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(54) **ELECTRICAL BUSBAR AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME**

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Related U.S. Patent Documents

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H02B 01/20 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **361/648**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 439/212, 439/76.2; 174/68.2, 70 R, 71 B, 88 B, 99 B; 361/601, 611, 622, 641, 648, 826-827, 824
See application file for complete search history.

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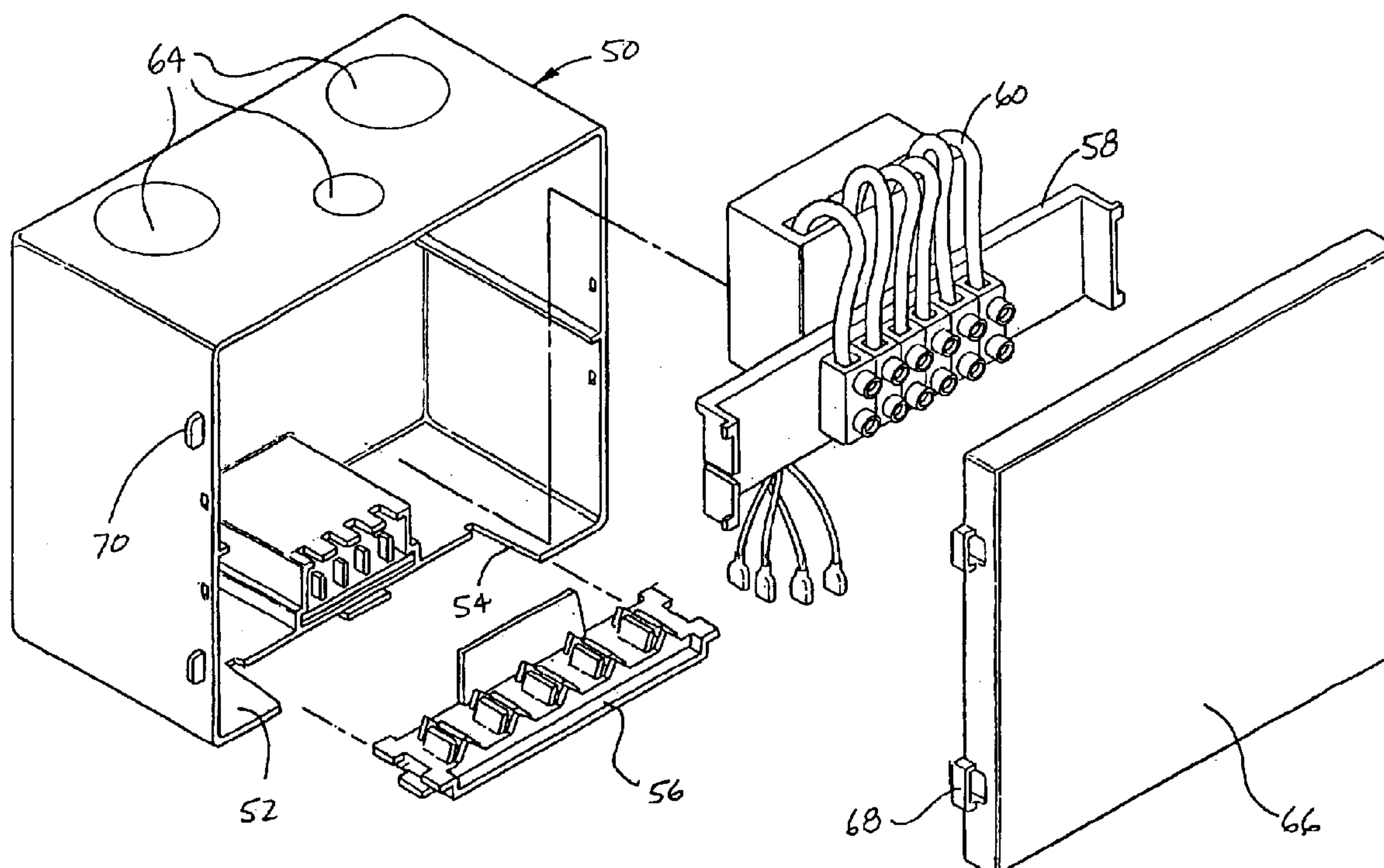
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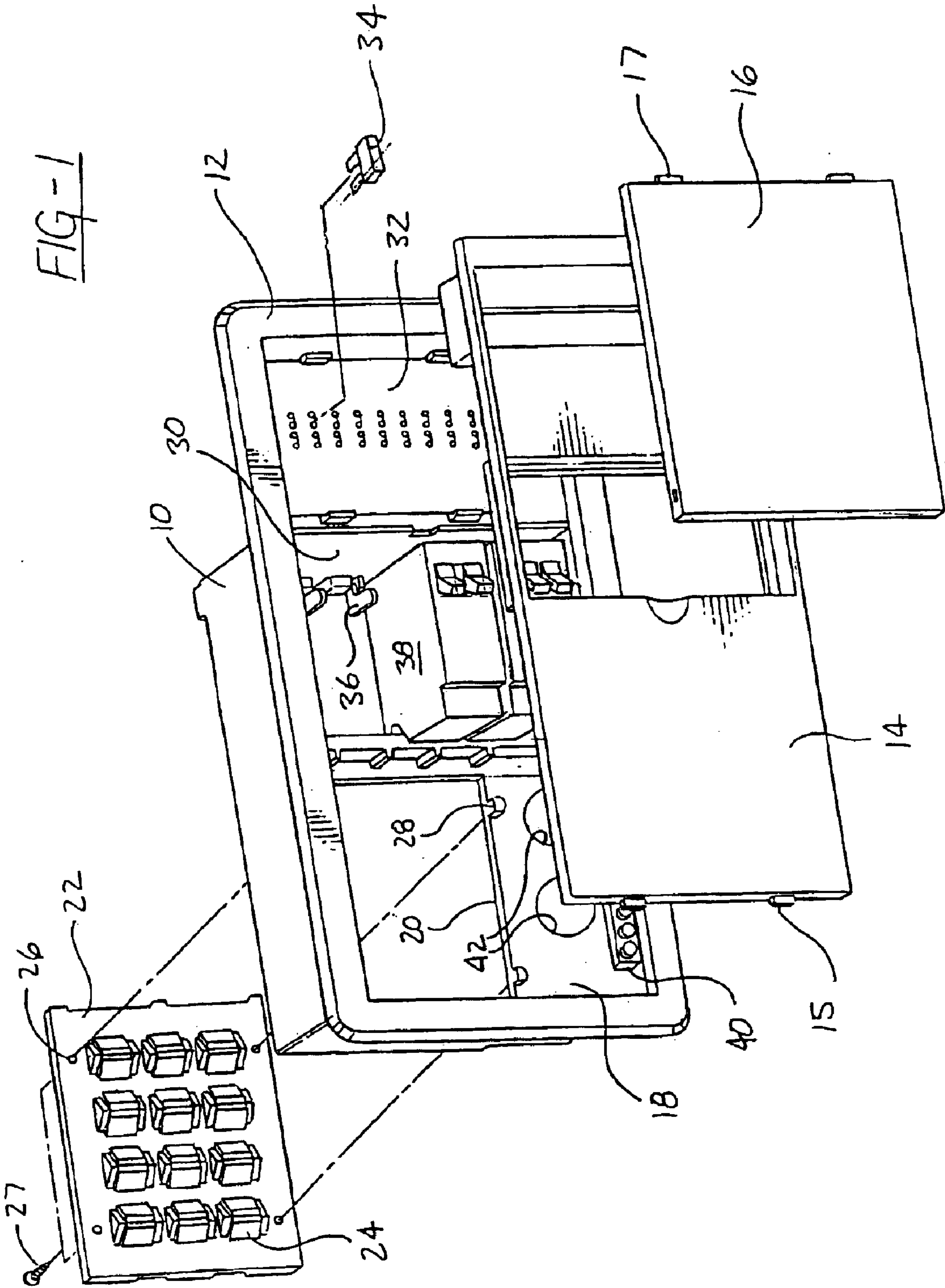
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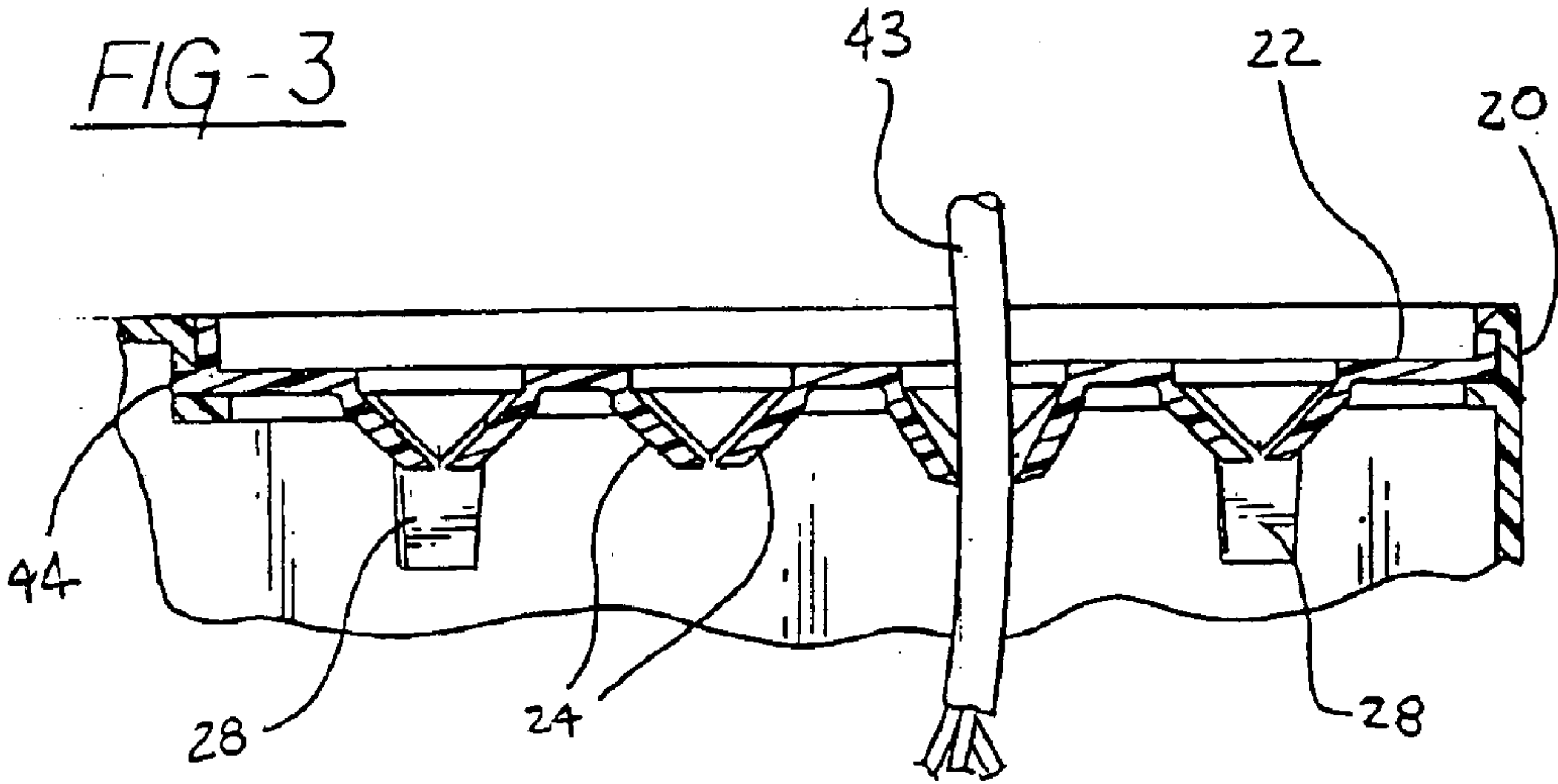
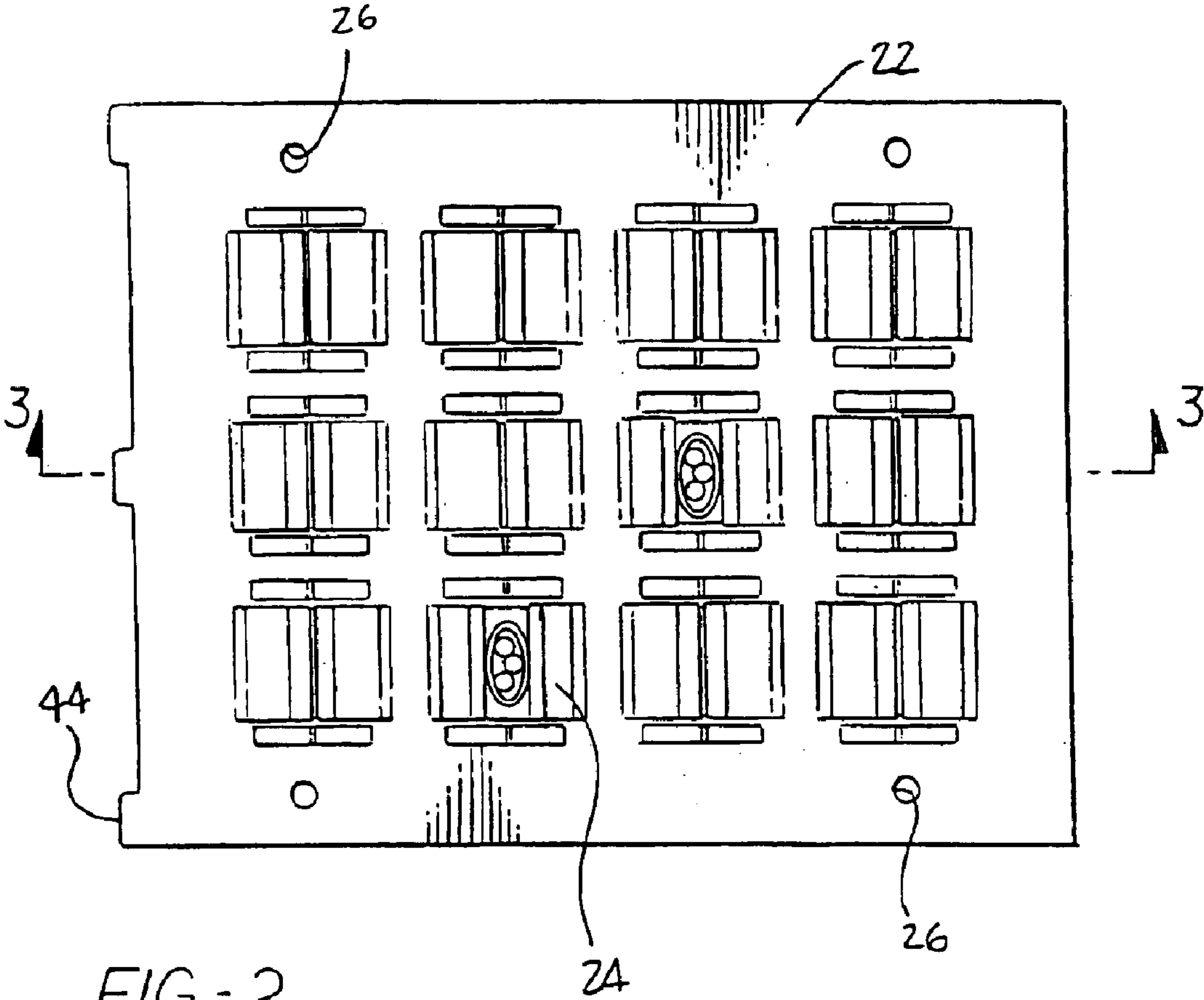
(57) **ABSTRACT**

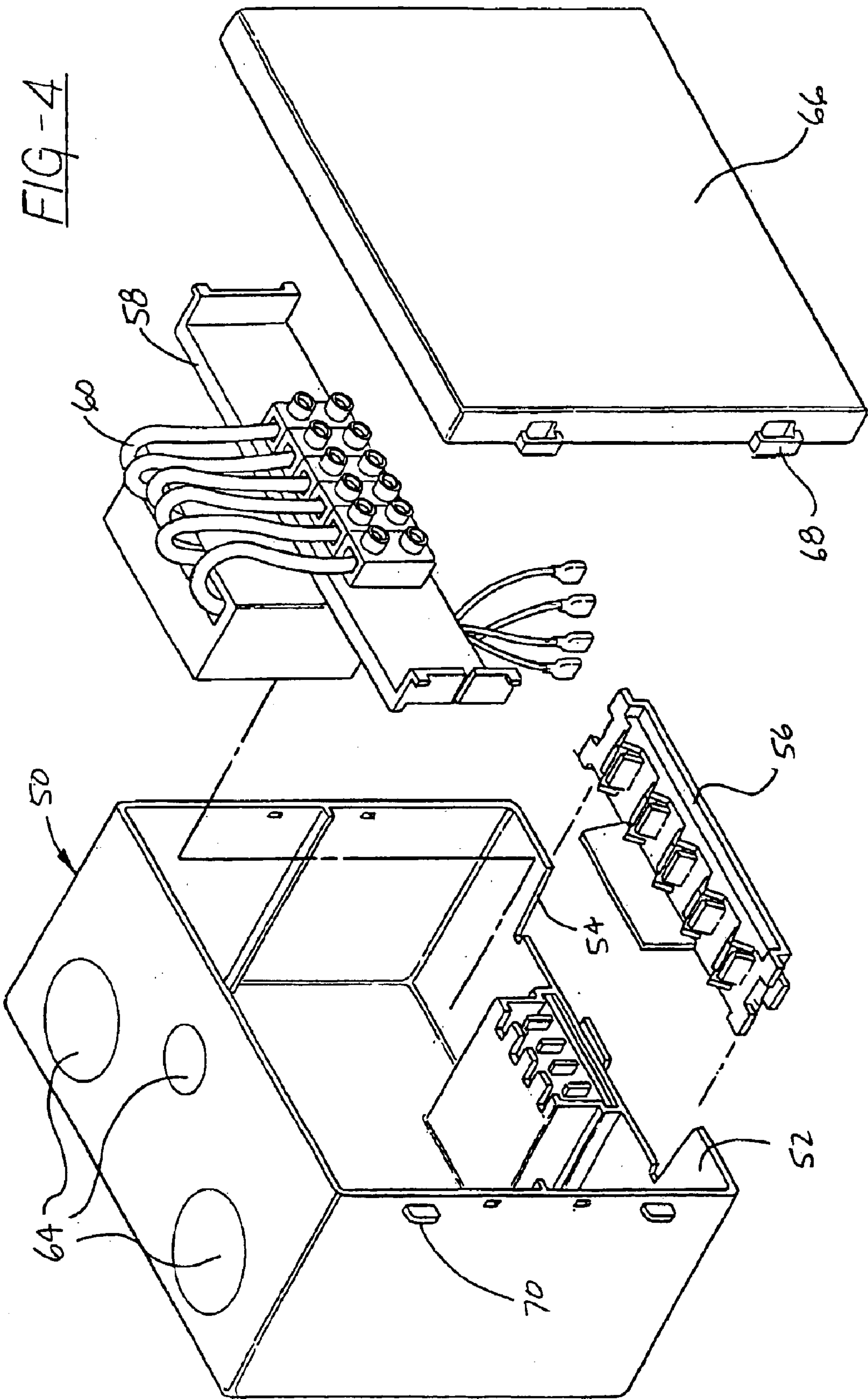
A housing for electrical devices such as connectors, circuit breakers, and face panels. A cable outlet port member is separate from the housing to provide unidirectional resistance to movement of a cable relative to the housing. The non-integral relationship permits the members to be replaced in the event of damage. A busbar formed by a stamping and bending operation is also disclosed for use in combination with conventional circuit breakers.

8 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets









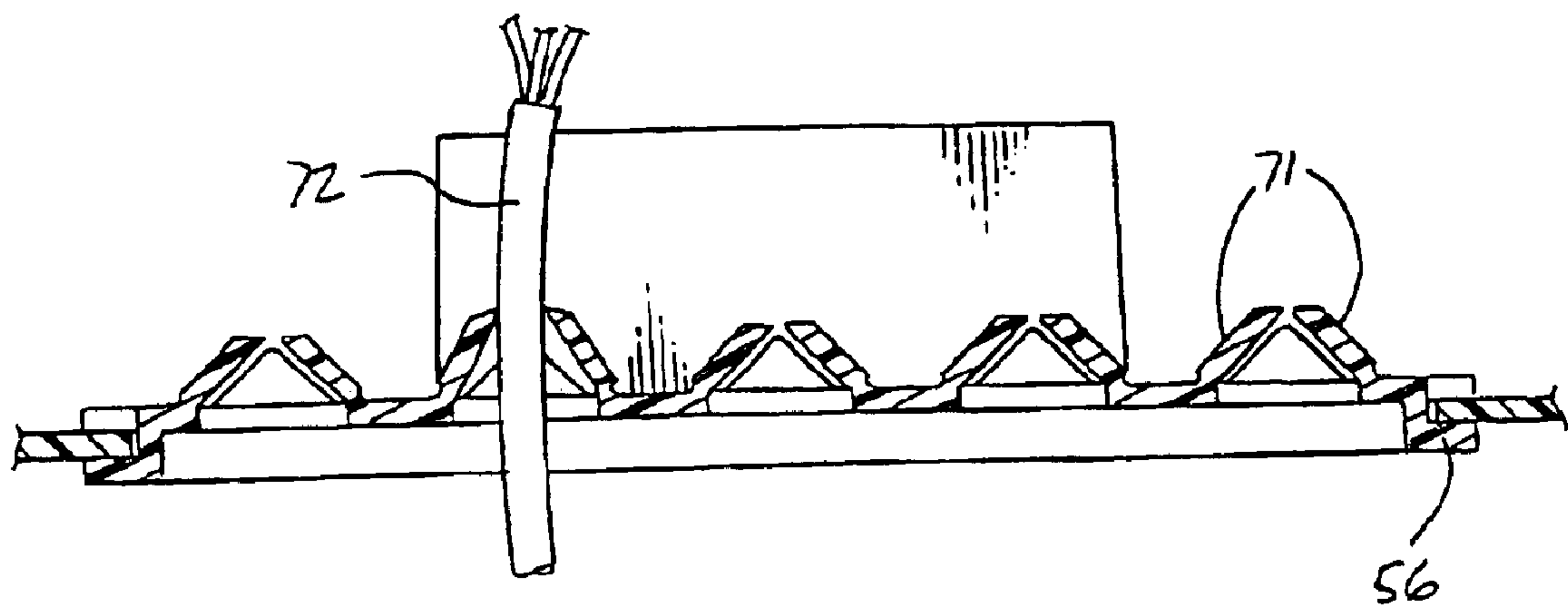
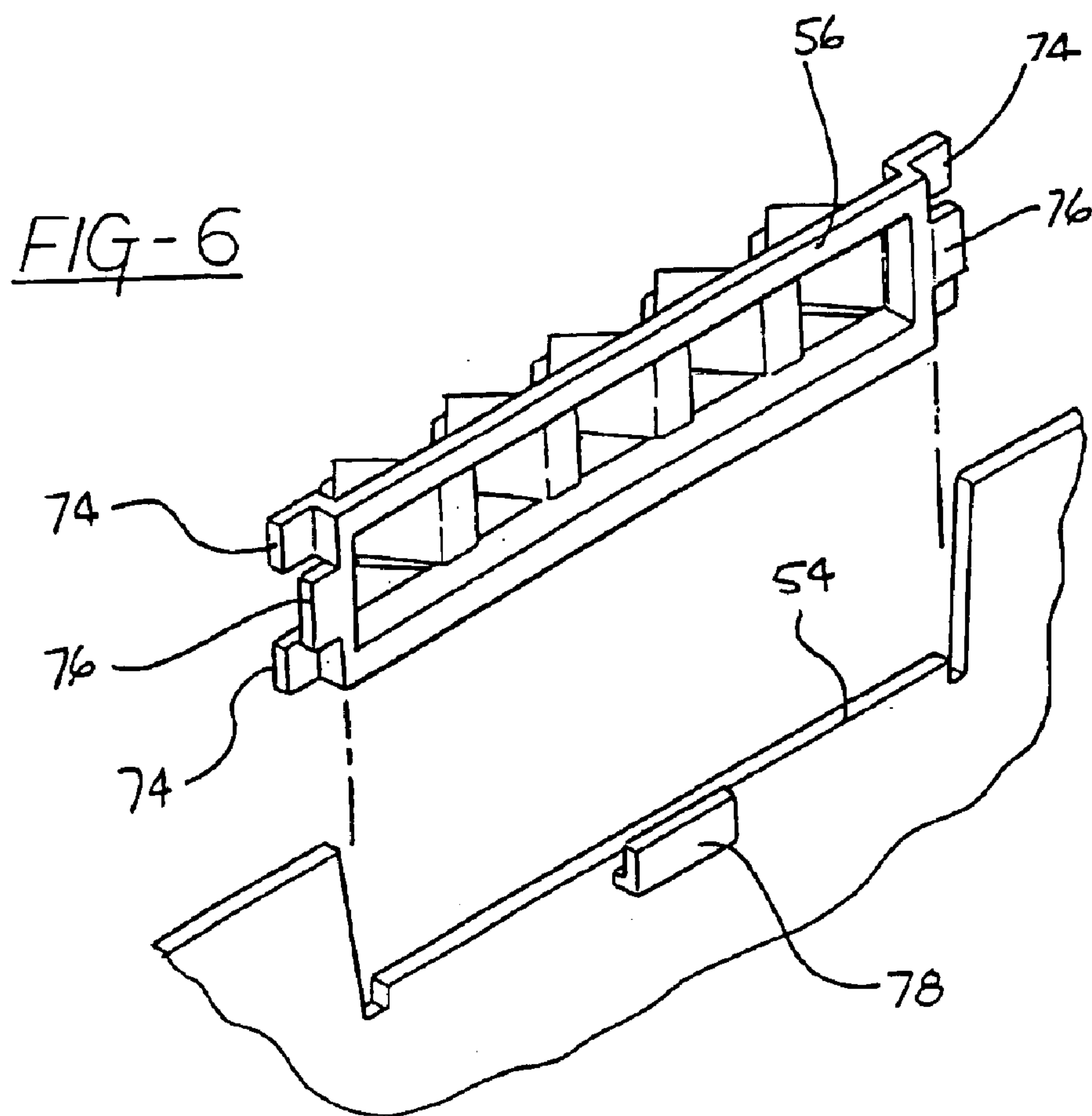
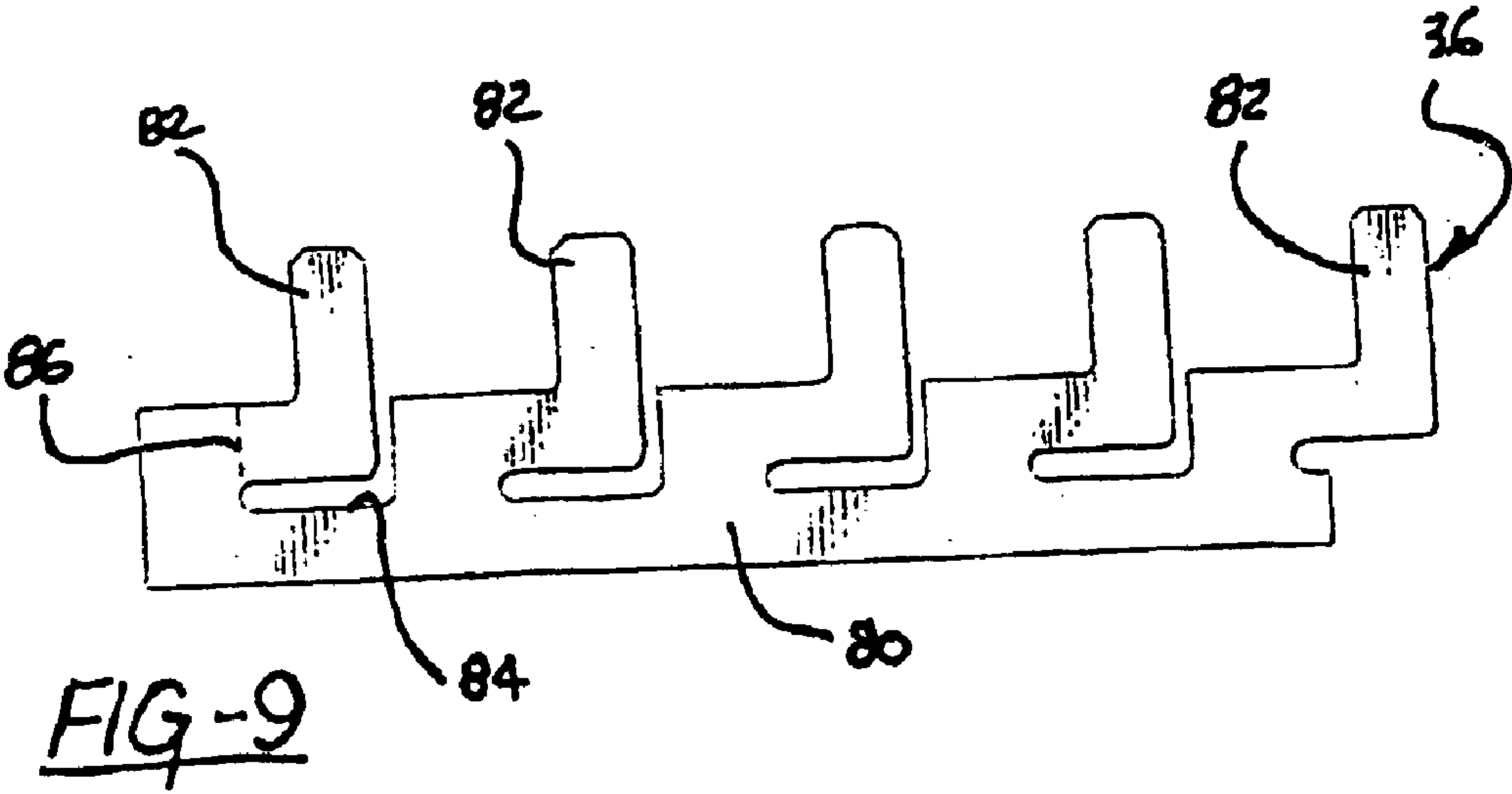
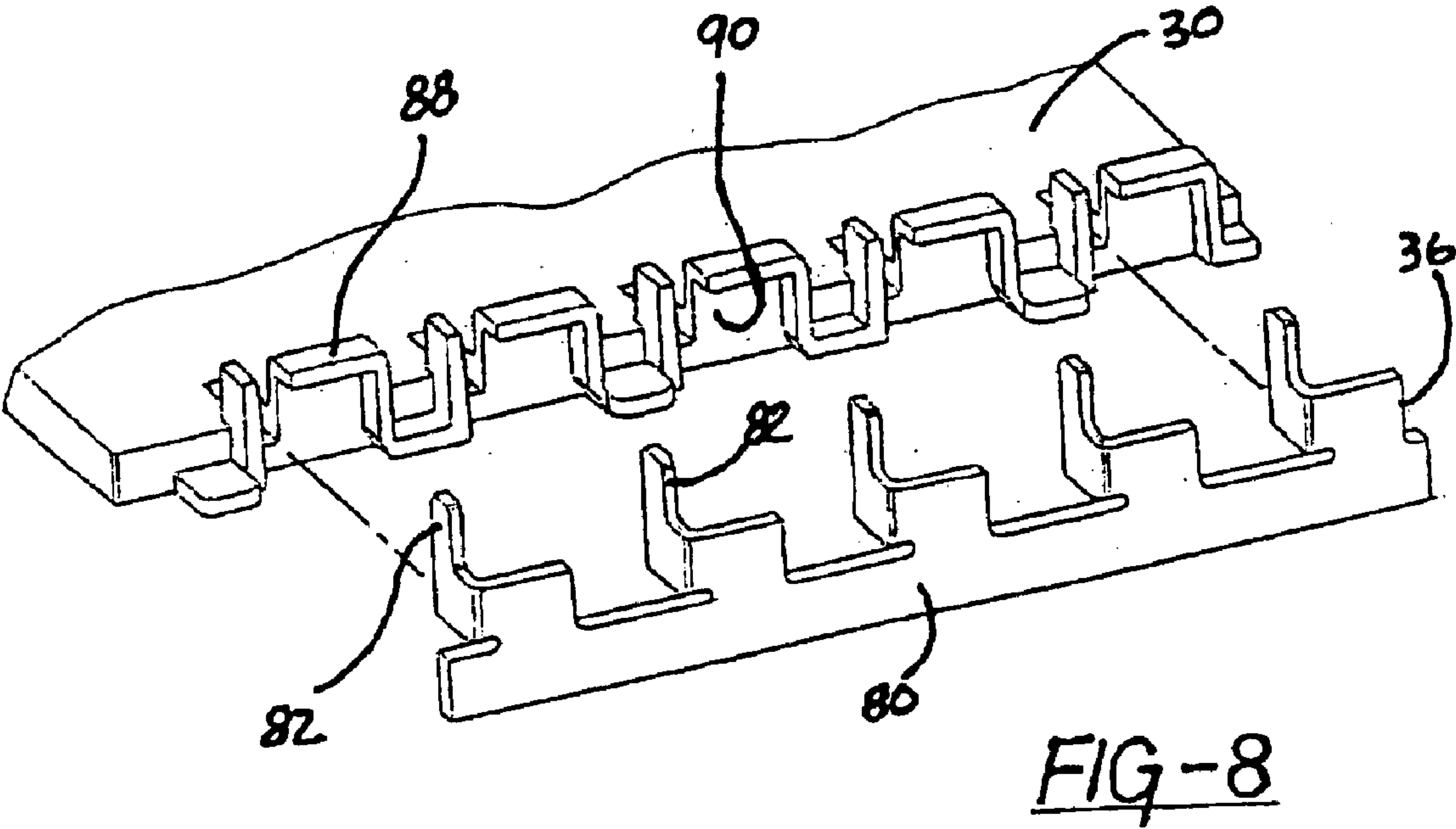
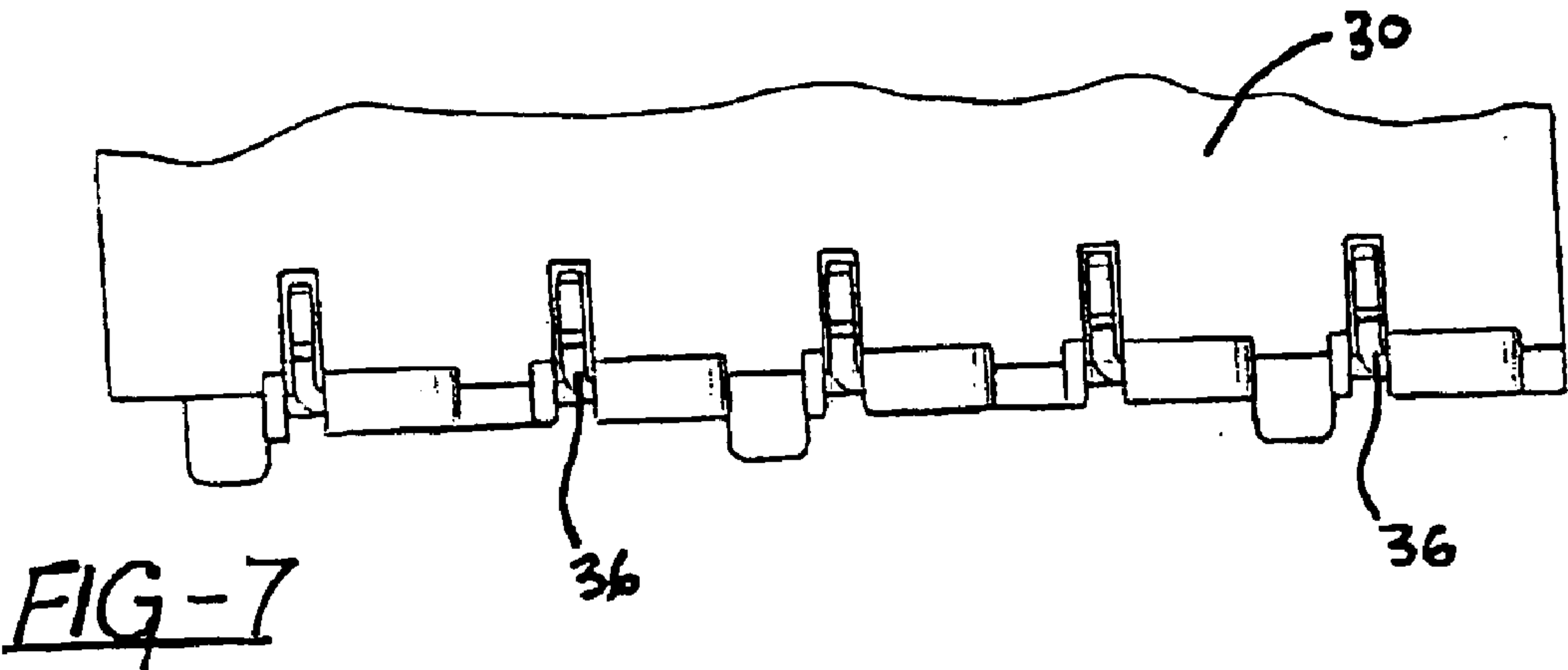


FIG-5





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ELECTRICAL BUSBAR AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a division of Ser. No. 09/752,191, filed by the same inventors on Dec. 29, 2000, and entitled "IMPROVED ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER WITH NON-INTEGRAL ROMEX RETAINER COMPONENT.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to housings for circuit breakers and, more particularly, to an improved busbar for bringing power to circuit breakers mounted in a housing and to a method of making such a busbar.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Housings for electrical devices, such as connectors, circuit breakers, relays and fuse panels, are used in many applications, including recreational vehicles such as motor homes and boats. In a typical application, the housing carries a number of conventional circuit breakers in a side-by-side or stacked parallel arrangement and a door or cover to close and partially seal the housing. The breakers are physically mounted on a busbar made of conductive metal with spaced parallel fingers called "stabs" which project into spring contacts within each breaker body.

Typically such a busbar is made by extruding a long aluminum element having the desired cross section, i.e., a base plate with parallel upstanding ribs, and cutting the extruded section into short, identical pieces. Such a process of manufacture is expensive in that it requires the creation of an extrusion die, the purchase of an extrusion press, and further in that it requires significant hand labor to carry out the various operations involved in the manufacturing process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first aspect of the present invention is the provision of an inexpensive busbar for mounting within an electrical device housing to receive a plurality of conventional circuit breakers and make electrical connections therewith. A second aspect of the invention is a method by which the improved busbar can be manufactured by creating an inexpensive stamping and thereafter bending portions of the stamping to produce the plurality of spaced, parallel stabs. In the configuration disclosed herein, the spacing between the stabs is independent of the height of the stabs.

Other objects, advantages and applications of the present invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art when the following description of the best mode contemplated for practicing the invention is read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The description herein makes reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view of an electrical distribution housing embodying a first cable outlet port member and the inventive busbar;

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FIG. 2 is a plan view of the outlet port member in the combination of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a sectional view along section line 3—3 of the device of FIG. 2;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view of the second embodiment of the cable outlet port invention;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view of the device of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is an exploded, detailed view of the device of FIG. 5 showing the manner in which it is removably attached to the housing;

FIG. 7 is a detail of the busbar in the device of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective detail of the busbar from the device of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 9 is a plan view of the busbar of FIGS. 7 and 8 at an intermediate stage in the manufacturing process.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTIONS

While the invention has been described in connection with what is presently considered to be the most practical and preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments but, on the contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalent arrangements included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures as is permitted under the law.

Referring now to FIGS. 1 through 3, a molded plastic housing 10 of the size, weight, and configuration suitable for use as an electrical distribution center in recreational vehicles is shown. The housing 10 is injection molded from a suitable plastic to exhibit a decorative and functional front peripheral flange 12, a separate snap-in cover 14 having edge tabs 15 and an access patch 16 having edge tabs 17 which cooperates with the removable cover 14.

The housing is further provided with an integral, rigid, rear panel 18 having formed therein an essentially rectangular opening having a peripheral edge 20 adapted to removably receive, a molded plastic outlet port member 22 having electrical cable ports 23 defined by opposed resilient plastic fingers 24 which are designed to unidirectionally resist passage of an electrical cable 43 there through and to [omit] permit passage of the cable in the opposite direction. Holes 26 are provided in the member 22 to receive screws 27 which enter into bosses 28 formed in the panel 18 so that the port member 22 may be removably attached to the housing 10. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 device may also be removably connected to peripheral edge 20 by edge tabs 44 which snap into corresponding slots 45 together with lip 47 being received into recess 48. However, the non-integral relationship also permits the member 22 to be removed from the housing 10 and replaced if one or more of the fingers 24 is broken during installation and/or servicing. It is understood that a wide variety of attachments mechanisms are available to removably attach member 22 to housing 10.

Housing 10 further comprises an interior panel 30 which essentially divides the interior of the housing into AC and DC sections, the AC section being the larger section on the left, as shown in FIG. 1. On the DC side, a fuse panel 32, receiving a plurality of standard automotive-type fuses 34, is provided. On the AC side, the panel 30 is configured to receive an aluminum busbar 36 hereinafter described in detail. Conventional circuit breakers 38 are mounted on the

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stabs of the busbar 36 in a spaced, parallel stack as shown in FIG. 1. Obviously, other configurations and/or interior arrangements may be provided.

Additional electrical connective devices such as the junction block shown at 40 may be provided on the interior of the housing 10. In addition, the rear panel 18 is provided with knockouts 42 for cable muting purposes.

Because of the non-integral nature of the member 22 with the housing 10, a number of members 22 may be taken to the job site and readily substituted into the place of the original member should one or more of the fingers 24 be broken off during the installation or servicing procedure. When this occurs during servicing, the non-integral nature of the member 22 allows it to be removed and replaced without loss of the de-tensioning feature which good electrical service and installation practice requires.

Referring now to FIGS. 4-6 a second form of non-integral outlet port member and its configuration will be described. In these figures, a molded plastic housing 50 is provided with such size and configuration as to be suitable for use as a transfer box in recreational vehicles and other applications. The housing 50 comprises a number of panels forming a box-like structure; one of these panels is a side panel 52 having a rectangular opening formed therein. The opening 54 receives a cable outlet port member 56 having a rectangular strip-like configuration and fingers 74 and 76 which permit the member to slide into and out of the opening 54 as shown in more detail in FIG. 6.

The housing 50 receives any of a number of different types of electrical devices, in this case, a strap-in bracket 58 carrying connectors 60. A top panel 62 of the housing 50 is provided with knockouts 64 for cable routing purposes. A cover 66 of injection molded plastic construction is provided with edge loops 68 operating with tabs 70 on the housing 50 to provide a snap-on relationship.

As shown in FIG. 5, the member 56 is provided with opposed resilient plastic fingers 71 which define a plurality of spaced parallel ports to uni-directionality permit passage of cables 72 but to resist withdrawal of the cables from the housing. As described above, fingers 74 and 76 are formed on the opposite edges of the member 56 to straddle the peripheral edge 54 of the opening in the housing 50 so that the member 56 can be easily positioned in or removed by a simple sliding action which eliminates the necessity of screws or other separate fasteners. A detail 78 is molded integrally with the housing panel to stabilize the center of the member 56 in the installed condition.

Referring now to FIGS. 7, 8, and 9 the improved busbar 36 suitable for use in the device of FIG. 1 is shown. The busbar comprises a stamped, aluminum plate 80 having a plurality of spaced parallel stabs 82 projecting from one lateral edge thereof and defined in part by L-shaped slots for apertures 84 in the plate 80. The apertures 84 open to the edge of the plate from which the stabs 82 project. Other metals including silver, copper, alloys of copper and alloys of aluminum may also be used.

The preliminary configuration of the busbar 36; i.e., flat, rectangular and planar as shown in FIG. 9, is formed by a simple stamping operation. The horizontal dimension as shown in FIG. 9 is deemed the longitudinal axis for purposes of description. Thereafter the stabs 82 are bent or folded out of the plane of the plate 80 along fold lines 86 to provide the configuration shown in FIG. 8. It will be noted that in this configuration the height of the stabs 82 is independent of the lateral spacing between them. Therefore, tall stabs 82 both legs of which are orthogonal to the plane of plate 80 are

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formed. Such stabs are suitable for use with conventional and contemporary circuit breakers and may be provided without requiring additional space in between the stabs which increased spacing would, in turn, increase the overall size of the housing 10. As shown in FIG. 8, the busbar 36 fits onto and into the panel 30 by means of a number of strategically shaped flanges 88 forming spaced pockets 90. The busbar 36 may be used in any application where a plurality of circuit breakers are disclosed in stacked; i.e., spaced parallel relationship within a housing.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination:

a housing for electrical devices including at least one panel having an opening formed therein;

an electrical cable output port member adapted to be removably secured to said panel in substantial registry with said opening;

said outlet port member comprising a plurality of cable outlet ports each defined by integral means for unidirectionally resisting passage of an electrical cable there through; and

a conductive metallic busbar mounted to said housing and having a plurality of uniformly spaced, parallel stabs projecting into the interior of said housing to receive circuit breakers in operable association therewith;

wherein said electrical cable outlet port member is formed with peripheral fingers which straddle the peripheral edge of said opening in the installed position whereby said electrical cable outlet port member may slide into and out of said opening.

2. The apparatus as defined in claim 1 wherein said member and said housing are constructed of plastic.

[3. The apparatus as defined in claim 1 wherein said panel further comprises a peripheral flange and a seat around said opening, said electrical cable outlet port member in the installed position resting within said opening and on said seat, said combination further comprising means for securing said electrical cable outlet port member within said opening.]

[4. The apparatus as defined in claim 3 wherein said means comprises screws.]

5. The apparatus as defined in claim 1 further comprising a cover which is removably securable to said housing for retaining said member in the installed position.

6. The apparatus as defined in claim 5 wherein said cover is plastic.

7. The apparatus as defined in claim 6 wherein said housing has a peripheral mounting flange.

8. The apparatus as defined in claim 7 wherein said stabs are flat planar elements disclosed in parallel spaced relationship with one another and integral with a baseplate.

9. A busbar for use in making electrical connections to circuit breakers in an electrical housing comprising the integral combination of a plate of conductive metal having a strip-like configuration, a plurality of L-shaped openings formed in said strip-like configuration at regularly, longitudinally spaced intervals therealong and opening to one peripheral edge of the plate; and

a plurality of L-shaped plate-like stabs integral with said plate, each having a first longitudinal leg and a second transverse leg projecting from said peripheral edge of said plate, said plate-like stabs being defined in part by said L-shaped openings whereby said plate-like stabs may be folded out of the plane of said plate into a configuration wherein each of said first and second legs is orthogonal to said plate and the second transverse legs project transversely of said plate.

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10. A method for forming a busbar of the type having a planar, rectangular plate of conducive metal having a longitudinal axis and a plurality of orthogonal stabs projecting upwardly and outwardly from the plane of said plate in parallel, regularly spaced relationship to one another formed by the process comprising the steps of

- a. forming a plurality of regularly spaced L-shaped stabs in said plate as integral planar elements thereof to define in each stab a first leg portion directly contiguous with said plate and extending longitudinally there-

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with and a second leg portion contiguous with the first leg portion and extending transversely outwardly from said plate and, thereafter,

- b. bending said stabs along parallel transverse lines between the first legs and said plates such that both legs of each stab are orthogonal to said plates and the height of the transverse leg is independent of the spacing between said stabs.

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