

Nov. 15, 1960

H. FARBER ET AL
RACK FOR PLUG TYPE FUSES

2,960,235

Filed Dec. 31, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

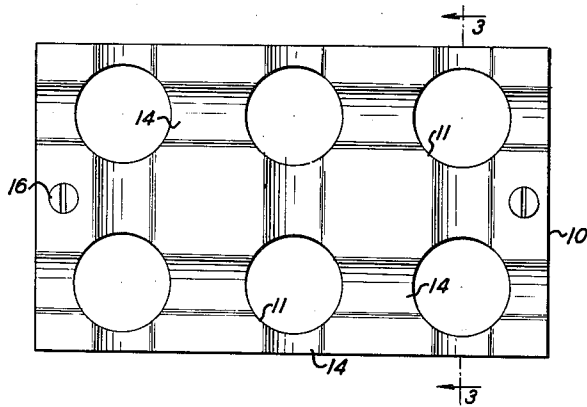


Fig. 1

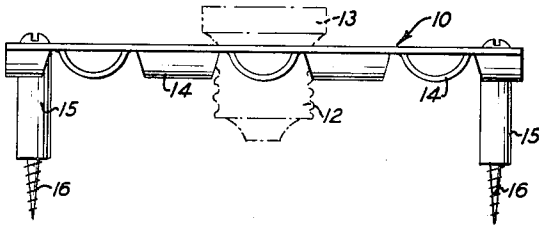


Fig. 2

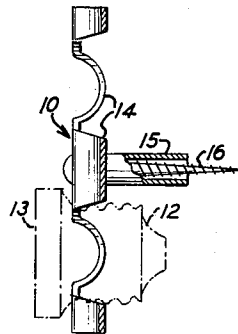


Fig. 3

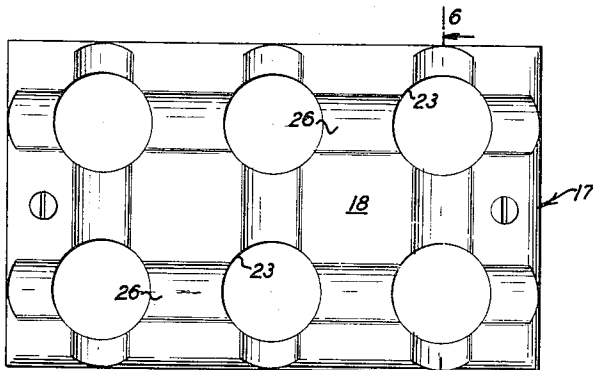


Fig. 4

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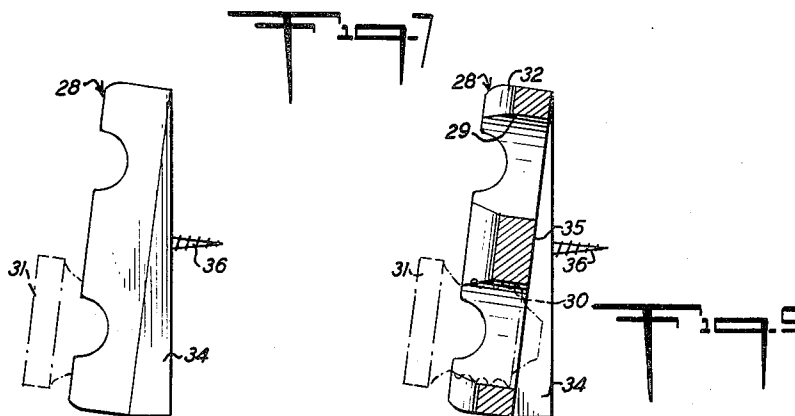
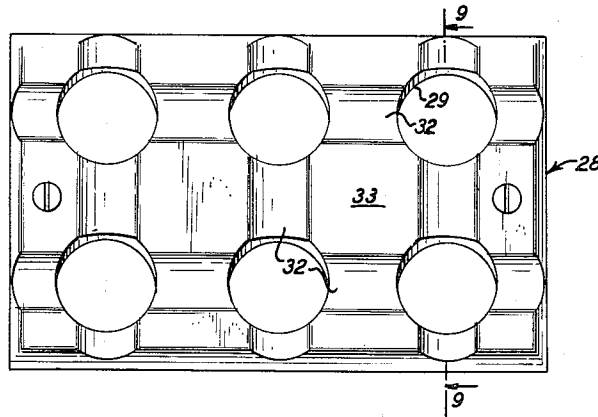
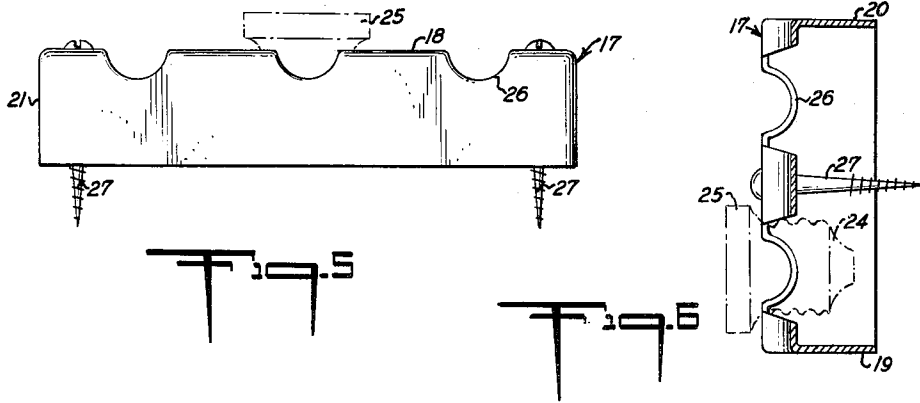
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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RACK FOR PLUG TYPE FUSES

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Filed Dec. 31, 1957, Ser. No. 706,385

2 Claims. (Cl. 211—26)

This application relates to supports and more particularly to a rack specifically designed to be mounted on a vertical or other supporting surface to receive and conveniently support a plurality of spare plug type fuses of the kind commonly employed to protect household electrical circuits.

As is well known, household and most other electrical circuits are protected by fuses removably inserted in receptacles in switch and fuse boxes and occasionally such fuses burn out and necessitate replacement to render the associated electrical circuit operative. Home owners frequently keep a supply of spare fuses of different sizes to be utilized in case of a fuse burn-out, but frequently such fuses are kept in places relatively inconvenient to find, particularly where the lights in that location are out as a result of fuse failure. Also such spare fuses are frequently stored on the top surface of the fuse or switch box and when it becomes necessary to replace a burned out fuse, the new fuse is frequently dropped or pushed off of the storage place on top of the fuse or switch box resulting in considerable inconvenience and possible breakage of the fuse where the same is made of glass as is frequently the case. Accordingly, a rack for supporting spare fuses in a convenient location and one which can be conveniently attached to a vertical wall surface or to another convenient surface provides a very handy item for the homeowner and where the same may be manufactured and sold at a relatively low cost, such an item should find a ready market.

It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a rack for plug type fuses which may be conveniently manufactured from plastic, wood, metal or other suitable materials and conveniently installed at a location adjacent the fuses which may need replacement.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses which may be utilized to store spare fuses in a location convenient to the point of use.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses which may be conveniently manufactured from plastic, wood, metal or other materials by molding, stamping or other forming operations.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses which may be conveniently manufactured by mass production methods thereby maintaining cost of manufacture to a minimum.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses which may include a plate-like body having apertures therein for receiving the fuses and grooves intersecting the apertures to facilitate removal of fuses therefrom, together with means for securing the body to a vertical supporting wall or other supporting structure.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses which may include a generally rectangular hollow body having apertures in the front wall for receiving plug type fuses, together with

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grooves intersecting such apertures to facilitate removal of the fuses, the walls of the body serving to space the front wall thereof from the surface of a vertical supporting wall or the like.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a rack for plug type fuses including a generally rectangular block providing a body, the block having apertures therein for receiving plug type fuses and grooves in the front surface of the block to facilitate removal of the fuses there being tapered spacing members on the rear surface of the block to engage the surface of a vertical supporting wall with the body disposed in a downwardly and outwardly inclined position.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a rack for plug type fuses constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 a side elevational view of the rack shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 a front elevational view of a modified form of rack constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 5 a side elevational view of the rack shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 a sectional view taken substantially on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 a front elevational view of a still further modified form of rack constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 8 a side elevational view of the rack shown in Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 a sectional view taken substantially on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7.

With continued reference to the drawing and particularly Figs. 1 to 3, there is shown a rack for plug type fuses constructed in accordance with this invention and which may well comprise a generally rectangular relatively thin plate-like body 10 which may be formed of plastic, metal or any other suitable material and the body 10 may be provided with a plurality of spaced apertures 11 of a diameter to snugly receive the threaded stems 12 of plug type fuses 13, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3. As shown in Fig. 1, six apertures 11 are provided, but it is, of course, to be understood, that this number is shown for illustrative purposes only and the body 10 may be made of such a size as to provide for any number of apertures 11 therein.

In order to facilitate removal of the fuses 13 from the apertures 11, the body 10 may be provided with depressed portions 14 between adjacent apertures 11 and also between the apertures 11 and the adjacent side edges of the body 10. The depressed material of the body at 14 provides grooves to facilitate insertion of the fingers beneath the flange of the fuse 13 in order to facilitate removal thereof from the apertures 11.

The body 10 may be conveniently molded from plastic material in which case, the depressed portions 14 will be molded in or if the body 10 is made of sheet metal, the depressions 14 may be conveniently stamped in place and, of course, the apertures 11 could be formed in the same stamping operation.

The body 10 is intended to be secured to a vertical wall or other suitable supporting structure and to facilitate the mounting of the body 10 thereon, there may be provided rearwardly projecting spacers 15 having apertures therethrough for receiving screw threaded fastening means or the like 16, in order to permit securing the body 10 to a vertical wall or other supporting structure in spaced relation thereto. While screw threaded fas-

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tening means 16 have been shown for purposes of illustration, it is, of course, understood that other fastening means, such as suction cups or the like, may also be employed.

A modified form of the invention is shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6, and this form of the invention may well comprise a generally rectangular hollow body 17 having a front wall 18, top and bottom walls 19 and 20, respectively, and sidewalls 21 and 22. The front wall 18 is provided with a plurality of spaced apertures 23 for receiving and frictionally engaging the threaded stems 24 of plug type fuses 25. The front wall 18 may be depressed as shown at 26, between adjacent apertures 23 and between the apertures 23 and the adjacent top, bottom and side edges of the body 17 and such depressed portions 26 provide grooves for facilitating engagement of the fingers of the user beneath the flange of the fuse 25 in order to facilitate removal of the same from the apertures 23.

The top and bottom walls 19 and 20, as well as the sidewalls 21 and 22 serve to space the body 17 and front wall 18 from the surface of a vertical supporting wall and screw threaded fastening means 27 or any other suitable fastening means may be provided for securing the body 17 in place on the supporting wall or other supporting structure. The modified form of rack shown in Figs. 4 to 6 may be conveniently manufactured by molding the same from a suitable plastic or the like, or may if desired, be formed as a stamping from sheet metal.

A still further modified form of the invention is shown in Figs. 7 to 9 in which there is provided a rack comprising a generally rectangular block of wood or other suitable material providing a body 28 and the body 28 is provided with spaced apertures 29 therein for receiving and frictionally engaging the threaded stems 30 of plug type fuses 31. Grooves 32 are provided in the front surface 33 of the body 28 with the grooves 32 intersecting the apertures 29 and it is to be noted that the grooves 32 extending between adjacent apertures, as well as between the apertures and the adjacent side edges of the body 28. The grooves 32 facilitate engagement of the fingers of the user beneath the flange of the fuse 25 in order to facilitate removal thereof from the apertures 29.

Tapered spacing members 34 are provided on the rear surface 35 of the body 28 and the spacing members 34 serve to engage the surface of a vertical supporting wall to dispose the body 28 in a downwardly and outwardly inclined position and screw threaded or other suitable fastening means 36 may be provided for securing the body 28 to the vertical supporting wall or other structure.

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It will be seen that by the above described invention, there has been provided a relatively simple rack structure for supporting spare plug type fuses and one which may be conveniently and economically manufactured from readily available materials and in mass production in order to maintain the cost thereof at a minimum and permit sale in a highly competitive market.

It will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various changes may be made in the invention without departing from the spirit and scope thereof and therefore the invention is not limited by that which is shown in the drawing and described in the specification, but only as indicated in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A rack for plug type fuses, said rack comprising a relatively thin plate-like body, said body having spaced apertures therein for receiving and frictionally engaging the threaded stems of plug type fuses, the material of said body between adjacent apertures and between the apertures and adjacent side edges of said body being depressed rearwardly to provide grooves intersecting said apertures to facilitate removal of said fuses therefrom, rearwardly projecting spacers on said body and means for securing said body to a wall in spaced relation thereto.

2. A rack for plug type fuses, said rack comprising a generally rectangular block providing a body, said body having spaced apertures therein for receiving and frictionally engaging the threaded stems of plug type fuses, grooves in the front surface of said body between adjacent apertures and between the apertures and adjacent side edges of said body to facilitate removal of fuses from said apertures, tapered spacing members on the rear surface of said body for engaging the surface of a vertical supporting wall with said body downwardly and outwardly inclined and means for securing said body to said supporting wall.

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