

Nov. 19, 1929.

F. E. KREFT

1,736,605

TESTING DEVICE

Filed Nov. 27, 1925

Fig. 1.

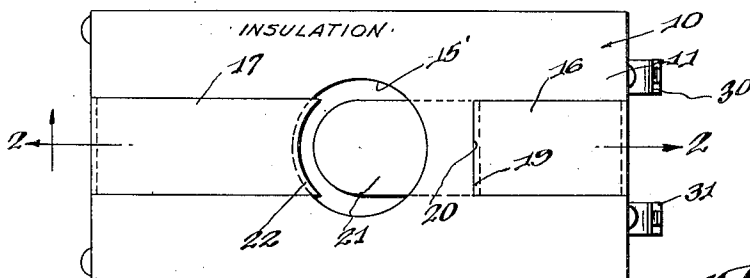


Fig. 2.

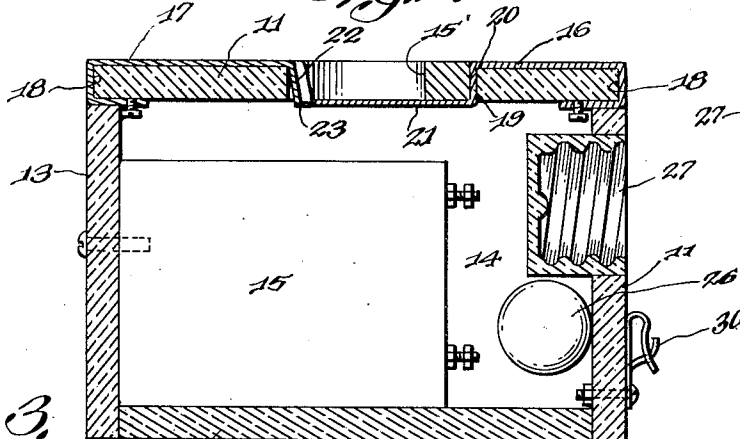


Fig. 3.

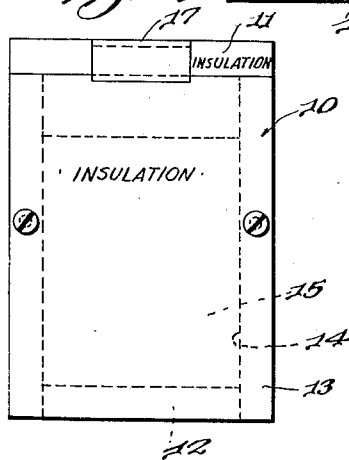


Fig. 4.

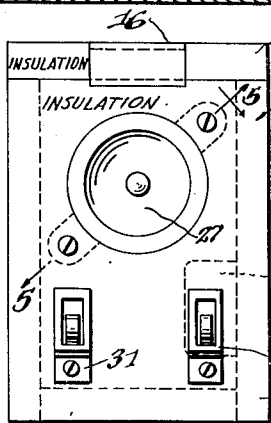


Fig. 6.

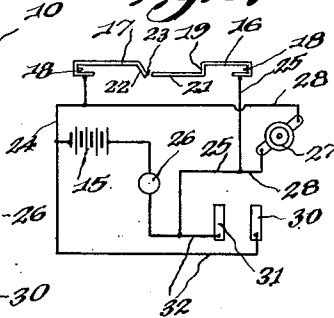
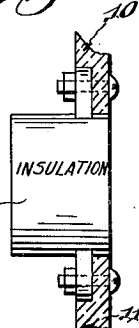


Fig. 5.



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TESTING DEVICE

Application filed November 27, 1925. Serial No. 71,790.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in testing devices and has for its principal object the provision of an improved construction of this character which will be highly efficient in use and economical in manufacture.

Among the several objects of the invention is the provision of a device of this character arranged and adapted to permit accurate test of the electrical conductivity of electrical appliances, such as lamps, fuses, and the like, and strands or coils of wire and which will embrace the desired features of simplicity.

A further object of the invention is the production of a device of the character hereinafter described arranged and adapted to produce a signal ascertaining the condition of various electrical appliances.

Other objects will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings showing the preferred form of construction and in which,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Figs. 3 and 4 are end elevational views of the invention as illustrated in Fig. 1,

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary detail sectional view taken substantially on line 5—5 of Fig. 4, and

Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view of the circuit arrangement embodied in the invention.

Referring to the drawing illustrating the preferred form of construction, 10 indicates a box like structure comprising wall members 11, a bottom 12 and a removable side wall 13 all of which when united in a unit provide a compartment 14 for the reception of a battery 15 of any approved conventional type. The top wall member 11 has an opening 15' formed therein and carries contact plates 16 and 17 which are secured to the cover by bending portions thereof to form recesses 18 to receive adjacent portions of the top wall as best illustrated in Fig. 2.

The contact plate 16 is bent downwardly as at 19 with a portion extending through a

slot 20 and then is bent horizontally to bring the portion 21 beneath the top wall and partially across the opening 15 in such manner that a part of the contact plate portion 21 will be exposed through the opening 15. The contact plate 17 has a downwardly bent portion 22 which extends into the opening 15 with its end 23 a substantial distance from the end of the contact plate portion 21.

The contact plates 16 and 17 are connected in circuit with the battery 15 by conductors 24 and 25, there being an electrical buzzer 26 interposed between the battery and conductor plate 16, as best illustrated in Fig. 6. The construction thus far described is such that a cartridge fuse can be accurately tested by placing the fuse with its contact ends in contact with the contact plates 16 and 17 thereby making a complete circuit between the buzzer and the battery and if the fuse is in usable condition the buzzer will sound a signal but should the fuse be broken, no sound will be given by the buzzer and this naturally will indicate that the fuse is damaged. The contact plates can also be used to test plug fuses and in such a case the plug is inserted in the opening 15 so as to bring its contact points in contact with the contact plates to make a complete circuit.

In one of the side walls 11 a socket 27 is mounted in a convenient manner and is connected in circuit with the buzzer and battery by conductors 28 and this socket is principally provided for testing lamps as well as plug fuses.

Provision is also made for testing strands or coils of wire and this is accomplished by providing spring clips 30 and 31 which are connected in the circuit with the buzzer and battery by conductors 32 and it is apparent that when the test is to be made in this manner the ends of the wire are fastened to the clips in the usual manner and if the wire is in one continuous length the buzzer will signal, otherwise if there is no signal it will indicate that the wire is defective.

It is apparent from the foregoing description and with reference to the accompanying drawing that I provide a testing device for the purposes herein stated and one which will

be practical in use as well as economical in manufacture.

While I have shown and described the preferred form of my invention, it is to be understood that various changes and alterations
5 may be carried out during manufacture without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claim.

The invention having been set forth, what
10 I claim as new and useful is:

In a testing device a wall having an opening formed therein, a contact strip extending along one side of said wall and having a portion extending into said opening, another contact strip extending along said side of said
15 wall including a portion extending through said wall and disposed to extend along the opposite side thereof across said opening, said portions of said strips disposed adjacent said
20 opening being disposed in spaced relation to each other.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
FRANK E. KREFT.

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