

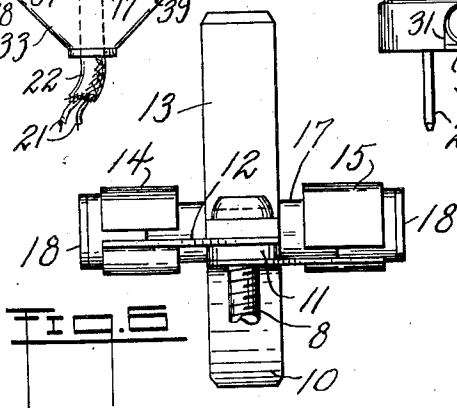
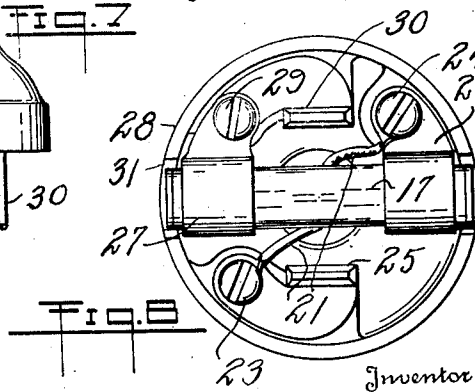
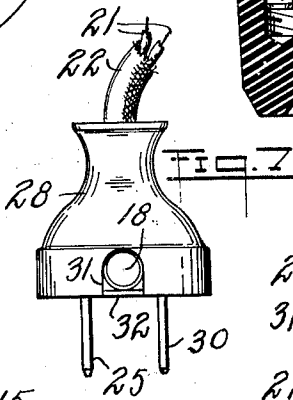
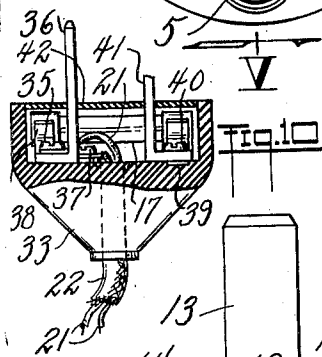
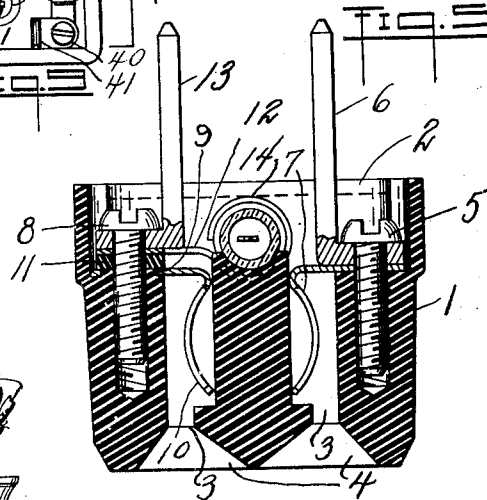
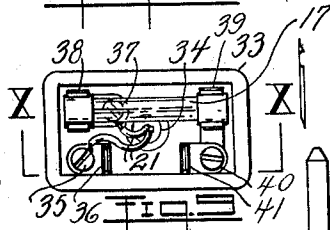
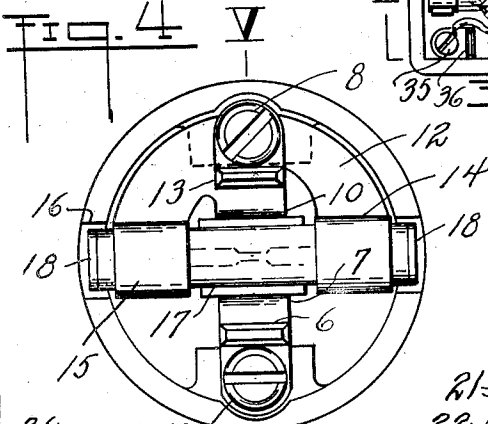
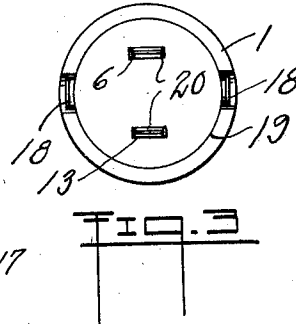
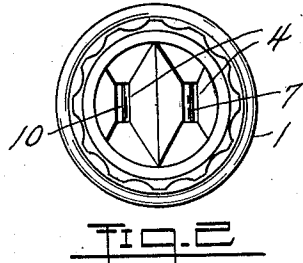
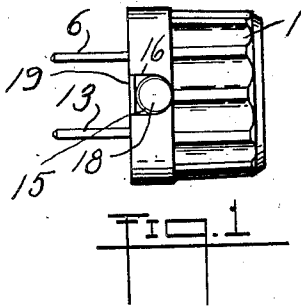
May 21, 1940.

L. W. CARR

2,201,427

FUSE CARRYING CONNECTOR

Filed May 5, 1938



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,201,427

FUSE CARRYING CONNECTOR

Lyman W. Carr, Fostoria, Ohio

Application May 5, 1938, Serial No. 206,179

2 Claims. (Cl. 200—115.5)

This invention relates to electrical connectors adaptable as circuit breakers.

This invention has utility when incorporated in pronged electrical attachment devices with readily replaceable electric fuses.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of an embodiment of the invention as an intermediate connector;

Fig. 2 is a view from the right of Fig. 1, showing the prong seats for a complementary connector;

Fig. 3 is a view of the device of Fig. 1 from the left, showing the prongs in elevation;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 with the insulator disk removed to show the terminals, clips, and fuse;

Fig. 5 is a section on the line V—V, Fig. 4, showing relation of the terminals in the connector;

Fig. 6 is a view in elevation from the left of Fig. 5, with the insulation shell removed, thereby leaving the terminals;

Fig. 7 is a showing of the connector as a direct attachment instead of intermediate;

Fig. 8 is a view looking into the connector of Fig. 7 from the prong side with the insulation disk removed showing the electric terminals;

Fig. 9 is a bottom plan view of a flat type of connector without insulation closure plate; and

Fig. 10 is a partial section on the line X—X, Fig. 9, showing the terminal prongs as adjacent the fuse.

Insulation shell 1 (Fig. 5), say of molded plastic, has chamber portion 2, through openings 3 therefrom to prong intake seats 4. Screw 5 is shown as anchoring prong 6 with complementary yieldable contact 7 in a prong seat. Companion to this screw 5 is screw 8 having integral with the shell 1 insulation collar 9 spacing yieldable contact 10 from this screw 8 and further positioned by insulation washer 11 held in position by clip strip 12 having companion prong 13 to the prong 6. This strip 12 has spring arch clip portion 14. The yieldable contact 10 has therefrom yieldable clip 15. These clips 14, 15, are in alignment with each other and with ports 16 through the shell 1 in the vicinity of the chamber portion 2. Insertable in a port 16 is fuse 17 having insulation flat ends 18. For fuse replacement, a succeeding fuse is merely thrust through to expel the defective fuse from one port 16 as the replacement fuse enters the companion or opposite port 16. With this fuse set-up effected, insulation disk 19 with ports 20 for the respective prongs 6, 13, com-

pletes the assembly for this electrical connector or attachment.

In lieu of an intermediate prong fixture, this connector may directly receive electric conductors 21 (Figs. 7, 8) as supply lines in cord 22. One of these conductors 21 may connect to terminal screw 23 and the companion conductor 21 to terminal screw 24. The screw 23 is connected to prong 25. The screw 24 is connected to clip 26 for the fuse 17 as a conductor to companion clip 27, anchored with shell 28 by screw 29 and mounting companion prong 30. The screws 5, 8, anchor the prongs 6, 13, with the shell 1 and the terminal screws 23, 24, supplement the screw 29 in assembly with the shell 28 of these electric conductor elements. In this shell 28 ports or notches 31 are in alignment clear of insulation disk 32 so that replacement fuse 17 may be inserted readily as a fuse 17 becomes defective.

In this set-up herein disclosed, there is individual protection for the independent equipment, say whether it be electric lamp, sweeper, washing machine, or other household or power operated equipment. This individual fusing is of advantage in localizing the circuit breaking cut-out to where the trouble has arisen and thus leaves the rest of the equipment in power and undisturbed thereby. The one giving attention to the electrical apparatus is thus guided to the particular place of difficulty by the inoperative apparatus and the cure for the circuit is readily effected by thrusting a replacement fuse as an extruding means for the defective fuse. This may be achieved independently of even pulling out the connector prongs. However, should one desire to inspect, it is of course in order to pull out the connector and remove the insulation disk, thereby disclosing the visible intermediate section of the fuse 17 as to whether or not such be intact. With the fuse terminals 18 as insulation there is peripheral shielding for the connector notwithstanding the ports therefrom.

In lieu of the cylindrical type of shell 1 (Fig. 1) and the circular type of shell 28 (Fig. 7), there may be adopted in the connector flat type of shell 33 (Figs. 9, 10). This shell 33 has port or opening 34 in which may be inserted cord 22 for supply lines 21. A line 21 is directly connected to screw terminal 35, fixed directly with prong terminal 36. The companion supply wire 21 extends to screw terminal 37 having direct connection to terminal clip 38 in which may be inserted fuse 17, the remote end of which is embraced by companion terminal clip 39 having

necting with terminal 41.
terminals 36, 41, protrude
along 42. For inspection of
insulation oblong 42 may be
use 17 may be snapped out as
for replacement.

claimed and it is desired to secure by

said seats and way providing a socket for a replaceable fuse.

2. An electric attachment insulation body having a connection face, a pair of parallel conductor prongs protruding therefrom, there being a way between the prongs transversely through the body, a pair of parallel terminals in the body

removed from the way one of said terminals be

[Faint, illegible text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.]

This image is a high-contrast, black-and-white graphic. It features a dense, repeating pattern of vertical lines. The lines are not perfectly straight; they have a slight, wavy quality, giving the impression of a textured surface or perhaps a close-up of a barcode. The lines vary in thickness, with some being very thin and others being more prominent. The overall effect is one of depth and movement, as if the viewer's perspective is shifting. The background is a stark white, which makes the black lines stand out sharply. There are no discernible figures, objects, or text other than the pattern itself.