

T. E. MURRAY.
ELECTRIC FUSE CASE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1908.

924,093.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Fig. 1.

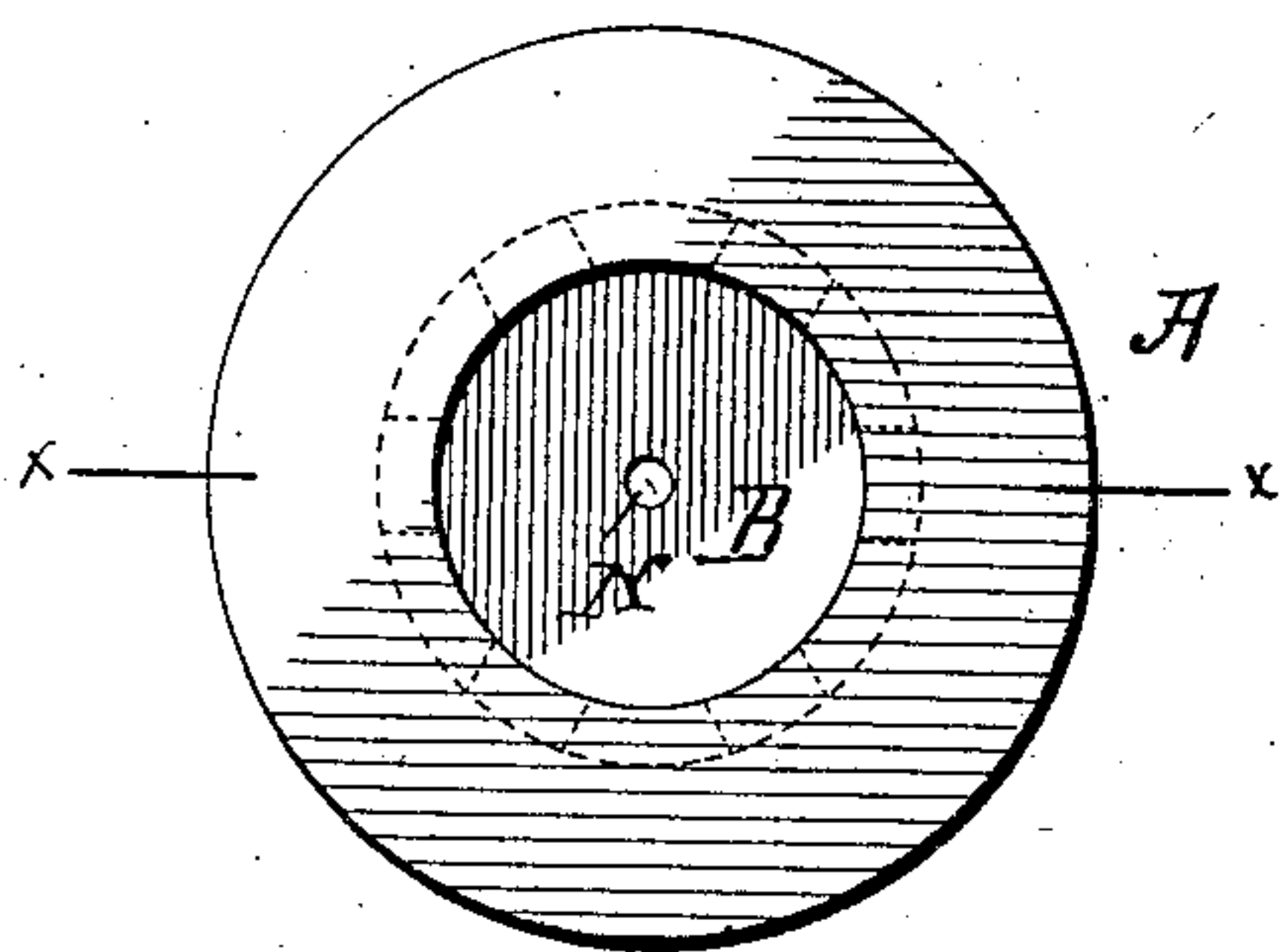


Fig. 2.

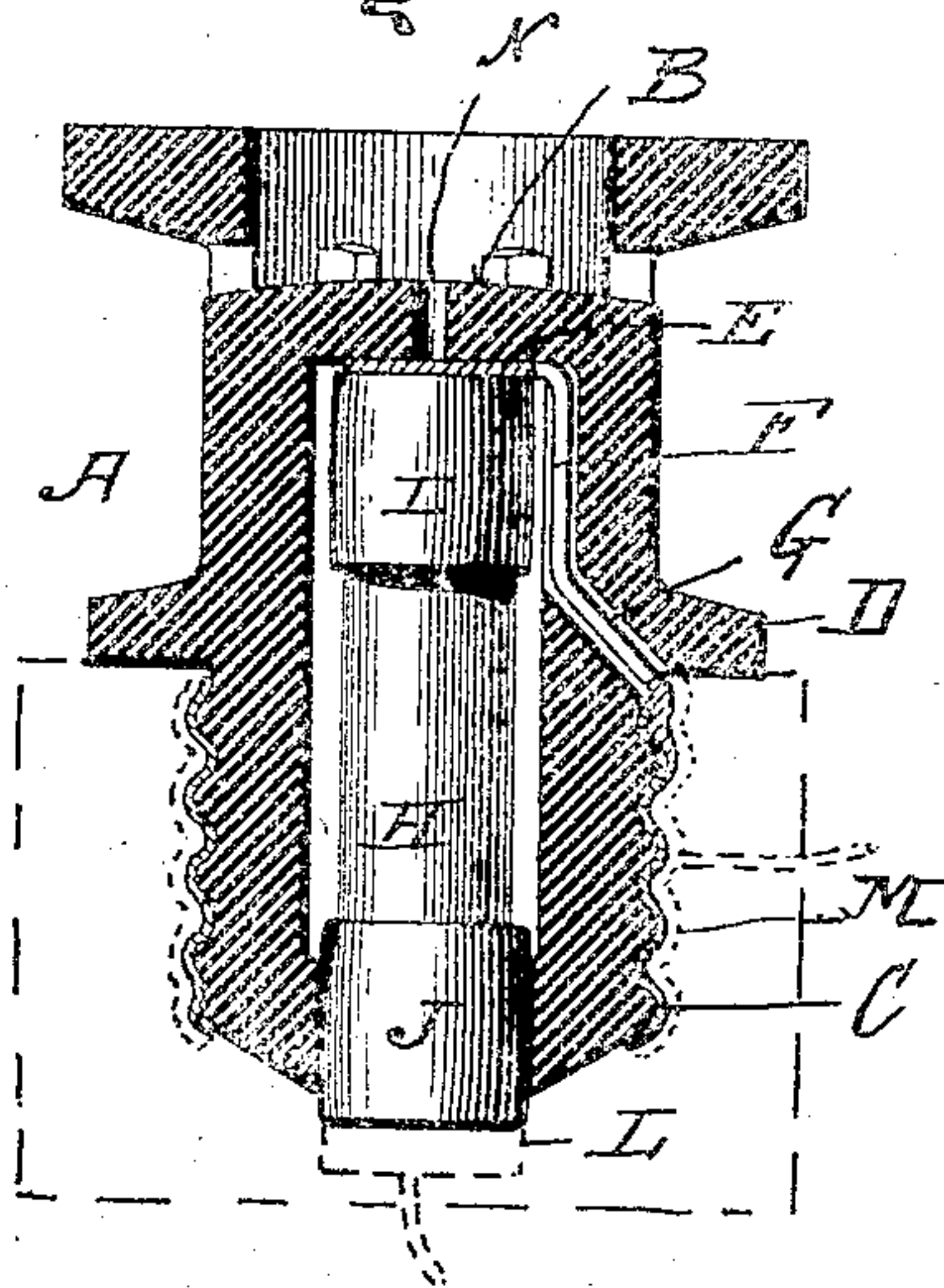
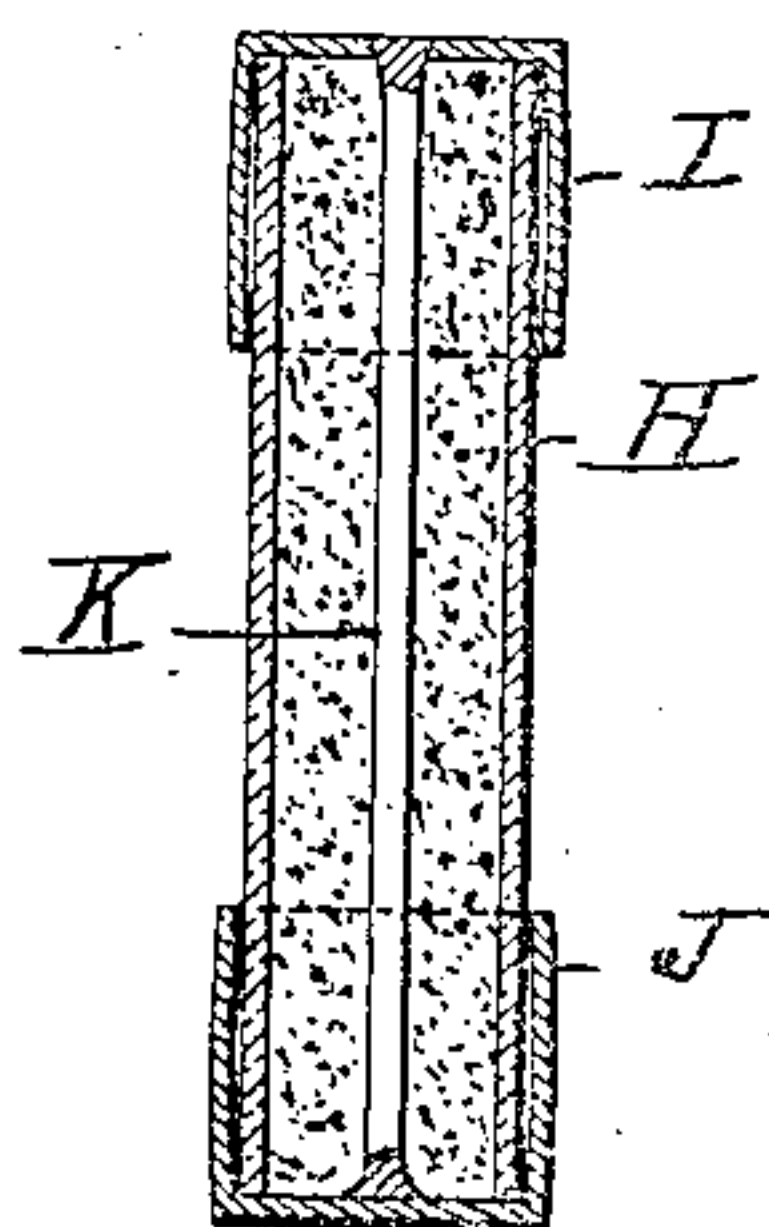


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. MURRAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRIC-FUSE CASE.

No. 924,093.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed September 28, 1908. Serial No. 455,033.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. MURRAY, citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Electric-Fuse Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to an electric fuse case or plug, and consists in the construction more particularly pointed out in the claim, whereby the holder containing the fuse is rendered removable from the case, and whereby access to said holder, when seated in said case, is prevented.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a top view of my fuse case. Fig. 2 is a section on the line x, x, of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the fuse holder.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The tubular case A is preferably cylindrical and made of porcelain. It is closed at one end, as shown at B. A portion of the case is threaded and covered with the metallic contact sleeve C. Above the sleeve C may be a flange D which rests on the usual socket in which the case is received. In the bore of the case, and on the inner face of the closed end B is a metal contact plate E. A conducting strip F, received in a recess in the side of the bore and in a downwardly inclined passage G in the case wall, electrically connects the plate E to the threaded contact sleeve C.

The fuse and holder, shown separately in Fig. 3, is of known construction, and consists of a preferably porcelain tube H provided with a metal cap I, J at each end, to which caps the fuse strip K is connected. The tube is filled with pulverized magnesia, talc or other shock absorbing non-combustible material. The fuse and holder is inserted in

the bore of the case A, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the cap I, at one end of the holder, makes contact with the plate E. The entrance to the bore is contracted so that the cap J, at the other end of the holder, fits tightly in the opening, and in this way the holder is prevented from coming out of the bore when the fuse case is not in its socket. When the fuse case is seated in the socket, indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 2, the exposed end of cap J makes electrical connection with the usual contact plate L at the bottom of the socket; so that circuit is then closed from cap J through fuse strip K, to plate E, strip F, threaded sleeve C, and so to the socket sleeve M, dotted lines. A hole N may be made in the closed end of the case for the insertion of a pin conveniently to drive the fuse holder out of the case, when its removal therefrom is desired.

It will be apparent that by this construction the fuse and its holder is completely inclosed in the case A and socket, so that access thereto is impossible without removing the case from the socket.

I claim:

A tubular fuse case formed of a single piece of fictile material closed at its upper end and having a circumferential flange, a screw threaded portion below said flange, a threaded metal sleeve on said threaded portion, a contact plate within said case and on the closed end thereof, and a conducting strip extending from said plate through the wall of said case below said flange and secured to said sleeve.

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

THOMAS E. MURRAY.

Witnesses:

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