17 are formed with transverse recesses 20 for the reception of the fuse 21, gripped thereby. A pair of members 22 are disposed between the blocks 10 and 15, and are pivotally connected to the members 17, on each side thereof, whereby pivotal movement of said members is capable against the tension of the springs. The inner ends of the members 17 are rounded or beveled on their inner faces for engagement with the beveled faces 16 of the block 10, as clearly shown at 23. Thus when the block 13 and the rod 11 are manipulated in the proper manner, the block 10 will be forced into engagement with the inner ends of the members 17, so that said members will be swung on their pivots and the outer ends thereof moved together for the reception of the fuse therebetween. Upon releasing the knob and block 10, the springs will tend to restore the parts to normal position whereby the jaws of the members 17 will be separated and release their grip of the fuse.

The members 17 are preferably formed from vulcanite fiber, hard rubber, or other suitable non-conductor of electricity, whereby the operator will be protected from shock while removing an old fuse and inserting a new one.

What is claimed is:

1. A fuse manipulator including a pair of blocks, a pair of rods connected to and extending between the blocks, a third block disposed intermediate the first blocks and receiving the rods slidably therethrough, a third rod secured to the intermediate block and slidable through one of the other blocks, a pair of gripping members pivotally supported by the other of the first blocks and engageable by the intermediate block to force

the gripping members into closed gripping position, springs for holding the members normally open, and means for moving the intermediate block toward and away from the gripping members.

- 5 the gripping members.
2. A fuse gripping device comprising a pair of spaced blocks, parallel rods secured to and extending between the blocks, gripping jaws carried by one of the blocks and
- 10 normally spring pressed into open position, a block receiving the rods therethrough and slidable toward and away from the inner ends of the said jaws, said slidable block being beveled for wedging engagement be-

tween the adjacent ends of the jaws for causing closing movement of the jaws, and a rod carried by the slidable block and slidable through the other of the spaced blocks for manual actuating to move said slidable block into and out of engagement with the jaws.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. HASSEL.

Witnesses:

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