

J. O. STIVERS.

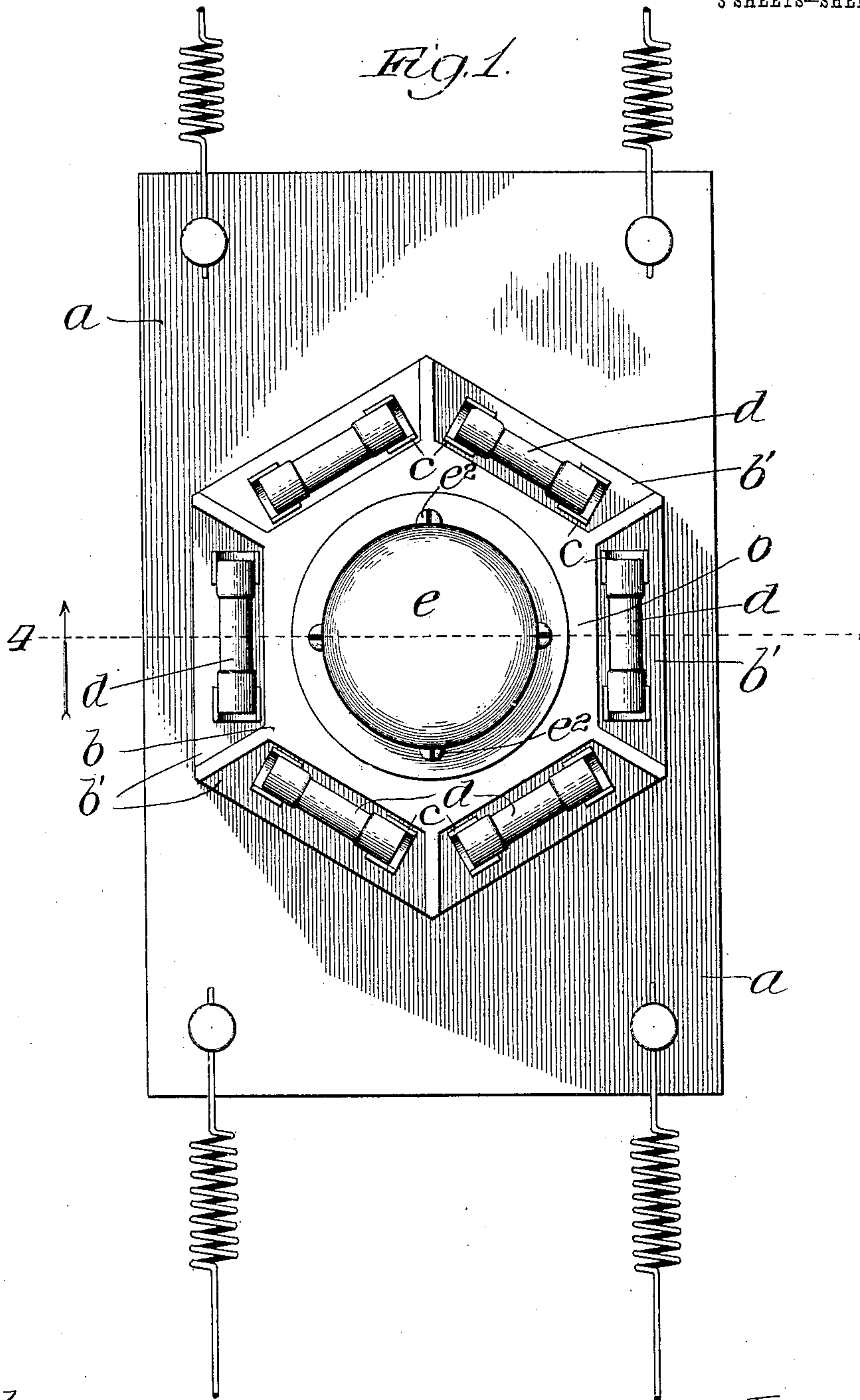
FUSE BOX.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 26, 1906.

898,698.

Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Ed. Gaylord,
Chas. H. Buell.

Inventor:
John O. Stivers,
By Thomas F. Sheridan,
Attorney.

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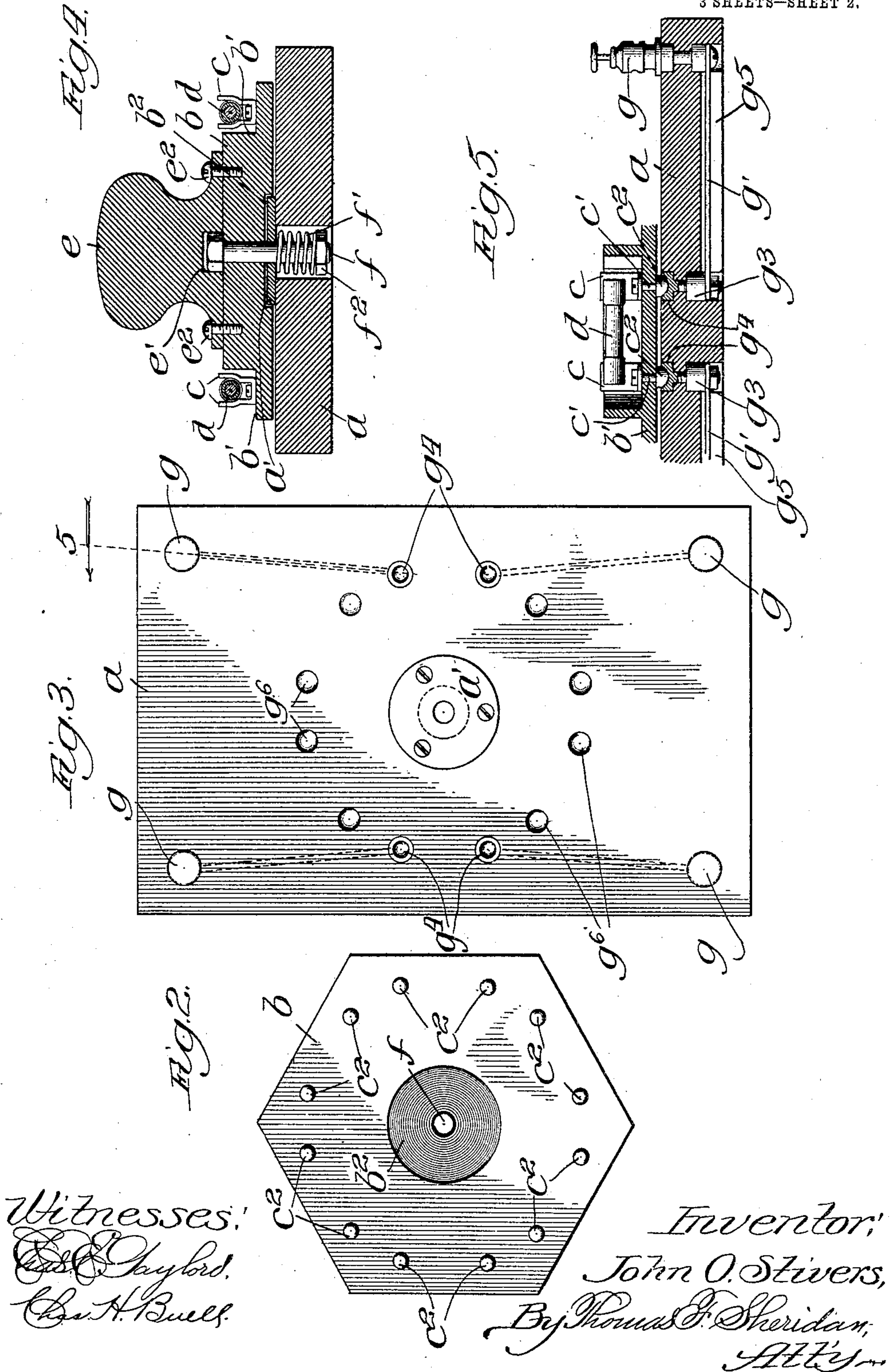
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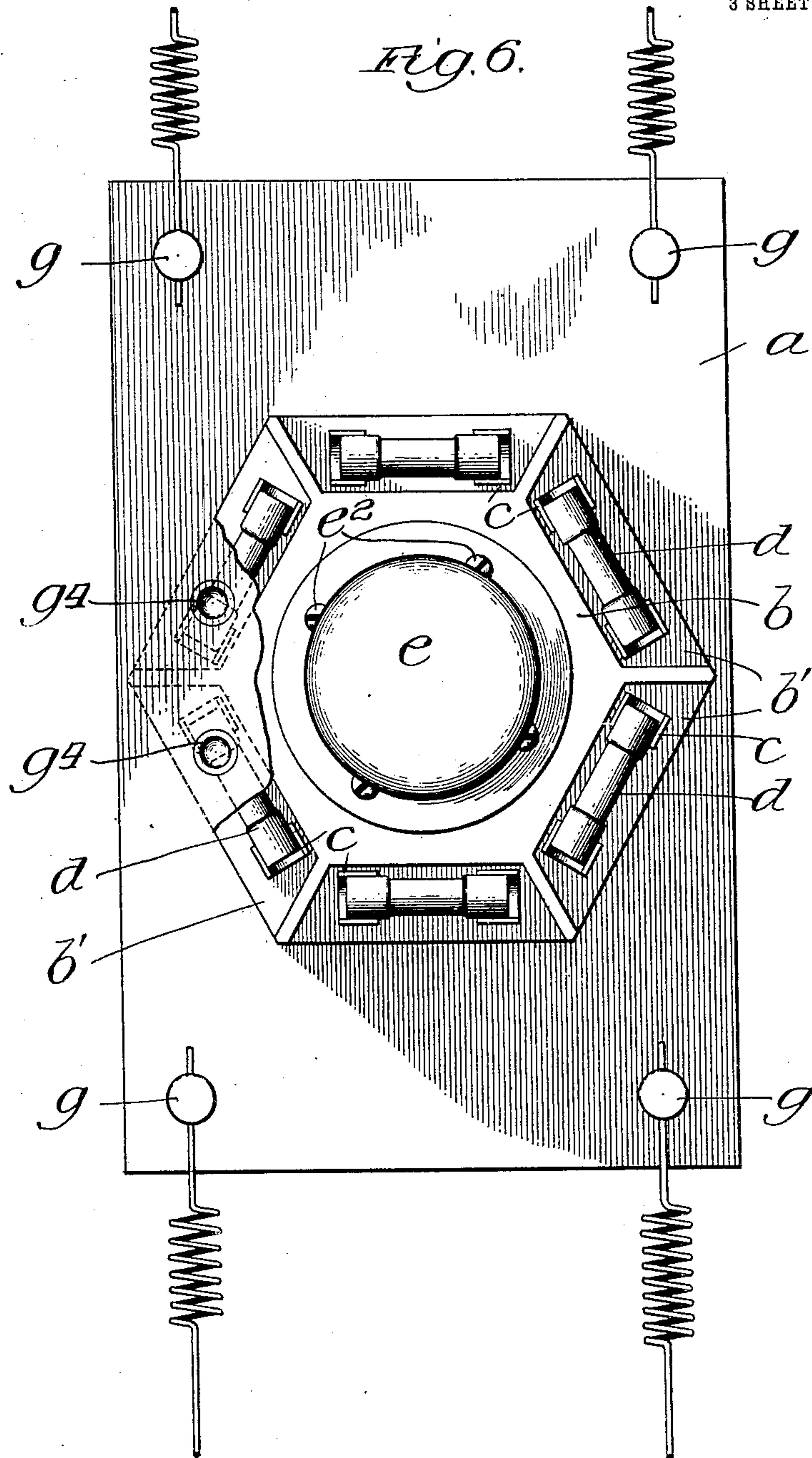
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN O. STIVERS, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

FUSE-BOX.

No. 898,698.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

Application filed October 26, 1906. Serial No. 340,693.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN O. STIVERS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver, State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fuse-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fuse boxes; and has for its object to provide a device of this kind in which a plurality of fuses may be mounted and thrown into and out of operative position at will.

To this end my invention consists in the combinations and details hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved fuse box. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the fuse carrier. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the base plate, showing the contact points. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional elevation on the line 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on the line 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a top plan view showing all the devices in inoperative position.

As is well-known in the art to which this invention relates, when a fuse is blown out it often happens there is no fuse at hand with which to replace the blown-out fuse and much trouble and delay arise from this cause. It is very desirable, therefore, to provide some means by which a number of fuses may be carried so that should one of them become inoperative another may be quickly substituted for it.

In the drawings, I show one form of device for carrying out this purpose. In these drawings *a* represents a base plate of suitable insulating material, and *b* represents a carrier suitably mounted upon the base plate to rotate thereon. As shown, this carrier is made in hexagonal form and is provided with recessed portions *b'*. It will, of course, be understood that the form of the carrier may be changed and the number of recesses increased or diminished as may be desired. In each of the recesses I mount clips *c* forming holders and contact devices for a fuse *d*. The clips *c* are suitably secured in position by fastening devices *c'* having rounded contact heads *c''*, as shown in Fig. 3.

The carrier *b* is provided on its under side with a central recessed portion *b''* receiving a circular plate *a'* mounted on the base plate. The carrier is provided on its upper face with a knob or handle *e* suitably secured to the

carrier by fastening devices *e''*. The handle has upon its under face a recess *e'* receiving the head of a bolt *f*, this bolt passing through the carrier and the base plate and being provided at its lower portion with a nut *f''*. A spring *f'* surrounds the lower end of the bolt between the nut and the plate *a'*, this spring tending to draw the carrier *b* and the base plate *a* into contact.

The base plate is provided on each side with pairs of contacts *g* in the form of binding posts, and these posts are connected to wires *g'* which are placed in recesses *g''* in the under side of the plates. The wires *g'* connect the binding posts with contact devices *g'''*, these contact devices being in the form of binding posts and inserted in the base plate and having recessed heads *g''''*, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. The recessed heads *g''''* form pairs of contact devices on each side of the base plate to receive a pair of contacts *c''* upon the carrier. The base plate is further provided upon its upper face with a series of pairs of recesses *g''''''*, each pair of recesses *g''''''* being adapted to receive a pair of contacts *c''*.

In operation the parts will be in the position shown in Fig. 1, at which time the pair of fuses *d* has its contacts *c''* in engagement with the pair of contacts *g''''*, there being a fuse in operative position on each side of the base plate. Should one or both of these devices be blown out or become inoperative for any cause, the operator by pulling upon the knob or handle may raise the carrier slightly away from the base plate against the tension of the spring *f'* and rotate it so as to bring the adjacent fuses into operative position, as will be readily understood. When the contacts *c''* on the fuse, which is being brought into operative position, reach the point opposite the recessed contacts *g''''* on the base plate, the spring pulls the contacts firmly into engagement. It will be understood that the contacts *c''* of the fuses which are out of operative position will rest in the recesses *g''''''*.

If desired, the carrier may be rotated such a distance that the contacts thereon may be brought to a point intermediate the recessed contact points on the base plate. In this position, which is shown in Fig. 6, the current is entirely cut off.

It will be seen that I have provided a fuse box containing a plurality of fuses which may be quickly brought into operative position and one substituted for another with-

out undue loss of time. I have also provided a device in which the contacts are held in proper engagement,—an advantage which will be readily understood by those skilled
5 in this art.

I claim:

1. A fuse box comprising a base plate provided with pairs of contacts having circular recesses, a movable fuse carrier provided
10 with pairs of contacts having rounded heads, and means for yieldingly holding the carrier contacts and the base plate contacts in engagement.

2. A fuse box comprising a base plate provided with terminal contact plates and a plurality of recesses some of said recesses being formed in the terminal contact plates, a carrier yieldingly mounted on the base plate said carrier having a plurality of projections
20 arranged in pairs, the projections of each pair being connected by a fuse, said carrier being rotatably mounted whereby it may be adjusted to place any desired pair of contacts thereon in operative relation to the
25 terminals on the base plate.

3. In a device of the class described, a base

plate, a pair of contacts thereon, a fuse carrier pivoted to said base plate and overlying said contacts, a plurality of fuse holders mounted on said fuse carriers, and contacts
30 extending from said fuse holders through said fuse carrier and adapted to coact with the contacts on the base plate.

4. A fuse box comprising a flat plate with a pair of circuit terminals on its surface, a
35 rotatably mounted disk having its flat face adjacent to the plate, a plurality of fuses on the disk, each fuse having a pair of terminals on the face of the disk adjacent to the plate, and a handle for rotating the disk.

5. A fuse box comprising a rotatably
40 mounted disk, metallic contacts arranged uniformly around its periphery, consecutive contacts being united in pairs by fuse wires, a base on which the disk is mounted, and
45 two contacts on the base adapted to coact with each pair of those on the disk.

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Witnesses:

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