No. 640,001.

Patented Dec. 26, 1899.

I. KITSEE.

ELECTRIC FUSE.

(Application filed June 26, 1899.)

(No Model.)

BASE

Gesse B. Aleller E. Phillip

United States Patent Office.

ISIDOR KITSEE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

ELECTRIC FUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 640,001, dated December 26, 1899.

Application filed June 26, 1899. Serial No. 721, 938. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISIDOR KITSEE, of the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Fuses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in

electric fuses.

The object of my invention is to produce an conficient and compact device useful for single

or magazine fuses.

In all devices for fuses of to-day the terminals of the circuits to be fused are normally secured to the fuse-block at a greater or lesser distance from each other and the intervening space spanned by the conductor designed to fuse or break if a larger current than desired is flowing over the circuit.

In my invention the terminals of the circuit to be provided with fuse are normally kept together and separated or held apart by non-conducting material if it is desired that the path of the current shall be only through the fuse-wire. This arrangement is advantage tageous in single, but more so in magazine fuse devices.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a diagram illustrating several of these fuses in a series. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partially 30 in section.

A is the base, of non-conducting material, preferably porcelain.

a a' are conducting spring-plates secured to

the plate or base A by the screw b'.

b are connecting-screws for the purpose of connecting one pair of springs to the next following.

F is the fuse proper, G the circuit-wires, and

D the non-conducting blocks.

The modus operandi is as follows: Normally the conducting-springs b b of each separate device press against each other, and the path of the current is therefore from the circuitwire G through the springs b, and in very small proportion to the fuse F; but if it is de-

sired to fuse the circuit then all that is necessary is insert the non-conducting block D be-

tween the pair of spring-plates b b.

The advantages of this arrangement are obvious. First of all, if the fuse F of the first 50 device is blown all that is necessary is to take the non-conducting block or separator from this device and insert it into the second device, and, second, if it is desired to fuse currents of high voltage the spring-plates of two 55 or more of these devices can be separted at one and the same time by the non-conducting blocks or separators to increase the gap if the fuse is blown.

Having now described my invention, what 60 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Let-

ters Patent, is—

1. In electricity a magazine fuse-block consisting of the base proper, a series of spring-contacts mounted upon a common base and 65 in electrical connection with each other, each pair of spring-contacts being provided with a fuse-wire, means to connect the terminals of an electric circuit to said block and means for separating one or the other of said pairs 70 of spring-contacts.

2. In an electric magazine fuse device, a series of pairs of spring-contacts, normally in electrical connection with each other and provided each with a fuse, in combination with 75 a non-conducting separator designed to separate one or the other of said spring-contacts.

3. An electric fuse consisting of conductingsprings normally in electrical contact with each other, the fuse proper connected in mul- 80 tiple arc to said contact-springs, and a nonconducting wedge keeping said conductingsprings out of contact from each other.

In testimony whereof I sign my name, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 85

12th day of May, A. D. 1899.

ISIDOR KITSEE.

Witnesses:

E. R. STIELEY,
WALLACE B. ELDRIDGE.