Dec. 12, 1939. V. GARDNER 2,183,067

ELECTRIC PLUG

Filed July 22, 1938

Fig. 1.

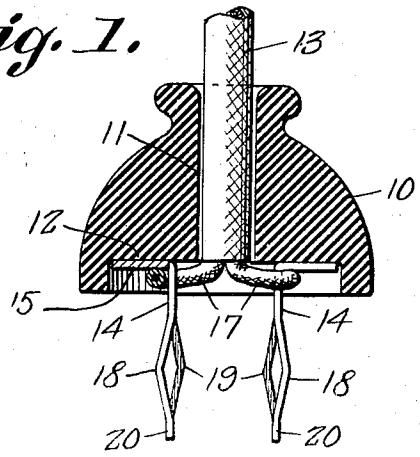


Fig. 2.

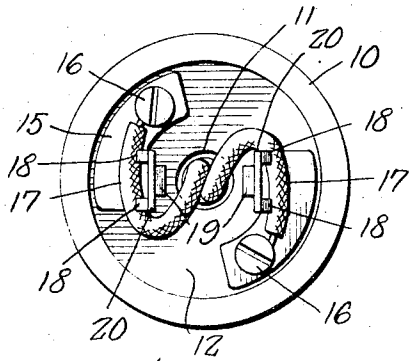
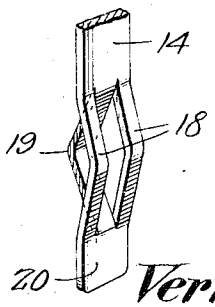


Fig. 3.



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ELECTRIC PLUG

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1 Claim. (Cl. 173—361)

This invention relates to electric plugs and has for an object to provide a plug having novel prongs which will eliminate a common source of trouble, that is poor electrical connection with the contacts in the prong receiving pockets of conventional electric sockets.

A further object of the invention is to provide a plug having the prongs provided with stamped out longitudinal V-shaped sections spaced rearwardly from the tip of the prong and adapted to be easily inserted in the socket and when in applied position being adapted to tightly frictionally engage the contacts of the socket and provide good electrical connection and at the same time prevent accidental detachment of the plug from the socket.

A further object is to provide an electric plug which will be formed of a few strong simple and durable parts, which will be inexpensive to manufacture and which will not easily get out of order.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, it being understood that various modifications may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of an electric plug constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the plug shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the prongs.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the various views, 10 designates the plug body having a central bore or passage 11 which opens out through the flat bottom wall 12 of the body and is adapted to receive the electric cable 13.

The prongs 14 are formed integral with respective arcuate plates 15, disposed in a plane at a right angle to the prong, as in standard construction and said plates are held to the plug body by screws 16, to which are attached the circuit wires 17 in the usual manner.

Each prong 14, as best shown in Figure 3, is provided with a pair of longitudinal slits and the material bounded by the slits is struck out to provide a pair of substantially V-shaped outer sections 18 and a single intermediate V-shaped section 19. The apices of the outer V-shaped sections 18 are turned oppositely to the apex of the intermediate V-shaped section 19, so that the tongue will engage the reciprocal contact of any conventional electric socket at three points located on opposite sides of the longitudinal median line of the prong. The prong is preferably formed of resilient metal so that the offset sections 18 and 19 will tend to be deformed when the tongue is inserted in the reciprocal contact of the plug and thus be wedged into tight frictional engagement with the reciprocal contact to prevent accidental dislodgement and to provide good electrical contact.

By again referring to Figure 3 it will be seen that by virtue of the offset longitudinal sections 18 and 19 being spaced rearwardly from the free end of the tongue, a flat straight tip 20 will be produced, in alignment with the base portion of the prong to permit the prong to be easily inserted in the prong receiving pocket in which is mounted the reciprocal contact of a conventional electric socket.

From the above description it is thought that the construction and operation of the invention will be fully understood without further explanation.

What is claimed is:

An electric plug prong having an arcuate attaching base extending in a plane at a right angle to the prong, the prong being provided with a pair of longitudinal slits and the material bounded by the slits being struck out to provide a pair of V-shaped outer sections and a single intermediate V-shaped section with the apices of the outer sections turned opposite to the apex of the intermediate section, said V-shaped sections being spaced from the free end of the prong to provide a tip in an alignment with the prong, said V-shaped sections being adapted to engage the contact of a conventional electric socket at three points located on opposite sides of the longitudinal median line of the prong, the tip of the prong permitting the prong to be easily inserted in the socket contact.

VERN GARDNER.