May 8, 1934. G. S. ELLIOTT 1,957,582

ATTACHMENT PLUG RECEPTACLE

Filed March 14, 1930

Fig. 1.

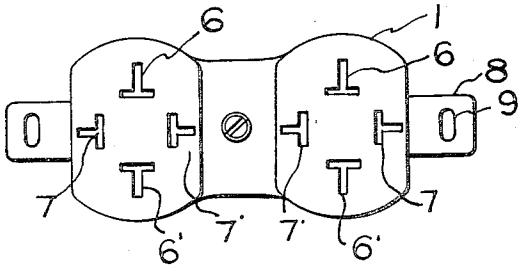


Fig. 2.

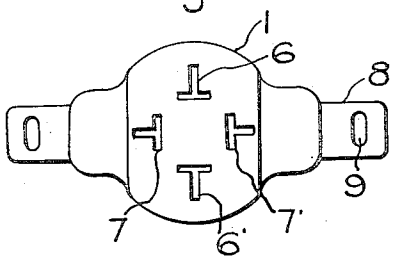


Fig. 3.

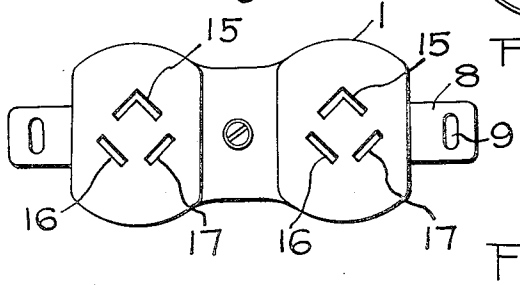


Fig. 4.

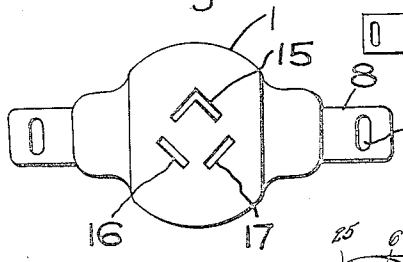


Fig. 5.

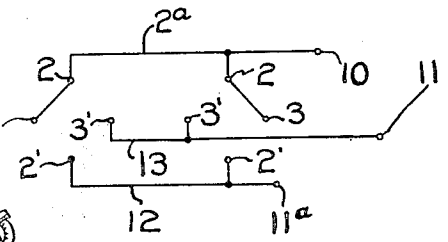


Fig. 6.

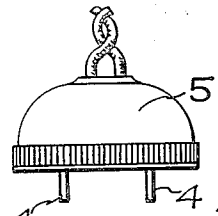
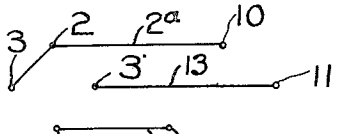


Fig. 9.



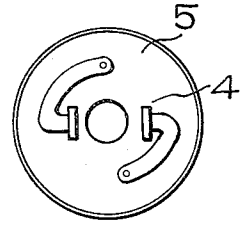


Fig 7

Fig. 10.

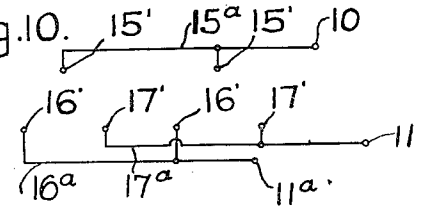


Fig. 12.

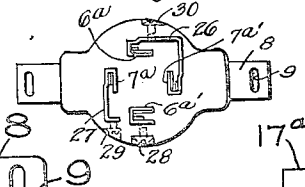


Fig. 8.

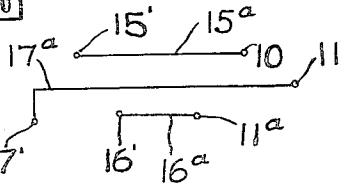
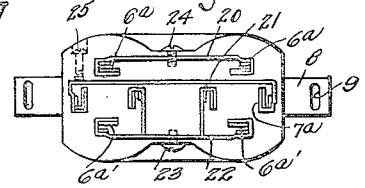


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ATTACHMENT PLUG RECEPTACLE

George S. Elliott, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Application March 14, 1930, Serial No. 435,806

2 Claims. (Cl. 173—330)

This invention relates to base receptacles for attachment plugs of utility electric circuits and it is among the objects thereof to provide a single or multiple plug receptacle in which a plug may be connected to either a circuit of constant current supply or a circuit controlled by a switch.

The purpose of my invention is the provision of a base receptacle which is adapted to be connected in a dual electric circuit whereby an appliance such as an electric clock or radio may be constantly connected to a source of electrical energy and a lamp or other appliance connected in a circuit controlled by a switch.

These and other objects of my invention will become more apparent from a consideration of the accompanying drawing in which like reference characters designate like parts and in which Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a multiple plug receptacle embodying the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 a similar view of a single plug receptacle; Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 top plan views of base receptacles of modified form; Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 are views diagrammatically illustrating bus bars and terminals of the receptacles shown in Figs. 1 to 4 respectively; Figs. 9 and 10 are side and end elevational views respectively of a common form of attachment plug; Figure 11, a bottom plan view of a multiple plug receptacle; and, Figure 12 a bottom plan view of a single plug receptacle.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 5 of the drawing, 1 designates a base receptacle having electrical contacts 2, 2′ and 3, 3′, Fig. 5, which are electrically connected to bus bars mounted in an insulating body 1. The terminals are accessible for electrical contact with jacks 4, Figs. 9 and 10, of an attachment plug 5 through slotted apertures 6, 6′ and 7, 7′. The apertures 6, 6′ register with bus bar contacts 2, 2′ and 7, 7′ with 3, 3′ and may be of T-shape to receive plug jacks having parallel faces or with their faces arranged in tandem. The receptacles 1 are provided with the usual fastening lug straps 8 having screw slots 9 for anchoring the receptacles.

As diagrammatically illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawing, contacts 2 and 3 are connected by a common bus bar 2*a* to a power terminal 10 and the contacts 2′ and 3′ are respectively connected by bus bars 12 and 13 to power terminals 11 and 11*a*. Terminal 10 is adapted for electrical connection to one side of a power line and terminal 11 to the other side of the line. Terminal 11*a* is connected to the same side of the line as terminal 11 through a switch (not shown) which is disposed between terminal 11*a* and its connection to the power line. When the plug jacks 4 are attached to contacts 2, 2′, they are connected to the power line through switch terminals 10 and 11*a*, and when attached to contacts 3, 3′, they are connected to the line across the terminals 10 and 11. Thus in the multiple plug receptacle shown in Figs. 1 and 5, one plug may be attached across the power line and another across the switch terminal which may be connected or disconnected as desired. In other words, bus bar contacts 2′, 3′, of bus bars 12 and 13 are common to the polarized bus bar 2*a* and its contacts 2 and 3 whereby electrical connections may be effected from the polarized bus bar to either a constant connection with the power line or through a switch connection with the power line, as for example, when a light is connected to the switch terminal 11*a* and an electrical clock through the constant connected terminal 11 of the bus bar 13.

In Figures 2 and 6 of the drawing, the same connections are employed in a single plug receptacle in which a plug may be attached either across the terminals 10 and 11 or terminals 10 and switch terminal 11*a*. The electrical connections referred to above are effected through the bus bars mounted on the under side of the receptacle as shown in Figures 11 and 12. In the multiple receptacle of Figure 11, bus bars 20, 21 and 22, connect terminals 6*a*, 7*a*, 6*a*′ and 7*a*′, respectively, the bus bars being provided with terminal connections 23, 24 and 25, by means of which they are connected in the circuit. The terminals or electrical contacts 6*a*, 7*a*, 6*a*′ and 7*a*′, correspond respectively to the recesses 6, 7, and 6′, 7′, shown in Figure 1 of the drawing. The screw terminals 23, 24 and 25 correspond to terminals 11*a*, 11 and 10, respectively. In other words, the terminal 10 of Figure 5 is terminal 23 of Figure 11 which, through bus bar 22, electrically connects terminals 6*a*′ and 7*a*′ of the multiple outlet structure.

In Figure 12, bus bars 26 and 27 and terminal screws 28, 29 and 30 establish connections of the bus bar 26 with either one of the terminals 28 or 29 in the same manner as illustrated in Figure 6 of the drawing.

In Figures 3 and 4, the same electrical connections may be provided by utilizing six contacts instead of eight and for this purpose the slotted apertures are arranged in substantially rectangular form with two of the apertures 15 communicating with a common terminal 15′ and two apertures 16 and 17 registering with terminals 16′ and 17′. Terminals 16′ are connected by a common bus bar 16*a* with the switch terminal 11*a*. Terminals 15′ are connected to power terminal 10 by bus bar 15*a*, terminals 16′ to switch terminal 11*a*

by bus bar 16*a* and terminals 17' to power terminal 11 by bus bar 17*a*.

By inserting jacks 4 of the terminal in apertures 15 and 17, they are connected across the line and by inserting them in apertures 15 and 16 they are connected across terminal 10 and switch terminal 11*a*.

The single plug base receptacle shown in Figs. 4 and 8 is electrically connected in the same manner as the receptacle of Fig. 3.

It will be evident from the foregoing description of this invention that a base receptacle having two bus bars and terminals common to a polarized bus bar and terminal provides dual control of electrical current at a common outlet and is especially applicable to the multifarious uses of the home.

Although several embodiments of the invention have been herein illustrated and described it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the details of construction without departing from the principles herein set forth.

I claim:

1. An attachment plug receptacle comprising an insulating body having pairs of oppositely disposed base terminal recesses angularly spaced about a common axis, each pair of recesses being adapted to receive the terminals of an attachment plug in such manner that one pair of recesses is inaccessible when the other pair is in engagement with said plug, electrical contact terminals in register with the recesses, a common bus bar connected to one of each of the terminals of said pairs of recesses, and separate bus bars connected to the cooperating terminal of each of said pairs.

2. An attachment plug receptacle comprising an insulating body having oppositely disposed spaced terminal recesses constituting a double outlet structure for receiving the terminals of a pair of attachment plugs, electrical contact terminals in register with the recesses, and bus bars connecting said terminals, said bus bars being common to both outlet structures, one of said bus bars being connected to the terminals of two recesses of each of said double outlet structures, and the other bus bars being each connected to the terminals of one recess of each of said double outlet structures.

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