T. E. MURRAY.

FUSE AND FUSE CARRIER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 30, 1913.

1,079,018. Patented Nov. 18, 1913.

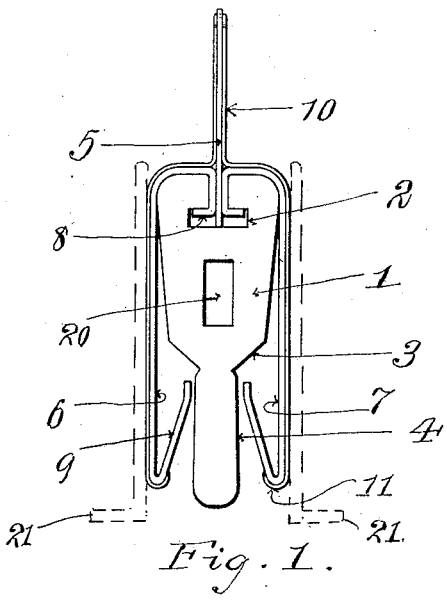

Fig. 1.

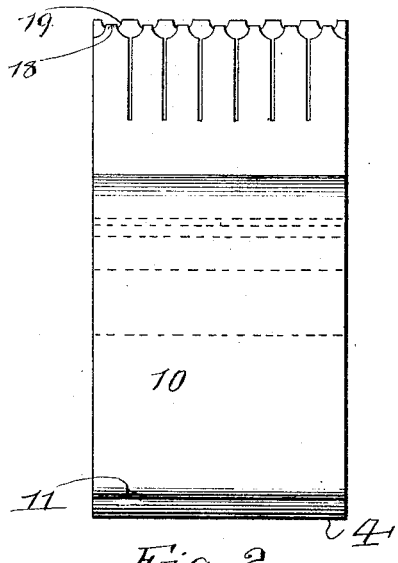

Fig. 2.

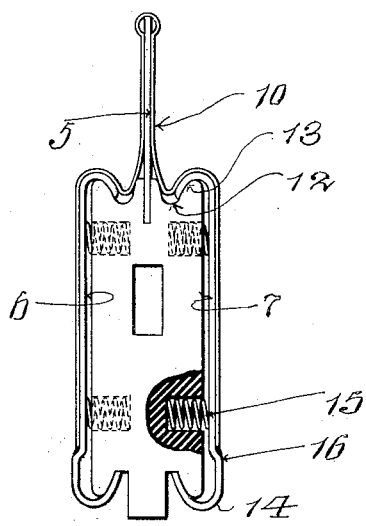

Fig. 3.

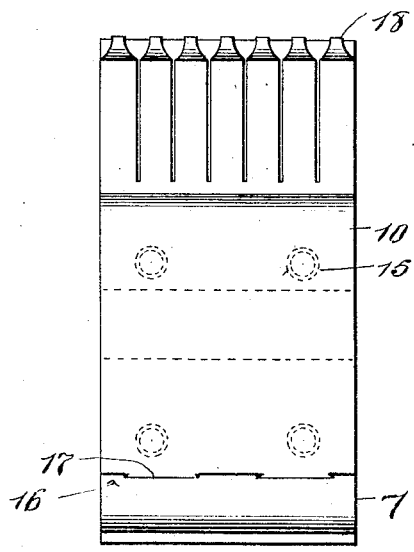

Fig. 4.

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FUSE AND FUSE CARRIER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. MURRAY, a 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 Fuses and Fuse-Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is a fuse, and carrier therefor. The fuse is bent over, with a portion of the inner surface of each arm in contact with a plate of conducting material, said plates being supported upon opposite sides of a carrier of insulating material. Said plates are preferably resilient so as to hold the fuse closely against the contacts, between which the device is placed.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is an edge and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of my fuse carrier and fuse. Fig. 3 is an edge and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a modified form of the same.

Similar numbers of reference indicate like parts.

1 is the carrier formed preferably of porcelain or other refractory insulating material. In the upper edge of said carrier is a shouldered recess 2. The sides of said carrier converge downwardly to inclined shoulders 3, below which is a narrowed portion 4. Seated in the recess 2 is a thin partition 5 of fiber or other insulating material. 6 and 7 are plates of copper. The upper portions of said plates are bent over under the shoulders in recess 2, as shown at 8. The lower portions of said plates are bent upwardly, as shown at 9. The fuse strip 10 is bent over the partition 5, lies in contact with the opposite sides of said partition and the outer surfaces of said copper plates, and at its lower edges is bent over the upwardly bent portions 9 of said plates, as shown at 11.

In the modified form of my device shown in Figs. 3 and 4, grooves 12 are made in the upper surface of the carrier 1, in which are hooked the upper edges 13 of the copper plates 6 and 7, the lower edges 14 of said plates being hooked in corresponding grooves in the bottom of said carrier. In each side of the carrier body are recesses which receive helical springs 15 which bear upon and resiliently support said copper plates. The fuse strip 10 extends over the outer surface of the copper plates to shoulders 16 thereon, to which shoulders it is connected by soldering, or by dovetail jointing, as indicated at 17, Fig. 4. The fuse strip at the portion which extends over the partition 5 is preferably slit into a number of narrow sections, each of which is diminished in width, as shown at 18, so as to localize the blowing point at the upper edge of said partition. The diminished portions may lie in notches 19 in said edge, as shown in Fig. 2. The opening 20 in the carrier 1 is for the insertion of a lever arm for supporting the carrier and for moving it into and out of the usual fixed contacts, indicated by dotted lines at 21, Fig. 1. By reason of the described construction, the copper plates 6, 7 strengthen and support the fuse strip, while also, by their resiliency, pressing it closely against the contacts 21.

I claim:

1. A carrier, separated plates of conducting material resiliently supported on opposite sides thereof, and a fuse in loop form supported on said carrier, having its loop projecting beyond one end thereof and its arms in contact with said plates.

2. A wedge-shaped carrier of insulating material, separated plates of conducting material secured to the thicker end of said wedge-shaped carrier and extending in front of the tapered faces thereof, and a fuse in loop form supported on said carrier, having its loop projecting beyond said thicker end and its arms in contact with said plates.

3. A carrier, separated plates of conducting material disposed on opposite sides thereof, a partition of insulating material projecting from one end of said carrier and disposed between said plates, and a fuse doubled over the outer edge of said partition and extending along the opposite sides of said partition and of said carrier.

4. A carrier having a recess, separated

plates of conducting material, each having one end bent over and received in said recess and extending from said recess along opposite sides of said carrier, a partition of insulating material entering said carrier recess between said bent over ends of said plates, and a fuse doubled over the outer edge of said partition and extending along the opposite sides of said partition and of said carrier.

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

THOMAS E. MURRAY.

Witnesses:

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