

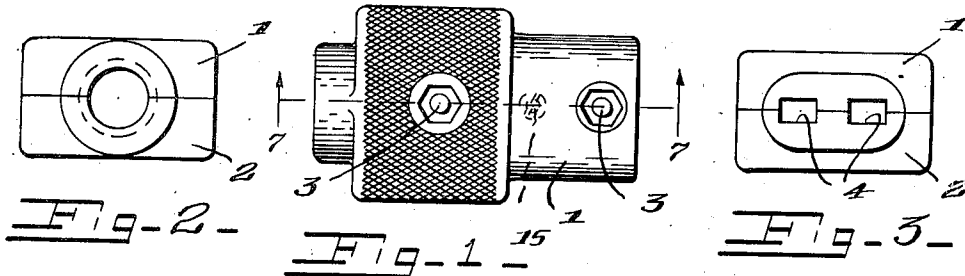
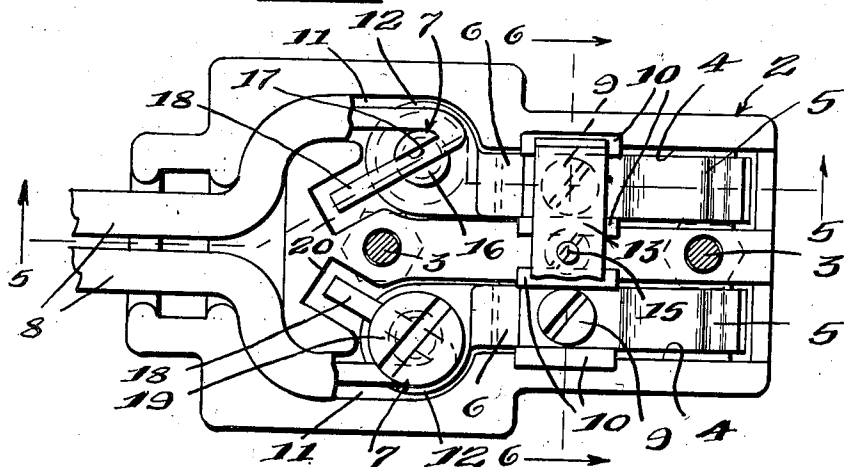
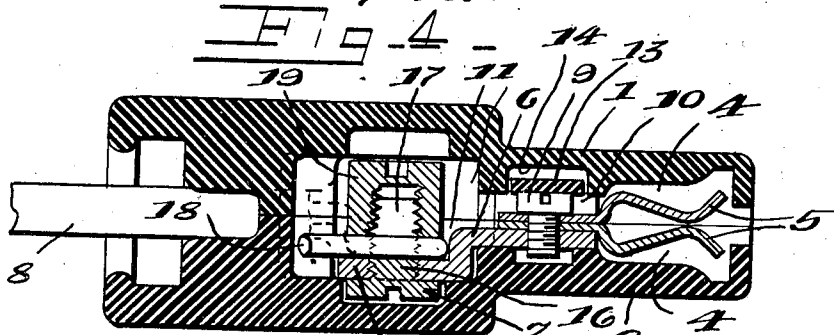
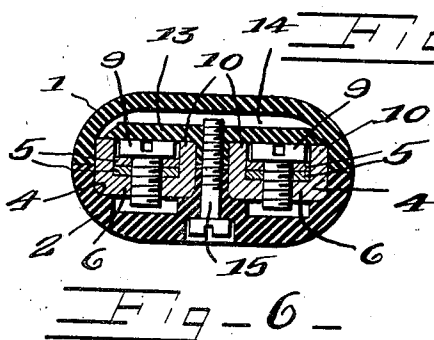
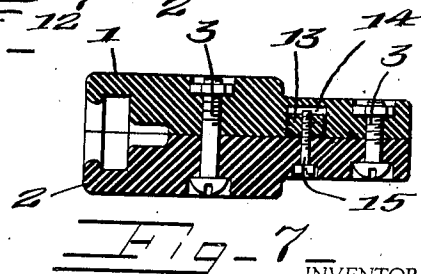
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ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE PLUG

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ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE PLUG

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1 Claim. (Cl. 173—332)

My invention relates to electric appliance plugs of the type formed with passages having spring clips therein for coacting with the terminal prongs of an electric appliance such as an electric iron or toaster, or the like, and has for its object a plug construction in which the service wires are not connected directly to the spring clips, and can be replaced without displacing said clips.

Another object is to provide a construction whereby when the plug is opened for repairs all of the parts therein are attached to one half of the split body thereof and cannot accidentally become displaced.

Other objects will appear throughout the specification.

The invention consists in the novel features and in the combinations and constructions hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In describing my invention reference is had to the accompanying drawing in which like characters designate corresponding parts in all of the views.

Figure 1 is an elevation of my appliance plug.

Figure 2 is an end view looking to the right in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an end view looking to the left in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged plan view partly in section of my appliance plug, the upper half of the split body thereof being removed.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken approximately on line 5—5, Figure 4, the upper half of the split body being also shown.

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6—6, Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken on line 7—7, Figure 1.

In appliance plugs of this type the binding devices for the service wires are usually connected directly to the spring clips which contact the terminal prongs of the appliance, the binding devices holding the spring clips together and also connecting the entrance wires to said clips.

Continued use of the plug with the consequent flexing of the spring clips soon loosens this connection causing arcing of the electric current which soon destroys the connection allowing the service wires to pull out or break and cause a short circuit.

In my appliance plug the body thereof is formed of any suitable insulating material and consists of upper and lower sections 1 and 2 split centrally of said body and held together as by the screws 3.

A pair of passages 4 are formed in said sec-

tions 1 and 2 in which are arranged the spring clips 5 for coacting with the terminal prongs of an electric appliance to make an electrical connection therewith, the conductor bars 6 having binding devices 7, and the service wires 8 for connection to said binding devices 7.

The passages 4 as here shown are formed partly in the section 1 and partly in the section 2 of said insulation body.

The spring clips 5 are of the usual construction and may be of any desirable shape to make a good contact with the terminal prongs to be inserted therein. As here illustrated each spring clip consists of a pair of opposed spring arms the rear ends thereof being arranged together one on the other and fixed to the conductor bar 6 by means of the screw 9 passing through said rear ends and threading into the conductor bar. The conductor bar 6 is provided with upturned lugs 10 arranged snugly along the sides of the rear ends of the spring arms of the clips 5 to hold the spring clips from turning with respect to the conductor bar. The end of the threaded shank of the screw 9 may be upset after it has been tightly screwed in place, to prevent its becoming loosened or a rivet may be used in place of said screw.

The passages 4 are provided with enlarged portions 11 for receiving the binding devices 7 and each conductor bar 6 is provided with an offset portion 12 arranged in said enlarged portion 11 of the passages 4.

As here shown the conductor bars 6 are arranged in the passages 4 provided in the lower section 2 of the body, and are removably held in said passages by means of the cross bar 13 of insulating material arranged to extend over both passages 4 in said lower section and bearing on the upturned ends of the lugs 10 on the conductor bars 6.

A recess 14 is formed in the upper section 1 of the body to accommodate said cross bar 13 and said cross bar is held in place by means of the screw 15 extending through said lower section of the body and threading into said cross bar centrally between the ends thereof.

The binding devices 7 for the entrance wires 8 consist of a screw 16 threading upwardly through the offset end 12 of the conductor bars 6, the threaded shank of which is slotted as shown at 17, Figures 4 and 5, to receive the stripped ends 18 of the entrance wires 8.

19 is a cap threading on the slotted shank of the screw 16 for clamping said entrance wires to the conductor bars.

As shown in Figure 4 the slots 17 in the shanks of the screws 16 are arranged at an angle to the passages 4 in which the entrance wires are arranged, and the stripped ends 18 of said wires first pass partially around the shank of the screw 16 and then extend backwardly at an angle through the slots 17 and the body is formed with an angularly arranged recess 20 for receiving each stripped end.

It is obvious that by this arrangement the liability of the entrance wires pulling out of the binding devices is eliminated and the stripped ends 18 thereof cannot make contact with each other.

What I claim is:

An electric appliance plug comprising a body of insulation split lengthwise thereof providing upper and lower sections, a pair of passages ex-

tending lengthwise of said body, said passages extending partially into the upper section and partially into the lower section, a conductor bar arranged in each of said passages, a spring clip for coacting with a terminal prong of an electric appliance fixed to one end of said conductor bar, a terminal at the other end of said bar for connection to an entrance wire of said plug, and means for removably attaching said conductor bars to one of said body sections comprising a bar of insulating material having each end thereof extending across one of said conductor bars, a screw extending through said body section and threading into said bar of insulation, and a recess formed in the other body section for said bar of insulation.

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