

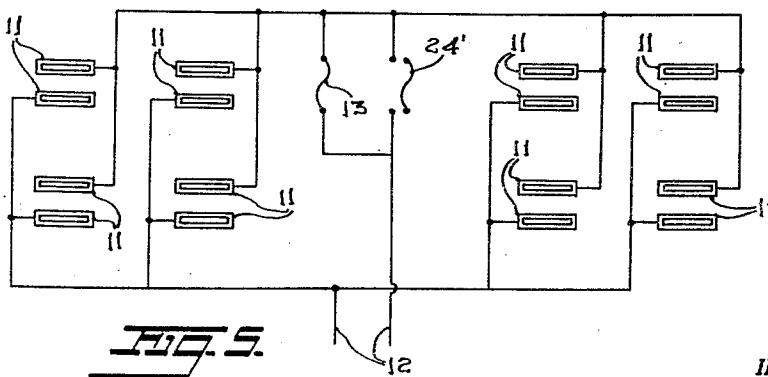
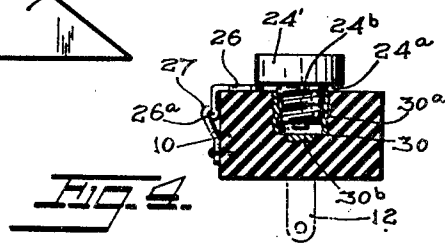
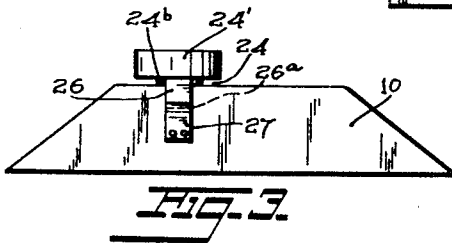
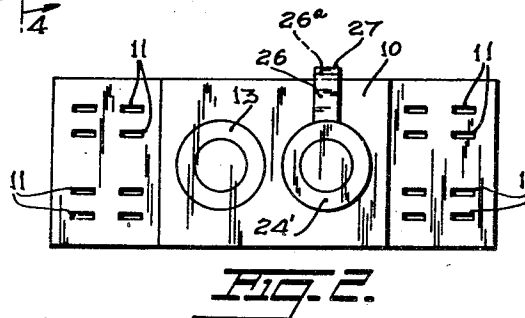
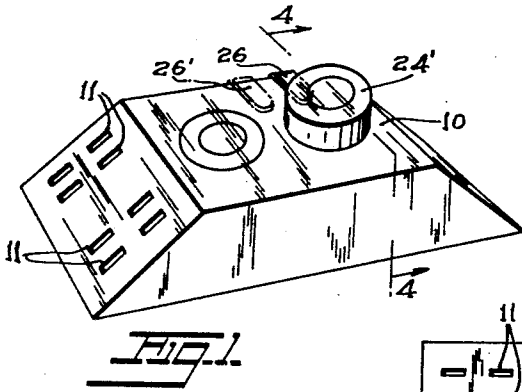
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P. ALEMAGHIDES

2,454,024

COMBINATION ELECTRIC RECEPTACLE AND FUSE

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INVENTOR.
PETER ALEMAGHIDES
BY *John H. Mole*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINATION ELECTRIC RECEPTACLE
AND FUSE

Peter Alemaghides, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 200—115.5)

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The present invention relates to a novel electric receptacle having self-container fuses.

Generally, the invention comprises a housing having a plurality of outlet branches therein and a fuse also mounted in said housing, the housing being provided with a plug connection for the regular conventional housing outlet. The fuse utilized in the housing is connected by proper electrical wiring within the housing and is preferably formed of a higher resistance than the fuse utilized in the regular line supplying the current to the house.

According to this invention, an additional fuse may be carried in the housing without being in circuit with the electrical wiring contained in the housing and may be utilized as a spare or replacement fuse in the event that the first mentioned fuse is burned out.

It is an object of the invention to provide a device which will make unnecessary the changing of fuses of the ordinary type which are conventionally located in cellars or other out of the way places.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device as above described wherein a pair of fuses are mounted in the housing and each provided with electrical connections but where means is provided for normally keeping one of the fuses out of contact.

A further object of the invention is the provision, in a device of this kind, of means for carrying additional fuses.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a device of the character described which will be easy to manufacture, simple yet efficient in its operation.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a rear elevational view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a schematic wiring diagram of the receptacle constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Referring more particularly to the drawing,

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there is disclosed therein a housing 10 formed of insulating material, the housing having a plurality of pairs of outlet branches 11 and a pair of plug connections 12. A pair of fuses 13 and 24', preferably of a resistance slightly greater than that of the fuse ordinarily utilized with the line current, are mounted in the outer face of the housing 10 adjacent each end thereof. The branch outlets 11 are adapted to receive standard, conventional, inlet plugs for the operation of household appliances, such as lamps and similar devices.

The fuse 24' is formed with a shoulder 24^a and has a shell contact 24^b and a base contact 24^c.

The fuse 24' is threaded into a socket 30 mounted in the body 10 and the socket 30 is provided with a shell contact 30^a and a base contact 30^b. The shell contacts 24^b and 30^a are in contact, and releasable means is provided for holding the base contact 24^c of the fuse 24' out of contact with the base contact 30^b of the socket 30.

The releasable means comprises an L-shaped detent 26, having an arm on the top face of the body 10 and beneath the shoulder 24^a of the fuse 24' preventing the fuse from being completely screwed into the socket 30. The other arm of the L-shaped detent is formed with an enlarged knob 26^a releasably engaged beneath the free end of spring 27 secured to the side of the body 10. The L-shaped detent 26 may be moved laterally, to the position shown at 26' in Fig. 1, to disengage its depending arm from beneath the spring 27, and to disengage its top arm from beneath the shoulder 24^a of the fuse 24', freeing the fuse 24' whereby it may be screwed completely into the base contact 24^c with the base contact 30^b of the socket 30.

As shown in the wiring diagram, Fig. 5, the fuse 13 is normally in contact with the circuit including the branch outlets; however, when fuse 13 is blown, the detent 26 is moved to the dot and dash position 26' (see Fig. 1), freeing the fuse 24' to be screwed entirely into the socket 30 to complete the circuit to the branch outlets 11.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

A device of the character described comprising a housing, a plurality of outlet branches mounted

in the housing, a screw-type fuse mounted in the housing, a plug connection mounted in the housing and electrical wiring interconnecting the plug, fuse and outlet branches, a duplicate screw-type fuse having a flanged outer end, said fuse being mounted in the housing, means for normally holding the duplicate fuse out of contact with the electrical wiring and means for cutting said duplicate fuse into contact with the electrical wiring, said means comprising wiring adapted to connect both fuses and a resilient member secured to said housing, said resilient member having a free end portion spaced from said housing, an elongated element having a pair of ends, one of said ends being normally releasably secured between said free end of said resilient member and said housing, the other of said ends being releasably secured between said flange and said housing.

PETER ALEMAGHIDES.

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