feeder circuits through suitable terminal studs 36 on the rear face of panel 15. If adjacent contacts are spaced from each other by a distance less than the width of block 18, the movable contact element which cooperates with the contacts can be turned from any one to another in either direction, no stop being required. The contacts, are, as illustrated, formed as expansible collars into which a cylindrical contact pin 21 frictionally engages by axial movement.

Contact pin 21 is secured in insulating block 18, as illustrated, a portion of the block being drilled to form a recess 22 around the periphery of the pin to accommodate fixed contact 20 when block 18 is moved toward rear panel 15. The tip of the pin is positioned below the surface of the insulating block. Pin 21 is secured in block 18 and in turn is connected to the rear section 17 of the shaft by screw 47. The block, in turn, is secured to the front section 16 of the shaft by another screw 23. Both screws are threaded into the shaft. On the extended end of shaft section 16 a suitable manipulating knob 24 is secured in front of panel 14.

By means of knob 24 the shaft may be rotated or moved axially, as desired. To rotate the shaft for purposes of selecting a desired fixed contact and its feeder circuit, knob 24 is pulled out from panel 14 to disengage pin 21 from the fixed contact. It may then be rotated until index 32 (Fig. 1) is adjacent a desired one of the indicia 33 indicating that the indicated contacts are in alignment. Those contacts are then engaged by pushing knob 24 inwardly toward panel 14, moving the shaft axially and similarly moving contact pin 21 into engagement with the newly selected contact to which the desired feeder circuit is connected. This operation is interlinked with the operation of the second switching means in a manner later to be described.

Forms of locking means other than that illustrated may be employed. For example, a positioning pin secured to arm or block 18 and holes radially disposed in rear panel 15 concentric with the contacts 20 will cooperate to lock the arm 18 when such a pin is inserted in one of the holes by the axial movement of the shaft to complete the electrical connection to one of the contacts. Such a positioning pin when of proper length would also serve the purpose of preventing wiping connection between contact pin 21 and any of the fixed contacts while the switch is being rotated for selected alignment. When this type of positioning pin is employed, the contacts need not be of the type shown, but may be of any acceptable design, preferably spring pressed, to secure positive electrical contact.

In order to assure adequate electrical contact at all angular and axial positions of shaft 17, two connection means to the shaft are provided. First, shaft 17 is journalled in insulating panel 15 by means of a metallic bearing 34. Secondly, a metallic spring wiper contact 35 wipes at all times against shaft 17 assuring a clean contact. The resulting pressure of spring 35 against shaft 17 urges shaft 17 against one side of bearing 34 tending to maintain better electrical contact between bearing 34 and shaft 17. The combined current-carrying capacity of the shaft 17 with wiper contact 35 and with bearing 34 is ample to assure reliable and cool operation. Terminal 30 is electrically connected to both wiper contact 35 and bearing 34.

The second switching means above mentioned may here be assumed to comprise a switch

26 of the circuit breaker type which is manually operable from the front of the panel, as by knob 25, to open and close the circuit in which it is connected. The particular type of switch here termed "circuit breaker" is immaterial provided it be of sufficient current-carrying capacity. The circuit breaker as illustrated is of the spring-biased toggle type, being "closed" or "on" in the upper position of the knob 25 (Figs. 1 and 2), and "open" or "off" in the lower position (Fig. 3). This circuit breaker preferably includes the usual overload release device which will automatically open the breaker when the load current exceeds a predetermined value. Two terminals 27, 28 of circuit breaker 26 permit its external connection. Terminal 27 is connected through jumper 29 to wiper terminal 30, and terminal 28 permits connection to a load circuit such as light circuit 31 (Fig. 5).

So called toggle switches, mercury pool switches, or other suitable switches may be substituted for circuit breaker 26. If a mercury switch of the toggle type be substituted, substantially no other modification would be required. Other types of mercury switches could also be employed by obvious modification of the linkage mechanism by which axial movement of the shaft 16—17 tends to rock the mercury pool of the switch.

A pilot light 48, shown in Fig. 1, may be connected from the power line to output terminal 28 of the circuit breaker so that the pilot is illuminated only when the circuit is completely closed and current is flowing to the bank of lights or other load to be controlled. This pilot thus not only indicates whether that particular circuit is "on" or "off," but it also indicates to some extent the adjusted condition of the circuit, viz., the change of adjustment of a dimmer will affect the brilliancy of the pilot light.

An important feature of the invention resides in the interlocking action between the two switching devices. As previously mentioned, the invention includes means automatically actuated by movement of the selector switch to maintain the circuit through that switch open while the movable contact is not in complete engagement with a fixed contact. To this end a stop 37 is provided on the front of panel 14 to prevent the closing of the circuit breaker, if it is initially in the "open" position, or to release or trip the circuit breaker, if it is initially in the "closed" position. To move stop 37, a link arm 38 having a follower piece 39 is provided. As can be seen from Figs. 2 and 3, a straight portion of link arm 38 passes through a hole in panel 14 permitting stop 37 to be either in the position illustrated in Fig. 2 where it is in contact with the face of panel 14, or to be extended therefrom, as illustrated in Fig. 3. When stop 37 is in the extended position of Fig. 3, the circuit breaker cannot be closed. If stop 37 is in the position of Fig. 2 and the circuit breaker is closed, the circuit breaker will be tripped and opened if link arm 38 is moved so that the stop 37 assumes the position of Fig. 3.

To control the movement of link arm 38, and hence the position of stop 37, a link disc 40 is secured to the front surface of insulating plate 18 so as to move with it. Since disc 40 is flat and normal to the axis of shaft 16, its position with respect to follower 39 is unchanged by rotation of shaft 16. However, the relative positions of disc 40 and follower 39 do change in accordance with axial movement of shaft 16. The relative positioning and dimensions of these