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PATENTED JULY 28, 1903.

L. C. SCRYMSER.
FUSE BLOCK OR CUT-OUT FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

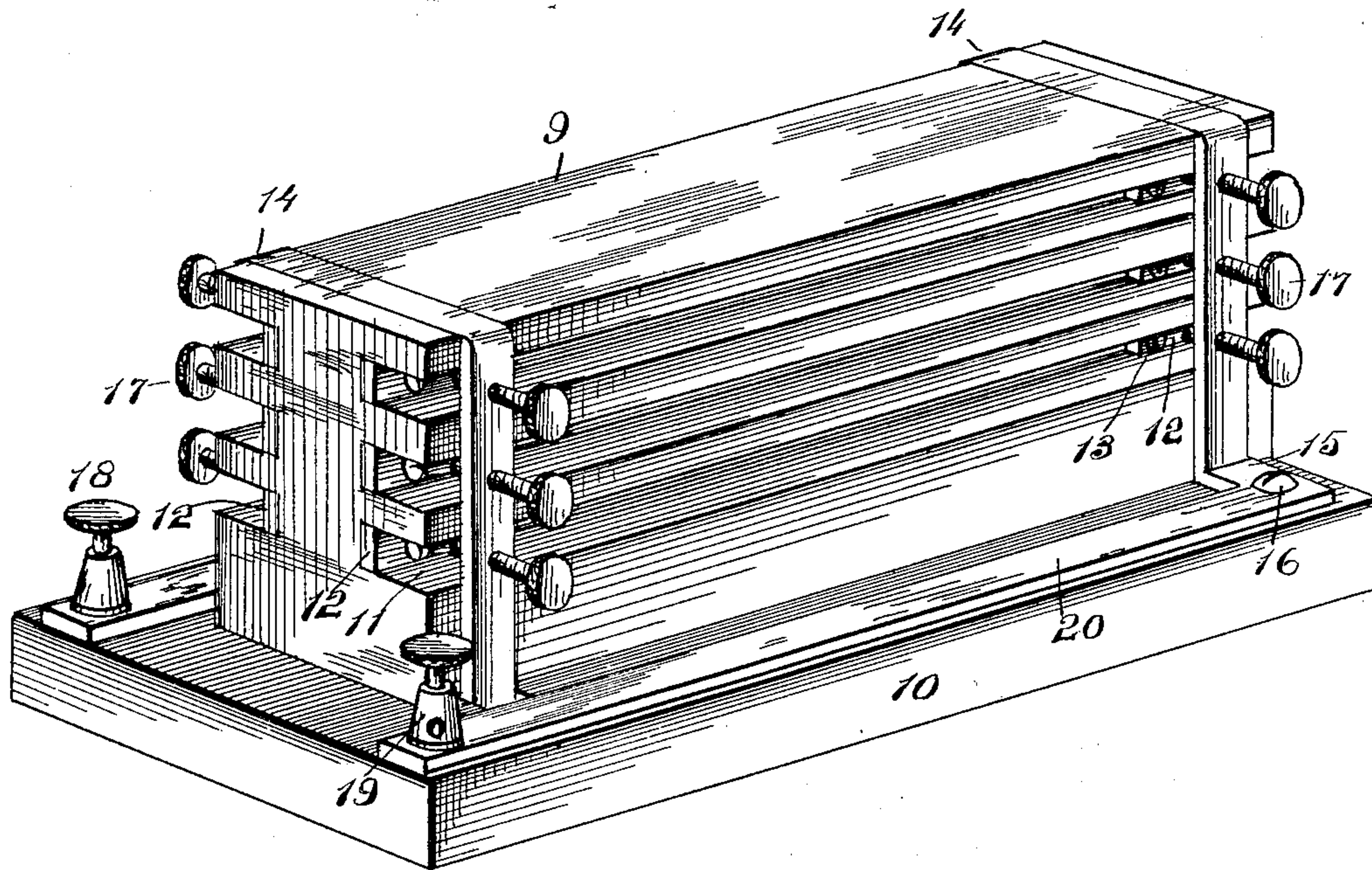


Fig. 1.

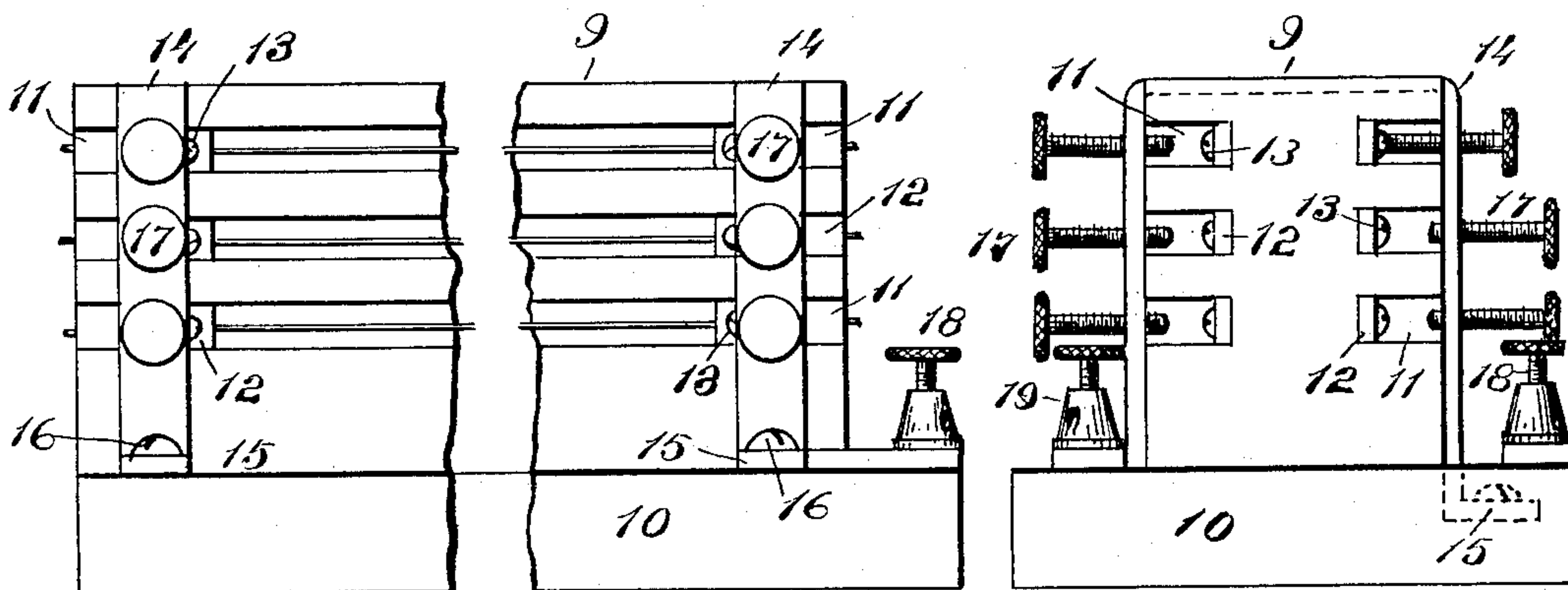


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

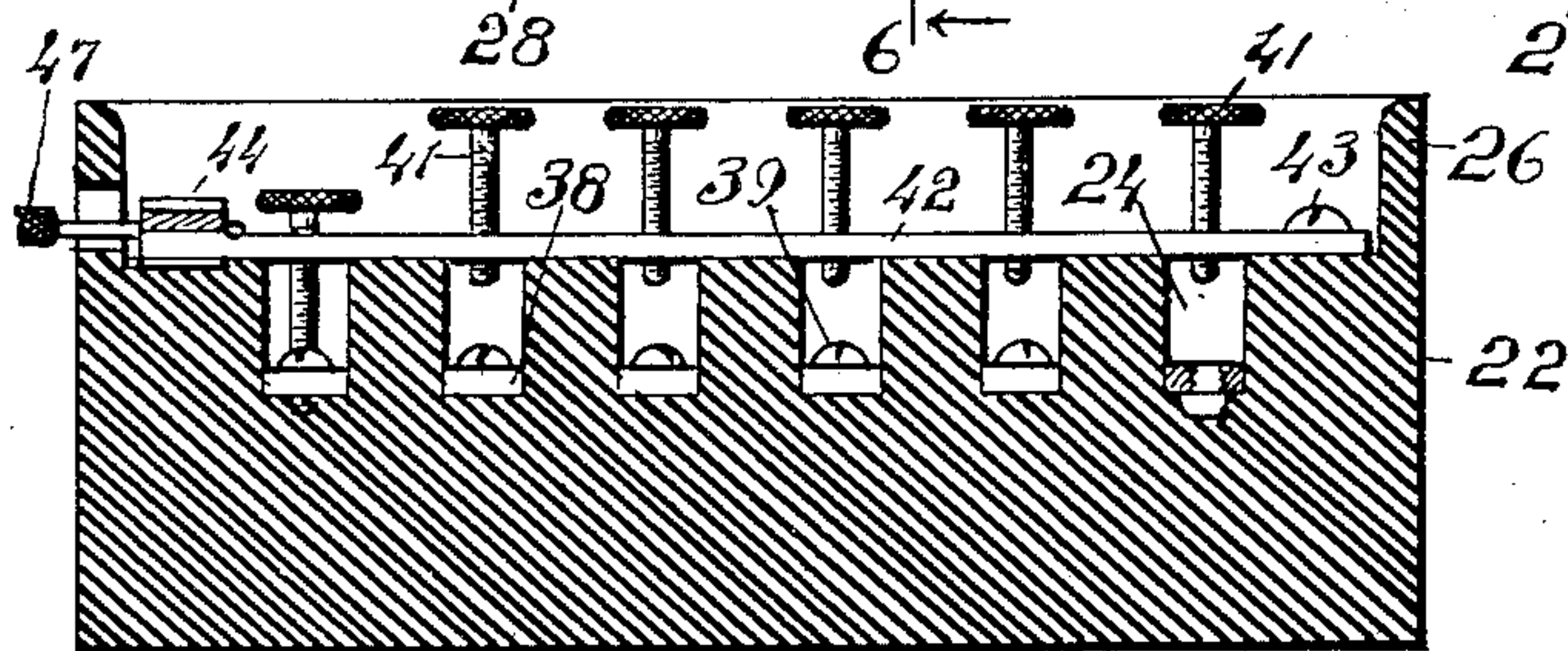
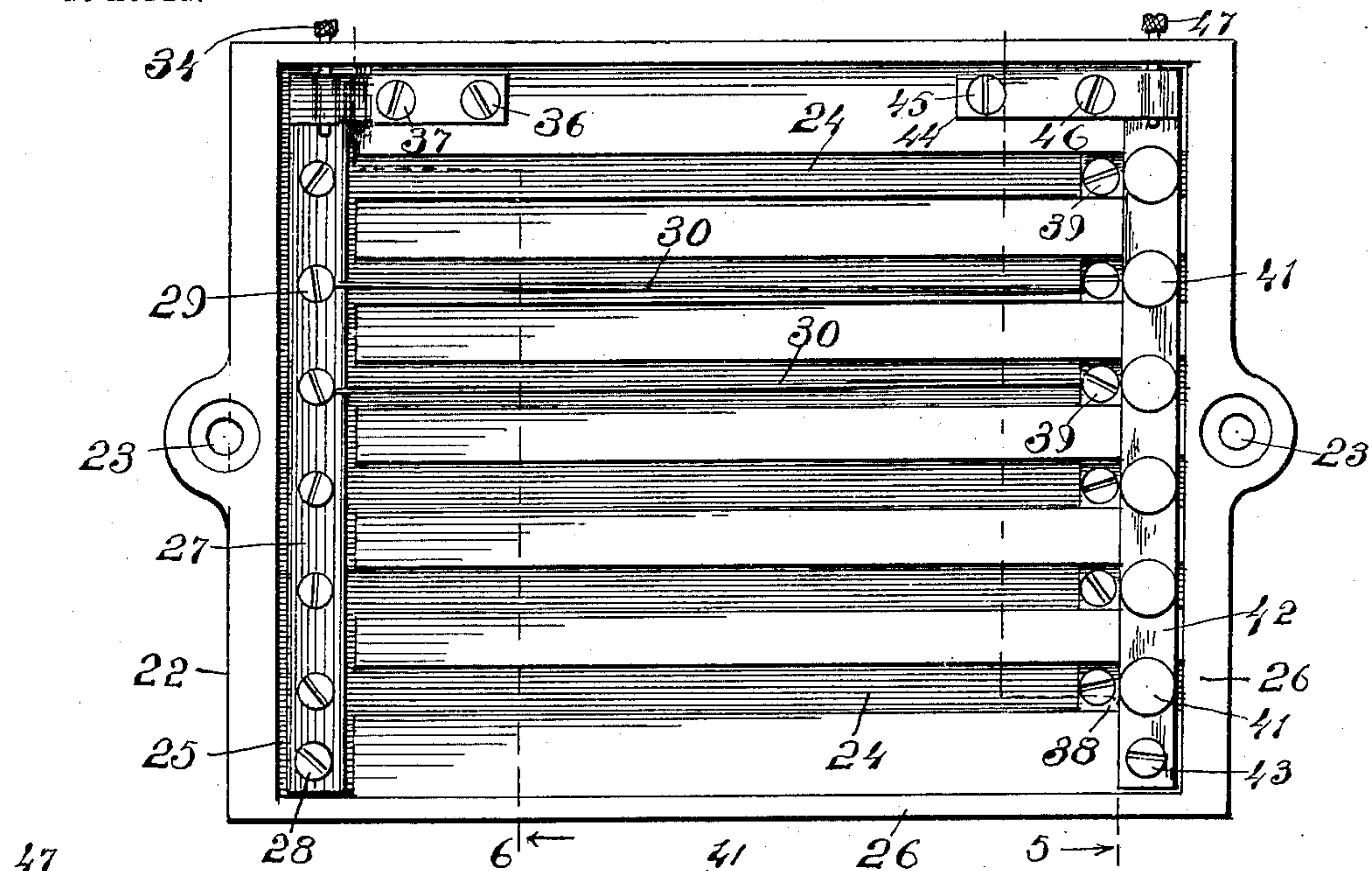


Fig. 5.

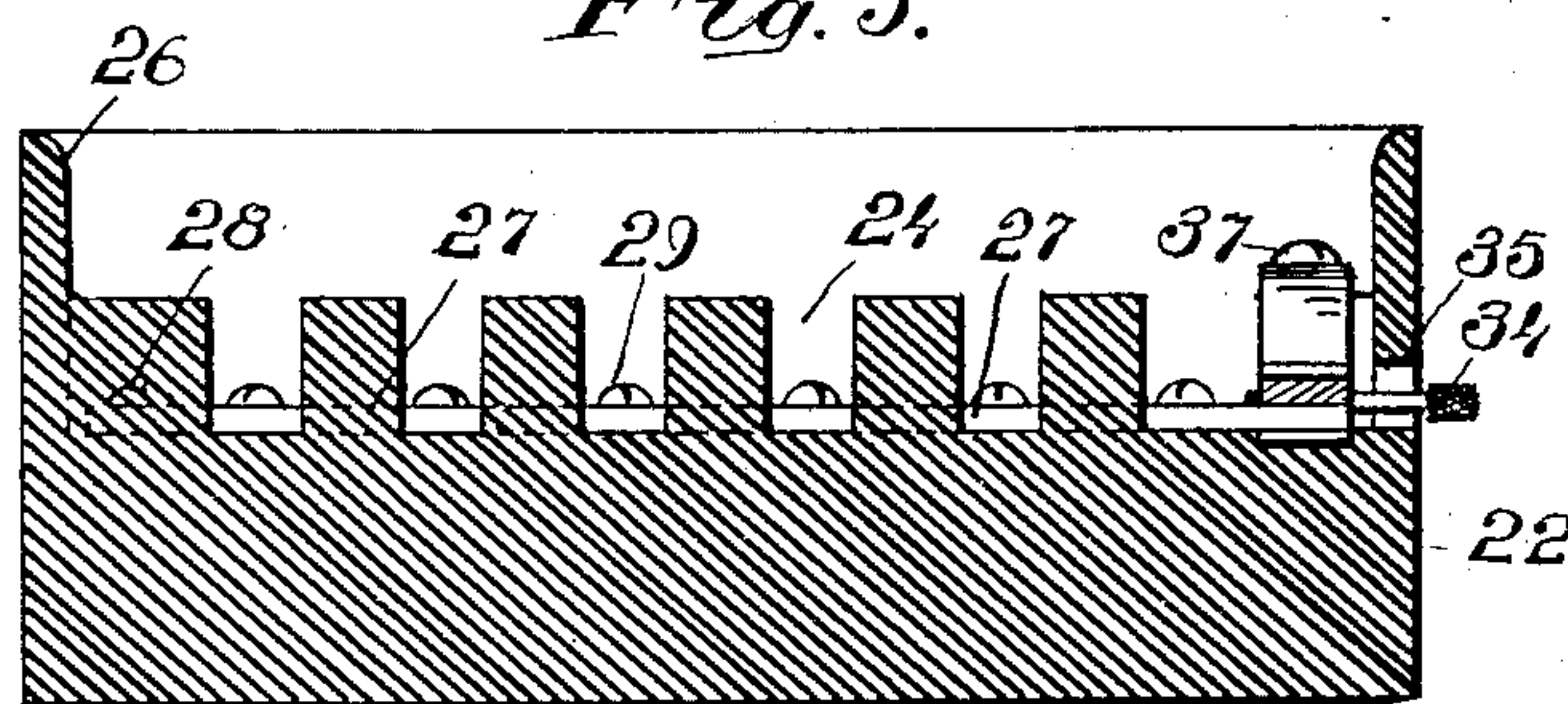


Fig. 6.

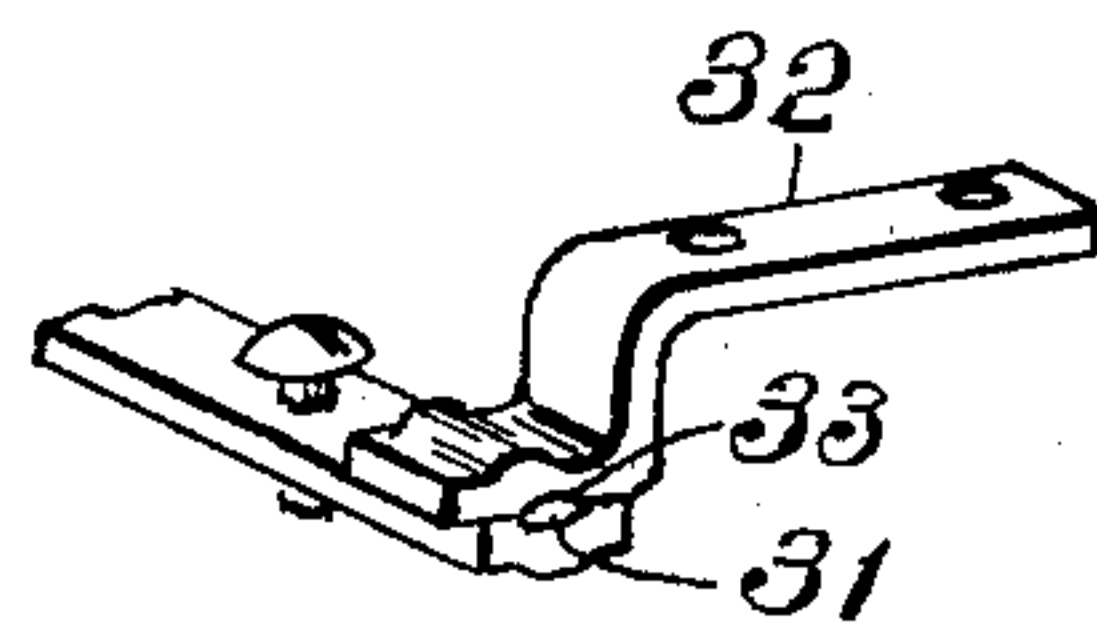


Fig. 7.

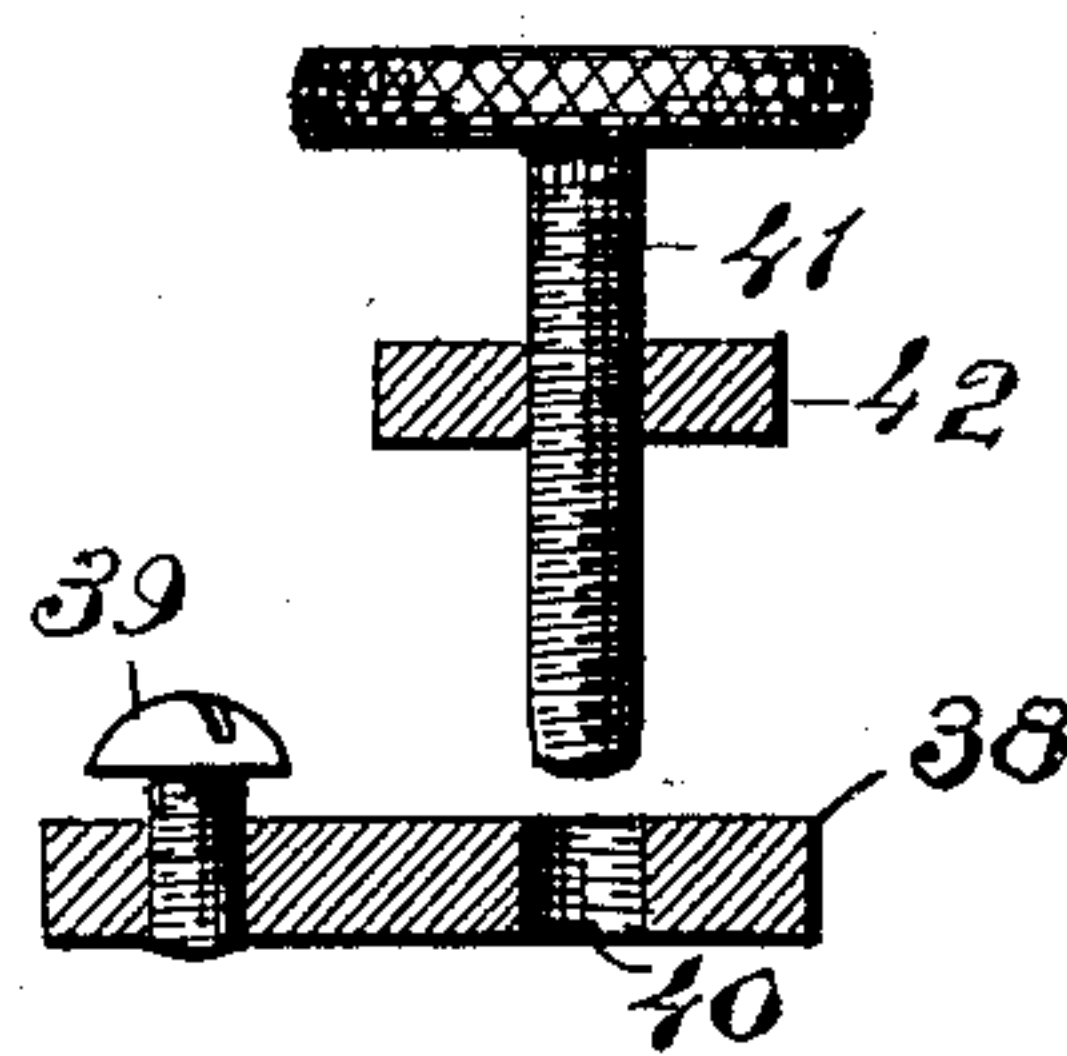


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS C. SCRYMSER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FUSE-BLOCK OR CUT-OUT FOR ELECTRIC CIRCUITS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,969, dated July 28, 1903.

Application filed October 4, 1902. Serial No. 125,932. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS C. SCRYMSER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fuse-Blocks or Cut-Outs for Electric Circuits, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and efficient fuse or cut-out block for an electric circuit; and it comprises a block of any desired shape or form having therein a plurality of grooves to receive the fuse-wires, said fuse-wires being connected up at one end to a common terminal and at their other ends to separate terminal plates, each terminal plate having within range thereof a thumb-screw which screws through a common terminal, whereby the fuses may be thrown into the circuit successively by the operator.

It also provides certain features of construction, all of which will now be set forth in detail.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the fuse-block. Fig. 2 is a side view, the middle portion being cut away; Fig. 3, end view of same; Fig. 4, top view of the preferred form of block; Fig. 5, vertical cross-section along line 5 of Fig. 4; Fig. 6, vertical cross-section along line 6 of Fig. 4; Fig. 7, perspective view of one of the transverse terminal strips and the binding-post for the leading-in wire; and Fig. 8, vertical section, enlarged, of the transverse terminal strip and fuse-plate, showing the particular manner of making the electrical connection.

In constructing my invention the block for holding the fuses may be of any desired shape, form, or size, and I illustrate herein two forms, the first of which represents a block 9, with which is integrally formed a base 10, all of insulating material. This has on its opposite sides horizontal grooves 11, within which are placed at each end plates 12, each plate being secured in any suitable manner to the base of the groove and having therein a screw 13, by means of which the fuse-wire may be secured thereto at its opposite ends.

At each end the block has a yoke 14, which

extends around the same, the upper portion of each yoke being preferably sunk in a gain in the top of the block and their lower ends having right-angled extensions 15, which rest on the base 10 or within suitable depressions therein and are secured firmly to said base by means of screws 16. The yokes have thumb-screws 17, which pass through the same at points directly over the plates 12, so that they may be screwed down and engage with said plates.

In practice I have a screw-threaded hole in each plate, so that the screws 17 may enter said holes, and thus make the connection electrically in such a manner that it cannot readily be disengaged, which is of great importance where the base-block is employed in railway work, wherein the constant jarring of the cars has a tendency to turn the thumb-screw, and thus loosen the same.

One of the yokes is connected electrically with a binding-post 18, and the other yoke has a strip 20 connected therewith, which extends to the forward end of the block and has a binding-post 19 secured thereto.

The preferred form of block is shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, which represent a flat rectangular block 22, having at each end a hole 23 to receive a screw and by means of which it may be secured to any object. This block has in this instance six longitudinal grooves 24, which terminate at one end in a transverse groove 25. I prefer to have the block provided with raised edges or a rim 26, as shown, and the whole block thus constructed is made of suitable insulating material. Within the transverse groove 25 I place a metal strip 27, secured at the ends by screws 28, this strip having a screw 29 in line with each groove 25 and by means of which the fuse-wire 30 may be secured to the strip. One end of the strip 27 has a crease 31, and overlapping this is the foot of a plate 32, which is provided with a transverse crease to receive the end of the circuit-wire 34, the rim 26 having a hole 35, in which the wire rests. The plate 32 is secured to the block 22 by a screw 36 and is adjusted to and from the strip 27 by means of the screw 37. At the other end of the block I place a plate 38 in each groove 24, which is firmly secured to

the block 22, and each plate has a screw 39, by means of which the fuse-wire 30 may be secured to the plate. Each plate has also a threaded hole 40, Fig. 8, to receive the end of the thumb-screw 41. The thumb-screws 41 pass through a strip 42, which strip extends across the block 22 above the grooves 24 and is held in position at its ends by screws 43. At one end is a transverse plate 44, one end of which overlaps the end of the strip 42, this plate being secured to the block 22 by a screw 45 and having also a screw 46, by means of which the leading-in wire 47 may be clamped between the plate and strip.

It will be seen that the fuse-wires lie within the grooves 24, and each is secured to the plate 38 at one end and at the other end to the transverse strip 27. The strip 27 is in direct connection electrically with the feed-wire 34; but at the other end the various plates 38 in the bases of the grooves are not brought into electrical contact with the feed-wire until the screws 41 are screwed down, and in this manner any fuse in the block may be brought into requisition when necessary. Instead of permitting the stem of the thumb-screw to contact only with the plate 38 the screw-threaded hole allows the screw to enter the same, and thus make more positive and permanent connections.

What I claim as new is—

1. A fuse-block comprising a block having a suitable base and provided with longitudinal gains, a binding-plate within one end of each of the grooves, and a transverse strip at the other end of the block, fuse-wires in said grooves and in contact with said binding-plates and transverse strip, screws through said transverse strip provided with a binding-post, and a transverse strip at the other end of the gains having thumb-screws in con-

tact with the binding-plates in the grooves, as set forth.

2. In a fuse-block, a block having grooves and plates therein to receive and hold fuse-wires said plate having threaded holes in combination with a transverse strip having therein thumb-screws, the threaded stems thereof being adapted to engage with the threaded holes of the fuse-plates.

3. In a fuse-block, the combination of a block having longitudinal grooves therein, and a transverse groove with a strip at one end, said strip having means for electrically connecting the same, fuse-plates in the other end of said grooves and means for securing fuses between said fuse-plates and transverse strip, a transverse strip above the fuse-plates, having electrical connections, and thumb-screws above each fuse-plate, whereby the said plates may be connected up electrically with the transverse strips.

4. In a fuse-block, the combination of a block having longitudinal grooves therein, and a transverse groove, with a strip therein at one end, said strip having means for electrically connecting up the same, fuse-plates in the other end of said grooves and means for securing fuses between said fuse-plates and transverse strip, a transverse strip above the fuse-plates having electrical connections, thumb-screws above each fuse-plate, and a threaded hole in each fuse-plate, in line with and to receive the threaded stem of the thumb-screw, as herein set forth.

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

LEWIS C. SCRYMSER.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,
C. L. DULANEY.