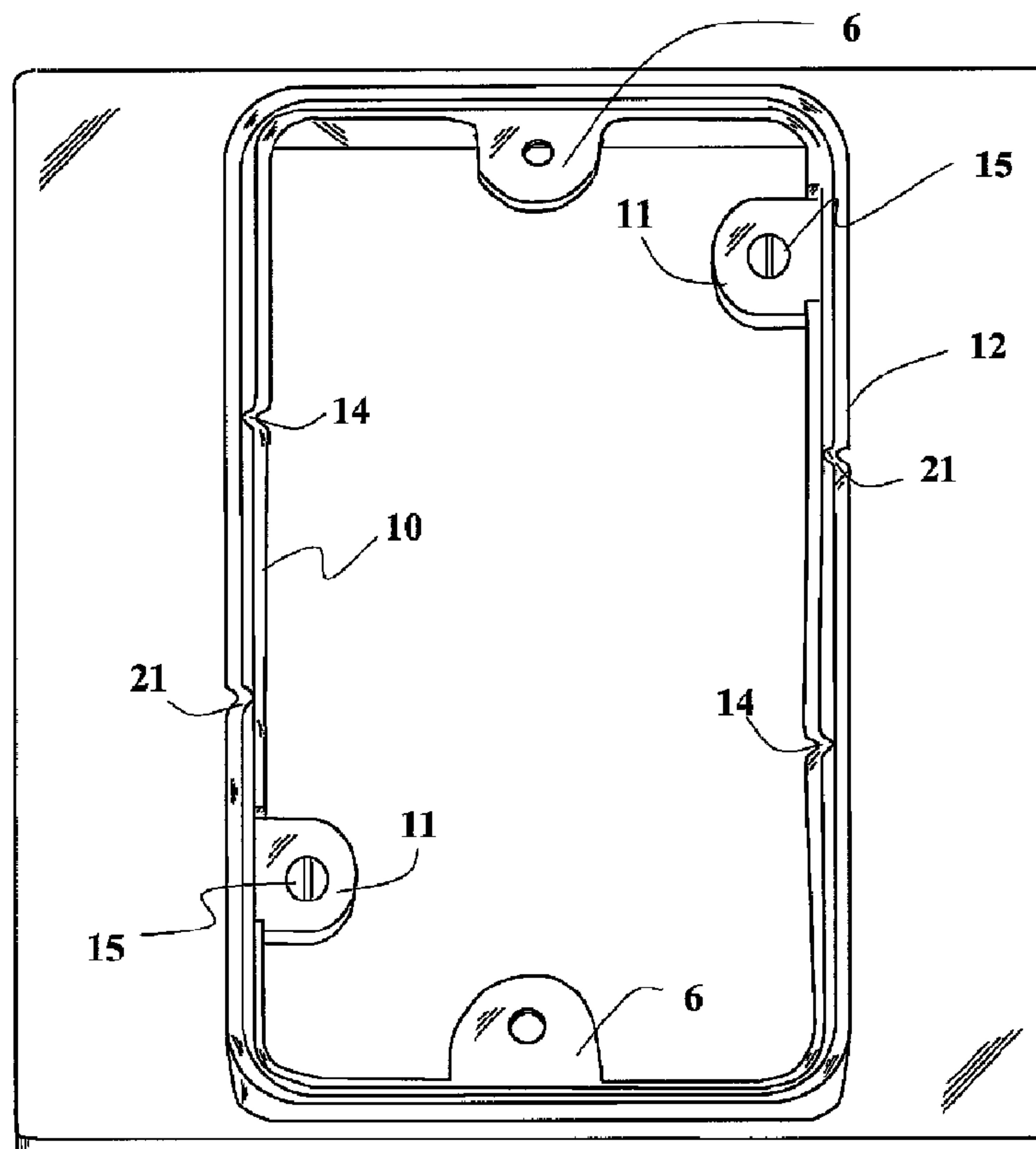




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(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Disclosed is an electrical box extension that includes an extending member (2) for switch and/or plug mounting having one or more fastening brackets (4), one or more base fastening brackets (5) and one or more fasteners (3) that together with optional contact points provide for mechanical and electrical connectivity between the extending member (2) and its associated electrical box (7) and provide sufficient mechanical resistance to support the adjustable elevation of the extending member (2) thereby supporting a flush surface for surface mounted sockets, switches and their associated plates.



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WO 03/085792 A1**Declarations under Rule 4.17:**

- *as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(ii)) for the following designations AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR,*

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Page 1

ELECTRICAL BOX EXTENSION

BACKGROUND

This invention generally relates to electrical equipment for housing electrical devices such as switches and outlets, and particularly to electrical box extensions.

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Electrical boxes are commonly used to provide electrical service at convenient locations within buildings. The electrical boxes are commonly formed of plastic or metal and are usually securely fastened by screws or nails to the framework of a structure being prepared for electrification. In newly constructed buildings, the open face of the electrical box, within which an electrical device such as an outlet or switch will be mounted, is usually flush with the surface of the wall or ceiling in which it is installed.

When buildings are renovated or restored or otherwise modified from their original wall and ceiling surfaces, it is common for renovators to lay down new sheet stock such as sheet rock, paneling, and the like, over the existing ceilings or walls. This process of layering causes the existing electrical boxes to become recessed within the built-up wall by the thickness of the new sheet stock. A need for extension therefore occurs when the box or mud ring has been placed and then tile, brick or some other wall covering is added thereby causing the screw mounts for plugs and/or switches to be recessed within the wall.

To solve this problem, box extenders of several different types have been developed. One type relies on a friction fit to hold the box extender in the existing electrical

3

box. This extender does not provide a secure attachment to the existing box and may allow an attached electrical device to slide further within the box as the extender will slide based on an external force.

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Another type of extender consists of an extension having walls of approximately the same configuration as the existing box and of fixed depths of extension. The extender is available in several depths to accommodate several different sheet stock thicknesses. Although there are several depths available, they depth is not continuously variable resulting in an inability to consistently provide a depth extension bringing the existing box flush with the outer wall surface.

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Another type of extender includes a body portion having at least one wall and open faces. The extender includes side flanges having holes that align with brackets that are connected to the electrical box. This extender is difficult to use and install as brackets must be firmly attached to the electrical box and then two screws are used to attach each flange of the extender to the electrical box.

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There remains a need to extend the electrical box with a minimal number of parts that provide ready height adjustment while maintaining mechanical and structural soundness and electrical connectivity including ground, and thereby compensate for add-ons to a wall that cause depth to be added between the box or ring and the outer wall.

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SUMMARY

Disclosed is an electrical box extension including an extending member with one or more fastening brackets, one or more fastening brackets and one or more elevating fasteners such as a double reverse screw or a standard threaded screw with attached grommet for mechanically connecting and, in the case of the double reverse screw electrically connecting, the extending member and the box via the fasteners, brackets, and/or ridges and thereby providing sufficient mechanical resistance to support the adjustable elevation of the extending member and providing a flush surface for surface mounted sockets, switches and their associated plates. Where a standard threaded screw is used or in embodiments without elevating fasteners or without loaded springs, the extending member provides electrical connectivity via one or more protrusions or projections from the sleeve against an electrical box and/or adapting member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and for further features and advantages, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

25

FIG. 1 is a top view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention;

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FIG. 2B is a cross-sectional view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention in partial extension;

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FIG. 2C is a cross-sectional view of an alternative reverse screw embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention mounted on an electrical box;

FIG. 4 is a top view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention mounted on an electrical box;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a reverse screw embodiment of the present invention mounted on an electrical box;

FIG. 6A is a side view of a reverse screw used in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6B is a top view of a reverse screw used in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7A is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention having a bracket attached to the electrical box;

FIG. 7B is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention engaging an electrical box;

FIG. 7C is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention engaging an electrical box;

FIG. 7D is a cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention engaging an electrical box;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a top view of a mud ring member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an extending member within a mud ring member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11A is a top view of an assembly of an alternative
5 embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 11B is a top view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12A is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

10 FIG. 12B is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 12C is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

15 FIG. 12D is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13A is a perspective view of an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13B is a perspective view of an extending member
20 portion of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 15 is a top view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

25 FIG. 16 is a planform view of an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 17 is an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 18 is a planform of a mud ring member of an
30 alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 19 is a top view of a mud ring member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20A is a perspective view of an extending member within an adapting member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 20B is a perspective view of an extending member
5 within an adapting member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is a top view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 22 is a top view of a washer of an alternative
10 embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23A is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 23B is a cross-sectional view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 24 is a top view of an adapting member of an
15 alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 25 is a top view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 26 is a top view of an adapting member of an
20 alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 27 is a perspective view of an extending member of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 28 is a perspective view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 29 is a perspective view of an extending member of
25 an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 30 is a perspective view of an assembly of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 31A is a front view of an elevating fastener of an
30 alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 31B is a top view of an elevating fastener of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 31C is a side view of an elevating fastener of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 31D is a perspective view of an elevating fastener proximate to receiving brackets of an alternative
5 embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 31E is a perspective view of an elevating fastener within receiving brackets of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 31E is a perspective view of an elevating fastener
10 inserted within receiving brackets of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 31F is a perspective view of an elevating fastener engaged between receiving brackets of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
15 FIG. 31G is a perspective view of an elevating fastener engaged between receiving brackets of an alternative embodiment of the present invention;
FIG. 32 is a top view of two-gang extending member embodiment of the present invention;
20 FIG. 33 is a top view of two-gang adapting member embodiment of the present invention; and
FIG. 34 is a top view of two-gang assembly embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The extending member, or sliding tubular member, is an attachable or otherwise adjustable element of an assembly comprised of the extending member and a mud ring,
30 adapting member or electrical box. A first embodiment has at least two sets of mounting brackets, placed in each of two diametrically opposed corners. One bracket

is placed at the base of the ring and extends into the open portion of the ring. The second bracket is preferably placed at proximate to the base of the extending member to maximize screw/extending member travel. An alternative embodiment has the second bracket approximately midway between the base and top of the extending member. Each bracket has a tapped entry for a combination left-right thread screw. By turning either screw, the extension is elevated or lowered such that the outer edge of the extension is made substantially flush with the wall surface. The design of the brackets and screw mounting effects a solid ground and satisfies the electrical grounding requirements. Embodiments without the fasteners use protrusions from the extension and/or the ring to maintain the electrical grounding. Additional sets of mounting brackets may be required depending primarily upon the ring/box size. For example, an example two-gang article has mounting brackets on the middle portion of each of the opposite inner sides of the adapting member.

FIG. 1 illustrates the upper screw mounting plates 4 or brackets and lower screw mounting plates 5 or brackets of the present invention that are placed such that fastener such as a reverse thread screw 3 connects the least two brackets, the upper bracket 4 and the lower bracket 5, and when rotated, the screw 3 works to lower and raise the sleeve or extending member 2 relative to the mud ring or adapting member 1. While a reverse thread screw 3 is shown as the fastener, other fasteners of adjustable height that provide mechanical and electrical connectivity may be substituted. The extending member 2,

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extension or sleeve is shown is a tubular member with a transversal shape that is substantially rectangular. The transversal shape of the extension may also be circular, oval or multifaceted depending upon the adapting member to which it is attached. The switch/plug screw plates 6 are a part of the extension 2 or the extension 2 is embodied alternatively such that the end portions of the extension 2 fit about the plates 6. In the preferred embodiment, the lower bracket 5 is fixedly attached to the adapting member 1. Alternatively, the lower bracket 5 may be fixedly attached to an electrical box (not shown) or similar housing.

FIG. 2A is a cross-sectional view 8 of FIG. 1 that illustrates the manner in which a screw 3 engages the upper mounting bracket 4 and lower mounting bracket 5. The lower bracket 5 is fixedly attached to the mud ring or adapting member 1. The upper bracket 4 is fixedly attached to the sleeve, extension, or extending member 2. By turning the one or more screws 3, the extension 2 rises or falls along the axis of extension and retraction 80 depending upon the direction of turn of the one or more screws 3. An extending member elevated with respect to the adapting member is illustrated in FIG. 2B. An alternative embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2C, the lower bracket 5' is attached to the ring 1, but configured with an extending portion to support greater screw travel and longer reverse thread screws 3'.

FIGS. 3-5 illustrate an embodiment of the present invention from various perspectives as it is mounted on an electrical box 7. FIG. 3 provides a perspective view

11

of an embodiment of the present invention mounted on an electrical box 7. The extending member 2 is shown within the flange of the adapting 1. A screw 3 as an example fastener is visible mechanically connecting the extension 5 2 to the ring 1 by way of a lower bracket 5 fixedly attached to the ring 1 and an upper bracket 4 fixedly attached to the extending member 2. The upper and lower brackets are also referred to as a set or pair of brackets 4 and 5. FIG. 4 provides a top view of the present invention mounted on an electrical box and shows the preferred embodiment with a screw 3 and pair of brackets 4 and 5 diagonally opposed from a second screw 3 and pair of brackets. The lower bracket 5 may, in an alternative embodiment, be fixedly attached to the box 7 15 and is illustrated below (FIG. 7A) in cross-sectional view 89. FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention mounted on an electrical box and illustrating a typical travel of the extending member 2 relative to the remaining screw thread.

20

In the preceding example embodiment, fasteners are used to provide mechanical and electrical contact and provide for the adjusting of the sliding or extending member. FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate side and top views 9 of the reverse thread screw 3 of an embodiment of the present invention. The screw length selected depends upon the particular embodiment used as is described in detail below.

30 Rather than the one or more lower brackets 5 (FIG. 2A) being fixedly attached to the ring 1, in an alternative embodiment of the present invention, the one or more

12

lower brackets 5' (FIG. 2B) are fixedly attached to the box 7 shown in FIG. 7A in cross-section view 88 (FIG. 4). The extending member 2 remains in electrical and mechanical contact with the box by way of the one or more screws 3 as disclosed above by engaging the one or more upper brackets 4 and the one or more lower brackets 31. Depending on the dimensions of the box 7 relative to the extending member 2, a ring 1 or other adapting member thereby becomes optional in this alternative embodiment as a separate member and otherwise the functionality of the ring 1 is taken on by the box 7. An alternative embodiment illustrated in FIG. 7B has at least one tapped aperture 30 of the electrical box 7 rather than the one or more lower brackets 31 for engaging the screw 3'. FIG. 7C illustrates an embodiment where in place of an adapting member or ring, the electrical box has a mounting surface or bracket 31 and the extending member or slider 2 is in close proximity to the walls of the box 7. Mechanical and electrical contact illustrated in FIGS. 7C and 7D is enhanced where the embodiments include one or more protrusions 55 from the slider 2 outer surface contacting at least one of the inside walls of the box 7.

An alternative embodiment of the present invention illustrated in FIG. 8 has a sliding member 10 with a plurality of protrusions 14 stamped into the sliding member wall. The protrusion is produced by at least one of several fabricating means including bending the extension, punching the extension and the build-up of electrically conductive material. In this embodiment, the sliding member is attached, and its elevation relative to a mounting surface adjusted with fasteners (not shown)

13

inserted into attachment surface 11. A ring 12 is illustrated in FIG. 9 where additional attachment surfaces 13 are provided by the ring 12. Preferably, the mounting surfaces 13 are part of a stamped die comprising the ring 12 with extended tabs 13 that are subsequently folded back and under the main portion of the ring 12 or stamped so as to protrude into the main aperture and so as to be aligned with the attachment surfaces 11 of the sliding member 10 (not shown).

10

FIG. 10 illustrates the sliding member 10 inserted into the main aperture of the ring 12. The protrusions of the sliding member 14 are in contact with the inner wall of the ring 12 and thereby provide electrical and mechanical contact between the ring 12 and the sliding member. The aperture 31 of the attachment surface 11 of the sliding member 10 and the aperture 32 of the attachment surface 13 of the ring 12 are aligned such that fasteners 15 (not shown) such as machine screws are able to connect the surfaces by insertion into the apertures 31, 32 of the surfaces 11, 13. While both the apertures of the attachment surfaces 11 of the sliding member 10 and the attachment surfaces 13 of the ring 12 may be tapped to engage a screw, a preferred embodiment has the attachment surfaces 11 of the sliding member 10 as a tapped aperture 32 and a smooth guiding aperture 31 for the attachment surfaces 13 of the ring 12. An alternative embodiment has the attachment surfaces 11 of the sliding member 10 as a smooth guiding aperture 32 and tapped aperture 31 for the attachment surfaces 13 of the ring 12.

14

FIG. 11A illustrates from a top view the interaction of the protrusions 14 of the sliding member 10 with the inner walls of the ring 12. In this example, the fasteners 15 are in place connecting surfaces of the ring 10 and sliding member 12. FIG. 11B illustrates a similar embodiment where the brackets 11 are along the same sides as those having the plug-mounting bracket 6.

Throughout FIGS. 12-12D, horizontal, substantially continual, protrusions 14 are illustrated. Alternative embodiments have vertical, substantially continual protrusions, arrays of hemispherical protrusions, and other shapes protruding from at least one of extending member 10 outer walls. FIG. 12A is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 11A at 16 illustrating the fastener 15 connecting with the bracket surface of the ring 13 and the bracket surface of the sliding member surface 11. A grommet 17 is illustrated as attached to the fastener 15 at a point below the sliding member bracket surface 11 as an example of a means of constraining the travel of the sliding member bracket surface 11 along the fastener 15. Put another way, the grommet 17 is used to force the extending member 10 to travel and secures the screw 15 to which it is attached. FIG. 12B illustrates an embodiment where a spring is placed about the fastener 15 in tension between the bracket surfaces 11, 13. FIG. 12C is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 11B at 86 illustrating the fastener 15 connecting with the bracket surface of the ring 13 and the bracket surface of the sliding member surface 11. The grommet 17 is shown applying force to the extending member 10. FIG. 12D is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 11B at 86 where the fastener is oriented in a

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direction opposite to that of the fastener described in FIG. 12C. The grommet 17 is shown securing the screw 15 travel.

5 An alternative embodiment of the present invention illustrated in FIG. 13A has a sliding member 10 with a plurality protrusions 18 fixedly attached to the surface of the sliding member 10 wall. For purposes of illustration, these plurality of protrusions 18 are shown
10 running in, i.e., parallel with, the direction of travel 88 of the extending member 10. In alternative embodiments as illustrated in FIG. 13B with a portion of the extending member at least one protrusion 18 on at least one outer side of the extending member runs
15 horizontal, i.e., perpendicular, to the direction of travel 88 of the extending member 10. In these embodiments, the sliding member 10 is attached and its elevation relative to a mounting surface adjusted with fasteners (not shown) inserted into attachment surface
20 11. In the several alternative embodiments of the invention, the plurality of protrusions 18 are pimples, ridges, or segments of electrically conductive material fixedly attached to the surface of the sliding member 10 wall sufficiently raising the surface of the sliding
25 member 10 wall to cause electrical and mechanical contact with the ring 12 when the sliding member 10 is inserted into the ring 12.

An alternative embodiment of the present invention
30 illustrated in FIG. 14 has a extending member 10 with a plurality of protrusions 18 fixedly attached to the outer wall surface of the sliding member 10 and sized in

16

elevation from the surface of the extending member 10 wall to cause friction and tension mounting when inserted into the adapting member or ring 12 (not shown). In this example embodiment, rather than using fasteners 15, the
5 tight fitment and resulting stiction, i.e., the sticking friction between the plurality of protrusions 18 and the inner wall of the adapting member 12 sustain the mechanical and electrical contact with the adapting member 12. Alternative protrusion for this embodiment
10 include pimples, ridges, or segments of electrically conductive material fixedly attached to the outer wall surface of the extending member 10.

Alternative embodiments have the adapting ring 12 with
15 protrusions, stamped or affixed, or otherwise, either separately or in combination with the sliding member 10. FIG. 15 illustrates stamped adapting member protrusions 21 of the adapting member 12 in combination with stamped extending member protrusions 14 of the sliding member 10.
20 While some embodiments employ only the slider protrusions as shown in FIGS. 11 and 13 other embodiments employ only adapting member protrusions as shown in FIG. 15.

FIG. 16 illustrates an example form of an alternative
25 embodiment of the slider, or extending member, before protrusions are stamped and other shaping has taken place. FIG. 17 illustrates the alternative elevation member 35, where the elevation member 35 is shaped into a tubular member and connected 36, the slider bracket, or
30 upper bracket is formed 22, from a bent tab for example. The upper bracket has an aperture 23 that is preferably receives a threaded fastener.

17

FIG. 18 illustrates a form of an alternative adapting member 37 with bracket portions 38 extended showing guiding apertures 39. Once stamped, the bracket portions are extended and shaped to provide a surface with a guiding aperture. A blank of an adapting member 37 such as the example of FIG. 18 may be stamped or otherwise drawn into the preferred shape, particularly with respect to the flange portion with the mounting bracket 38 preferably bent into shape. FIG. 19 illustrates a top view of an alternative adapting member 37 having the flange portion bent into shape with bracket portions 38 having guiding apertures 39.

FIG. 20A illustrates in a perspective view the extending member 35 inserted into the ring member 37 so that the aperture 23 of the upper bracket 23 is aligned with the aperture 39 of the lower bracket 38. FIG. 20B illustrates in a perspective view the extending member 35 inserted into the adapting member 37 so that the aperture 23 of the upper bracket 23 is aligned with the aperture 39 of an alternative lower bracket 38'.

FIG. 21 illustrates in a top view the extending member 35 inserted into the adapting member 37 showing the tapped end of a screw 40 with the screw 40 engaging the upper bracket 22 and the lower bracket 38. Also shown is a lock washer 41 for each screw 40. A top view of an example lock washer 41 is shown in FIG. 22.

30

FIG. 23A is a cross-sectional view of FIG. 21 at 50 illustrating the engagement of the upper bracket 22 and

18

the lower bracket 38 via the elevating fasteners 40.
Where tapped screws are used 40, lock washers 41 are also
preferably used and grommets are used in alternative
embodiments. FIG. 23B illustrates in cross-sectional view
5 an alternative embodiment having springs 34 inserted
between the upper brackets 22 and the lower brackets 38.
The springs 34 provide force to the extending member 35
and work to aid in the extension process.

10 In several embodiments as illustrated in the example of
FIG. 24, the adapting member is first installed with a
bracket having an aperture 39 with later access 57. In
this example, FIG. 25 illustrates the extending member is
that is inserted into the adapting member also has
15 apertures with lateral access 58. A fastener 40 having a
washer 41 for example may be inserted into the aligned
apertures laterally.

FIG. 26 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the
20 adapting member 37 including at least one plug/switch
mounting plate 59 and in this example, two plug/switch
mounting plates. The example embodiment of FIG. 26
satisfies the typical functions of a mud ring but
additionally supports a number of extending members
25 including the following extending member examples that
may be subsequently installed. FIG. 27 illustrates an
extending member 61 where one or more walls of the
extending member 61, and in this example two walls, are
shaped so that the extending member passes around the
30 plug/switch mounting plate by being substantially semi-
circular in transverse cut 62 and accordingly the
extending member shape supports full travel extending

19

member 61. FIG. 28 illustrates the extending member 61 of FIG. 27 inserted within the flange portion of the adapting member 37. An alternative extending member 63 illustrated in FIG. 29 has a cut-out 64 along each of the one or more walls, and in this example two walls, of the extending member 63. FIG. 30 illustrates the extending member 63 of FIG. 29 inserted within the flange portion of the adapting member 37.

10 In several embodiments, one or more fasteners provide a mechanical means of extending and retracting the slider relative to the ring. While screws are preferred, other embodiments do not use fasteners and instead rely on the stiction provided by the ring and or slider protrusions acting against one another. An alternative to the screw faster is illustrated in FIGS. 31A-31F. In FIG. 31A, the front view of a comb pin 70 is illustrated. In the top view of the comb pin 70 (FIG. 31B), a groove 71 is provided for engagement with a flat screwdriver or equivalent tool. The side view (FIG. 31C) of the comb pin 70 shows the pin to be substantially flat. In FIG. 31D, the comb pin 70 is positioned to engage 76 representative upper 72 and lower brackets 74 having substantially slotted apertures 73, 75. The upper bracket 72 in this example is contiguous with an extending member (not shown) and the lower bracket 74 is contiguous with a ring member (not shown). FIG. 31E illustrates the insertion of the comb pin through the upper and lower brackets. With a ninety degree turn 78 of the comb pin 70, the spacing 79 between the upper 72 and lower brackets 74 is fixed by the comb pin as shown in a side view in FIG. 31F. The comb pin 70 thereby provides mechanical and

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electrical connectivity between the upper 72 and lower brackets 74. FIG. 31G illustrates an alternative embodiment wherein a spring 56 surrounds the portion of the comb pin 70 between the upper 72 and lower brackets 74 and is in tension between these brackets 72, 74 providing additional mechanical support to the extending member and electrical connectivity between the extending member (not shown) and the adaptor or ring member (not shown).

FIG. 32 illustrates an example two-gang extending member 90 embodiment of the present invention. The switch/plug mounting plates 91 are each positioned to receive a switch or a plug and together mount two such devices in tandem. The upper brackets 92 of the elevating member 90 are, in this example, substantially aligned along a line of symmetry that also bisects the mounted plugs and/or switches. FIG. 33 illustrates an example two-gang adapting member 93 embodiment of the present invention. The lower brackets 94 of the adapting member 93 are substantially along the same line of symmetry as the upper brackets 92 (FIG. 32) of the elevating member 90. FIG. 34 illustrates the two-gang extending member inserted into the two-gang adapting member. As with the several embodiments of the single switch/plug electrical box extenders described above, the two-gang embodiments include the various fastening and elevating means and bracket embodiments for laterally insertable fasteners as disclosed above.

Many alterations and modifications may be made by those having ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Therefore, it must

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be understood that the illustrated embodiment has been set forth only for the purposes of example and that it should not be taken as limiting the invention as defined by the following claims. While illustrated as a single
5 assembly, the adapting member and, as an assembly, the extending member, are applicable to an array of attachable electrical devices and the adapting member and the assembly are applicable to an array of assemblies mounted to electrical boxes of extended size (e.g.,
10 elongated rectangles receiving several assemblies).

The words used in this specification to describe the invention and its various embodiments are to be understood not only in the sense of their commonly
15 defined meanings, but to include by special definition in this specification structure, material or acts beyond the scope of the commonly defined meanings. Thus if an element can be understood in the context of this specification as including more than one meaning, then
20 its use in a claim must be understood as being generic to all possible meanings supported by the specification and by the word itself.

The definitions of the words or elements of the following
25 claims are, therefore, defined in this specification to include not only the combination of elements which are literally set forth, but all equivalent structure, material or acts for performing substantially the same function in substantially the same way to obtain
30 substantially the same result. While the drawings reflect a electrical box, ring, or adapting member, and the sleeve, or extending member, all made of galvanized

22

steel, the invention may be embodied with members each made of plastic, preferably fire resistant plastic, metal, preferably galvanized steel, ceramic or combinations thereof. In those embodiments having the
5 electrical box, adapting member and extending member each made of plastics and ceramics or combinations thereof, it is preferred that electrical conductivity maintained by reverse thread screws as extending fasteners. In addition, the term electrical box is used generically to
10 refer to grounded electrical housing of three-dimensional shapes including boxes of rectangular sides, boxes of square sides, and boxes of cylindrical shapes with circular or oval tops and bottoms or other shapes acceptable in the electrical applications and the
15 grounded electrical housing may accommodate one or more plugs and or switches.

In addition to the equivalents of the claimed elements, obvious substitutions now or later known to one with
20 ordinary skill in the art are defined to be within the scope of the defined elements.

The claims are thus to be understood to include what is specifically illustrated and described above, what is
25 conceptually equivalent, what can be obviously substituted and also what essentially incorporates the essential idea of the invention.

CLAIMS: We claim:

1. An electrical box extender comprising:
an adapting member having an outward side and an inward side and having a flange substantially perpendicular to the adapting member and extending in the direction of the outward side of the adapting member;
said flange having an inward side and an outward side;
said flange bordering an aperture of said adapting member and oriented substantially about a principal axis of extension of said adapting member;
an extending member, oriented about the principal axis of extension of said adapting member and in close proximity to the inward side of said flange, the extending member having at least one protrusion in electrical and mechanical connectivity with the inward side of the flange;
whereby travel of the extending member along the principal axis of extension maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the extending member and the adapting member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and reversible fashion.
2. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1 wherein the adapting member and the extending member are made of galvanized steel.
3. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1 wherein the adapting member and the extending member comprise a ceramic material combined with a metal.
4. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1

wherein the adapting member and the extending member comprise a fire resistant plastic material combined with a metal.

5. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1 wherein the extending member comprises a polyhedronshaped surface with substantially rectangular-shaped facets about a principal axis of extension.

6. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1 wherein the extending member comprises substantially circular surface about and in a plane perpendicular to a principal axis of extension.

7. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 1 wherein the extending member comprises a substantially oval surface about and in a plane perpendicular to a principal axis of extension.

8. The electrical box extender of claim 1 further comprising:
at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate extending inward from the inward side of said flange;
each of the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plates having an associated extender fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, each extender fastener mounting plate fixedly attached to the extending member;
each extender fastener mounting plate substantially aligned with the associated adaptor fastener mounting plate;

at least one fastener for detachably attaching said adapting member to said extending member by way of the aligned fastener mounting plates; whereby the extension of a length of the at least one fastener between the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate maintains mechanical connectivity while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

9. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 8 wherein the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor screw mounting plate having an aperture for receiving a threaded fastener, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a smooth aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one screw, each screw having a grommet attached to a portion of the screw between the at least one extender screw mounting plate and the at least one adaptor screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

10. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 8 further comprising a spring about each of the at least one fastener wherein each spring is in tension between the fastener mounting plate and adaptor fastener mounting associated with each fastener.

11. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 8 wherein the inward side of the flange of adapting member has at least one protrusion in electrical and mechanical connectivity with the extending member.

12. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 8 wherein the at least one fastener is a reverse thread screw and the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture opposite in direction from the threaded aperture of the adaptor screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one reverse thread screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

13. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 8 wherein the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor comb pin mounting plate having a slot aperture, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender comb pin mounting plate having a slot aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one comb pin, each comb pin inserted within the slot aperture of the adaptor comb pin mounting plate and the extender comb pin mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one comb pin maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially

reversible fashion.

14. The electrical box extender of claim 1 further comprising:

an electrical box for receiving the adapting member, the electrical box having an inward side and an outward side; at least one box fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, the at least one box fastener mounting plate extending from the inward side of said electrical box; each of the at least one box fastener mounting plate having an associated extender fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, each extender fastener mounting plate fixedly attached to the extending member; each extender fastener mounting plate substantially aligned with the associated box fastener mounting plate; at least one fastener for detachably attaching said electrical box to said extending member by way of the aligned fastener mounting plates; whereby the extension of a length of the at least one fastener between the at least one box fastener mounting plate and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate maintains mechanical connectivity while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the electrical box in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

15. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one box fastener mounting plate is a box screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a smooth aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one screw, each screw having a grommet attached to a portion of the screw between the at

least one extender screw mounting plate and the at least one box screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the electrical box and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the electrical box in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

16. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 14 wherein the at least one fastener is at least one reverse thread screw and the at least one box fastener mounting plate is a box screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture opposite in direction from the threaded aperture of the box screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one reverse thread screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the electrical box and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the electrical box in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

17. An electrical box extender comprising:
an adapting member having an outward side and an inward side and having a flange substantially perpendicular to the adapting member and extending in the direction of the outward side of the adapting member;
said flange having an inward side and an outward side;
said flange bordering an aperture of said adapting member and oriented substantially about a principal axis of extension of said adapting member, the inward side of the flange of the adapting member having at least one

protrusion in electrical and mechanical connectivity with an outward side of an extending member;
the extending member, oriented about the principal axis of extension axis said adapting member and in close proximity to the inward side of said flange;
whereby travel of the extending member along the principal axis of extension maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the extending member and the adapting member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and reversible fashion.

18. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 17 wherein the extending member comprises a polyhedronshaped surface with substantially rectangular-shaped facets about a principal axis of extension.

19. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 17 wherein the extending member tube comprises substantially circular surface about and perpendicular to a principal axis of extension.

20. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 17 wherein the extending member comprises a substantially oval surface about and perpendicular to a principal axis of extension.

21. The electrical box extender of claim 17 further comprising:
at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate extending from the inward side of said flange;

each of the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plates having an associated extender fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, each extender fastener mounting plate fixedly attached to the extending member;
each extender fastener mounting plate substantially aligned with the associated adaptor fastener mounting plate;
at least one fastener for detachably attaching said adapting plate to said extending member by way of the aligned fastener mounting plates;
whereby the extension of a length of the at least one fastener between the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate maintains mechanical connectivity while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

22. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 21 wherein the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a smooth aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one screw, each screw having a grommet attached to a portion of the screw between the at least one extender screw mounting plate and the at least one adaptor screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

23. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 21 further comprising a spring about each of the at least one fastener wherein each spring is in tension between the fastener mounting plate and adaptor fastener mounting associated with each fastener.

24. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 21 wherein the extending member has at least one protrusion in electrical and mechanical connectivity with the inward side of the flange.

25. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 21 wherein the at least one fastener is a reverse thread screw and the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture opposite in direction from the threaded aperture of the adaptor screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one reverse thread screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

26. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 21 wherein the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate is an adaptor comb pin mounting plate having a slot aperture, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender comb pin mounting plate having a slot aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one comb pin, each comb pin inserted within the slot aperture of the

adaptor comb pin mounting plate and the extender comb pin mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one comb pin maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

27. The electrical box extender of claim 17 further comprising:

an electrical box for receiving the adapting member, the electrical box having an inward side and an outward side; at least one box fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, the at least one box fastener mounting plate extending from the inward side of said electrical box; each of the at least one box fastener mounting plates having an associated extender fastener mounting plate for receiving a fastener, each extender fastener mounting plate fixedly attached to the extending member; each extender fastener mounting plate substantially aligned with the associated box fastener mounting plate; at least one fastener for detachably attaching said adapting member to said extending member by way of the aligned fastener mounting plates; whereby the extension of a length of the at least one fastener between the at least one adaptor fastener mounting plate and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate maintains mechanical connectivity while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

28. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 27 wherein the at least one box fastener mounting plate is a box screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture, the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a smooth aperture, and the at least one fastener is at least one screw, each screw having a grommet attached to a portion of the screw between the at least one extender screw mounting plate and the at least one box screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

29. The electrical box extender as claimed in claim 27 wherein the at least one fastener is at least one reverse thread screw and the at least one box fastener mounting plate is a box screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture and the at least one extender fastener mounting plate is an extender screw mounting plate having a threaded aperture opposite in direction from the threaded aperture of the box screw mounting plate, whereby the turning of the at least one reverse thread screw maintains mechanical and electrical connectivity between the adapting member and the extending member while modifying the height of the extending member relative to the adapting member in an adjustable and substantially reversible fashion.

1/32

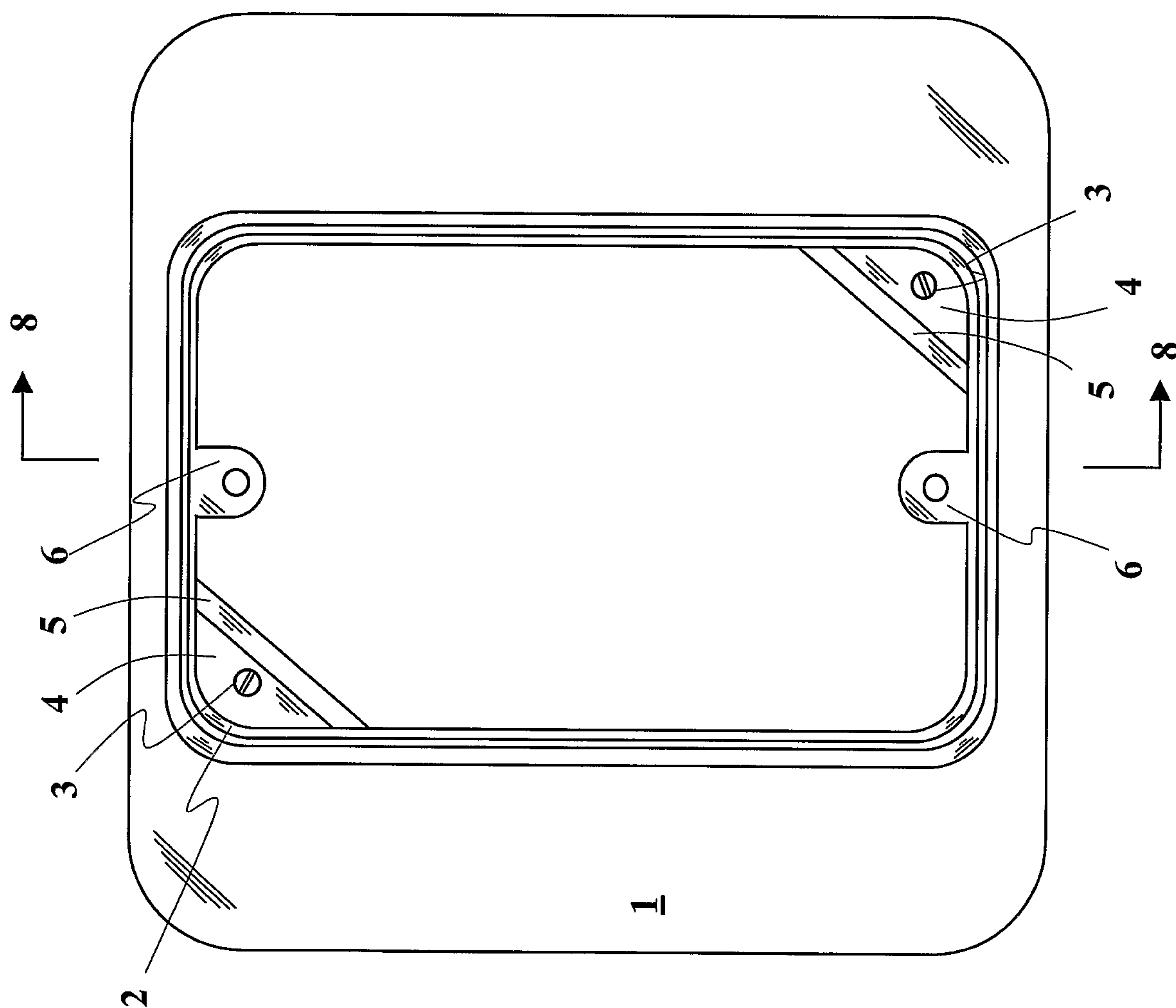


FIG. 1

2/32

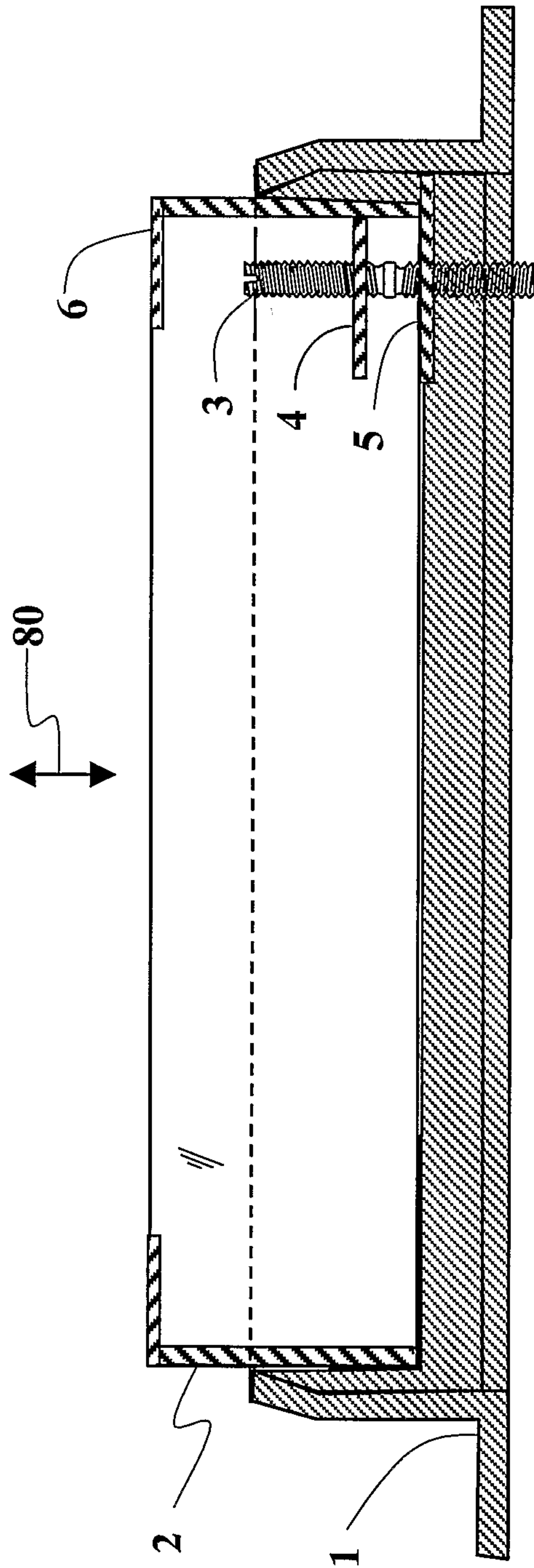


FIG. 2A

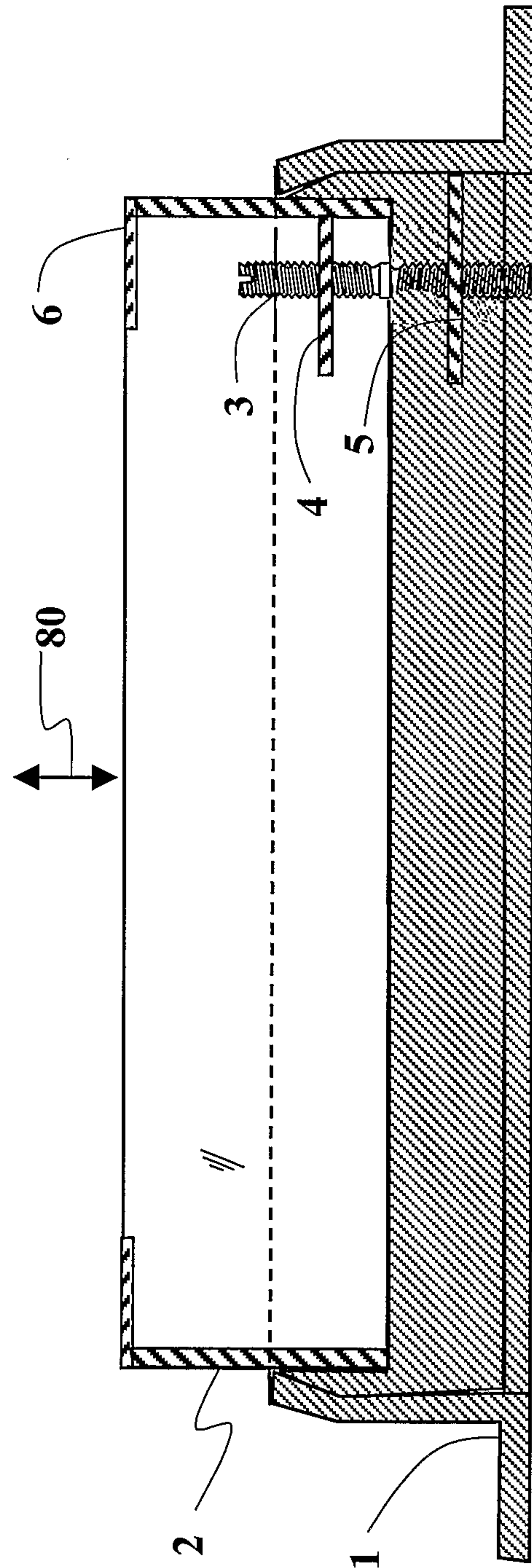
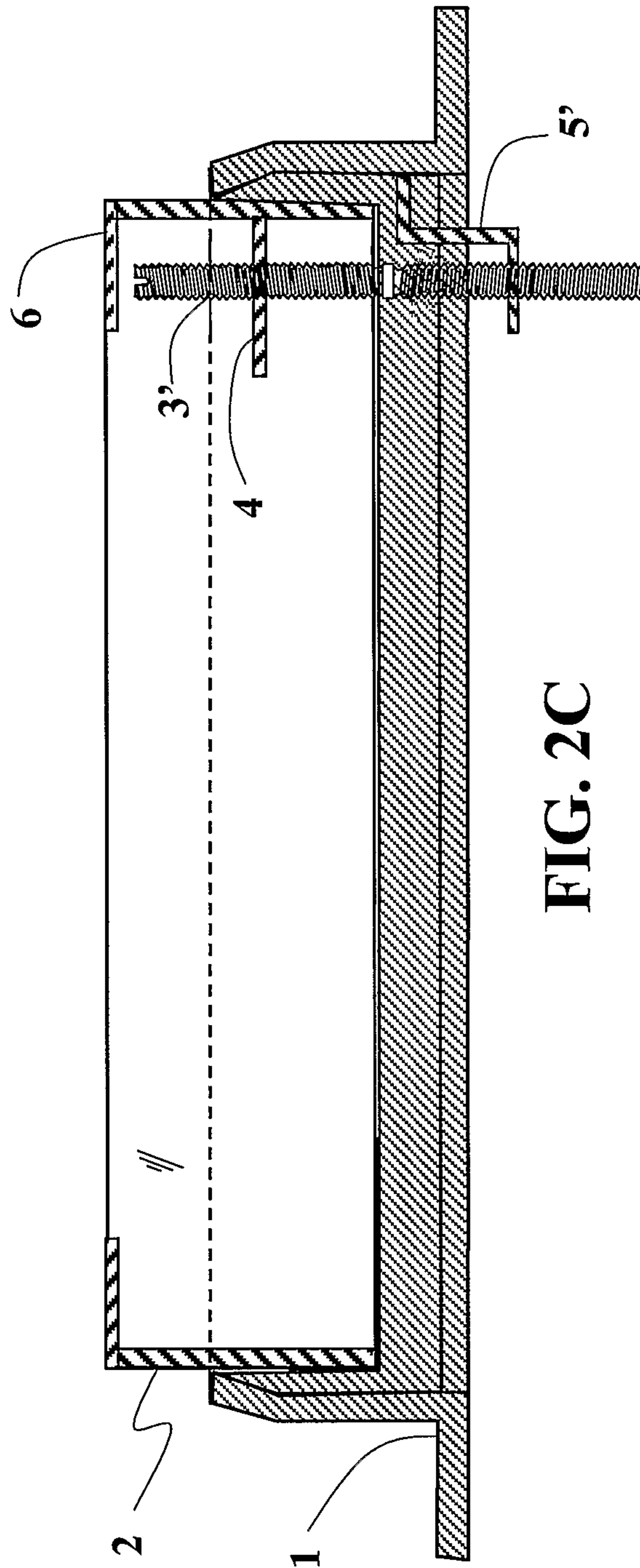


FIG. 2B



4/32

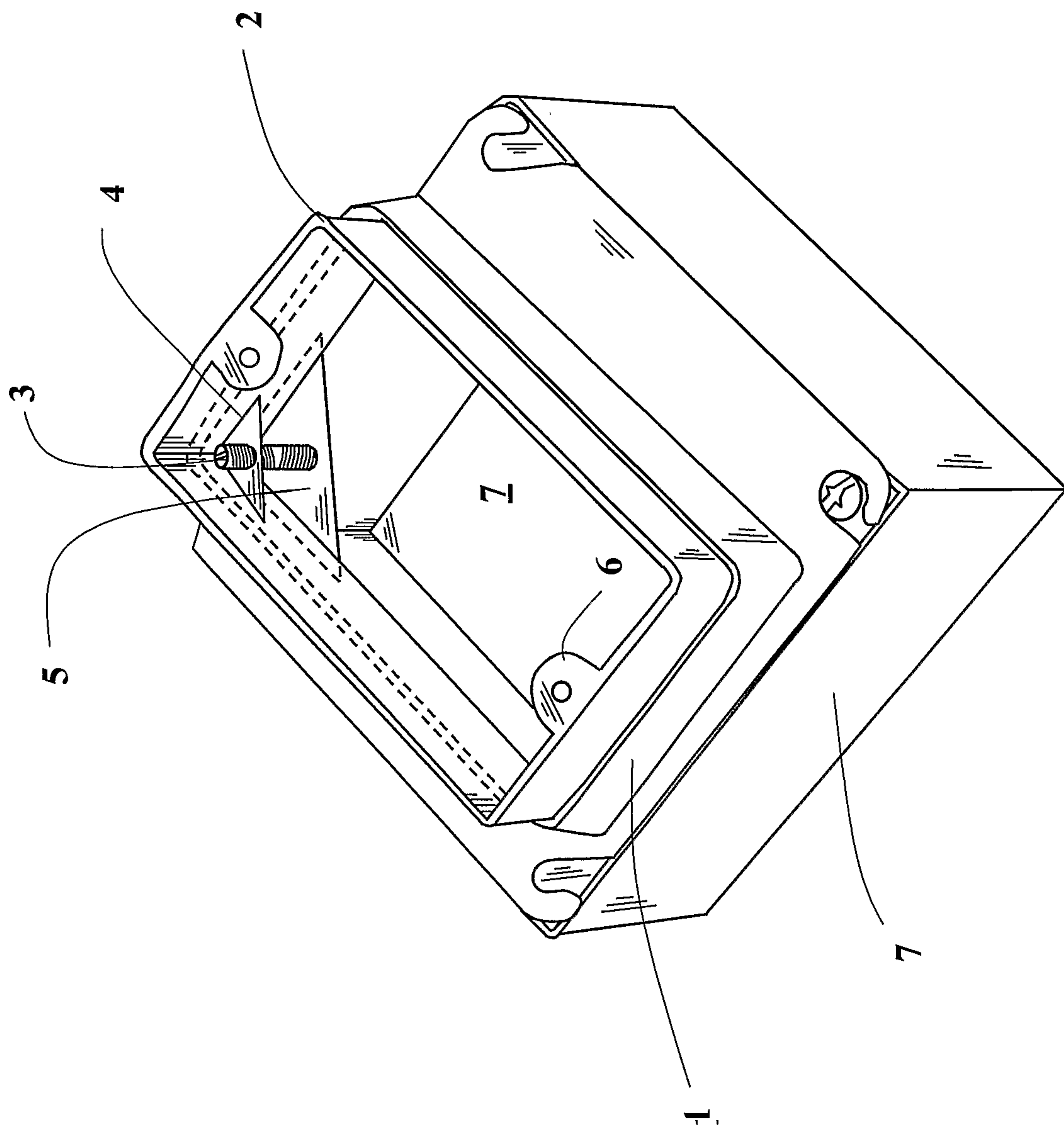
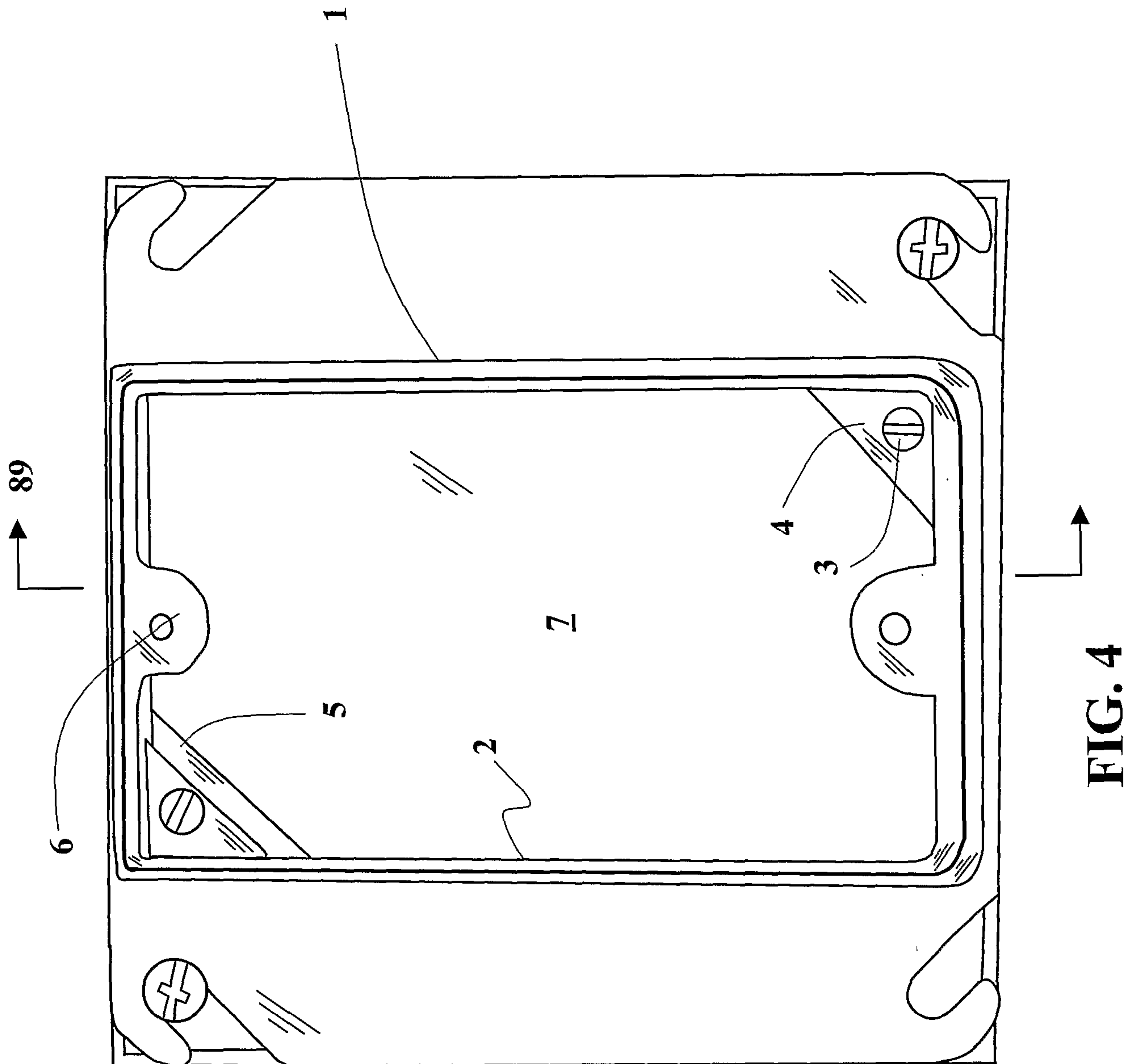


FIG. 3

5/32



6/32

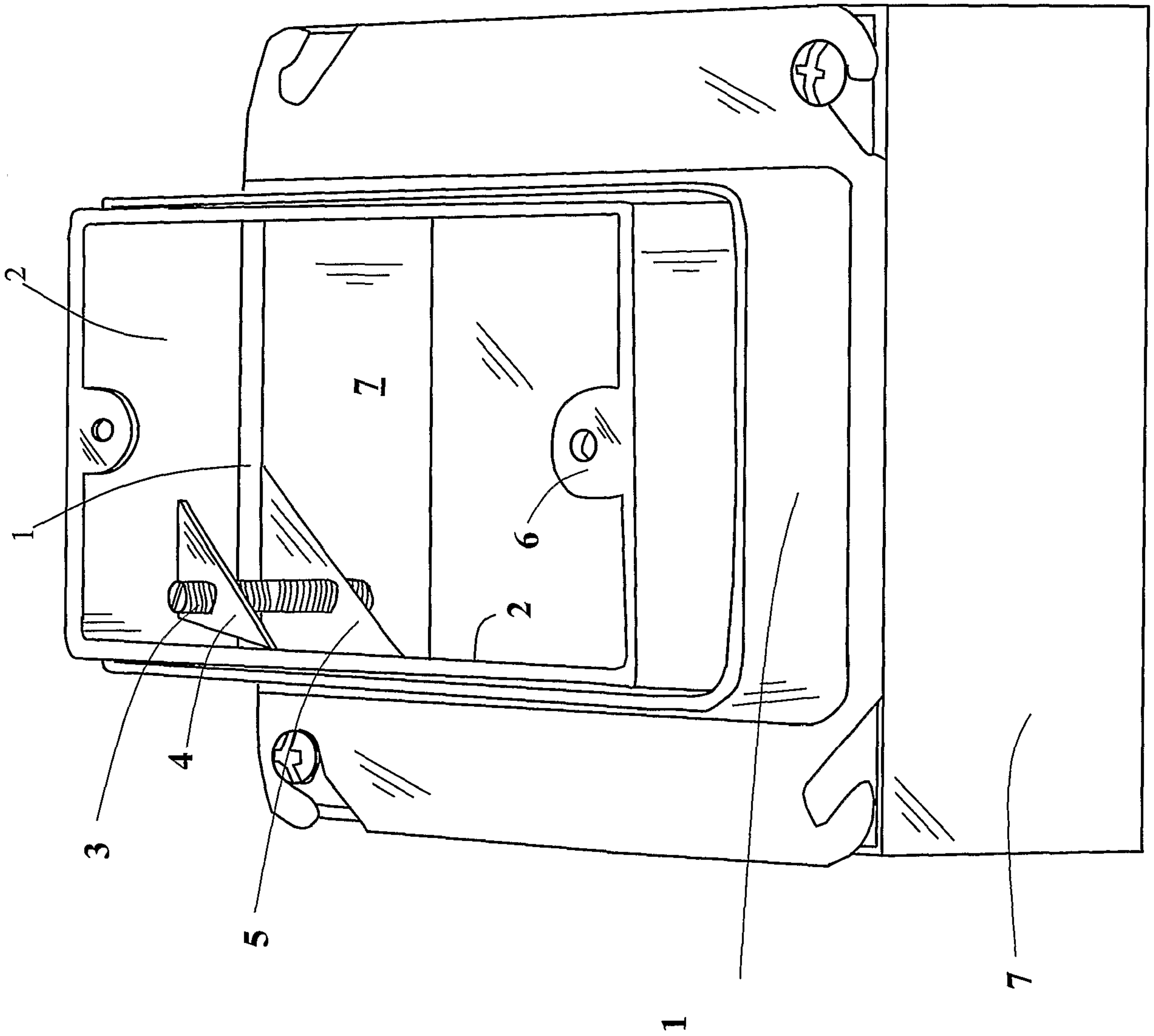


FIG. 5

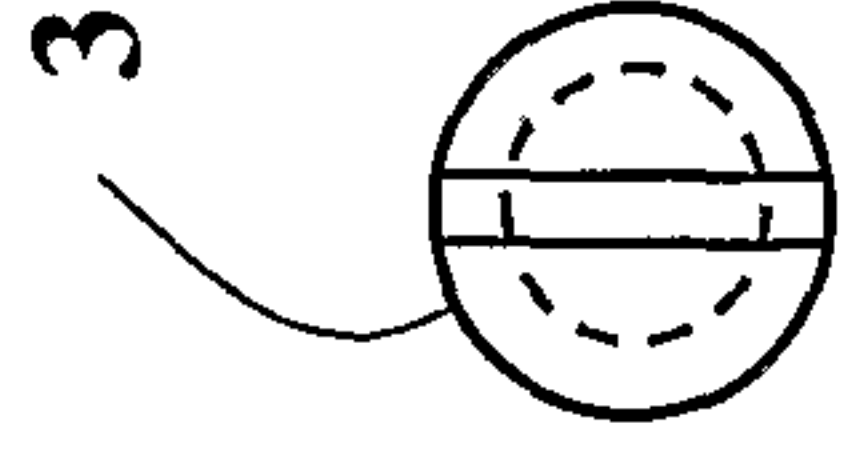
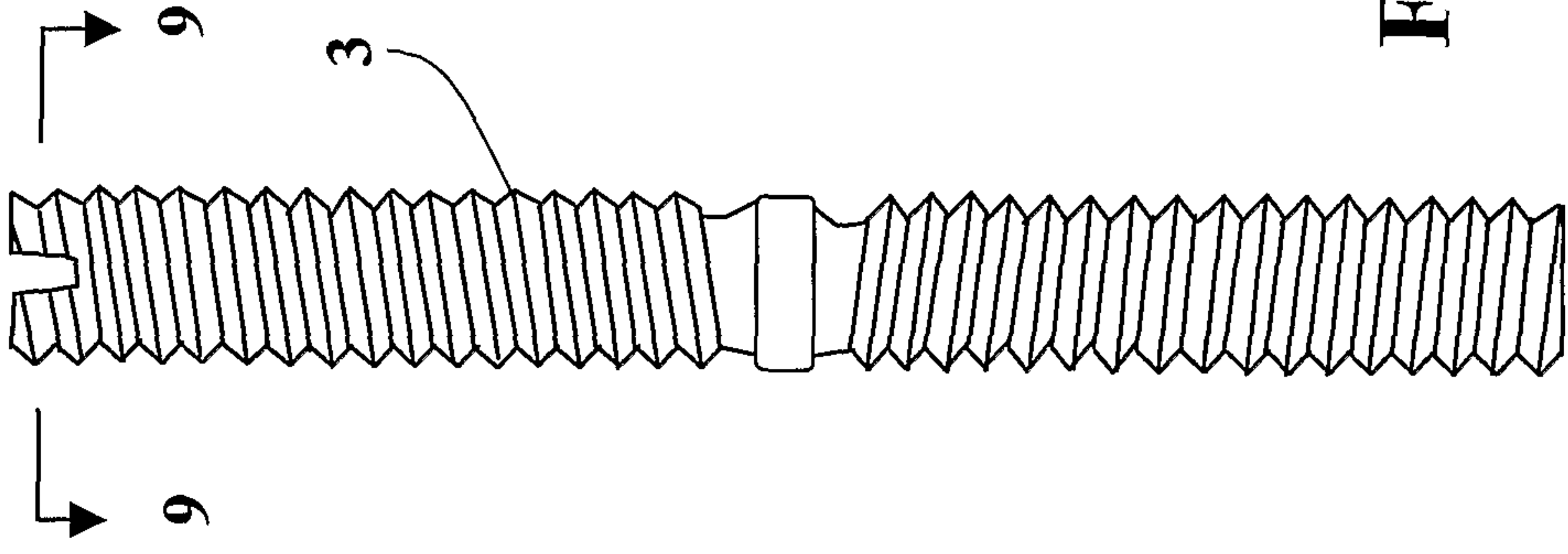


FIG. 6B

FIG. 6A

7/34

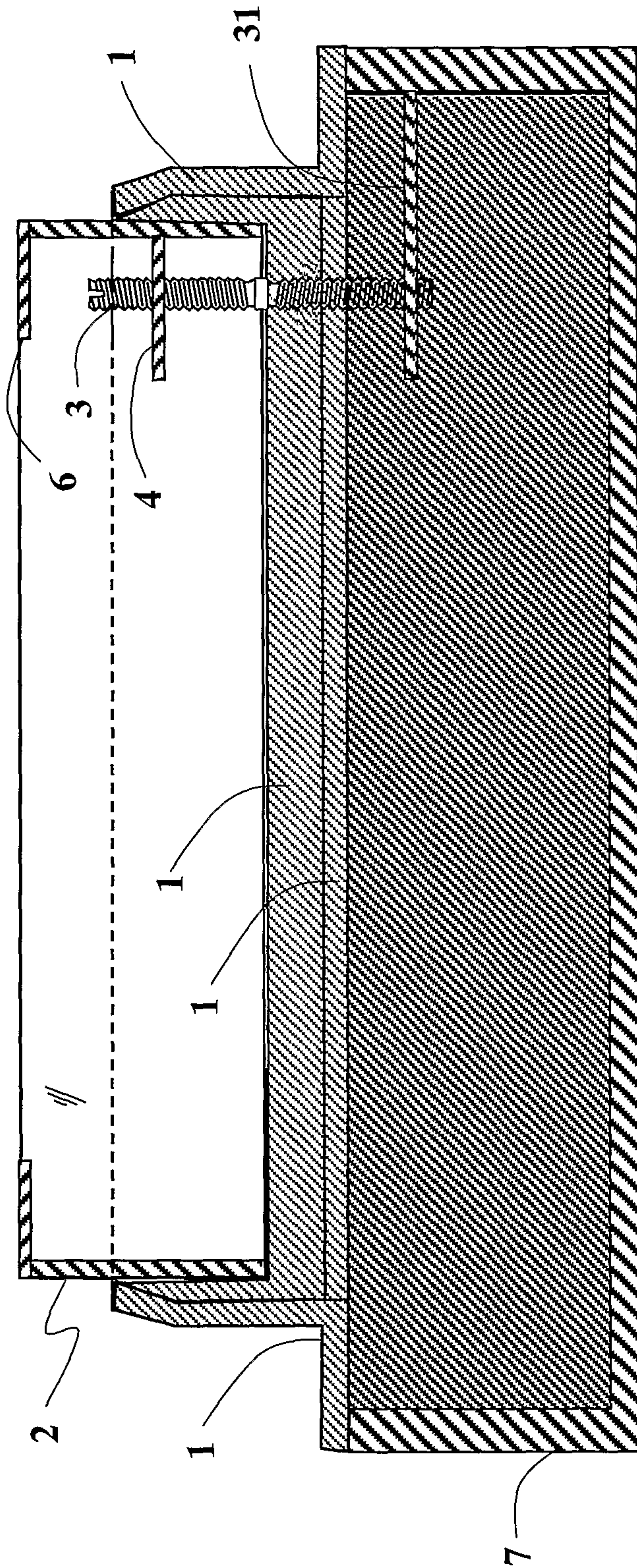


FIG. 7A

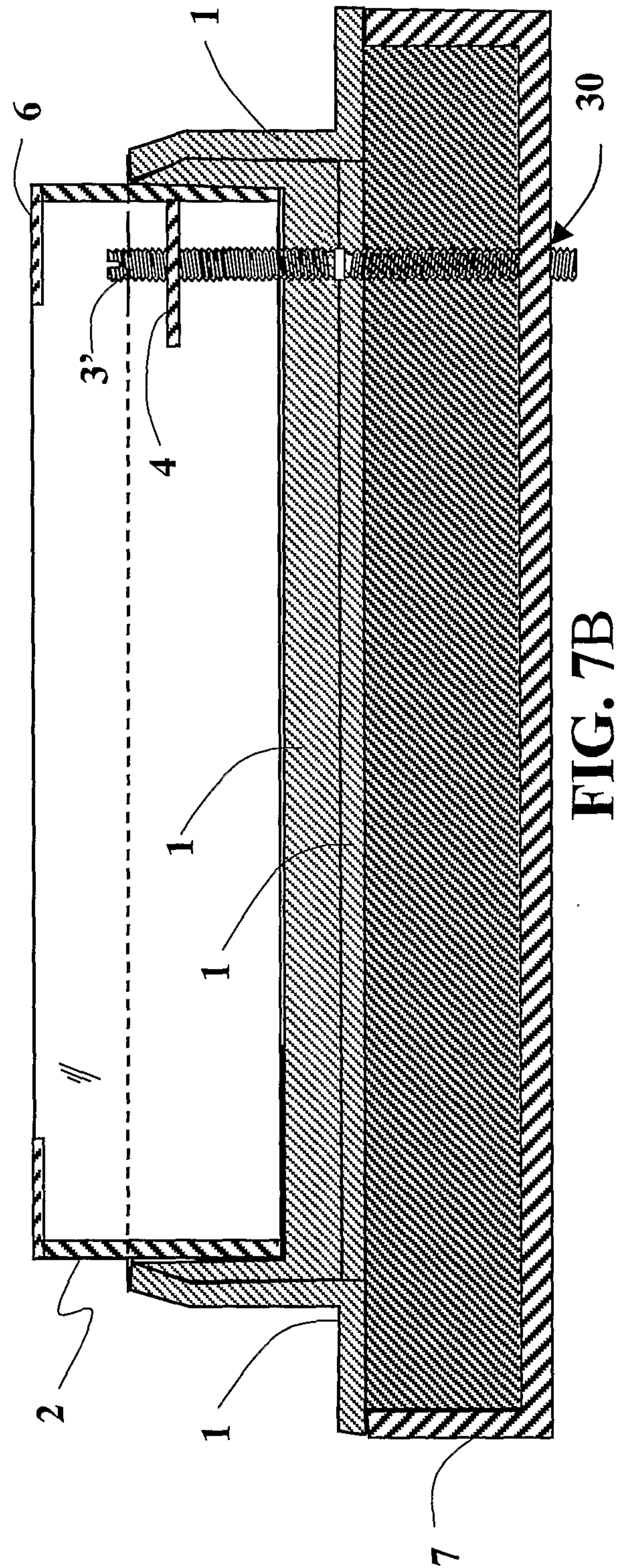


FIG. 7B

8/32

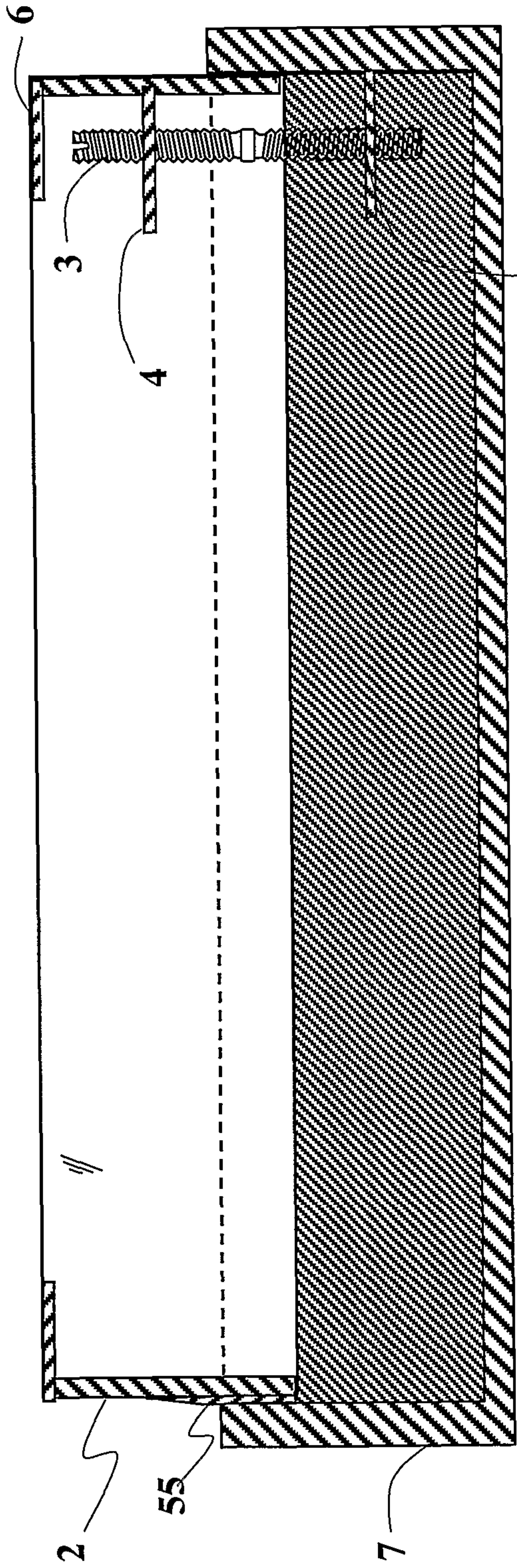


FIG. 7C

31

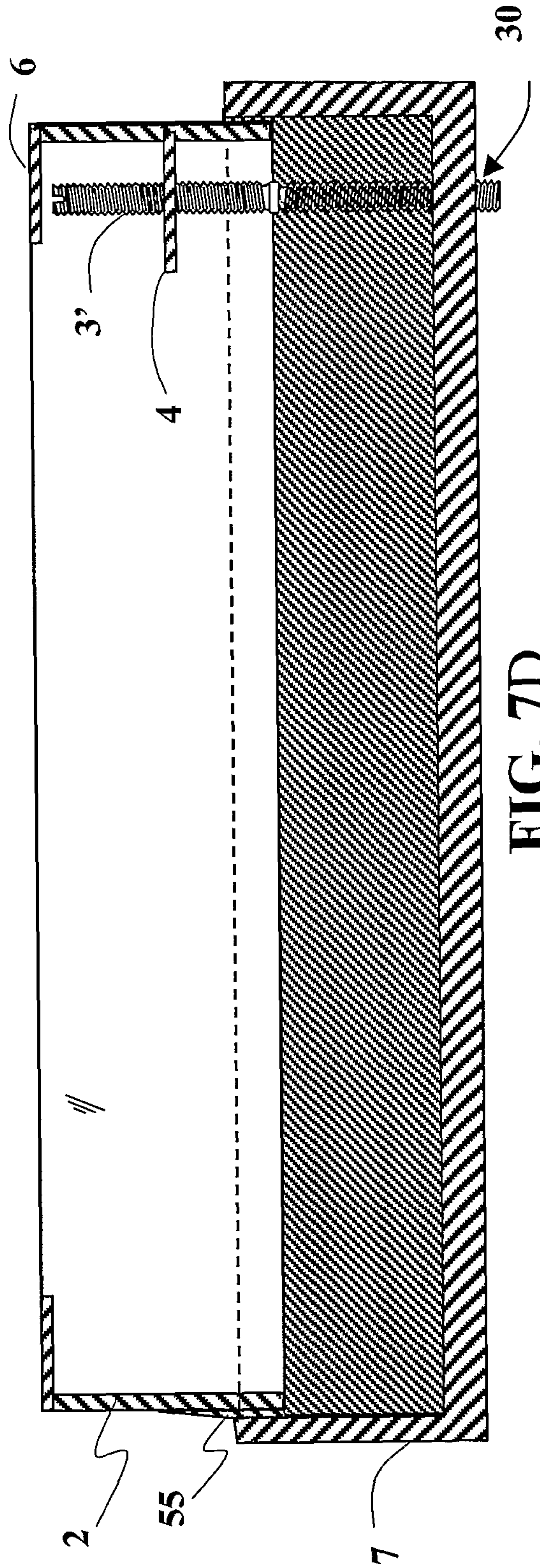


FIG. 7D

9/32

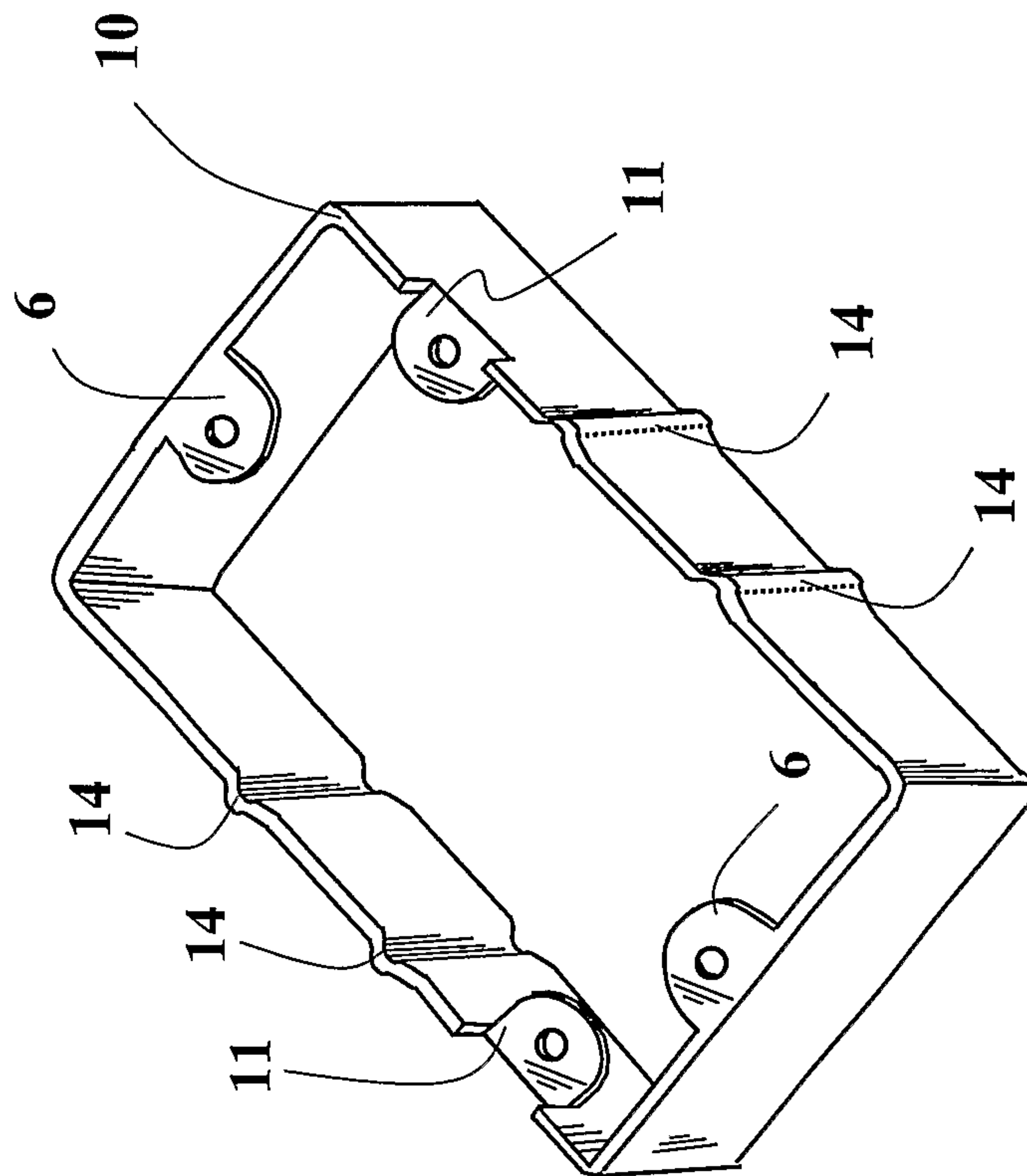


FIG. 8

10/32

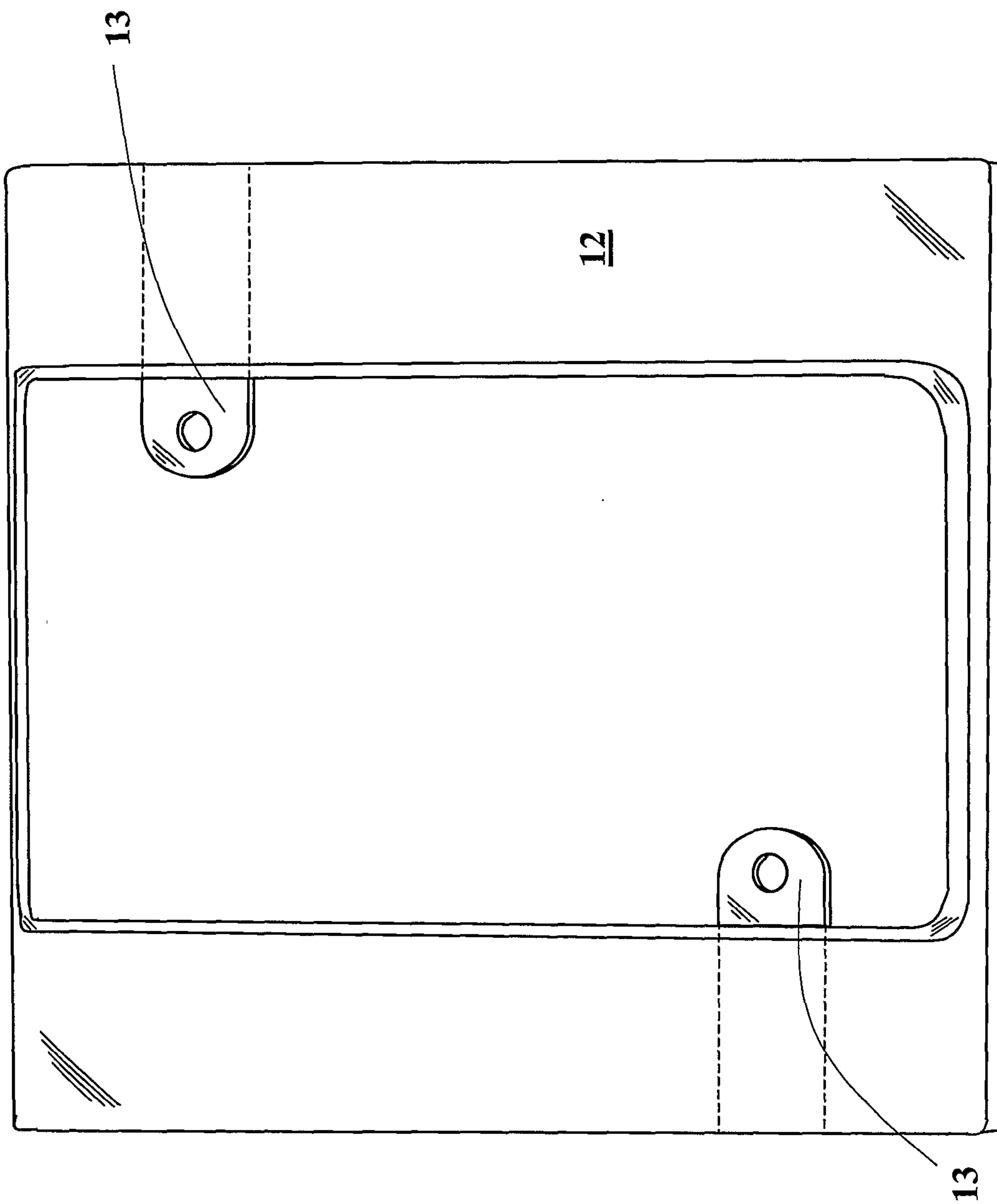


FIG. 9

11/32

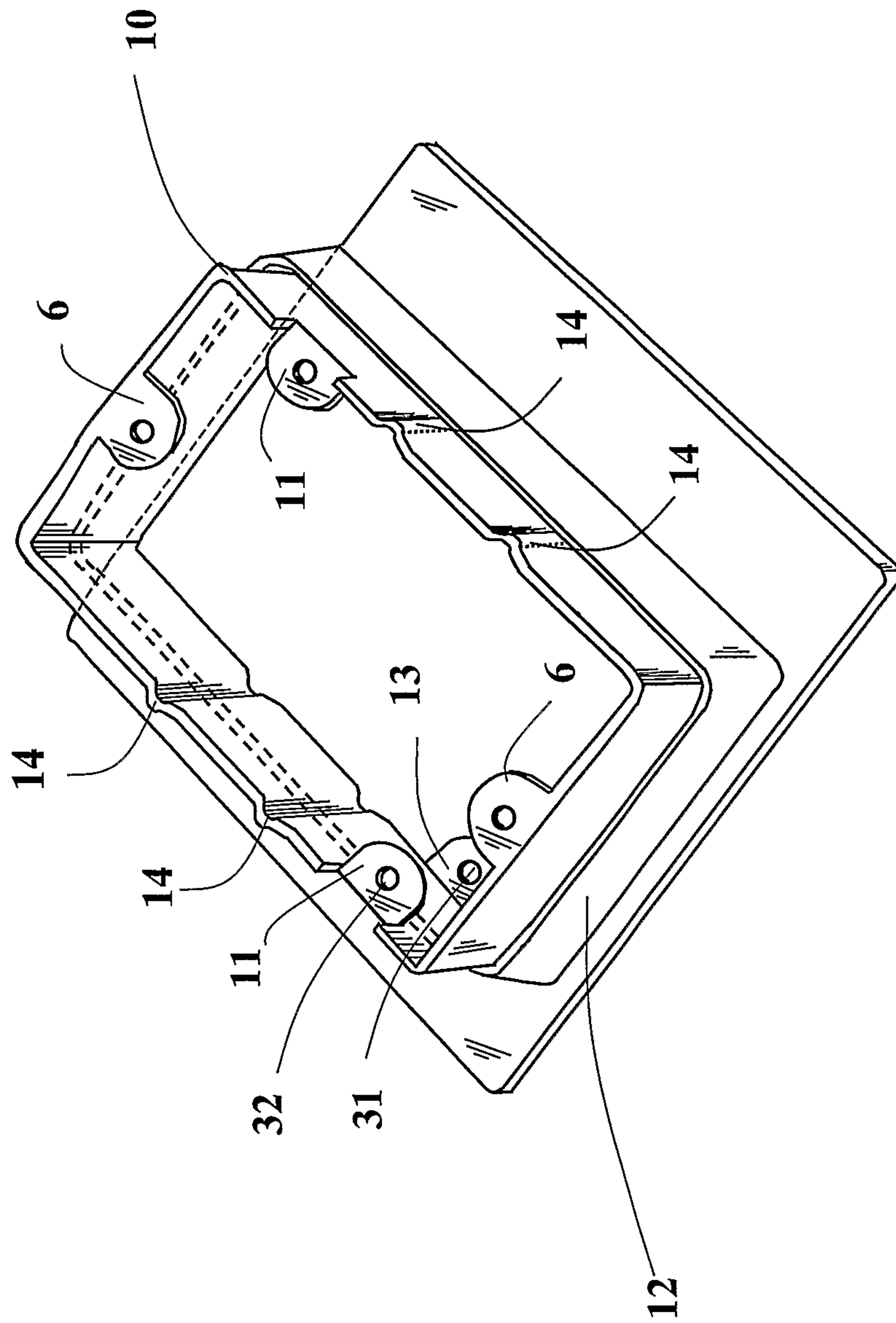


FIG. 10

12/32

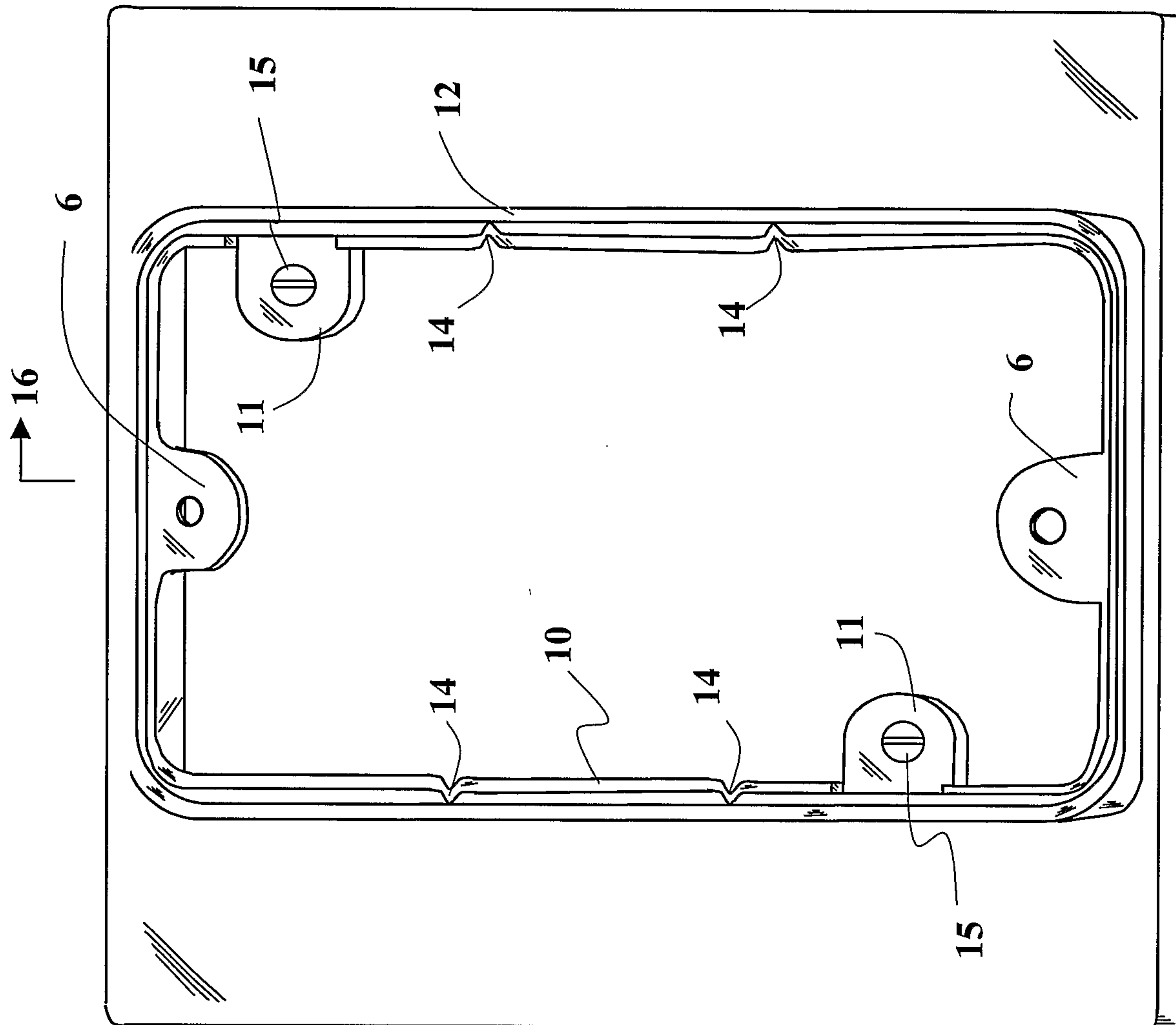
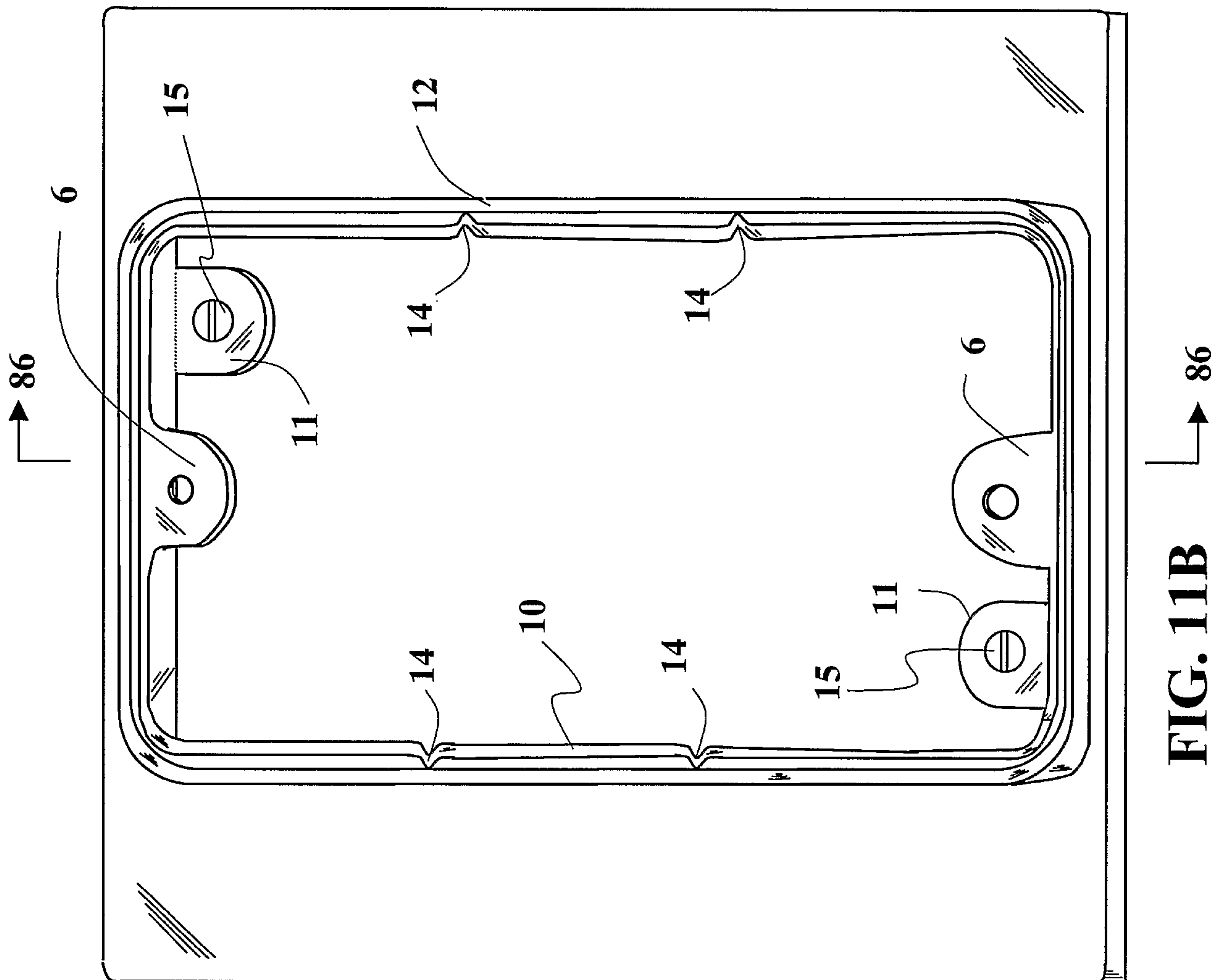


FIG. 11A → 16

13/32



14/32

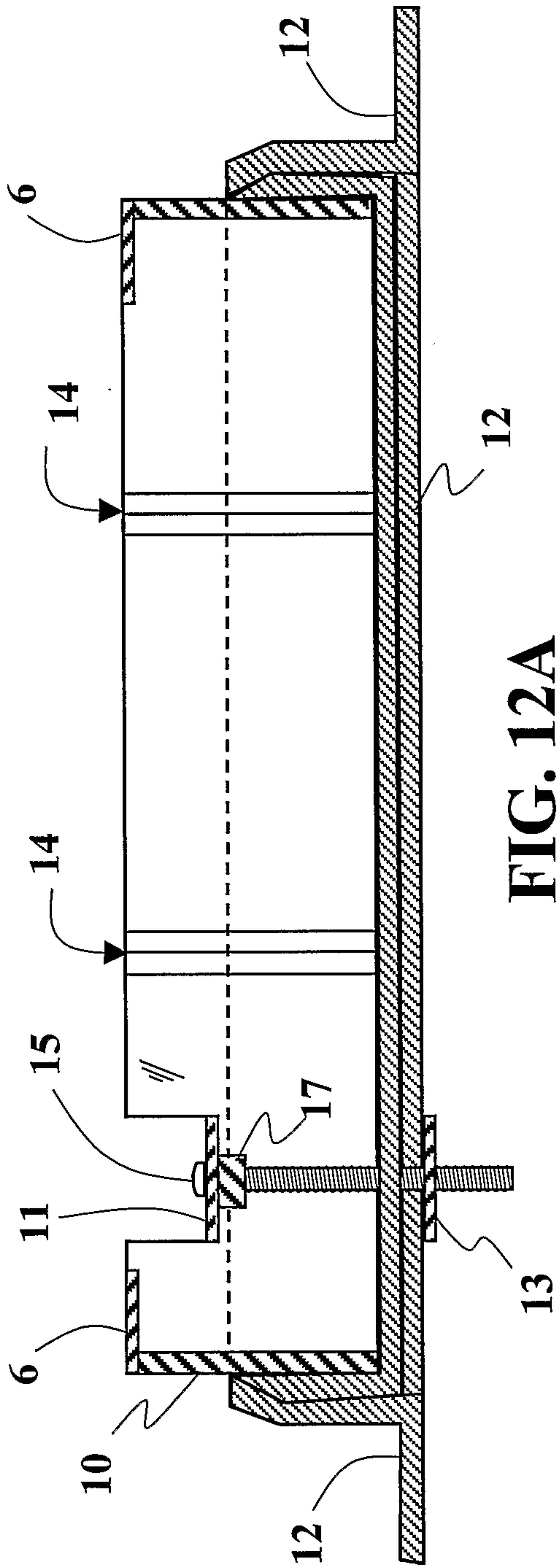


FIG. 12A

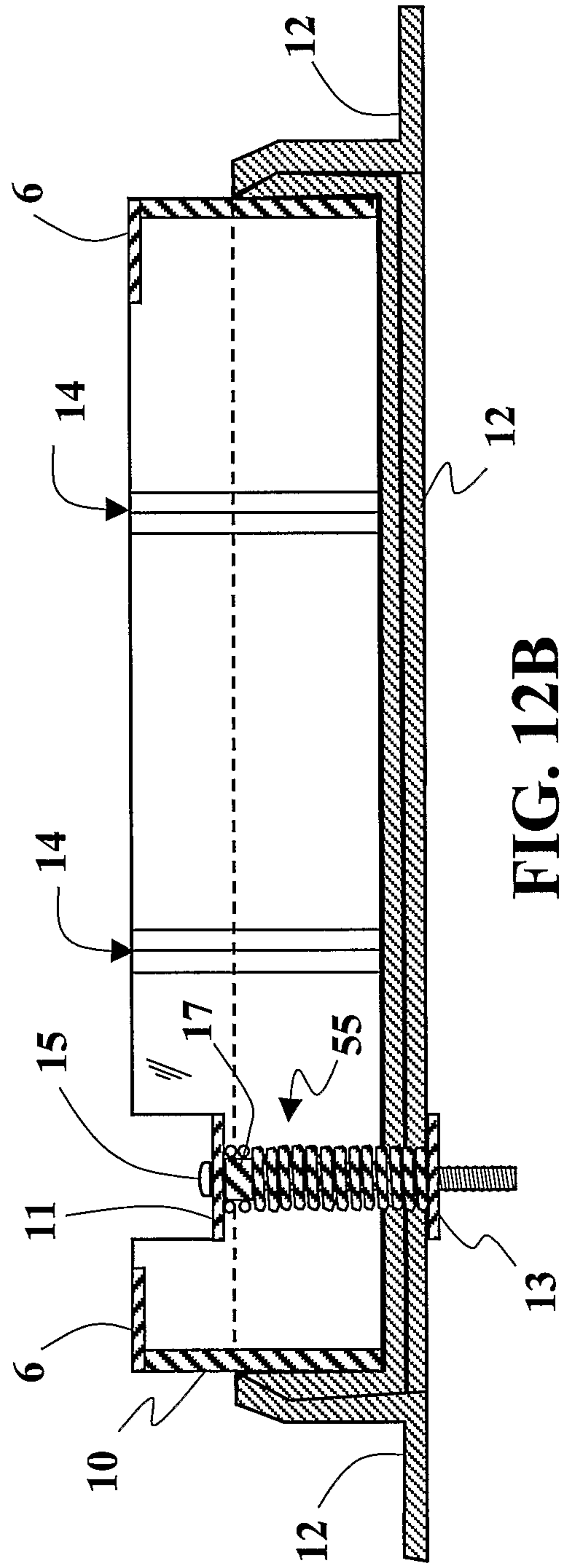


FIG. 12B

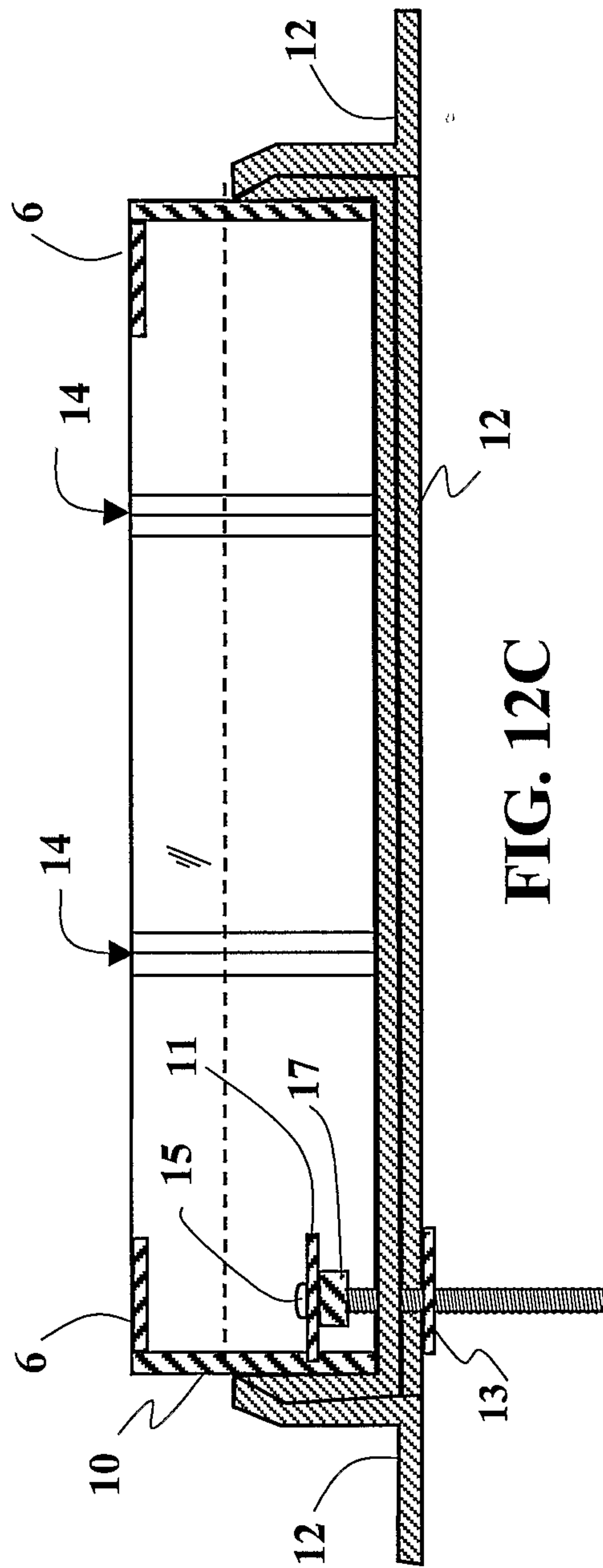


FIG. 12C

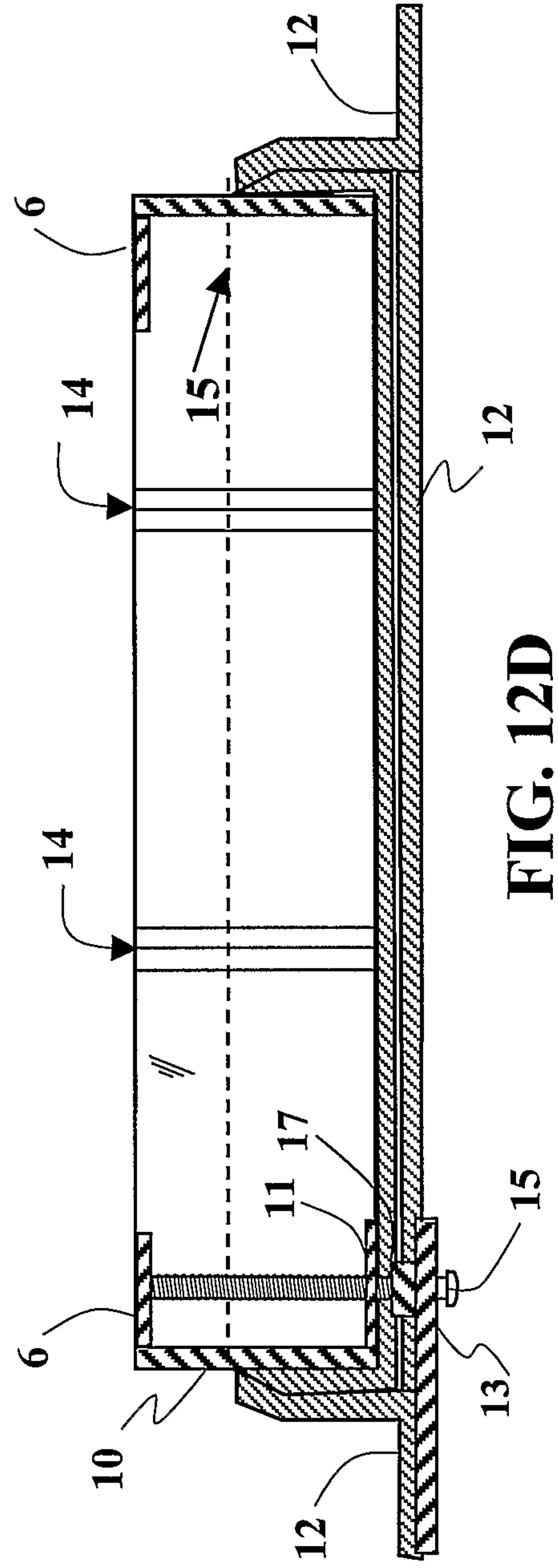


FIG. 12D

16/32

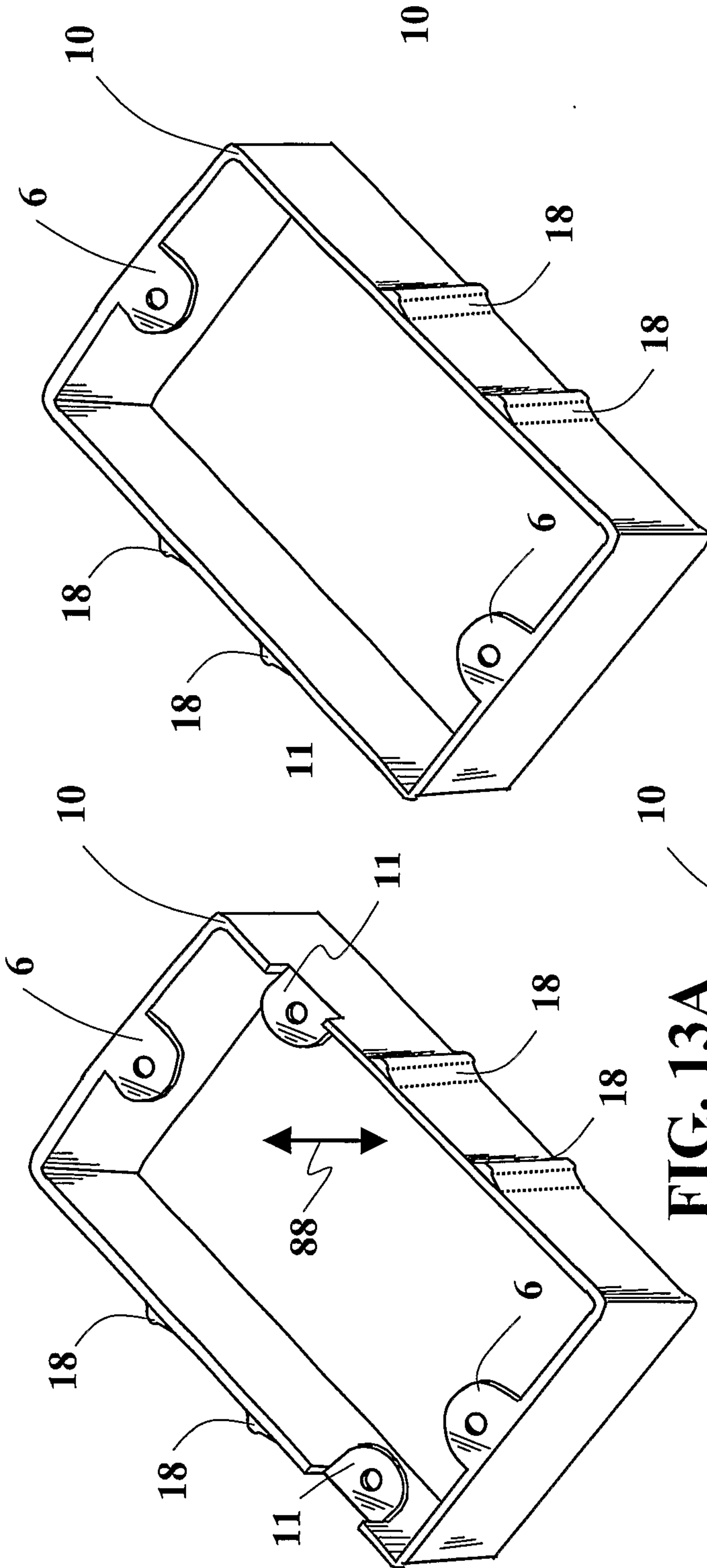


FIG. 13A

FIG. 14

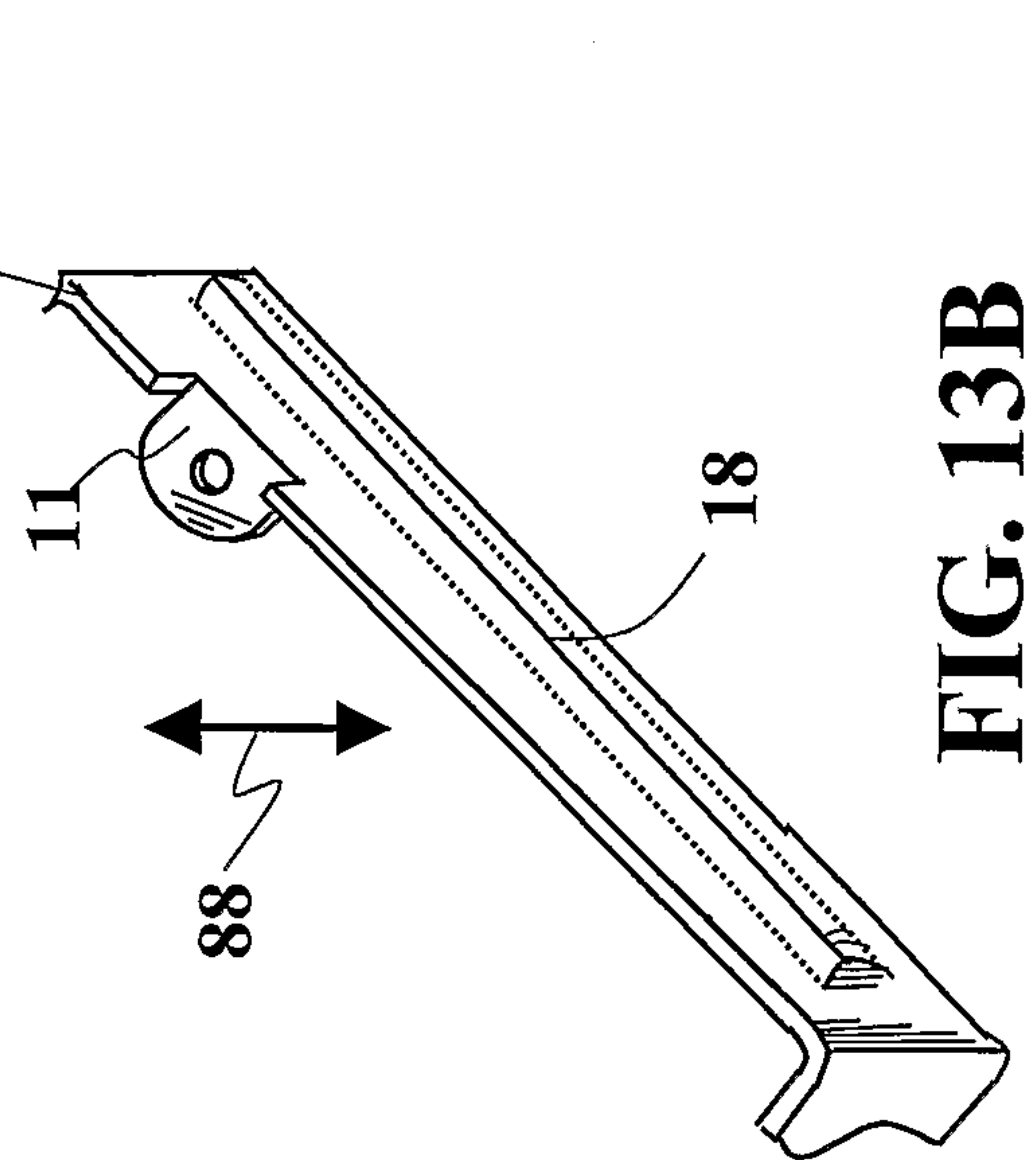


FIG. 13B

18/32

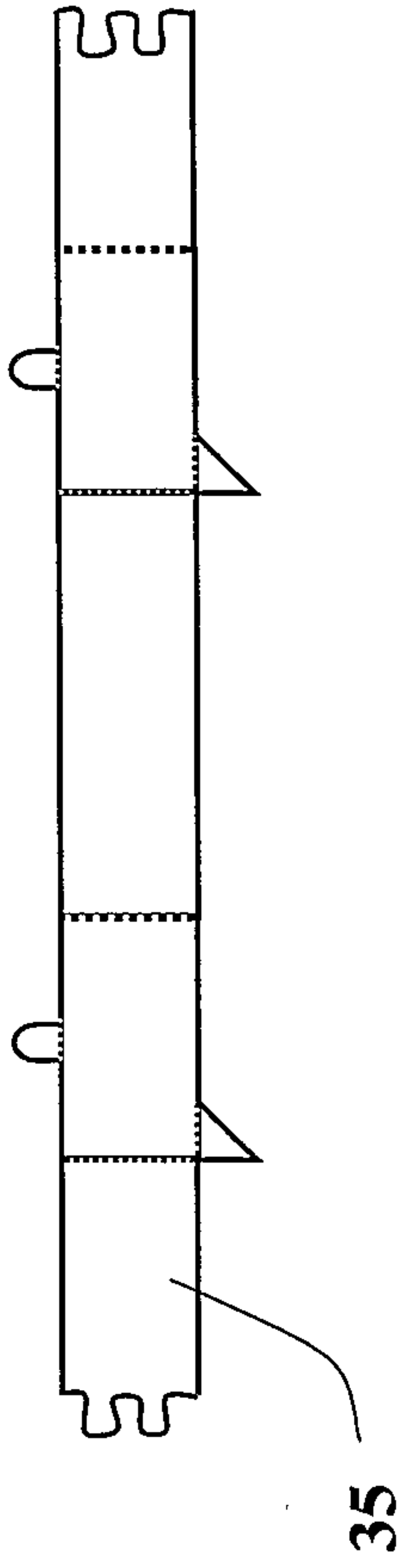


FIG. 16

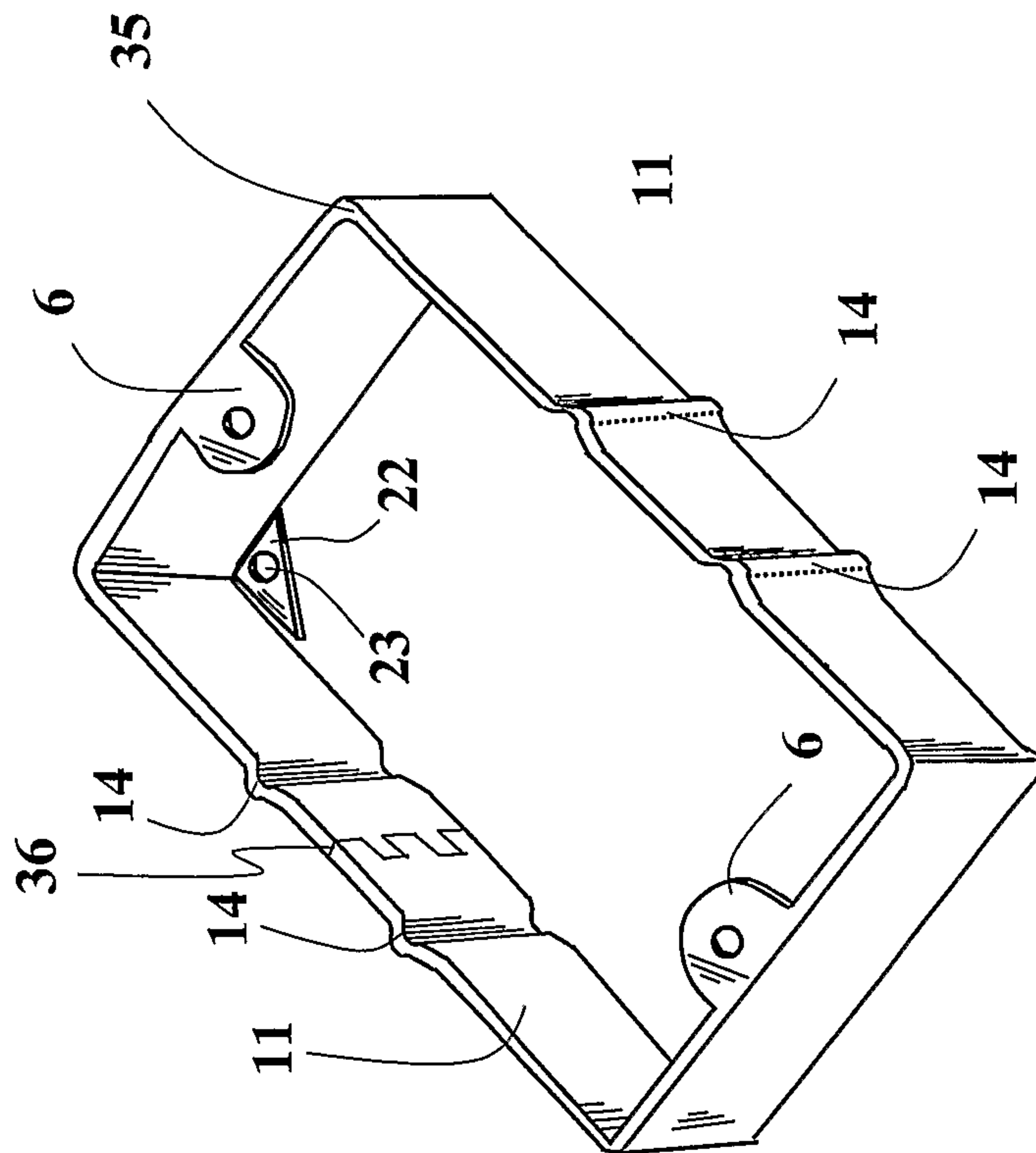


FIG. 17

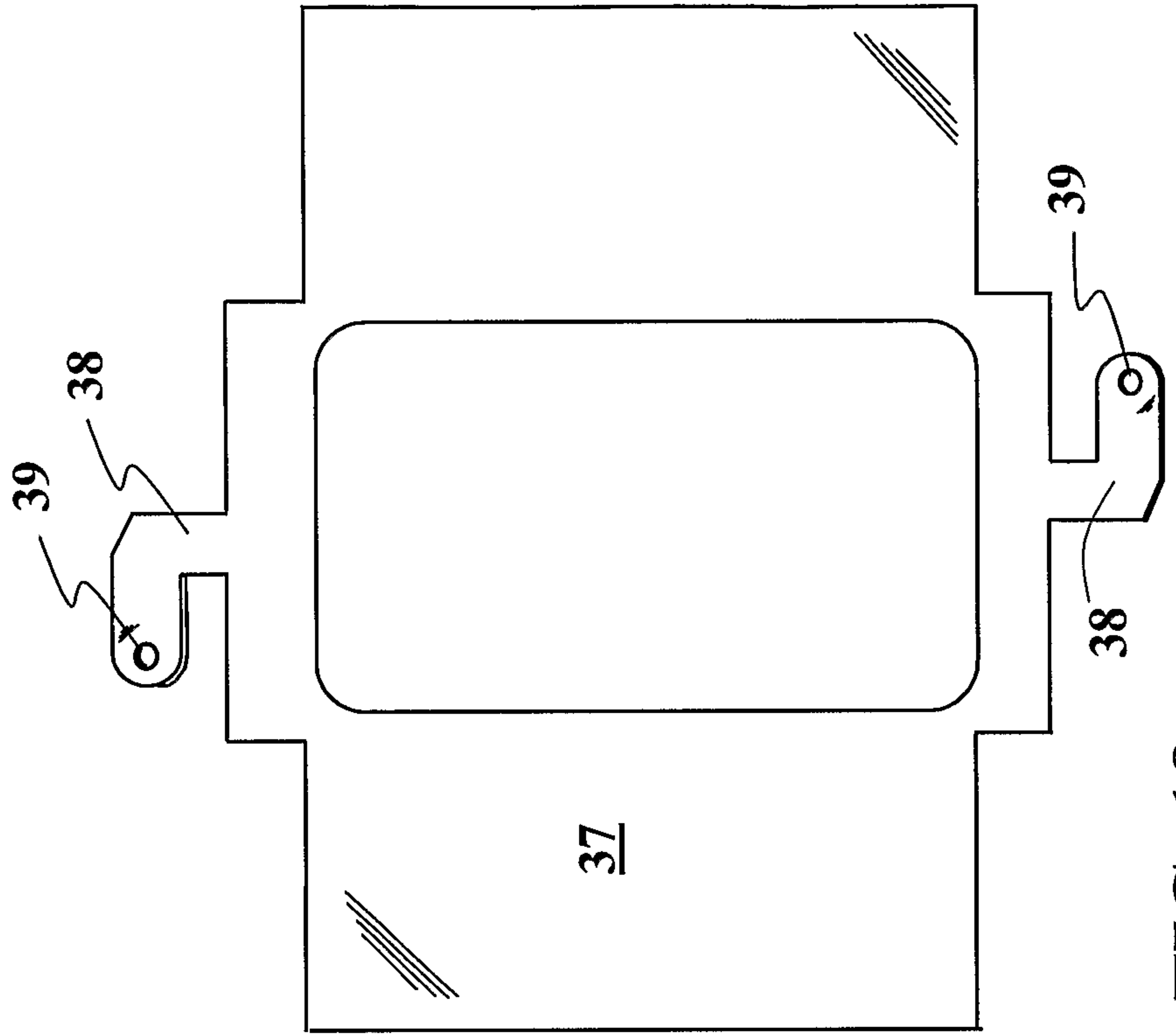


FIG. 18

19/32

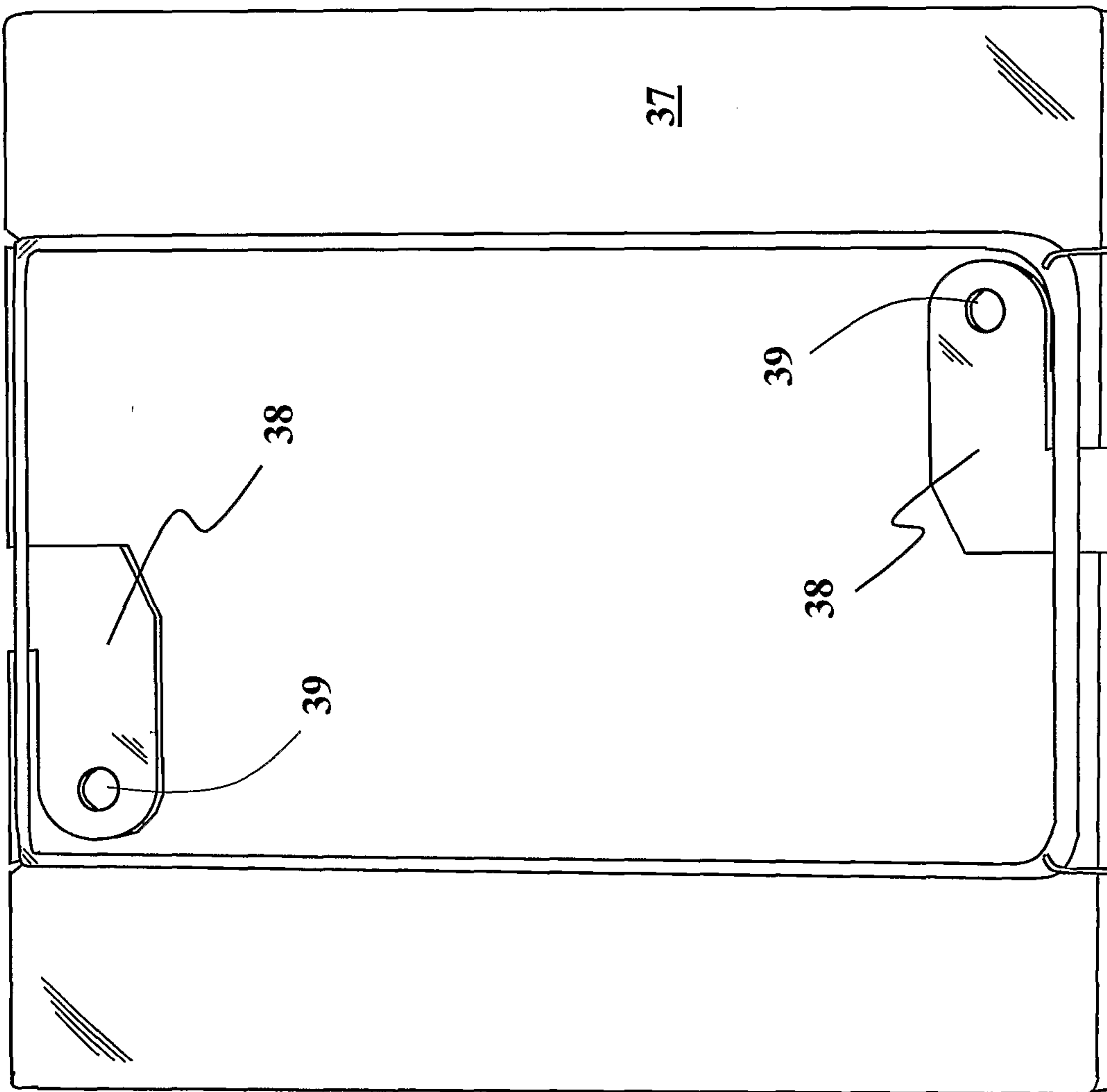


FIG. 19

20/32

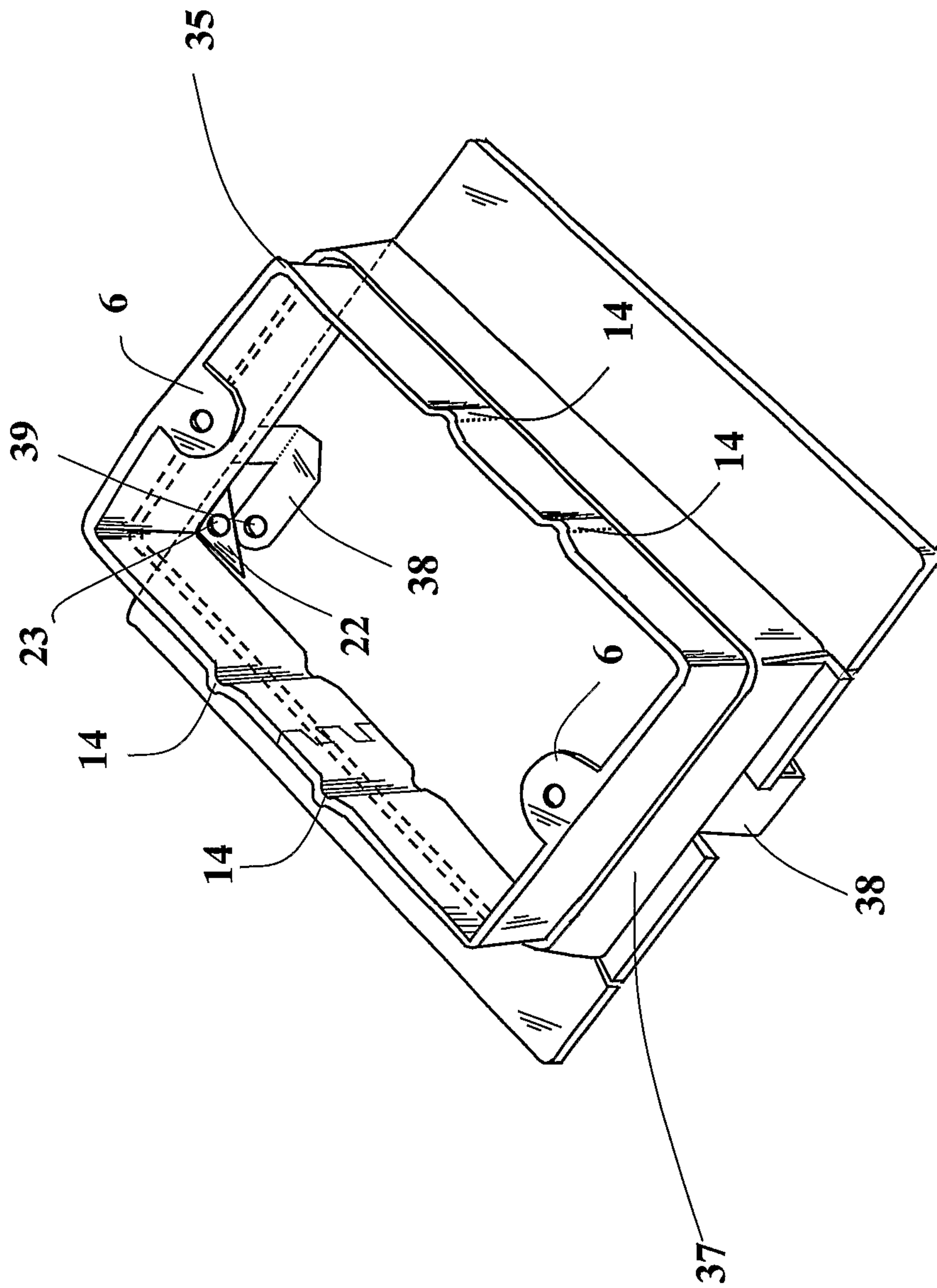


FIG. 20A

21/32

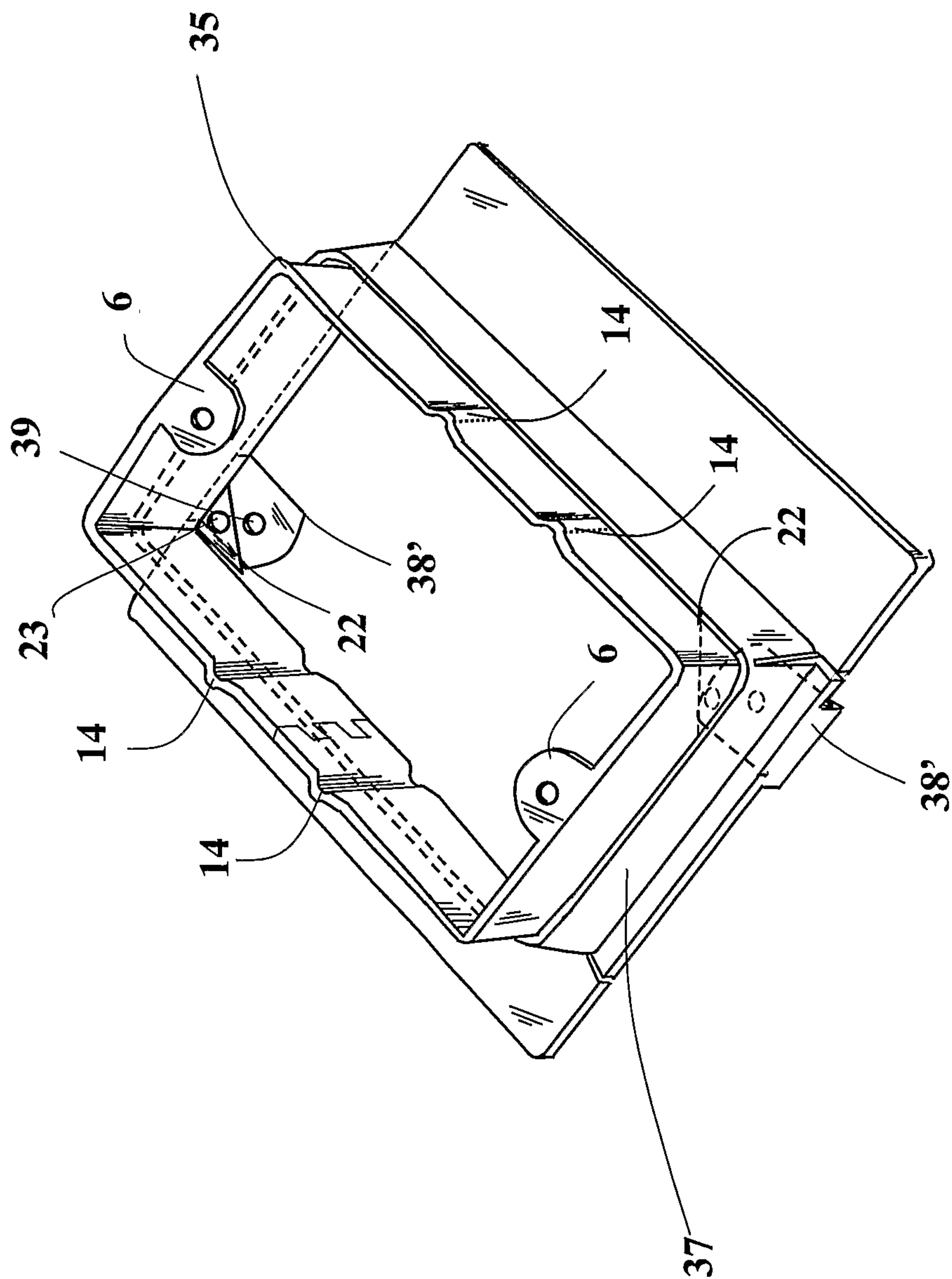


FIG. 20B

22/32

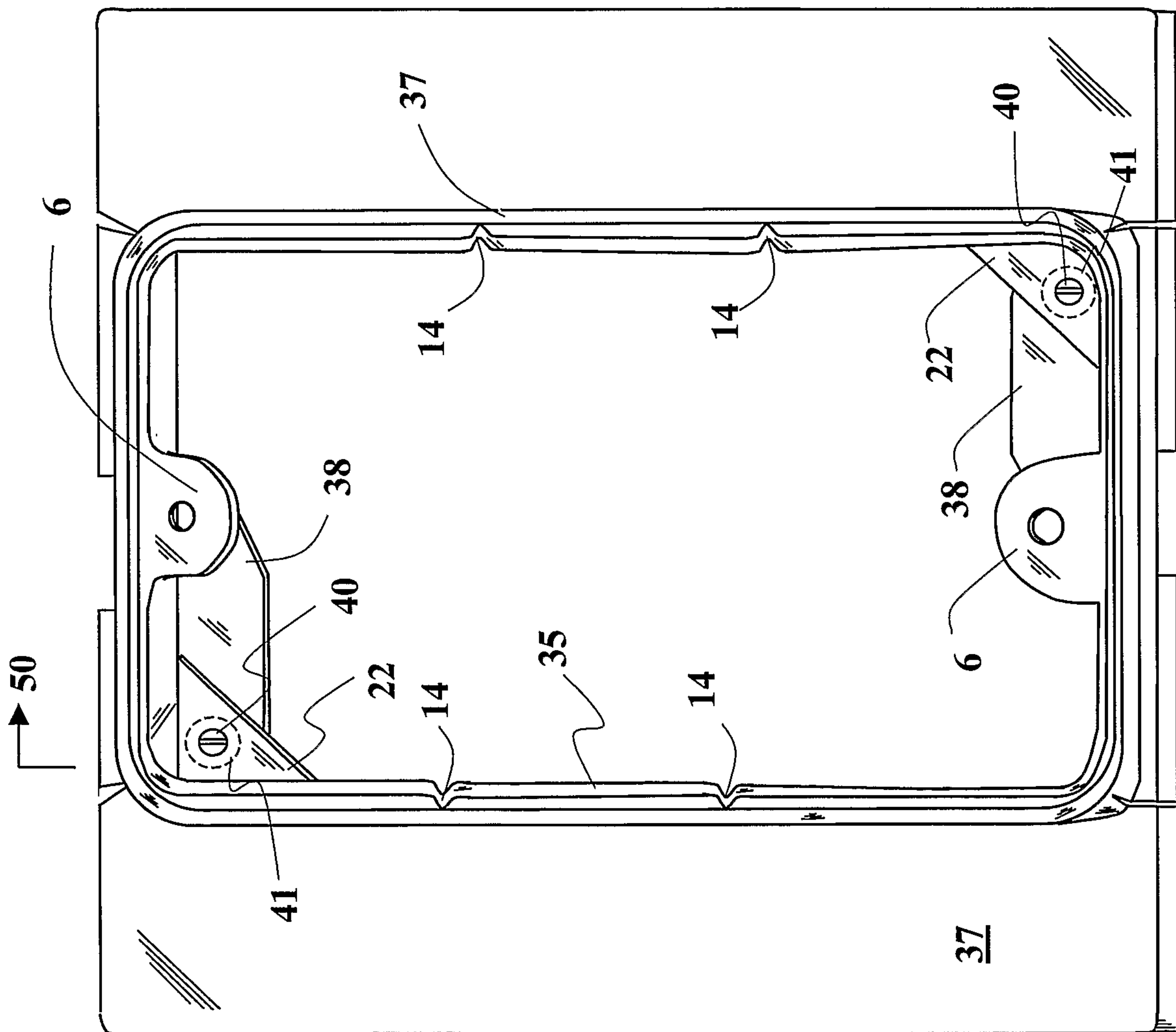


FIG. 21

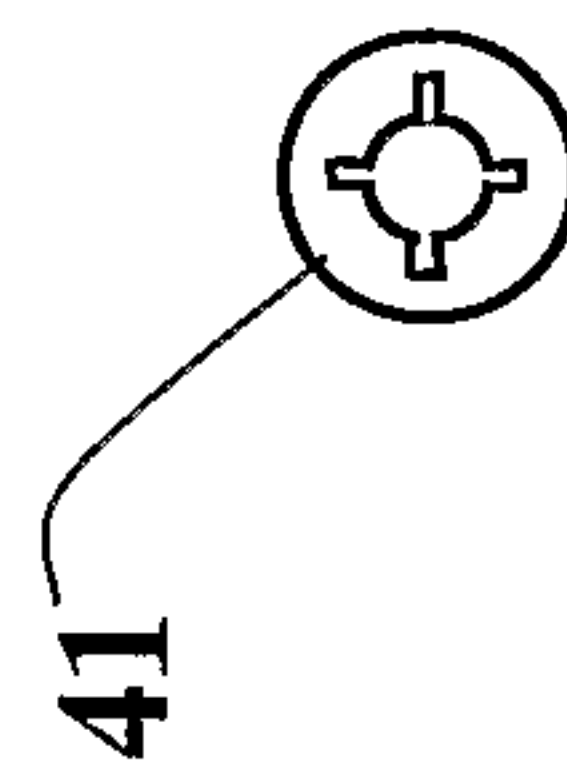
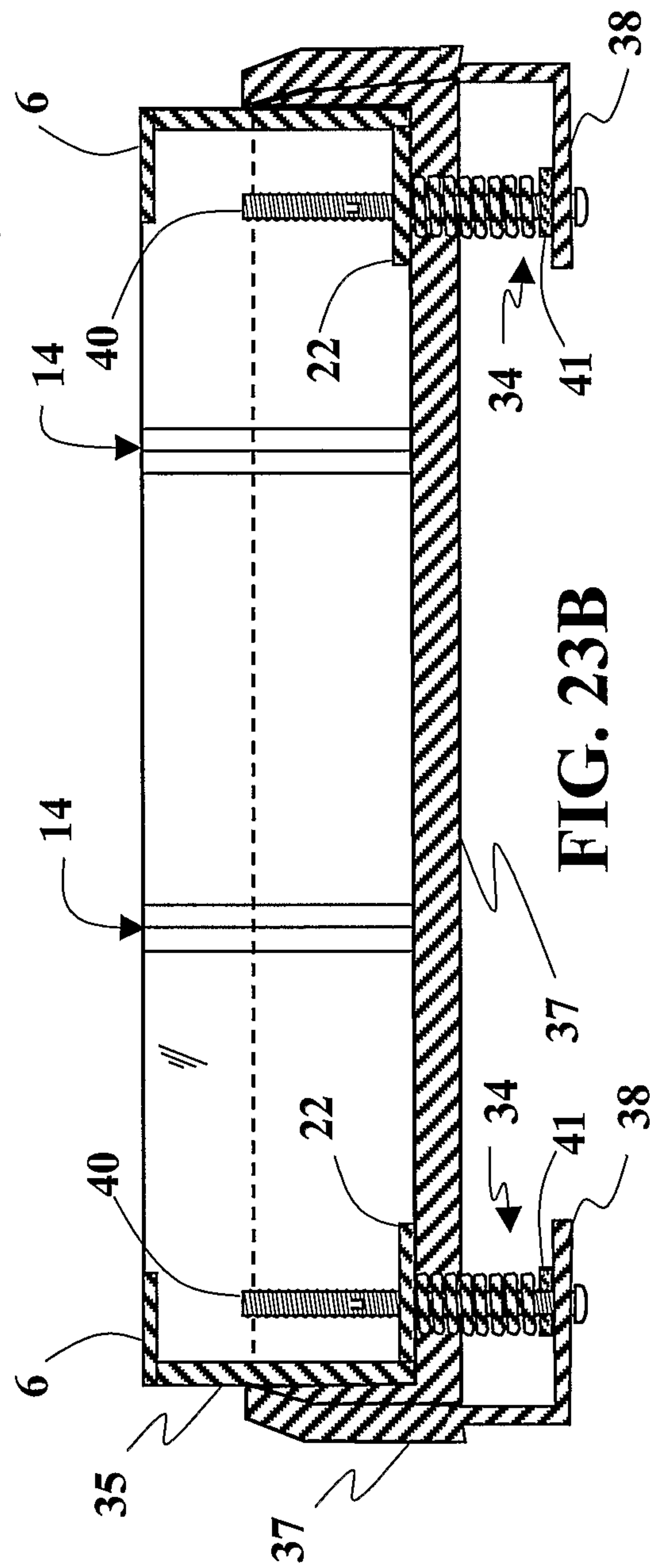
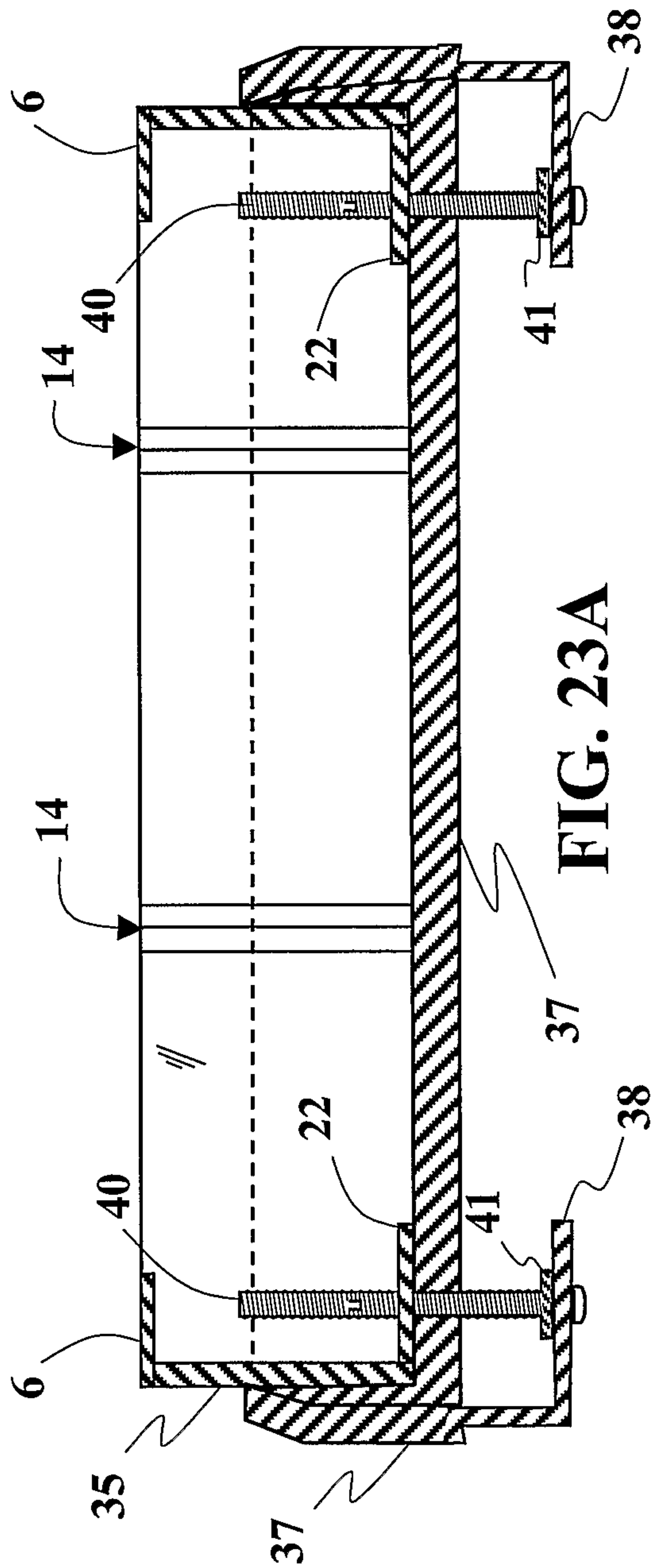


FIG. 22

23/32



24/32

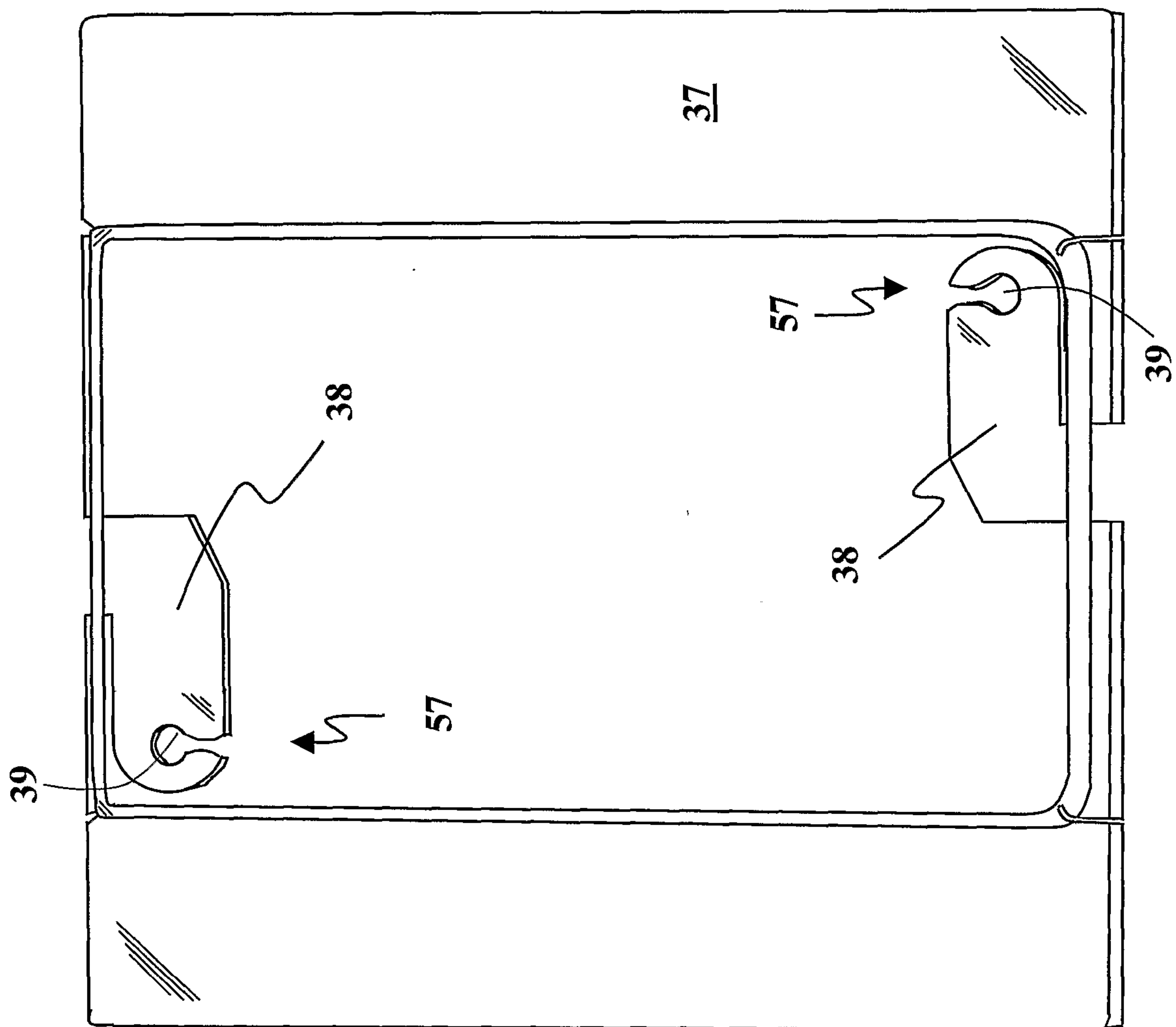
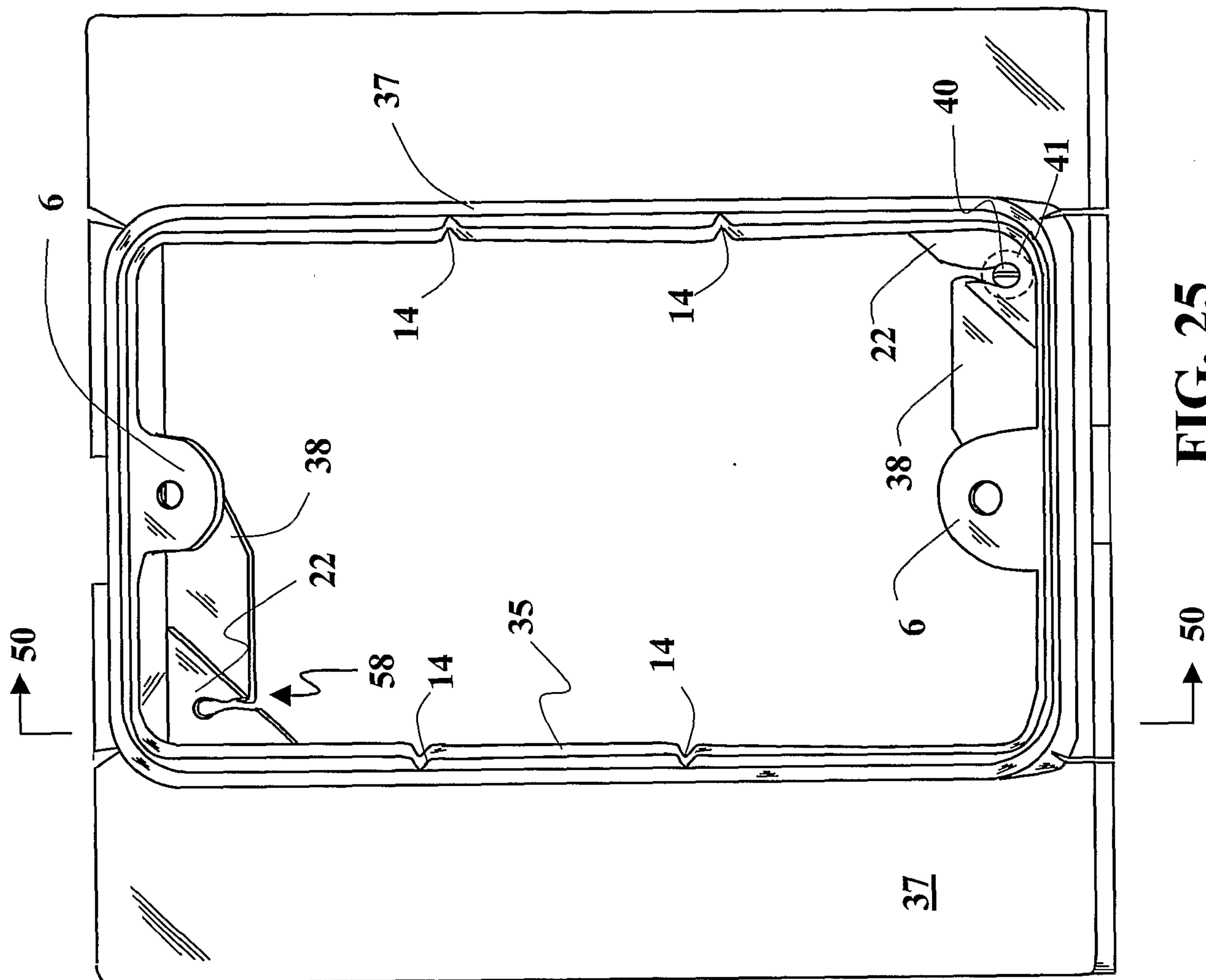


FIG. 24

25/32



26/32

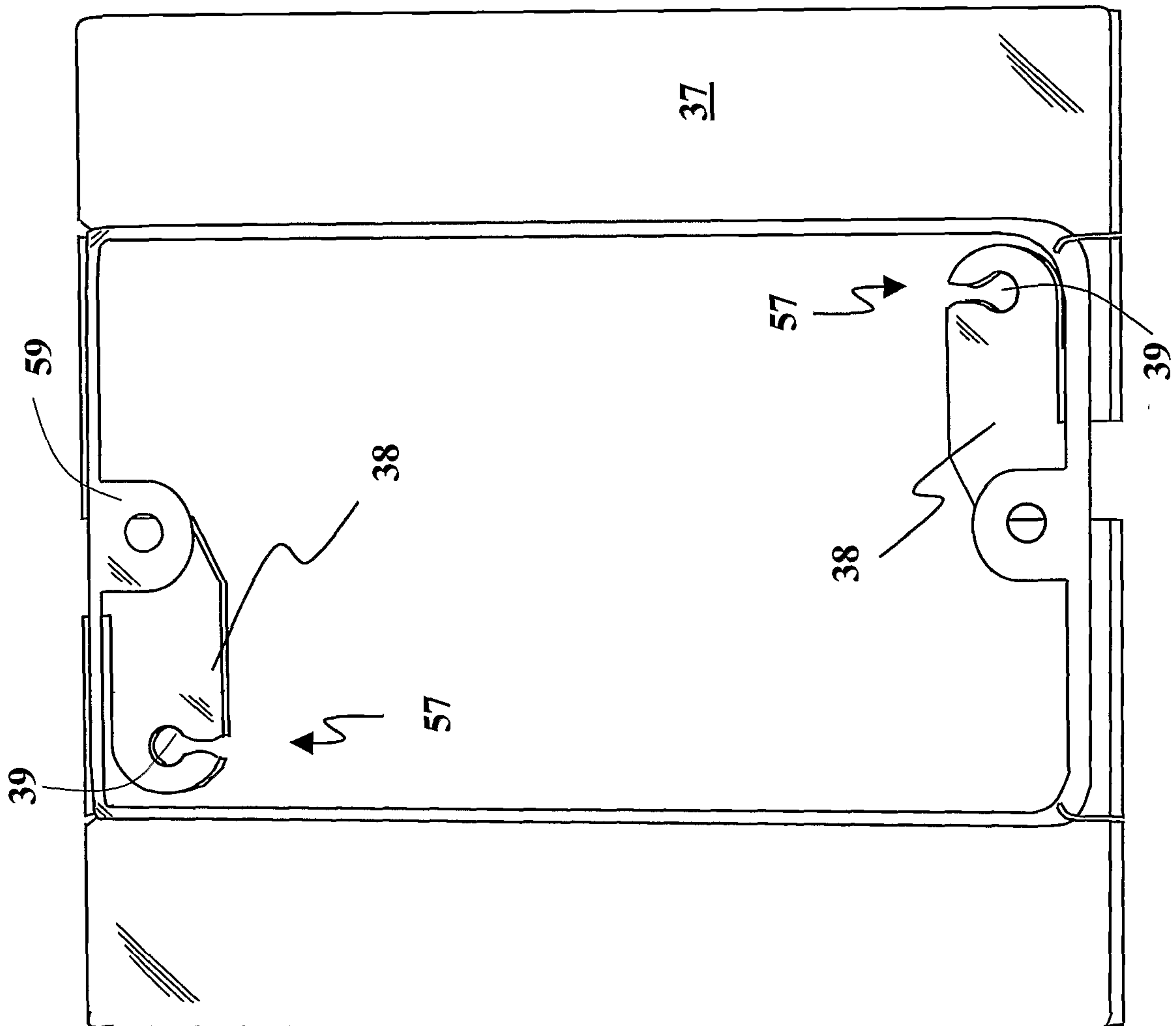


FIG. 26

27/32

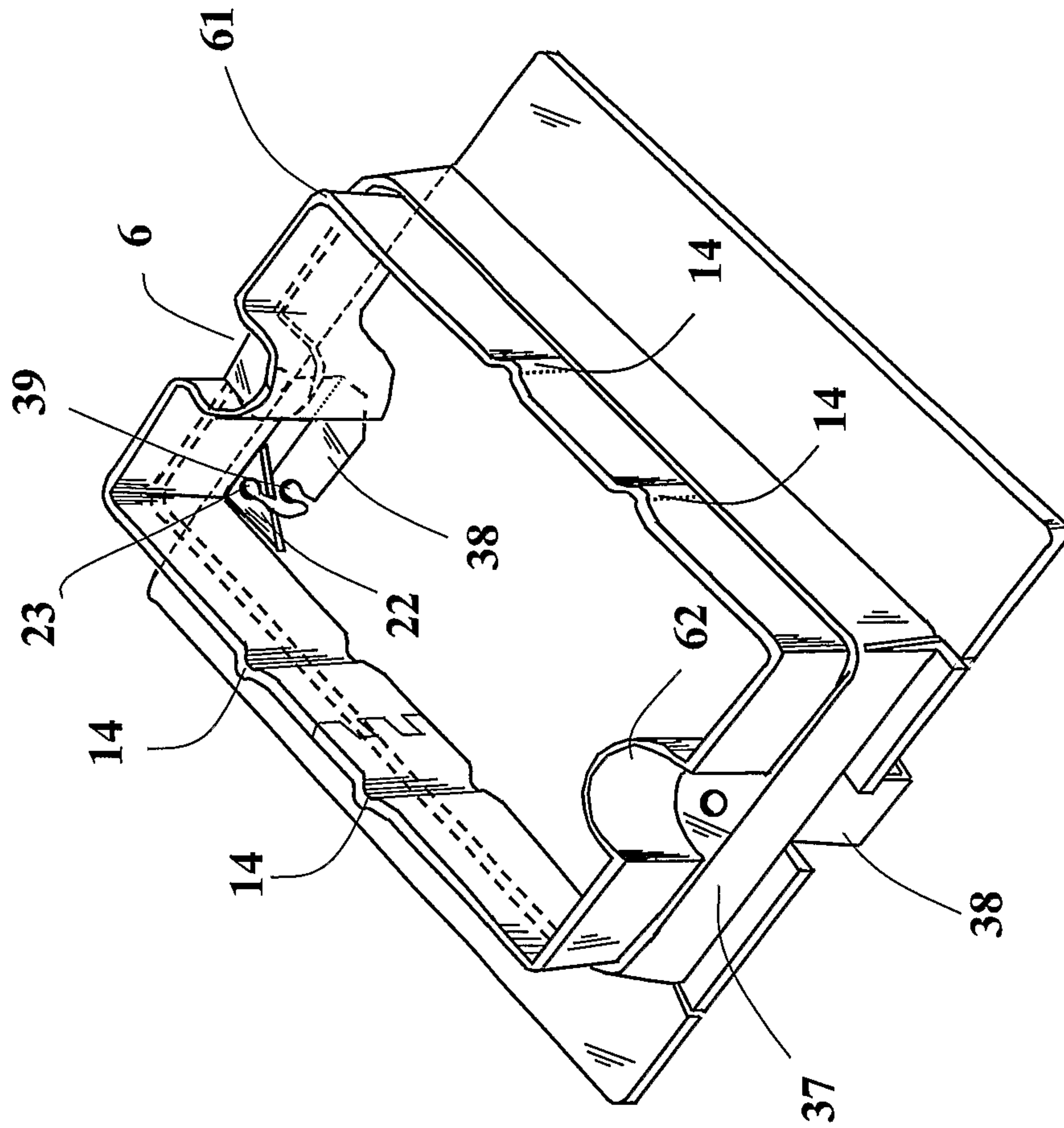


FIG. 28

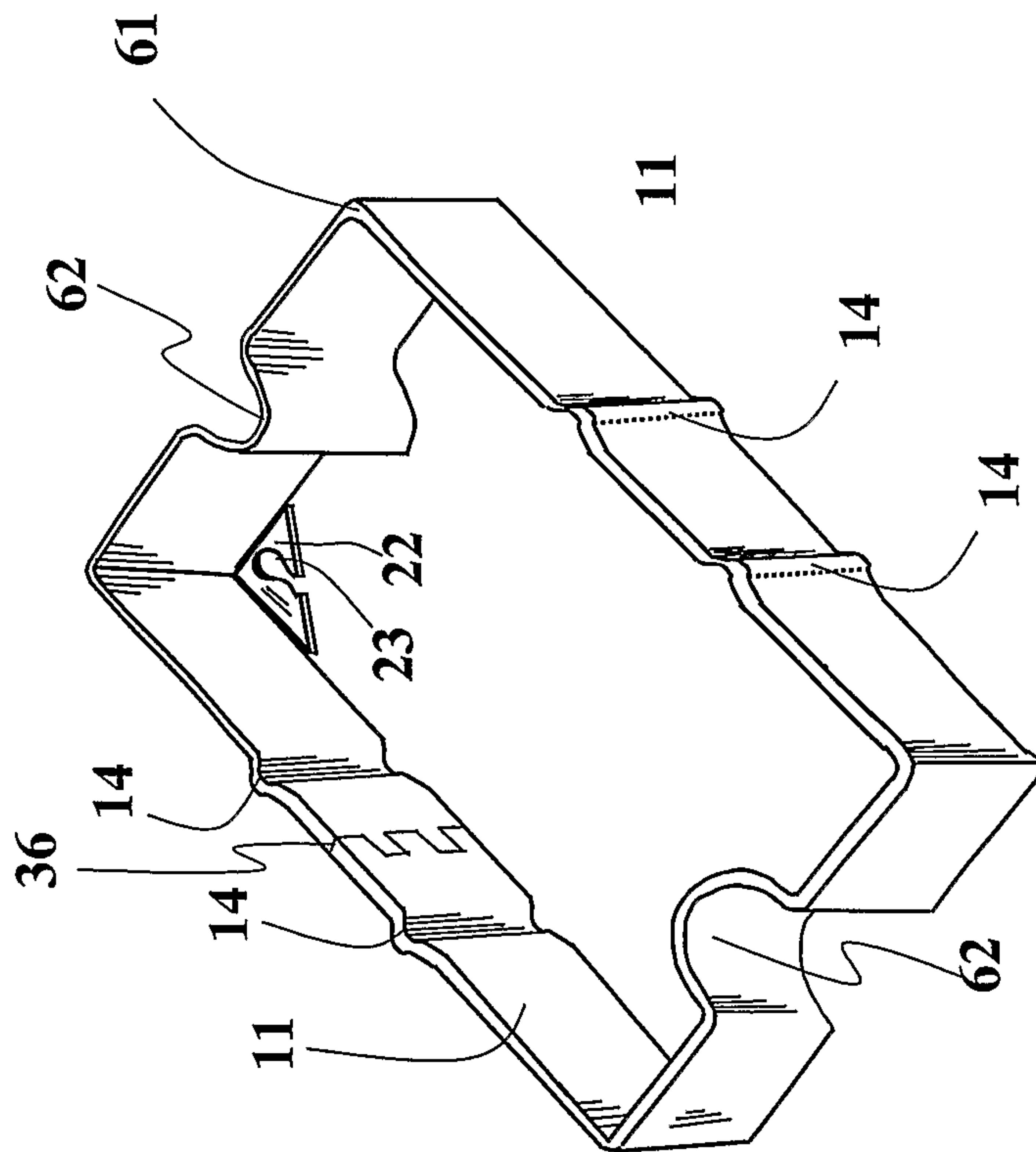


FIG. 27

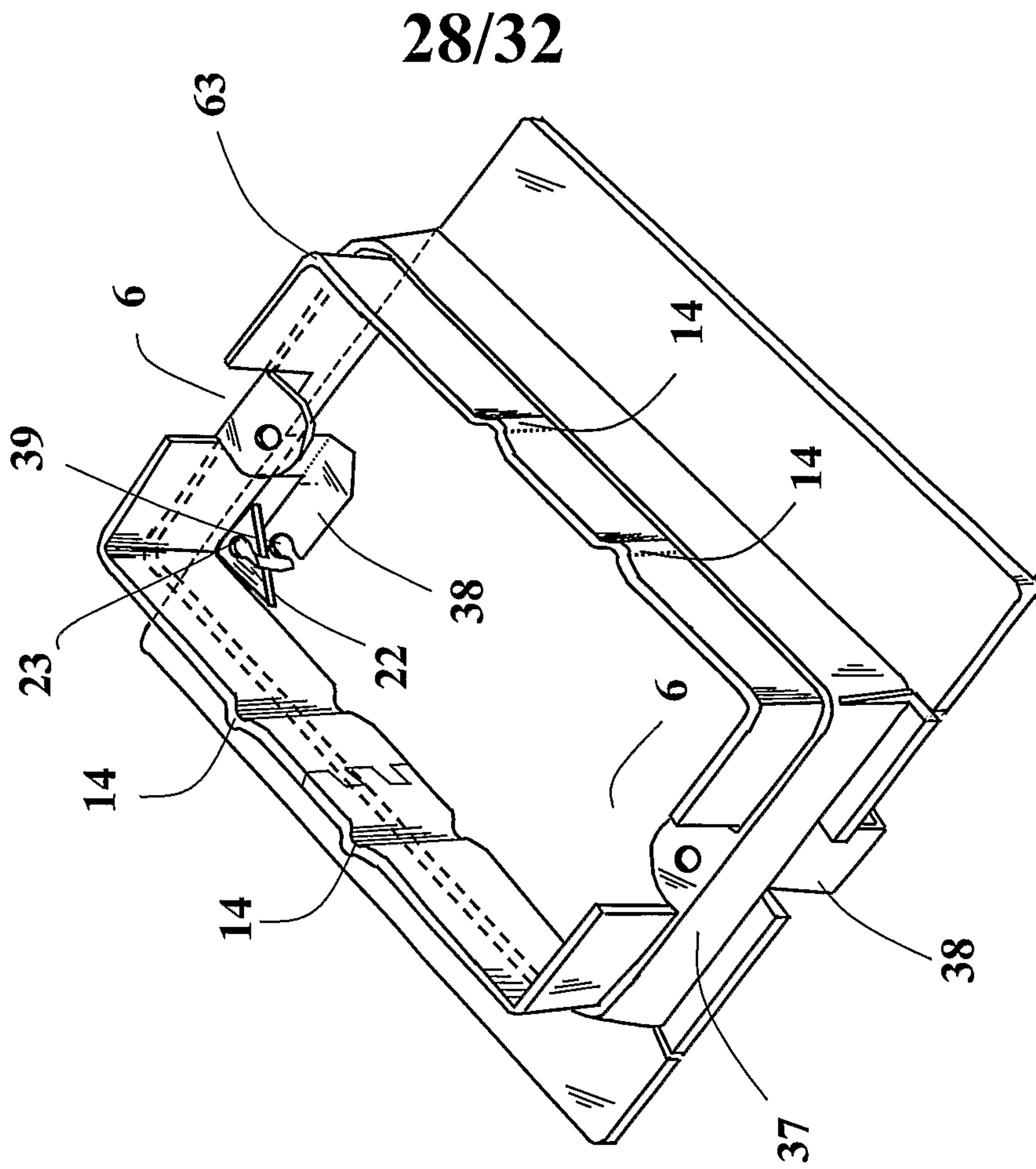


FIG. 30

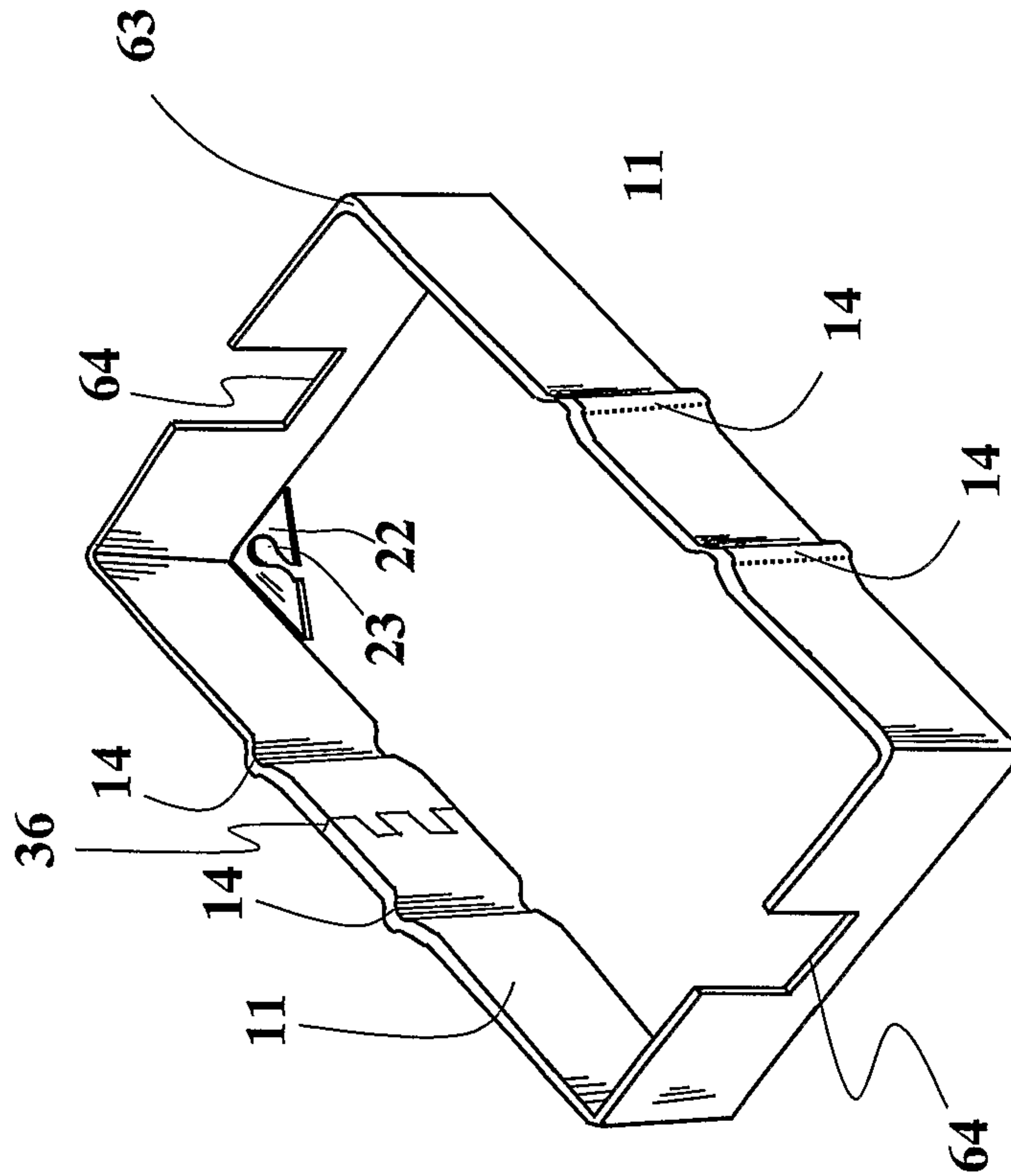


FIG. 29

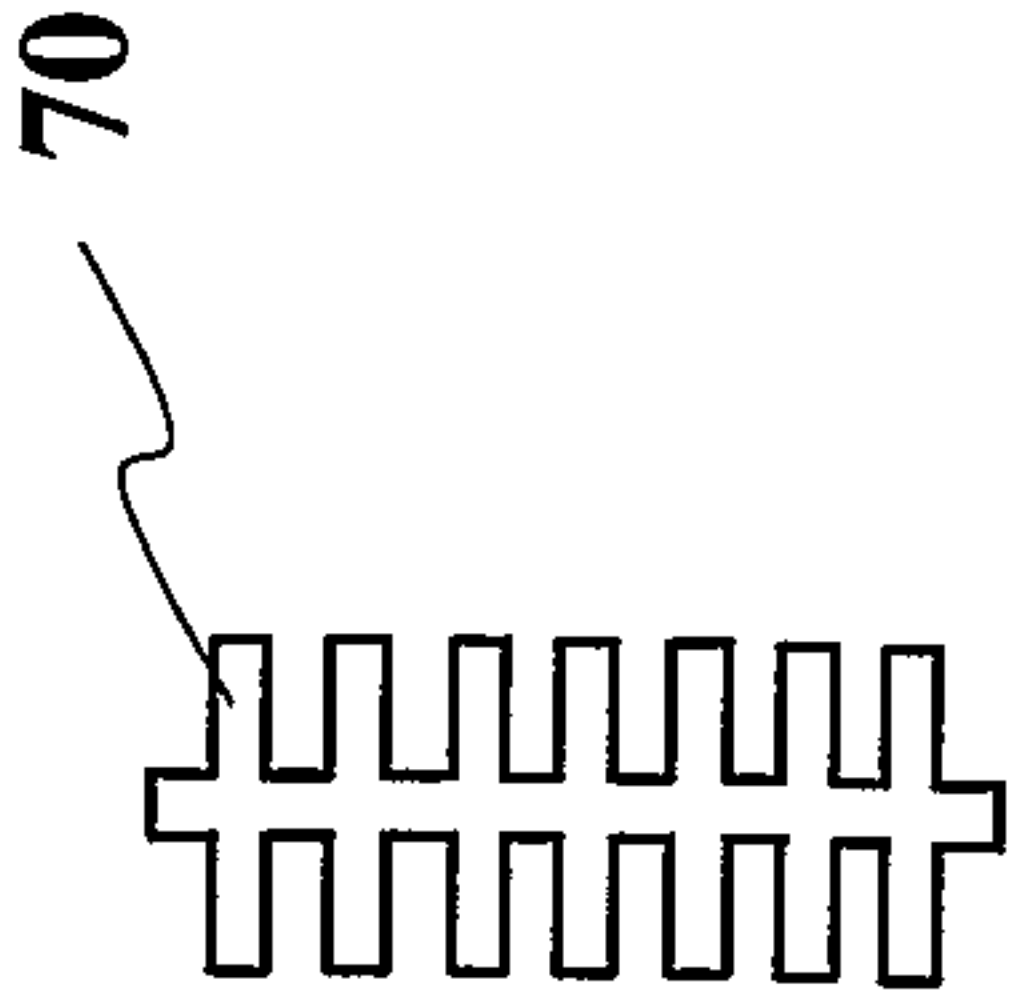


FIG. 31A

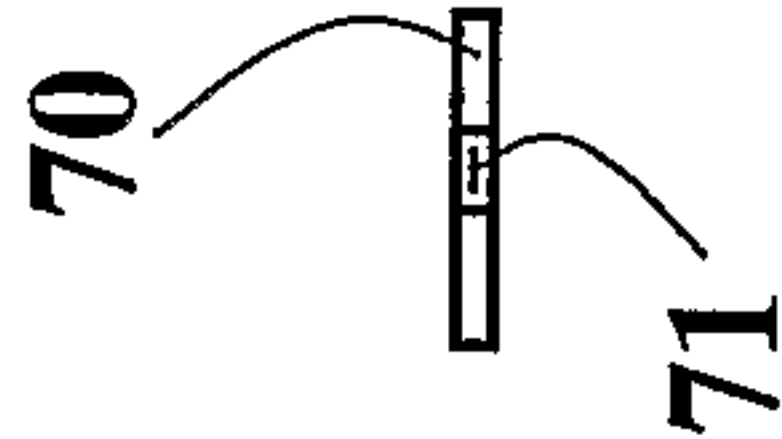


FIG. 31B

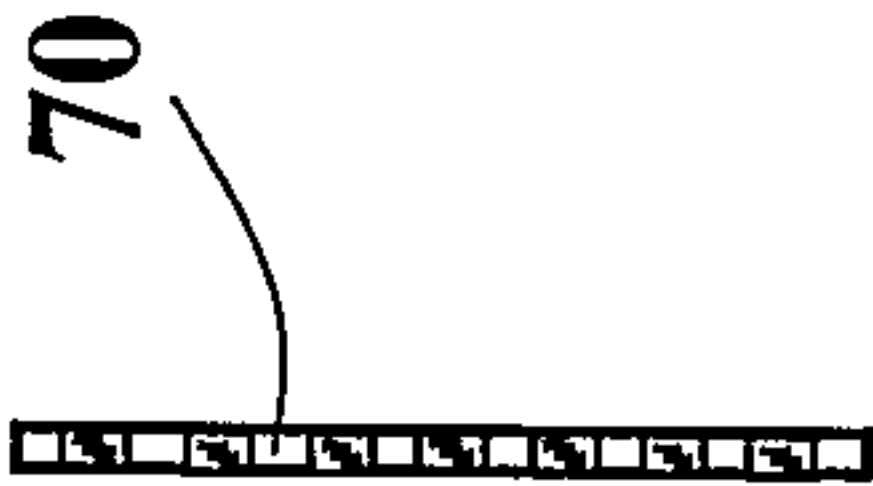


FIG. 31C

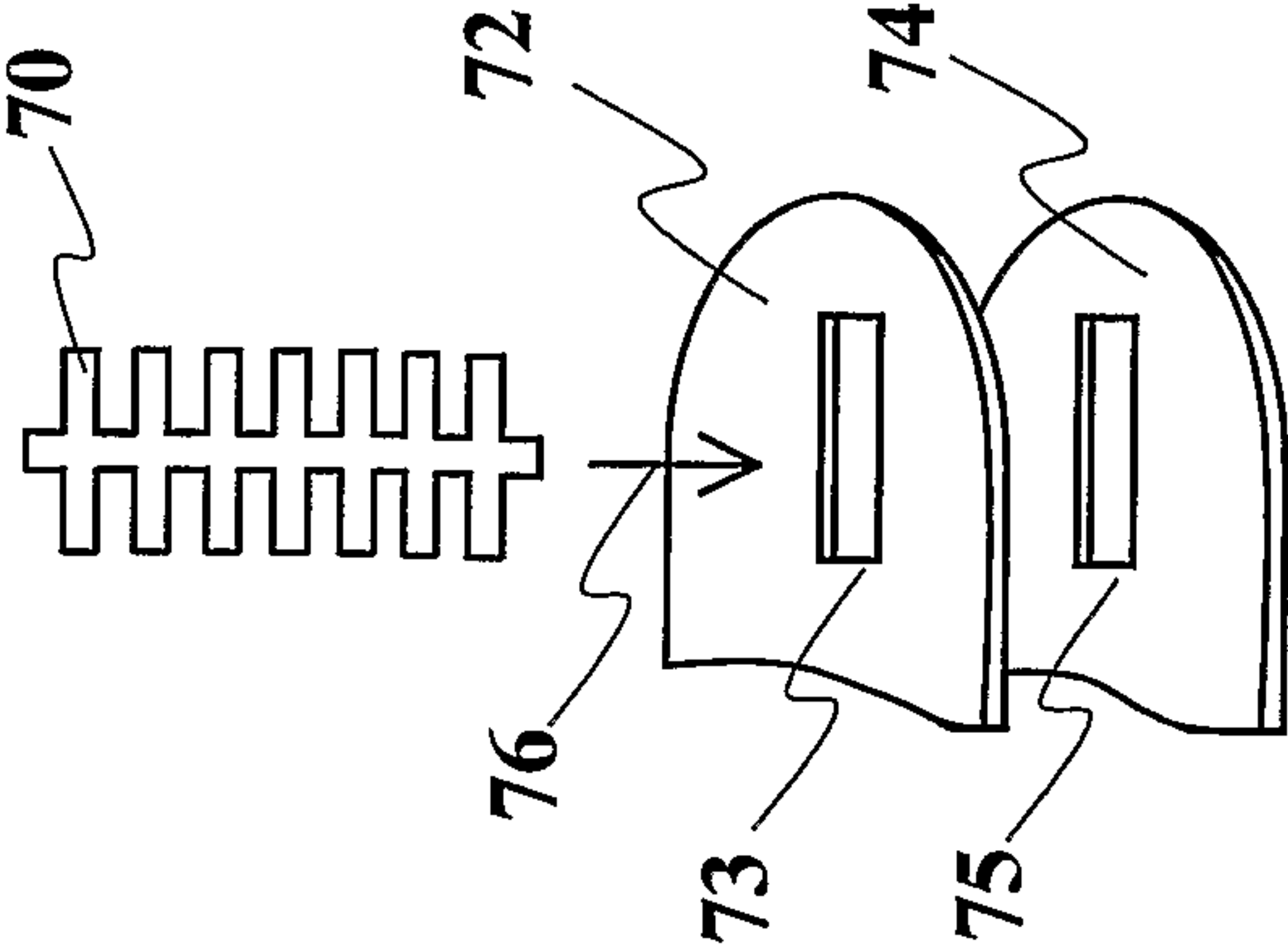


FIG. 31D

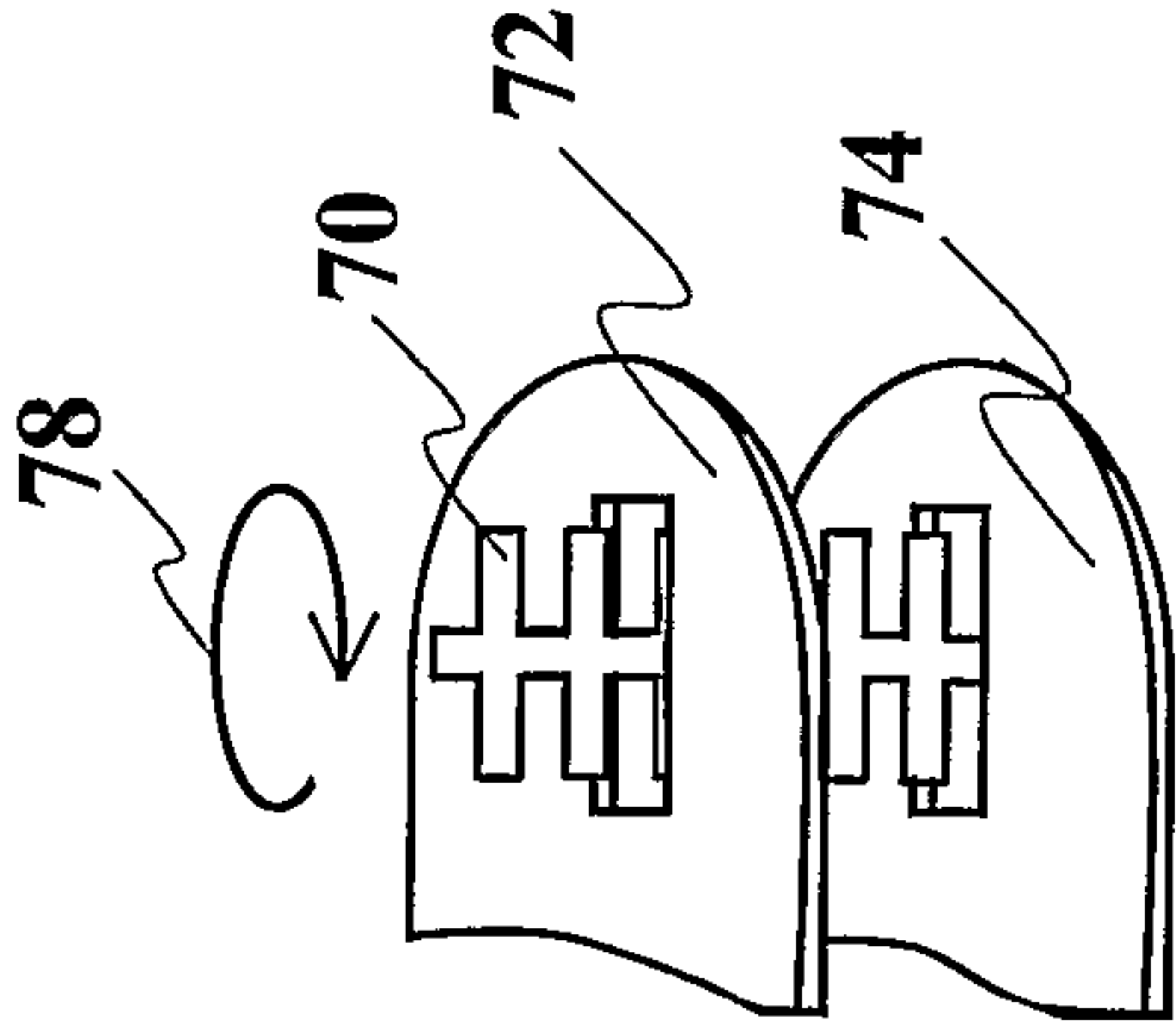


FIG. 31E

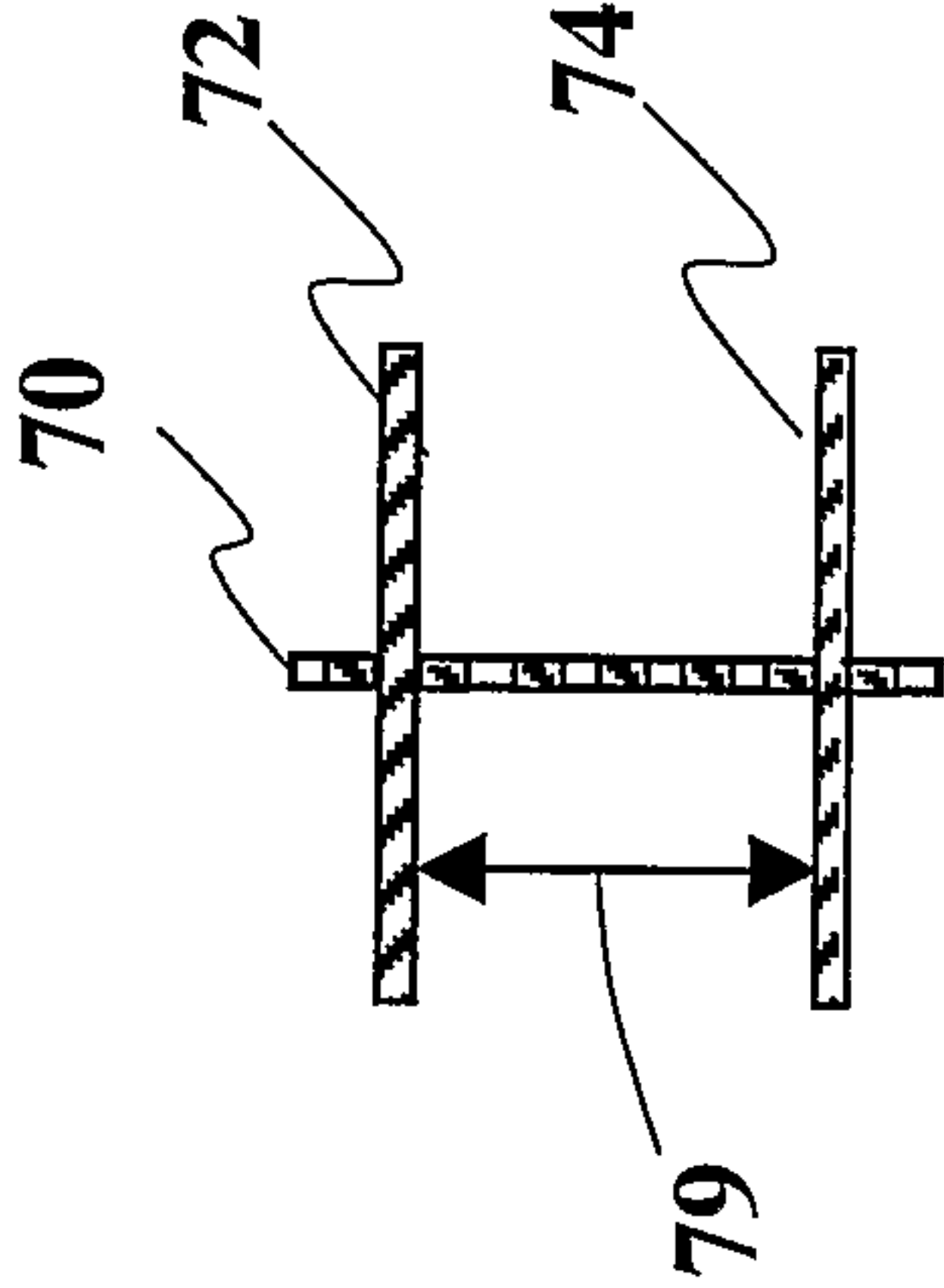


FIG. 31F

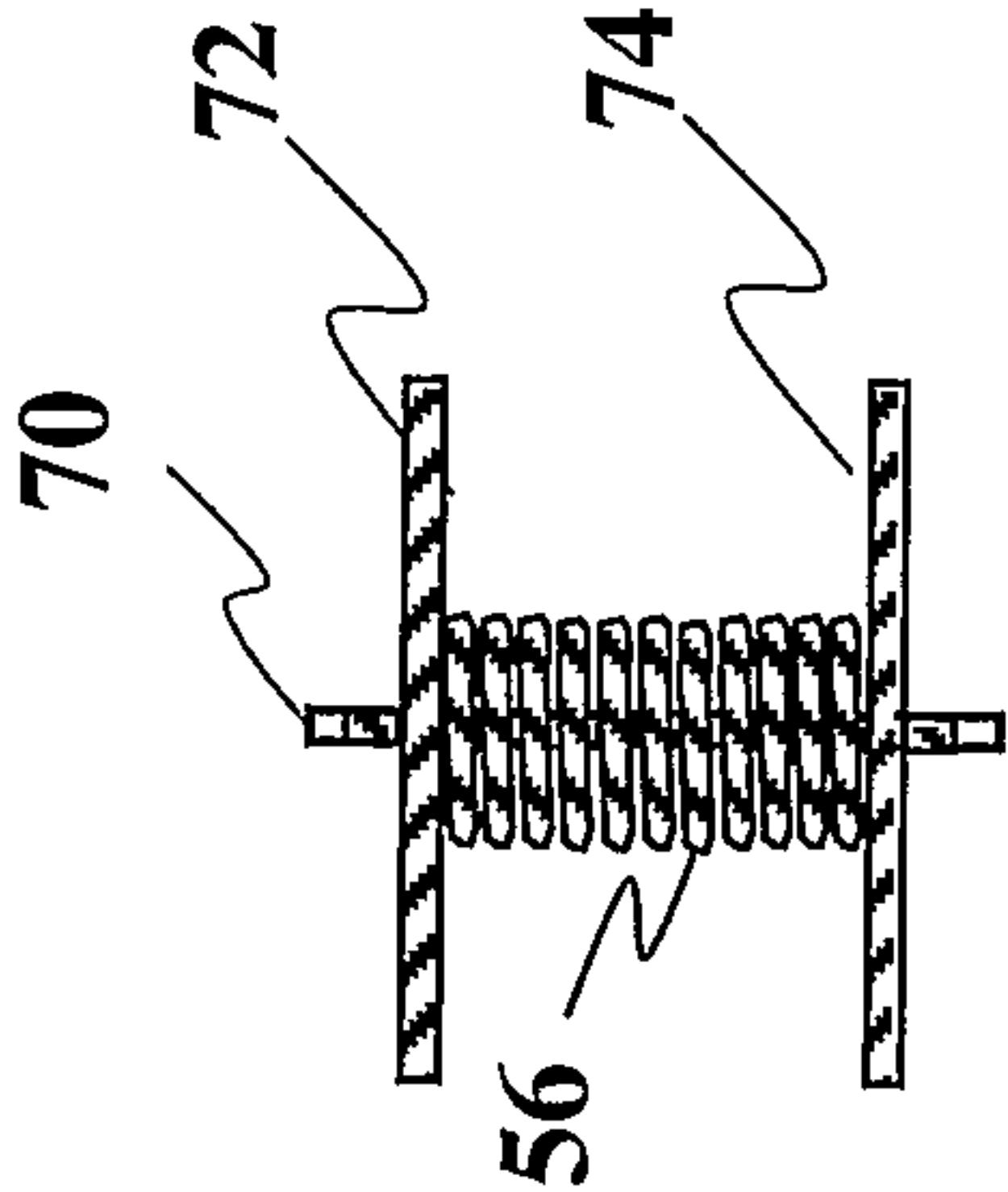


FIG. 31G

30/32

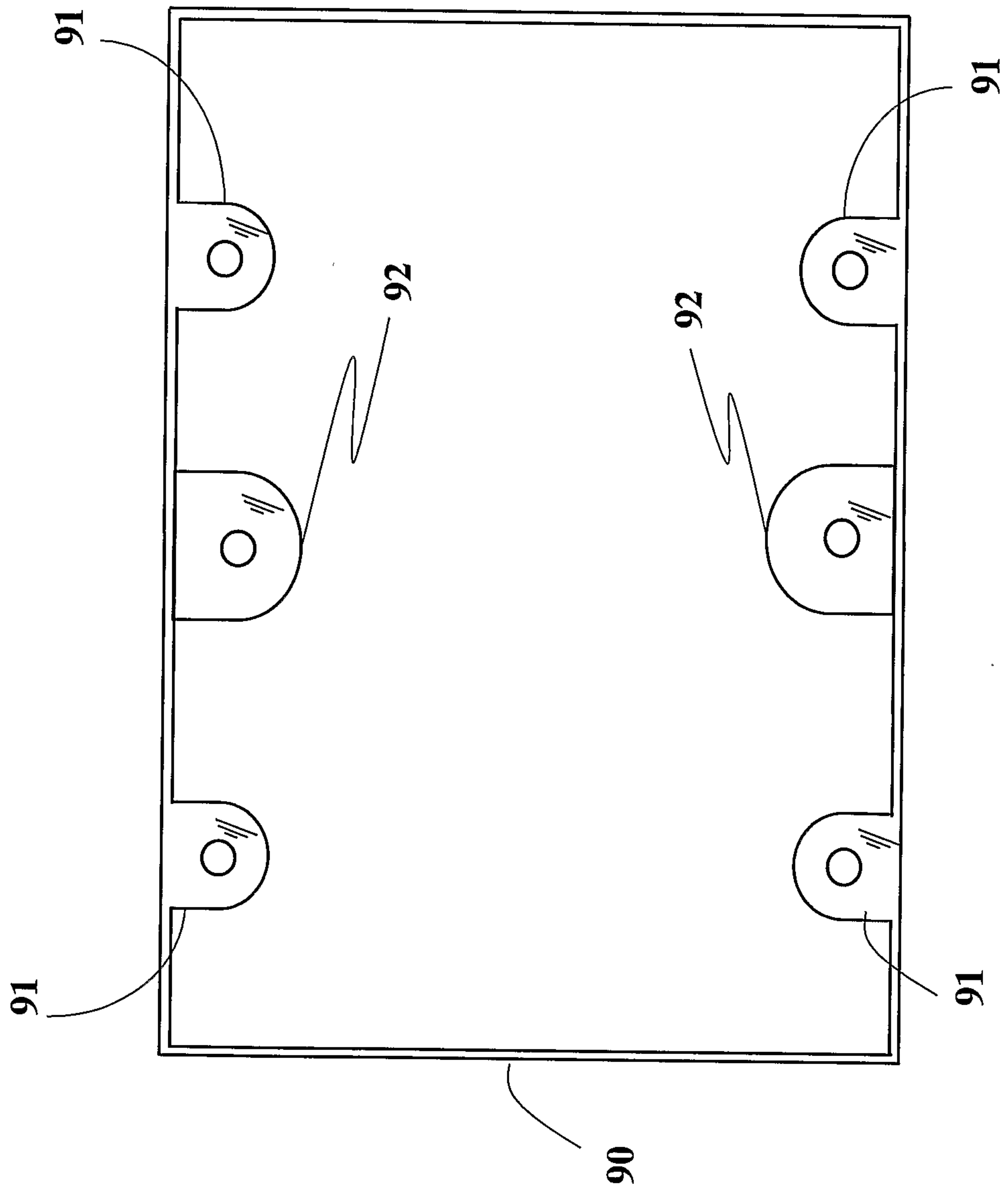


FIG. 32

31/32

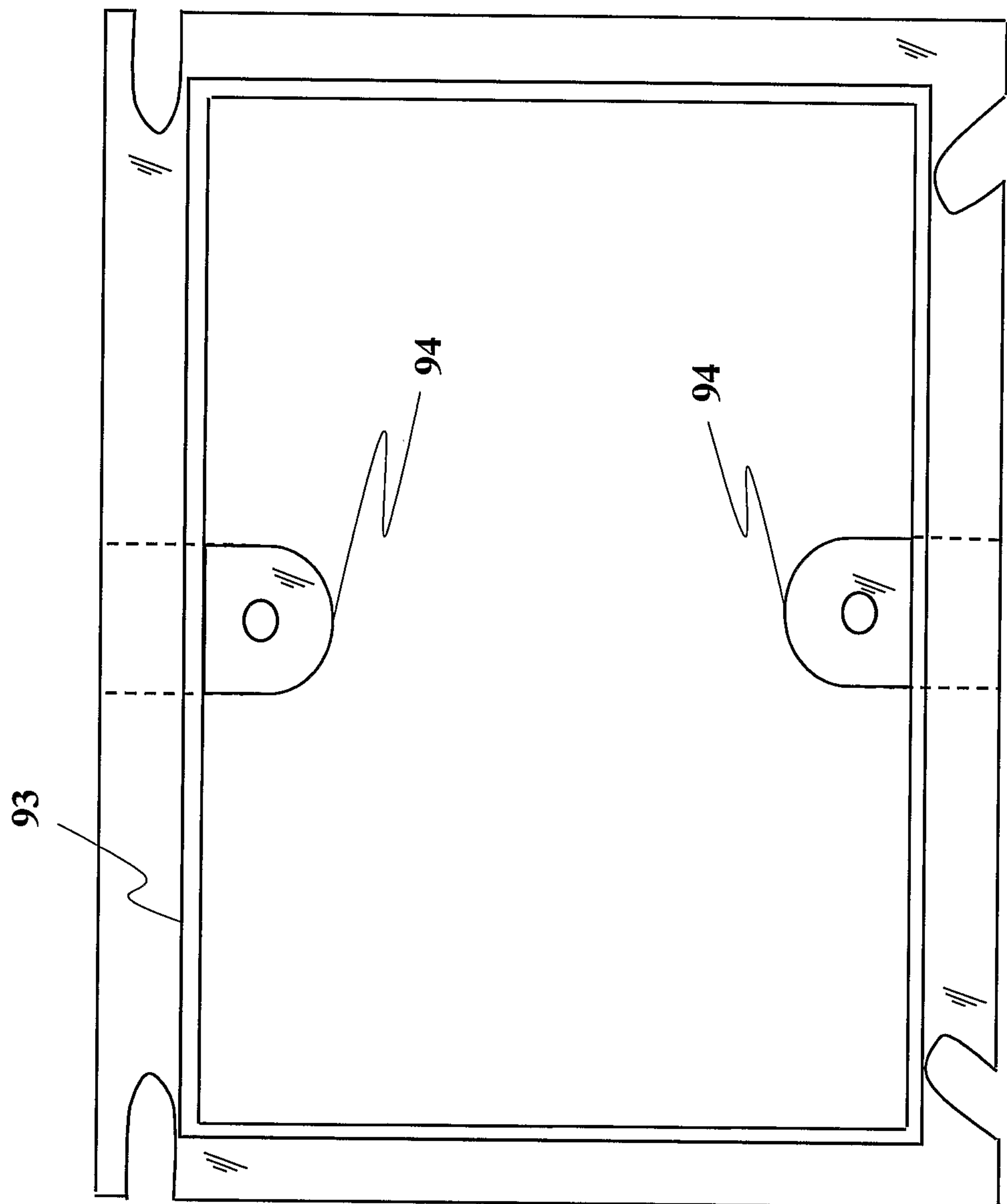


FIG. 33

32/32

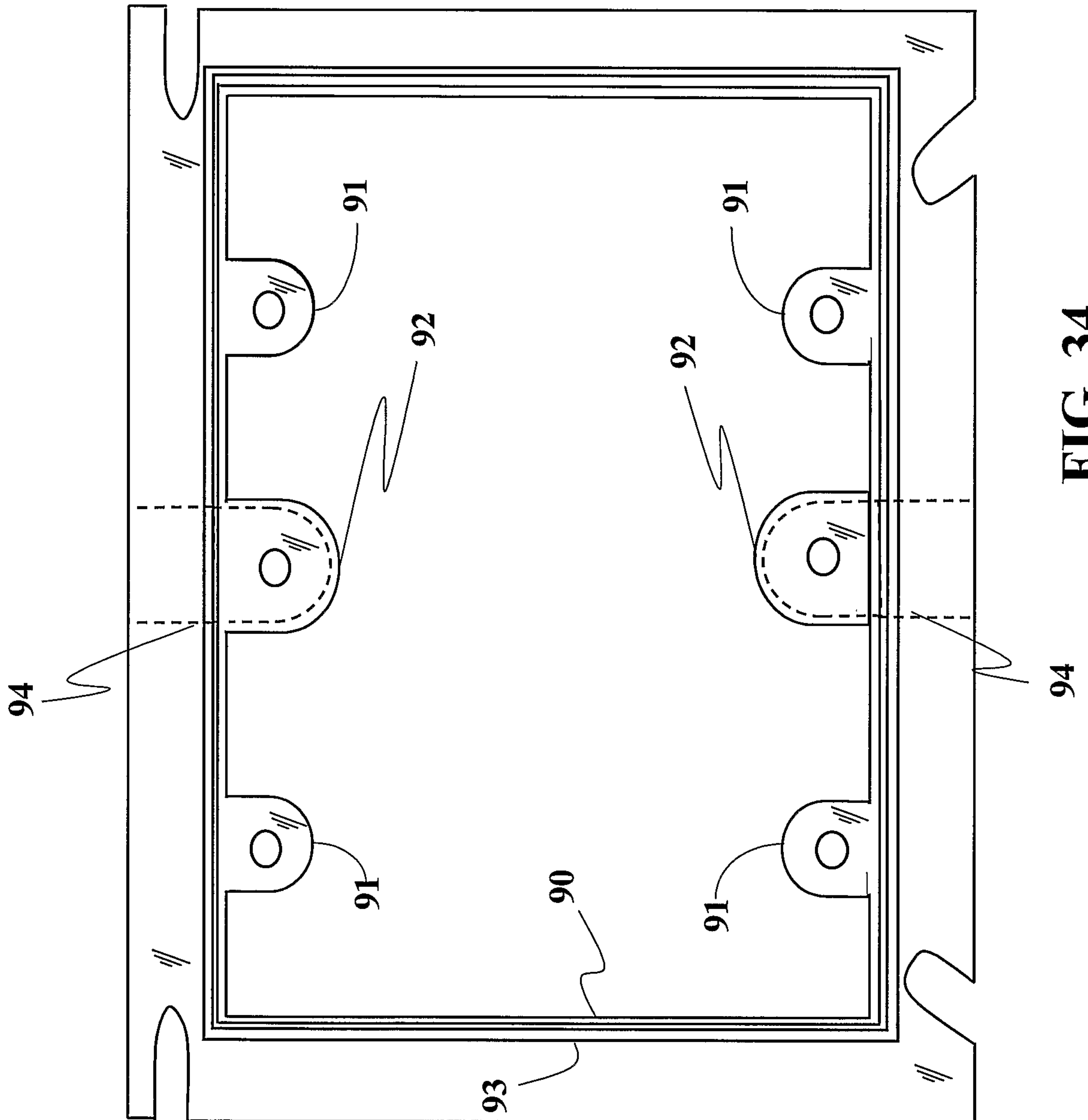


FIG. 34

