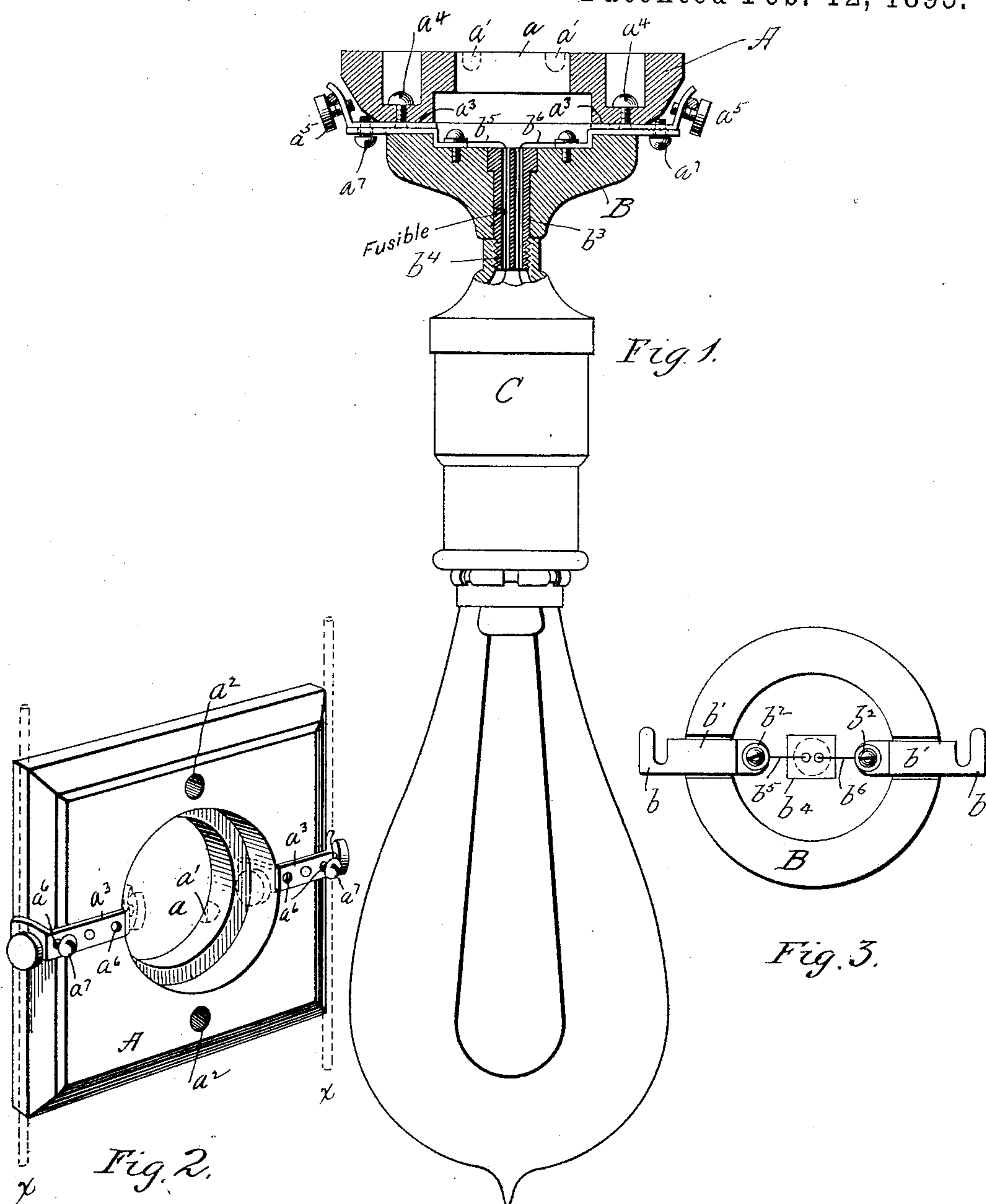


(No Model.)

F. W. MOUNT.  
FUSE BLOCK AND SOCKET.

No. 533,913.

Patented Feb. 12, 1895.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK W. MOUNT, OF ST. JOHN, CANADA.

## FUSE-BLOCK AND SOCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,913, dated February 12, 1895.

Application filed July 16, 1894. Serial No. 517,630. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK W. MOUNT, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fuse-Blocks and Sockets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to fuse blocks and sockets adapted for use in systems of electrical distribution for the direct attachment of a lamp or plug.

Among the objects of the invention may be mentioned a reduction in the number of contact pieces required, simplicity in the general construction, an arrangement whereby the socket may be used with either exposed or concealed wiring, and a construction whereby the socket may be connected with the fuse block by the same screw thread which ordinarily connects the same socket with a bracket or fixture.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp and socket shown attached to my improved fuse block, the latter with its base being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the base, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the bottom or inner portion of the fuse block.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A represents the base. This is a block of insulating material of any suitable character provided with the central opening  $a$ , over which the fuse block B is to be placed. This base is adapted to be secured to the wall or ceiling by means of screws passing through the holes  $a^2$  and it may be interposed in a line of wiring molding or placed adjacent to exposed wires.

$a^3, a^3$  represent metal plates secured to the opposite sides of the central opening in the base by screws  $a^4, a^4$ . These plates are provided on one end with binding screws  $a^5$  and are also provided with two tapped holes  $a^6, a^6$ , into either one of which a screw  $a^7$  is adapted to fit. When the plates are turned so that the binding screws come on the outer ends, the screws  $a^7$  will be placed in the outer holes  $a^6, a^6$ , as shown in Fig. 2, but it will be observed that by loosening the screws  $a^4, a^4$  the

plates may be swung around to bring the binding screws into the opening  $a$  in the base, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2. When the plates are so arranged, the screws  $a^7$  are to be removed and placed in the holes  $a^6$  at the opposite ends of the plates, thus still bringing said screws at the same location with respect to the base as they were formerly. The object of this reversibility of the plates is to adapt the base to either exposed or concealed wiring. As the plates are arranged in Fig. 2, they are adapted for exposed wiring; that is to say, the wires which are shown in dotted lines and represented by the letters  $x, x$ , pass along the outside of the base and are generally secured against the wall or ceiling by cleats exposed to view. When the plates are reversed the wires  $x, x$  will pass through grooves in a molding and will enter the grooves  $a', a'$  in the base corresponding to those in the molding. At the point where these grooves intersect the opening in the base the wires will be exposed and may be connected with the binding screws of the plates.

The fuse block B is adapted to be secured to the face of the base A by means of hooks  $b$ , which are formed in the ends of metal pieces  $b'$  secured by screws  $b^2$  to the block. These hooks pass under the heads of screws  $a^7$  and in consequence thereof the screws must always occupy the same position. This is the reason for the two holes  $a^6$  before described. When the hooks are properly adjusted to the screws the plates  $a^3$  and the contact pieces  $b'$  are in electrical connection. Through the center of the block B I insert a bushing  $b^3$  of insulating material, such as hard rubber. This projects through the block and the extending portion or neck  $b^4$  is provided with a thread for a purpose which will hereinafter appear. Through this bushing are formed two passages, as shown.

C represents a socket, which, in the form shown, is an ordinary incandescent lamp socket. It is fitted to the block B by screwing it upon the projecting neck of the bushing  $b^3$ . It is pointed out that by means of this screw connection between the socket and the fuse block, any type of lamp socket may be connected with the block, because the



pitch of the thread and diameter of the opening in the lamp are standard sizes. The bushing is provided with a squared end  $b^4$  which prevents it turning in the block. From the screws  $b^2$  which hold the contact pieces  $b'$  in place, to the terminals in the lamp socket I run directly two conductors  $b^5$ ,  $b^6$ . These will be made of fusible metal of the ordinary character and will pass through the respective passages in the bushing  $b^3$ . This method of inserting the fusible strips is a deviation from the ordinary method in that the said strips lead directly from the contact pieces into the lamp socket. Heretofore the said fusible strips have passed from one binding screw to another and begin and end in the block itself, ordinary insulated copper conductors being used for leading-in wires to the socket. I thus do away with two pairs of binding screws and one pair of contact pieces.

The bushing and fuses are susceptible of several modifications. The bushing may be provided with a single passage and both fuse wires passed through the same after being insulated in rubber tubing. Again, if other means are provided for attaching the socket to the block, such, for instance, as is commonly used in this class of devices, the bushing may be done away with entirely and the fuse wires run through the single enlarged passage from which the bushing was removed. For the purpose of imparting more strength

to the bushing it may be made of metal and insulated fuse wires passed through it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A fuse block provided with a hollow bushing having a screw threaded end, in combination with a socket screwed to said end, and fusible conductors passing directly from the fuse block through the bushing into the socket.

2. A fuse block provided with a hollow metallic bushing having a screw threaded end, in combination with a socket screwed to said extended end, and insulated fusible conductors passing directly from the fuse block into the socket.

3. A fuse block or rosette provided with binding posts for connection to line wires, the same being reversible so that connection to said wires may be made either inside or outside of the block or rosette, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the base A and the block B, the same having interlocking connections on the base and provided with binding screws for connecting with line wires and made reversible, for the purpose set forth.

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

FREDERICK W. MOUNT.

Witnesses:

GEORGE M. O. PETERS,  
GEO. W. PARKER.